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Industrial Resources: Muhlenberg County - Greenville

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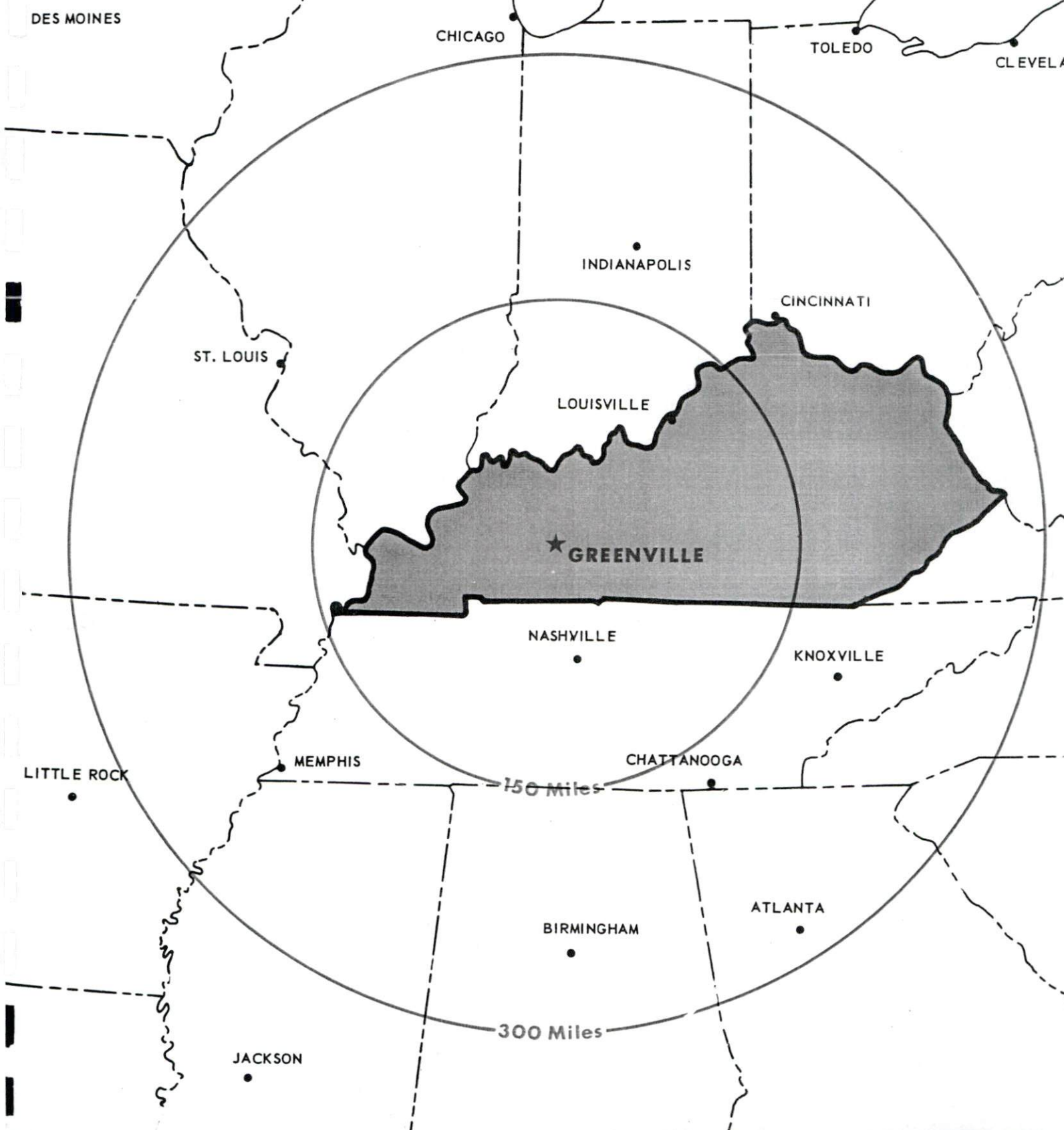
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY

21844

Prepared by
The Greenville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
January, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA FOR GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1960: Greenville - 3,198 Muhlenberg County - 27,791

GREENVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Muhlenberg and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area is 6,015 men and 10,900 women. Number of workers available from Muhlenberg County is 1,311 men and 1,988 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad serves Greenville.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, 43 miles, which is served by Eastern, and Ozark Air Lines.

Trucks: Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Denver Chicago Trucking Co., Inc. of Kentucky, and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., serve Greenville.

Water: Owensboro, 43 miles north of Greenville on the Ohio River, is served by several barge lines. Green River is used by several local companies for the transportation of coal.

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

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Greenville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	356	Louisville, Ky.	132
Chicago, Ill.	447	New York, N.Y.	895
Cincinnati, Ohio	247	Pittsburgh, Pa.	522
Detroit, Mich.	510	St. Louis, Mo.	255

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Greenville is served by Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, serves Greenville.

Water: The Utilities Commission is owned and operated by the City of Greenville. Water is supplied by three lakes with a reserve supply

of 172,000,000 gallons.

Sewerage: The Greenville Utilities Commission has recently installed a new sewerage system, which is operating at 30% of capacity. Storm and sanitary sewers are separate.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Table 1 shows population and rates of growth in Muhlenberg County, and Kentucky, 1910-1960.

Table 1. Population Growth in Greenville, Muhlenberg County and Kentucky					
Year	Greenville		Muhlenberg County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1910	1,604		28,598		6.6
1920	1,917	19.5	33,353	16.6	5.5
1930	2,451	27.8	37,784	13.2	8.2
1940	2,347	- 4.3	37,554	- .7	8.8
1950	2,661	13.3	32,501	-13.5	3.5
1960	3,198	20.1	27,791	-16.9	2.4
Per cent of Negro population in city and county - .1					
Per cent of foreign born population in city and county - .01					

Labor Force 1/

Definition of Population Trend. The Greenville labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Muhlenberg and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Butler, Christian, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Ohio and Todd. The population centers of all area counties are with 35 miles of Greenville, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Population of this eight county area was estimated at 192,079 by the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, which was an increase of 1,009 from the 1950 Census of 191,070.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area was economically agricultural. There were 6,780 farms in the area listed as commercial farms, and approximately 14,383 people employed in this industry. Of this number, 2,072 farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Muhlenberg County had 1,387 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

There were 5,459 manufacturing jobs in the area in June 1960, with 435 of this number in Muhlenberg County.

Per capita income for Kentucky in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Income for the area counties ranged from \$538 in Butler County to \$1,469 in Hopkins County.

For the state as a whole, the average weekly wage for jobs covered by unemployment insurance during the first quarter of 1960 was \$78.46 for all industries, and \$88.98 for manufacturing. Comparable figures for Muhlenberg County were \$89.09 for all industries and \$46.73 for manufacturing.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The total currently unemployed.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force, but who would enter 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 next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 6,015 men and 10,900 women in the Greenville area who would be available for industrial jobs. Muhlenberg County alone could furnish 1,311 men and 1,988 women included in the total above.

Due to the dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the labor supply would be available for jobs located in Greenville or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 2,614 men and 3,562 women would be available for jobs in Greenville. In May 1960, it was estimated that there were 3,560 men and 1,411 women unemployed in the area, and 939 men and 224 women unemployed in Muhlenberg County.

In addition to the current labor supply, 19,944 boys and 19,378 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 3,696 boys and 3,719 girls of this number residing in Muhlenberg County. It is likely that at least 80% of the boys and 40% of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: secretarial - \$175 per month; semi-skilled \$1 to \$1.35 per hour; skilled - \$2 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Greenville are described locally as good.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment		Employment		
Firm	Product	Male	Female	Total
Central Concrete Co., Inc.	Ready-mixed concrete, concrete blocks	5	0	5
Duncan Welding Service	Steel truck bodies	3	0	3
Greenville Leader	Newspaper publishing, commercial printing	4	0	4
Hahn & Co.	Job printing	1	2	3
Home Milling Co., Inc.	Flour, feeds	10	2	12
London Sawmilling Co.	Dimension stock, dressed lumber, pallets	6	0	6
Malone Lumber Co.	Lumber	22	5	27
McIntosh & Boggess Timber Co.	Timbers	4	0	4
Roland Peterson	Rough lumber	1	0	1
S. E. Rice Tobacco Co.	Twist, plug & smoking tobacco	16	7	23
Richardson & Co.	Meat processing	3	0	3
Gardner Stovall	Rough lumber	6	0	6

Unionization

The only union represented in the area is the United Mine Workers of America.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Greenville is served by the Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad with three freights daily. Switching service is provided on 3 tracks, which will accommodate 40 cars.

Railway Express service is available.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Greenville, Kentucky				2/
To	Arrive	To	Arrive	
Atlanta, Ga.	4 days	Louisville, Ky.	1 day	
Birmingham, Ala.	3 days	Los Angeles, Calif.	7 days	
Chicago, Ill.	3 days	Nashville, Tenn.	3 days	
Cincinnati, Ohio	3 days	New Orleans, La.	4 days	
Cleveland, Ohio	4 days	New York, N. Y.	5 days	
Detroit, Mich.	5 days	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4 days	
Knoxville, Tenn.	4 days	St. Louis, Mo.	4 days	

Highways

The Greenville area is served by U.S. Routes 62, 431, and 41, and State Routes 171, 176, 181, and 601. The transportation map on the following page shows the major highways, railroads, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Truck lines serving Greenville include Denver Chicago Trucking Co., Inc. of Kentucky, Owensboro; Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Madisonville, and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Table 4. Truck Transit Time from Greenville, Kentucky						3/
To	Arrive (days)		To	Arrive (days)		
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL	
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	7	
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	3	3	
Cleveland, Ohio	3	4	New York, N. Y.	3	3	
Detroit, Mich.	3	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2	

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

Table 5. Highway Distances from Greenville, Kentucky			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	365	Lexington, Ky.	222
Birmingham, Ala.	313	Louisville, Ky.	132
Chicago, Ill.	447	Nashville, Tenn.	99
Cincinnati, Ohio	247	New York, N. Y.	895
Detroit, Mich.	510	Pittsburgh, Pa.	522
Knoxville, Tenn.	293	St. Louis, Mo.	255

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, 43 miles. This airport has two paved, lighted runways, one being 100' x 3,700' and the other 100' x 5,000'. Eastern, and Ozark Air Lines provide regular daily flights.

A new airport with a 3,200 foot paved strip is under construction near Greenville.

Water Transportation

Owensboro, located 43 miles north of Greenville on the Ohio River, is served by American Commercial Barge Lines Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Lines Company, Ohio River Company, Union Barge Line Company and several contract carriers. Coal companies in the Greenville area utilize Green River for the transportation of coal.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Greenville is served by Kentucky Utilities Company. The source of supply is the Company's nearby Green River power plant, which has a generating capacity of 250,000 kilowatts.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service to 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000KW 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. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is locating a new power plant on Green River at Paradise, Kentucky. This plant will have a generating capacity of 600,000 kilowatts.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied Greenville by Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The average Btu content per cubic foot is 1,040 and specific gravity is .60.

Rates may be obtained from the Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Water

Water is supplied by the City of Greenville Utilities Commission. The source of raw water is three local lakes. Storage for treated water is provided by a 350,000 gallon standpipe. The average daily use is 220,000 gallons, and the maximum daily use is approximately 400,000 gallons. Pumping time to meet requirements is 7 hours. Pressure is maintained at 70 to 90 psi.

Monthly rates are as follow:

First	1,000 gals.	\$2.20 Minumum
Next	1,000 gals.	1.15
Next	3,000 gals.	1.00 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.85 per M gal.
Next	40,000 gals.	.70 per M gal.
Next	50,000 gals.	.65 per M gal.
Next	100,000 gals.	.60 per M gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available from several local distributors. Supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky and surrounding states are sufficient to meet the requirements of an industry locating in the area.

Current prices of the various grades of fuel oil may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

The Western Kentucky coal field supplies the area with high grade bituminous coal. In 1958, this field produced 28,277,469 tons of coal. 4/

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

Current prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Department of Economic Development.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Greenville has a first class post office with 15 employees. Mail is received and dispatched six times daily. Postal receipts for 1959 totaled \$52,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 2,900 subscribers in the Greenville area with a manual system.

Western Union has a telegraph office in Greenville.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1. This 109-acre, level site is owned by the Muhlenberg County Fiscal Court and is located on State Route 181. The Illinois Central Railroad is in near proximity to the property.

Site # 2. This 16-acre, level to rolling site is located inside the city limits and within 200 feet of State Route 601 and the Illinois Central Railroad. Water, gas, electricity and sewerage are available.

Available Industrial Buildings

There are two industrial buildings available in Greenville, both of which are pictured on the following pages.

One of the buildings, a brick structure with a built-up asphalt roof and a concrete floor, has 21,768.5 square feet of floor space, including 700 square feet of office space. An Illinois Central Railroad siding is on the west side and U.S. 62 is located on the east side of the building. There are four truck loading docks. Water, gas, electricity, and sewerage are available.

The other building is a brick structure, with 33,000 square feet of concrete floor space, including 2,000 square feet of second floor office space. The roof is built-up asbestos. The building fronts on State Route 171. An Illinois Central Railroad siding is located on the west side, and there are four truck loading docks. All utilities are available.

There is no sprinkler system in either building, however, the Greenville water system can supply the required amount of water for such a system. Further information concerning these buildings may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development, upon request.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Greenville is governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and five councilmen, elected for two years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, cities may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond the five year period.

Business Licenses. Greenville requires a business and occupational license. Fees vary from \$7.50 to \$150, depending on the type of business or occupation.

Planning and Zoning. Greenville has a planning and zoning commission which is under contract with the Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Economic Development. Accomplishments to date include the following: Base Map, Zoning Plan, Land Use Map, Subdivision Regulations, Major Street Plan, and a Population Survey and Report.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Greenville Fire Department consists of a full-time chief, an assistant chief and eighteen volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two 500 gpm pumper trucks, a 1955 Ford and a 1942 International. These trucks are equipped with 1,300 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, and 400 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, gas masks and first-aid equipment. Greenville has a Class 7 fire insurance rating.

The basic insurance rate for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is \$.18 and \$.26, respectively. The rate for the same type dwellings located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection. The Greenville Police Department consists of a chief and five patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of a radio-equipped patrol car and a motorcycle.

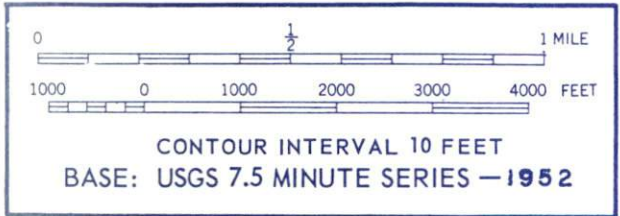
Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage collection is made by private haulers. Collection is made daily in the business district and weekly in the residential area. Disposal is by means of a municipal dump. Streets are cleaned weekly in the business district.

Sewerage. The City of Greenville Utilities Commission operates a new sewerage system. Storm and sanitary sewers are separate, and the disposal

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

SITE-1
109 A
W.G.E

SITE-2
16 A
W.G.E.S

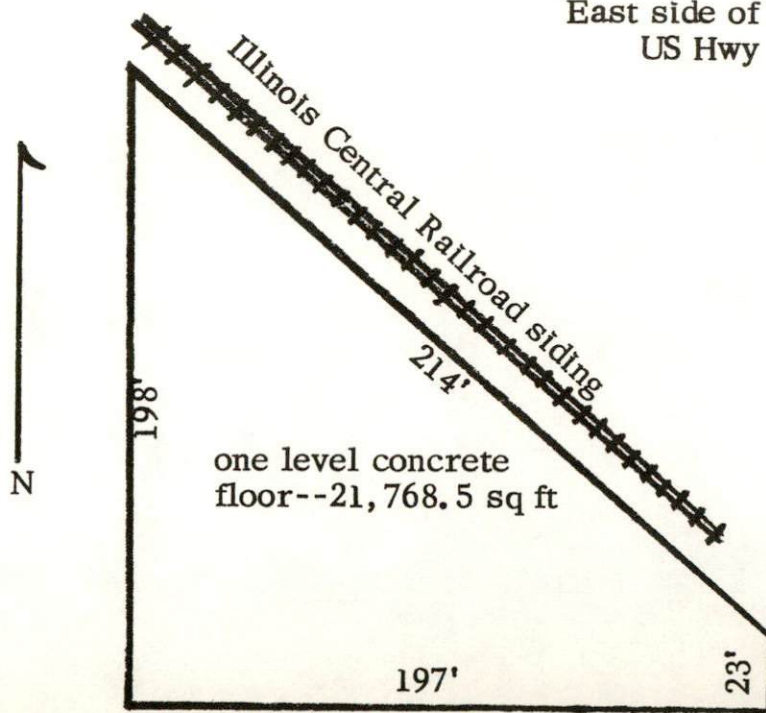




South side of building

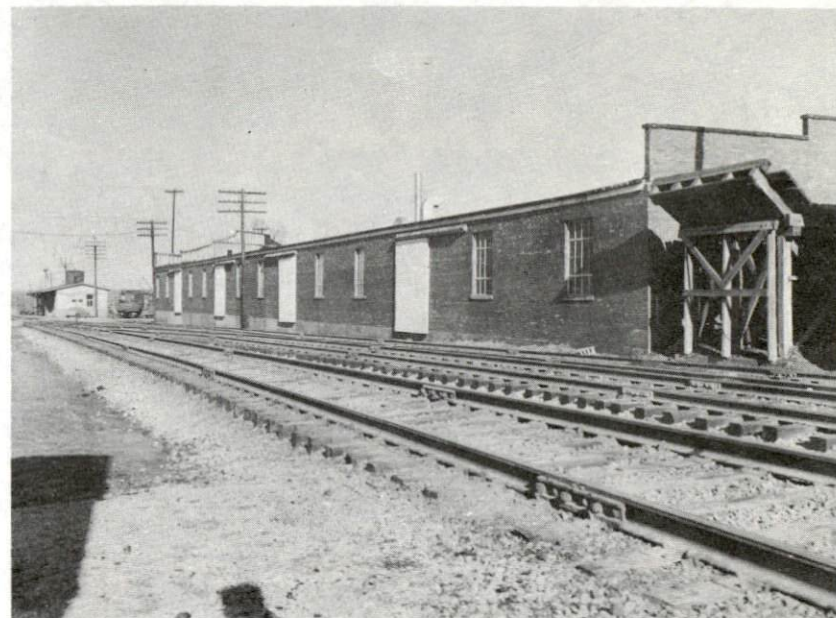


East side of building
US Hwy #62





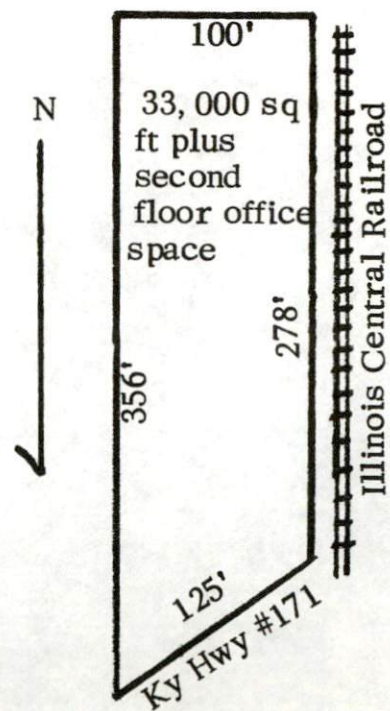
East side of building



West side of building



North side of building



plant is presently operating at 30% of capacity on an average day. The mains vary from six to twelve inches. The average daily flow is 200,000 gallons and the maximum daily flow is 450,000 gallon.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Greenville and Muhlenberg County for 1960.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Greenville and Muhlenberg County, 1960.		
	Greenville	Muhlenberg County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.95	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.25</u>	<u>\$2.05</u>

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Greenville	33 1/3%
	Muhlenberg County	33 1/3%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Greenville	\$ 3,947,738.00
	Muhlenberg County	\$32,731,922.00
<u>City Income, 1959.</u>		\$ 65,992.14
<u>City Expenditures, 1959.</u>		\$ 62,604.53
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>		None
<u>County Income, fiscal year, 1960-61.</u>		\$ 199,383.00
<u>County Expenditures, fiscal year, 1960-61.</u>		\$ 199,383.00
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>		None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are several housing units for rent and sale in Greenville. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$40 to \$85 per month. Construction cost for two and three bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$18,000, depending on type of construction, location and materials used.

Four new subdivisions are now under development.

Health

Hospitals. The 82-bed Muhlenberg Community Hospital is located in Greenville. The staff includes 9 doctors, 9 registered nurses, 2 laboratory technicians and 2 X-ray technicians. A new wing that is to be added in the near future will increase the number of beds to 100.

Public Health. The Muhlenberg County Health Department, located in Greenville, is staffed by a doctor, a full-time registered nurse, and a sanitarian. The program consists of immunizations and tests, school health, communicable disease control, dental health, sanitation, infant and pre-school health, diabetes and venereal disease control.

Education

Graded Schools. The capacity of the Greenville Elementary School is approximately 500 pupils, and the student-teacher ratio is presently 28-1. The Greenville High School has a capacity of approximately 350 pupils, and the student-teacher ratio is 21-1. Recent improvements to the Greenville school system include the remodeling and expansion of the gymnasium in 1959 at a cost of \$60,000.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Greenville and Muhlenberg County, 1959-60.			5/
System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers	
Muhlenberg County Elem. (total)	3,545	109	
Muhlenberg County High (total)	1,535	68	
Central City Elementary	702	25	
Central City High	210	10	
Greenville Elementary	549	19	
Greenville High	351	16	
St. Joseph (Parochial)	76	3	

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 14 specialized regional schools which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Greenville is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School, located in Madisonville, 20 miles. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, woodworking and carpentry.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 43 miles; Bethel College,

Hopkinsville, 30 miles; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 58 miles; and Murray State College, Murray, 87 miles.

Libraries

The Greenville Public Library has approximately 5,000 volumes. Circulation in 1959 totaled approximately 6,000 volumes. The rural portions of the county are served regularly by a bookmobile.

Churches

The nine churches in Greenville include the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Mormon, Church of Christ and Holiness.

Banks

	Statement as of June 30, 1960	
	Assets	Deposits
First State Bank	\$6,899,498.12	\$5,922,338.45

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Hotel Greenville	35 rooms
Arbuckle Hotel	8 rooms
Dan Dee Motel	20 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Greenville Leader, a weekly newspaper, has a circulation of approximately 2,850. Newspapers are received daily from Louisville and Owensboro.

Radio. Stations WMTA-AM and WNES-AM, both independent stations, are located in Central City, 8 miles.

Television. Television reception is good from Nashville, Tennessee, Evansville, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Jaycees, Civitan, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. Masonic, VFW, American Legion, IOOF, Woodmen of the World, and Ministerial Association.

Women's. Junior Woman's Club, Woman's Club, Eastern Star, VFW Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women's Club, Homemakers, and Rebekah's.

Youth. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H, Key Club and Conservation Club.

Other. PTA and Sportsmen's Club.

Recreation

Local Facilities. Local facilities for recreation include: the Greenville Country Club, which has a 9-hole golf course, club house and a modern swimming pool; the school playground is well equipped and has a full-time director; a new 10-lane bowling alley; a miniature golf course; one drive-in, and one walk-in theater; Bandy's Lake with facilities for swimming and picnicking; Little League baseball, and Sportsmen's Club Lake with facilities for fishing, camping, and picnicking.

Area Facilities. Area recreation facilities include Kentucky Lake, 69 miles; Pennyrite Forest State Park, 31 miles; and Green River, 10 miles, offers unlimited opportunities for swimming and boating.

Community Improvements

Recent community improvements in Greenville include: the paving of several streets at a cost of \$26,000; installation of a new sewerage system; the remodeling and expansion of the Greenville High School gymnasium at a cost of \$60,000; construction of a log cabin for the Boy Scouts at a cost of \$8,000; a 10-lane bowling alley was completed in 1959; and the construction of a \$26,000 VFW clubhouse.

Planned improvements include: a new airport now under construction; a new office building at a cost of \$25,000; a new clinic at a cost of \$50,000; a new bank building, with drive-in facilities, at a cost of \$250,000; a new Bell Telephone office to house the new dial system; Lake Malone, 7 miles south, is now under development by the Sportsmen's Club; and four new subdivisions are now under development.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Muhlenberg County covers an area of 308,480 acres, with approximately 59.2% of the total area in farms. In 1959, there 1,413 farms with an average size of 129.3 acres. A table of agricultural statistics is on the following page.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for Muhlenberg County Area* and Kentucky, 1958

Crops		Acre Harvested	Yield per Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(bu)	211,300	49.4	10,430,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(bu)	37,950	25.2	955,000
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(bu)	44,900	23.8	1,067,600
Kentucky	(bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(lbs)	9,120	1319.1	12,030,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	199,000	1510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(tons)	13,450	2.7	36,300
Kentucky	(tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(tons)	29,100	1.6	45,840
Kentucky	(tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Muhlenberg Co. Area	(tons)	83,100	1.5	121,310
Kentucky	(tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

Livestock	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959
-----------	---------------------------------------

All cattle and calves:

Muhlenberg Co. Area	159,100
Kentucky	1,843,000

Milk cows:

Muhlenberg Co. Area	41,150
Kentucky	628,000

Sheep:

Muhlenberg Co. Area	28,300
Kentucky	604,000

* Muhlenberg County Area includes Muhlenberg and the surrounding counties of Ohio, McLean, Hopkins, Christian, Todd, Logan, and Butler.

Forests

Muhlenberg County has 134,000 acres of forested land, which represents 44% of the total land area. The principal tree types in the county are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum, and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well

be increased. The total annual net growth in Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Muhlenberg County consist of coal, petroleum and natural gas, and limestone. Clay and shale of possible commercial value are also present. In 1958, the county ranked third in the state in total value of minerals produced.

Coal. Production: Among the coal producing counties of Kentucky, Muhlenberg ranks fifth in all-time production with a total of over 226 million tons through 1959. Peak production came in 1959 as follows:

	<u>Strip Tonnage</u>	<u>Underground Tonnage</u>	<u>Total Tonnage</u>
14 Rail Mines	7,546,555	2,309,762	9,856,317
19 Truck Mines	191,183	45,441	236,624
Total			10,092,941

Source: Kentucky Department Mines and Minerals

The most important seams worked in 1959 were the Nos. 9, 11 and 12.

Quality: In general, Muhlenberg County coals typify much of the coals found in the Western Kentucky coal field. They are high volatile bituminous and are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade. Selected analyses of the Nos. 9 and 11 seams are as follow:

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

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Petroleum and Natural Gas: In overall reported production, Muhlenberg County has produced 4,798,896 barrels of oil through 1959. This total is largely due to the development of shallow pools and extensions to the Apex area in

Christian County since 1955. Production is secured from Mississippian Formations, principally the Chester and McClaskey "pays". A total of 784,651 barrels was produced in 1959.

Gas has been secured in considerable quantities, particularly in the area about Greenville where wells with 12 million cubic feet open flow are reported. This resource might well be in line for further development.

Limestone. Limestone, suitable for concrete aggregate and roadway construction purposes, are available locally. Two quarries are reported in operation.

Clay and Clay Shale. Residual and transported clays and clay shale deposits suitable for heavy clay products are present. Some of these deposits could possibly be developed in conjunction with coal mining. Recently investigated deposits are located near Greenville and Paradise.

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production in 1958		7/
Minerals	Unit	Quantity
Clays	Short Tons	737,000
Coal	Short Tons	66,312,000
Fluorspar	Short Tons	25,861
Gem Stones		(1)
Lead (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	516
Natural Gas	Million Cubic Feet	72,248
Natural Gas Liquids		
Natural Gasoline	Thousand Gallons	37,926
LP Gases	Thousand Gallons	150,655
Petroleum (Crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	17,509 (2)
Sand and Gravel	Short Tons	4,685,000
Silver (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Troy Ounces	99
Stone	Short Tons	12,597,000
Zinc (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	1,258

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figure.

Water

Public and industrial water supply is secured from both surface and ground water. The county is bound on the east by the Green and Mud Rivers and on the west by the Pound River. The average discharge (USGS) of the Green River near Livermore and East Fork Pound River near Apex are 10,770 cfs (24 years record) and 370 cfs (6 years record), respectively.

Small streams in the county offer possibilities for local impoundments.

The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian systems. This is 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."

Mississippian System. Chester Group: "Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone and sandstone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm."

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.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Muhlenberg County were \$19,511,000 in 1958. 8/
Per capita income for the county was \$1,100 in 1957. 9/

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the national market. In 1957, the population was 39,901,000, or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000, or 23.2% of the United States; and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000, or 28.2% of the United States. In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000, or 22.3% of the United States. 10/

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees 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 per cent of the year and increases to 60 per cent 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.

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APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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HISTORY

Muhlenberg County is in midwestern Kentucky, with the Green, Mud, and Pond Rivers forming part of its northern, eastern, and western boundaries. It lies in the southcentral portion of the Western Kentucky coal field, which has one of the largest coal reserves in the United States. The county was organized in 1798, the 34th county formed in the Commonwealth, with the subsequent incorporation of Greenville in 1799, and was named in honor of General Peter Muhlenberg, a Pennsylvania preacher who formed a regiment and fought in the Revolutionary War.

Greenville, named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, is the county seat of Muhlenberg County.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

Industry, June 1960	Muhlenberg County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	3,097	100.	452,964	100.
Mining & Quarrying	1,448	46.7	33,562	7.4
Contract Construction	83	2.7	35,939	7.9
Manufacturing	435	14.0	171,782	37.9
Food and kindred products	39	1.3	26,453	5.8
Tobacco	25	.8	9,742	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather			25,595	5.6
Lumber & furniture	349	11.3	15,712	3.5
Printing, pub. and paper	14	.5	10,271	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			13,612	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	8	.3	6,208	1.4
Primary metals			8,641	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.			53,114	11.7
Other			2,434	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	313	10.1	33,627	7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	643	20.8	119,879	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	52	1.7	19,890	4.4
Services	105	3.4	36,534	8.1
Other	16	.5	1,751	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Muhlenberg County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Muhlenberg County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

Total Population	16, 136	16, 365	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
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EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	11, 089	11, 284	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	7, 530	1, 324	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	7, 529	1, 324	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	6, 965	1, 271	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	4, 582	793	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	237	306	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	1, 951	141	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	195	31	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	564	53	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	553	49	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	11	4	415	307
Not in labor force	3, 559	9, 960	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	71	7, 930	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	1, 339	355	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	18	5	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	1, 131	1, 670	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	1, 203	1, 188	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	665	400	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	263	82	17, 861	8, 104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	6, 965	1, 271	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	195	241	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 270	5	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	510	77	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	198	197	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	314	206	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	907	13	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	2, 374	120	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	8	183	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	156	184	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	182	2	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	419	10	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	359	6	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	73	27	9, 675	4, 890

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

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GREENVILLE, MUHLENBERG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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

1/ Station Location: Greenville, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

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

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

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (40 years of record); Annual - 62 Per cent

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

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (55 years of record) - South

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

	<u>Rate Per Share</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 association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .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 elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of 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 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$13 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky 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.