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Industrial Resources: Calloway County - Murray

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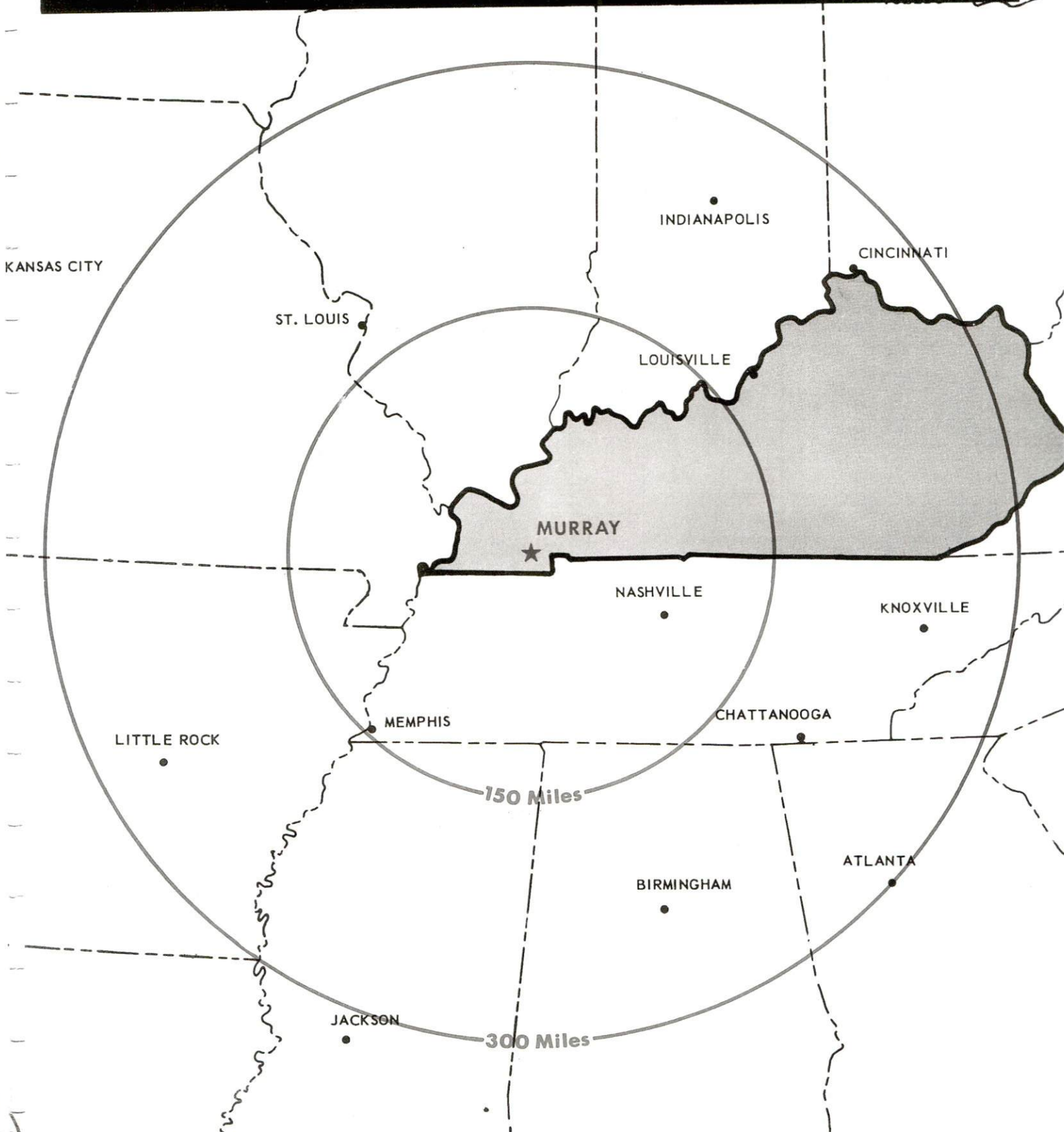
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MURRAY KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MURRAY, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Murray Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
January, 1966

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POPULATION AND
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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Murray

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Murray - 9,303 Calloway County - 20,972
1965: Murray - 14,303 (Est.) Calloway County - 25,079 (Est.)

MURRAY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Calloway and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,703 men and 2,711 women. Number of workers available from Calloway County: 924 men and 735 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Murray is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which operates between Paducah, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Air: Murray is served by Barkley Field, Paducah, 43 miles. Barkley Field is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines. The Paris-Henry County Airport, Paris, Tennessee, 20 miles, also serves the area. Kyle Field, 5 miles northwest of Murray, serves Murray with light crafts and charter service.

Water: The nearest ports are located at Paducah, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois. Three terminal dock sites are available on Kentucky Lake in Calloway County.

Trucks: There are eight major trucking firms serving the Murray area.

Bus Lines: West Kentucky Stages and Southern Greyhound Lines serve Murray.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MURRAY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	360	Memphis, Tenn.	164
Chicago, Ill.	404	New Orleans, La.	564
Cincinnati, Ohio	340	New York, N. Y.	1,007
Detroit, Mich.	586	St. Louis, Mo.	210
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,921	Washington, D. C.	842

Electricity

Murray is served electricity by the Murray Electric Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority Power. Calloway County is served by West Kentucky RECC.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by the municipally owned gas system, whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water

Murray is served by the Murray Water and Sewerage System, whose source of supply is five deep wells.

Sewerage System

Separate storm and sanitary mains serve Murray. The sewerage treatment plant has an average daily flow of 1,600,000 gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Murray has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years, with the largest percentage increase occurring in the 1940's. Calloway County shows an increase in every decade, except the third, in the past 60 years. Population growth and percent change for city and county and percent change for state are shown in the following table.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MURRAY AND CALLOWAY COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960*

Year	Murray		Calloway County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,822		17,633		15.5
1910	2,089	13.0	19,887	12.8	6.6
1920	2,415	15.6	20,802	4.6	5.5
1930	2,891	19.7	17,662	-16.1	8.2
1940	3,773	30.5	19,041	7.8	8.8
1950	6,035	59.9	20,147	5.8	3.5
1960	9,303	54.1	20,972	4.0	3.2
1965	14,303 (Est.)		25,075 (Est.)		

Economic Characteristics

Calloway County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is Murray, which is also the county seat. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 7,669 people employed in this industry. In June of 1965, there were 7,601 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 1,114 of this number in Calloway County.

*U. S. Census of Population, 1960, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Wage rates are generally low in Calloway County. The average weekly earnings during 1963 were \$72.92 for all industries and \$84.49 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$89.54 for all industries and \$102.47 for manufacturing.

In 1963, per capita personal income for Calloway County was \$1,331; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,799.*

Retail sales for Calloway County in 1964 totaled \$29,525,000. Retail sales for Murray in 1964 totaled \$25,803,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Murray labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Calloway and the adjacent counties of Graves, Marshall, and Trigg.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Murray labor supply area was reported at 76,599 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 2,018 persons since the 1950 census count of 74,581.

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

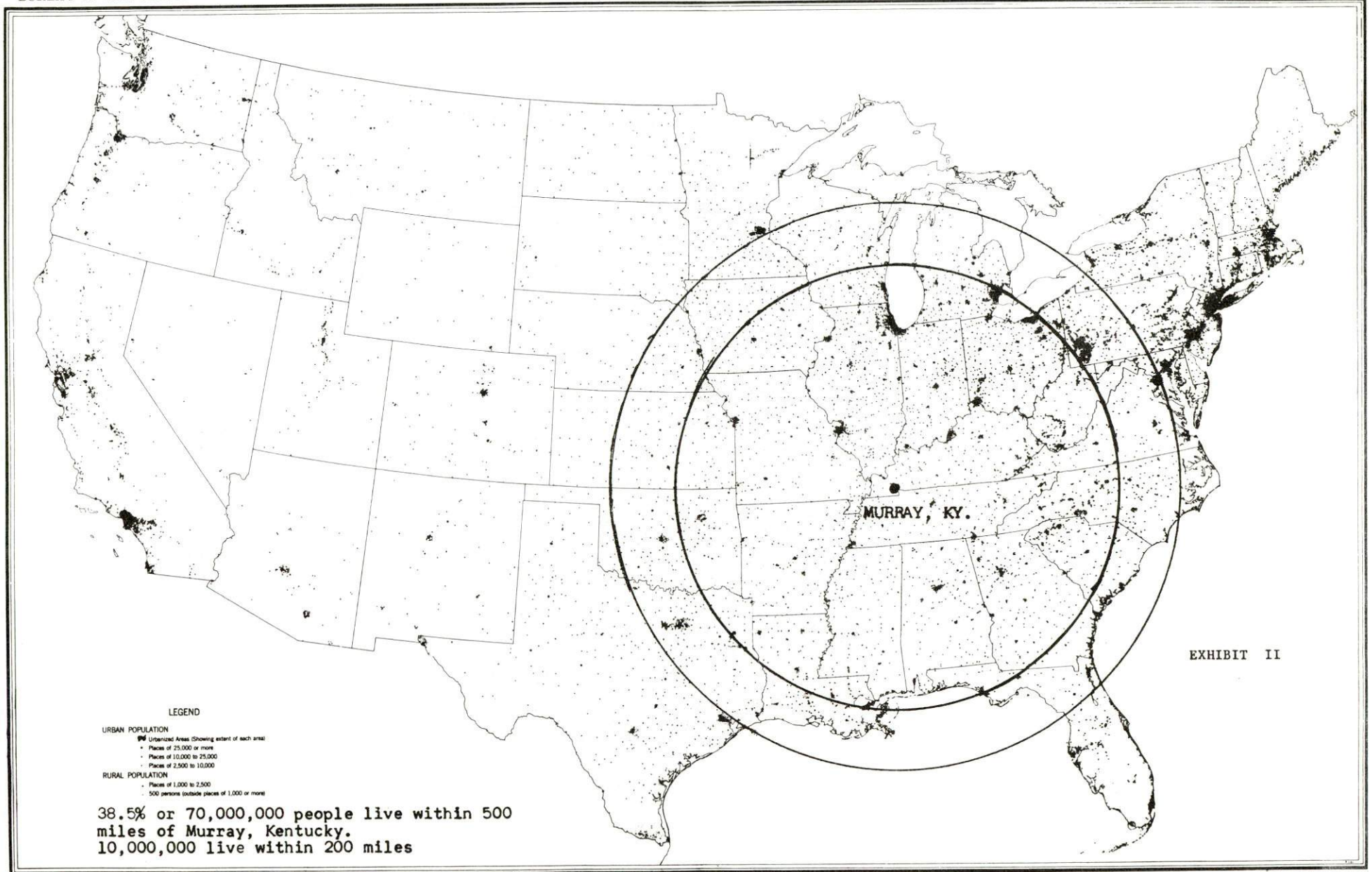


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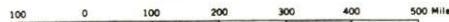
LEGEND

- URBAN POPULATION
- Urbanized Areas (Showing extent of each area)
 - Places of 25,000 or more
 - Places of 10,000 to 25,000
 - Places of 2,500 to 10,000
- RURAL POPULATION
- Places of 1,000 to 2,500
 - 500 persons (outside places of 1,000 or more)

38.5% or 70,000,000 people live within 500
miles of Murray, Kentucky.
10,000,000 live within 200 miles

Base map from original by United States Geological Survey

SCALE 1:10,000,000



ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION—STANDARD PARALLELS 29½° AND 45½°

PRINTED BY U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL

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TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, MURRAY AREA, JANUARY, 1965*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,703	2,711	6,414	2,065	1,774	1,638	937
Calloway	924	735	1,659	632	527	292	208
Graves	1,356	609	1,965	626	89	730	520
Marshall	920	896	1,816	568	773	352	123
Trigg	503	471	974	239	385	264	86

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,942 boys and 6,418 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,942	6,418
Calloway	1,677	1,598
Graves	2,746	2,547
Marshall	1,596	1,465
Trigg	923	808

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

TABLE 4

MURRAY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*
FALL, 1959

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	7,416	253	7,669
Calloway	1,918	50	1,968
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
Marshall	1,445	20	1,465
Trigg	867	128	995

TABLE 5

MURRAY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT***
JUNE, 1965

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Calloway</u>	<u>Graves</u>	<u>Marshall</u>	<u>Trigg</u>
Total manu- facturing	7,601	1,114	3,315	2,958	214
Food and kindred products	273	81	183	0	9
Tobacco	17	1	16	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,473	271	2,097	0	105
Lumber and furniture	583	1	45	439	98
Print., pub. and paper	90	26	52	10	2
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	2,556	10	673	1,873	0
Stone, clay and glass	265	20	228	17	0
Primary metals	619	0	0	619	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	719	704	15	0	0
Other	6	0	6	0	0

*U. S. Census of Agriculture

**Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

MURRAY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1965

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Calloway</u>	<u>Graves</u>	<u>Marshall</u>	<u>Trigg</u>
Mining and Quarrying	125	5	61	59	0
Contract Construction	2,194	235	182	1,658	119
Manufacturing	7,601	1,114	3,315	2,958	214
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	472	139	262	48	23
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,454	880	1,013	329	232
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	349	100	145	85	19
Services	867	282	431	108	46
Other	40	26	14	0	0
Total	14,202	2,781	5,423	5,245	653

*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7
MURRAY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Blue Ridge Manufacturers, Inc.	Men's and boys' work pants	29	272	301
Dexter Dairy	Milk	2	0	2
Ellis Popcorn Co.	Popcorn	8	2	10
Fitts Block & Ready Mix Co.	Concrete block, ready mixed concrete	17	0	17
Five Point Welding Shop	Machine shop			2
Geurin Products	Concrete products	14	0	14
Hutson Chemical Co., Inc.	Fertilizer	7	0	7
J. G. Chemists	Industrial adhesives, cleaners, solvents	2	0	2
Ledger & Times Publishing Co., Inc.	Newspaper, job printing	12	2	14
Maremont Corp. Winslow Filter Div.	Replacement filter elements	20	80	100
Murray Coal & Ice Co., Inc.	Ice	4	0	4
Murray Fabrics, Inc.	Knitted tubing, work gloves	2	9	11
Murray Machine & Tool Company	Septic, gas, water tanks; ornamental ironwork	7	0	7
Murray Popcorn, Inc.	Popcorn processing	4	0	4
Parker Popcorn Co.	Popcorn processing	8	0	8

(continued)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pocock Enterprises	Sporting goods, safety lights for automobiles	1	1	2
Ryan Milk Co.	Fluid and condensed milk, skim milk powder	40	10	50
Shoemaker Popcorn Co.	Popcorn processing	7	2	9
641 Slaughter House	Meat processing	2	2	4
Smith & Sons	Country ham, bacon	2	0	2
Sykes Brothers Lumber Company	Lumber	12	1	13
Tappan Co., Murray Division	Gas and electric ranges, gray iron castings	563	30	593
Thurmond Feed Co.	Feed	2	0	2
Tube Tron Electronics	Rebuilt television picture tubes	1	1	2
Valentine Printing	Job printing	0	1	1

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Per Hour (Minimum)</u>
Clerical and secretarial	\$1.25
Laborer	1.50
Semiskilled	1.80
Skilled	2.00

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO	Tappan Co., Murray Div. Maremont Corp., Winslow Filter Div.
United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO	Ryan Milk Company

AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY

COMMUNICATIONS



SILICA SANDS

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Murray is served by the Paducah and Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, operating between Paducah and Memphis. Freight service is provided daily, the cars being picked up in the morning and taken to Paducah where they are switched to north and south through trains. There is no passenger service provided. Switching service is available daily with 14 tracks for 110 cars. The average number of outbound carloads per month is 100, consisting mostly of clay, grain, scrap metal, silica sand and appliances. Inbound carloads per month average 160, consisting mostly of foodstuffs, coke, pig iron, fertilizer, and building materials.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MURRAY, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	
	<u>CL</u>			<u>CL</u>	
Atlanta, Ga.	20		Louisville, Ky.	22 1/2	
Birmingham, Ala.	30		Los Angeles, Calif.	94	
Chicago, Ill.	30		Nashville, Tenn.	19	
Cincinnati, Ohio	31		New Orleans, La.	53	
Cleveland, Ohio	77 1/2		New York, N. Y.	77 1/2	
Detroit, Mich.	75		Pittsburgh, Pa.	60 1/2	
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 1/2		St. Louis, Mo.	28 1/2	

Highways

Highways serving Murray are State Routes 94 and 121, and U. S. Route 641. The highway distances from Murray to selected market centers are shown in Table 9.

*Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MURRAY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	360	Lexington, Ky.	288
Birmingham, Ala.	295	Louisville, Ky.	236
Chicago, Ill.	404	Nashville, Tenn.	98
Cincinnati, Ohio	340	New York, N. Y.	1,007
Detroit, Mich.	586	Pittsburgh, Pa.	912
Knoxville, Tenn.	280	St. Louis, Mo.	210

Truck Service: Murray is served by the following eight common carrier truck lines: T.I.M.E., Inc., Lubbock, Texas; Mohawk Motor Lines, Tiffin, Ohio; Harper Truck Service, Paducah, Kentucky; McDuffey Motor Freight, Lebanon, Kentucky; McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Dixie Highway Express, Inc., Meridian, Mississippi; Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York, New York; and Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Madisonville, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MURRAY, KENTUCKY
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

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

*Harper Truck Service, Paducah, Kentucky

**Delivery time in days; ON - Overnight

Bus Lines: Murray is served by the West Kentucky Stages, which operate between Murray and Mayfield, Paducah and Hopkinsville, Kentucky; and Clarksville, Paris, and Nashville, Tennessee. It makes connections with Southern Greyhound Lines at all of these cities. There are 19 buses in and out of Murray daily. Southern Greyhound Lines has through service from St. Louis, Missouri, to Nashville, Tennessee, daily.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Murray is served by Radio Cab Company. Murray Leasing Co., Inc., provides a complete selection of autos and trucks on a rental or lease basis. The system is a part of the Chrysler System.

Air

The nearest major airport is Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky. It is 43 miles northwest of Murray. The airport is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines with a total of 9 daily flights.

There is a 4,000-foot paved runway and a 2,900-foot graded runway located at Kentucky Dam Village State Park, 30 miles distant, and a 2,300-foot paved runway at Kentucky Lake State Park, 15 miles distant.

Kyle Field, 5 miles northwest of Murray, has a 3,000-foot paved runway which can be extended to 7,200 feet. Services offered include charter, flight instructions, hangar and tie down facilities, and radio communications.

Water

The nearest ports are located at Paducah, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois. There is truck service from these ports. Three commercial terminal sites are available in Calloway County on Kentucky Lake.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is furnished by the Murray Electric Plant Board. It obtains its power from TVA. There are 69,000 volt transmission lines, broken down to 2,400/4,160 volts for the city. There are seven substations to facilitate a more even distribution. Current rates for electricity in Murray are listed below:

If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but no more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less.

Demand Charge:	First 100 kilowatts of demand per month	\$.80 per kilowatt
	Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month	\$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	
First	10,000	0.7 cent
Next	30,000	0.45 cent
Next	60,000	0.4 cent
Next	400,000	0.3 cent
Additional Energy		0.275 cent

A portion of Calloway County is served by West Kentucky RECC, which provides electric service in five western Kentucky counties. Power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The standard rates, as filed with the Public Service Commission, are: TVA Standard General Lighting and Power Rate BGA and TVA Standard Residential Rate B-1. Copies of rates will be furnished upon request.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Murray by the municipally owned gas system, whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's 26-inch high pressure line. One 6-inch trunk line runs into the city with BTU content of 1,030, specific gravity of .60 and pressure of 400 psi. Rates are as follows:

A. Residential and Small Commercial Rate:

	<u>Cu. Ft.</u>	<u>Per MCF</u>
First	2,000	\$ 2.00 Net
Next	1,000	1.75
Next	1,000	1.65
Next	1,000	1.50
Next	1,000	1.00
Next	4,000	0.95
Over	10,000	0.85
Minimum Monthly Charge		\$ 2.00

B. Medium Commercial Rate:

First	6,000	\$ 5.50 Net
Next	10,000	0.80
Next	19,000	0.75
Over	35,000	0.70
Minimum Monthly Charge		\$ 5.50

C. Large Commercial Rate:

First	10,000	\$ 7.50 Net
Next	15,000	0.70
Next	25,000	0.60
Over	50,000	0.55
Minimum Monthly Charge		\$ 7.50

D. Industrial Rates:

Subject to Negotiation

Coal and Coke

The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 mines in 11 counties produced 35,716,000 tons in 1963. Four of the counties produced more than three million tons, the remaining less than one million. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 11 and 16 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Underground mines produce 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent,

and strip mines 64 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed, and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

*Sources: U. S. Bureau Mines
Keystone Coal Buyers Manual

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed by the Murray Water and Sewerage System. The source of supply is five deep wells. Pumping capacity is 5,000 gpm and peak daily demand has been 3,000 gpm. Average daily use is 1,347,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 1,250,000-gallon stand-pipe and a 75,000-gallon clear well. A 1,000,000-gallon underground storage tank for finished water has just been added to the system during the last year. The distribution lines range from 6 to 12 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 85 psi. Constant water temperature is 58° F.

Rates for 1966 are as follows:

<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
0 to 2,500	\$1.50	\$1.80
2,500 to 3,500	2.16	2.61
3,500 to 4,500	2.82	3.42
4,500 to 5,500	3.39	4.14
5,500 to 6,500	3.96	4.86
6,500 to 7,500	4.44	5.52
7,500 to 8,500	4.92	6.18
8,500 to 9,500	5.34	6.72
9,500 to 10,000	5.76	7.26

Prices continue to lower in proportion as volume increases.

10,500 to 15,000	\$ 7.25	\$ 9.69
Up to 25,000	14.01	19.26
Up to 60,000	20.01	28.26
Up to 300,000	63.21	78.66
Up to 600,000	108.21	123.66
Up to 1,000,000	156.21	171.66
All over 1,000,000	.09 per M gal.	.09 per M gal.

Water Resources

Surface Water: Large supplies of surface water are available from the Kentucky Lake. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of East Fork Clarks River at Murray is 90.2 cfs (USGS, 13 year record 1951-1964).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Mississippian, Cretaceous and Tertiary systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group: (Limited area in the eastern portion of county)

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM

"Although the outcrop area is small, the Cretaceous deposits extend to the west and south beneath younger rocks. The sandbeds yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to most drilled wells that penetrate them in Marshall, Calloway, McCracken, and Ballard Counties, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as much as 800 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of more than 100 gpm too, are common. Clay, silt, and claybound gravel yield little or no water. In the area between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and east of the area between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and east of the Cumberland River, sandbeds yield enough water for domestic use to most wells but not known to yield enough for public or industrial supplies."

TERTIARY SYSTEM

Eocene Series:

"Although the outcrop area is small, sandbeds of this unit yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to almost all wells that penetrate them in the Jackson Purchase region, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common."

Pliocene (?) Series:

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the Jackson Purchase region, the Pliocene (?) gravels (Lafayette formation of former usage) occur as a relatively thin mantle of terrace deposits over the older sediments. The thickness of the gravels ranges from less than a foot to about 65 feet. The gravels yield enough water for domestic use to most dug or large-diameter bored wells in the outcrop area, but do not yield large quantities of water for public and industrial use."

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

Sewerage System

The municipally owned disposal plant, which was built in 1948 at a cost of \$250,000, has a high rate filtering system. Since the building of the plant, improvements have been added costing \$1,393,000. The capacity of the plant is to be doubled in the latter part of 1966. The system has a daily capacity of 3,000,000 gallons with the average flow being 1,600,000 gallons. Sanitary sewer mains range from 6 to 24 inches. The storm sewers, which are separate, have 48-inch mains.

The sewerage rate is 33 1/3 percent of the water rate.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

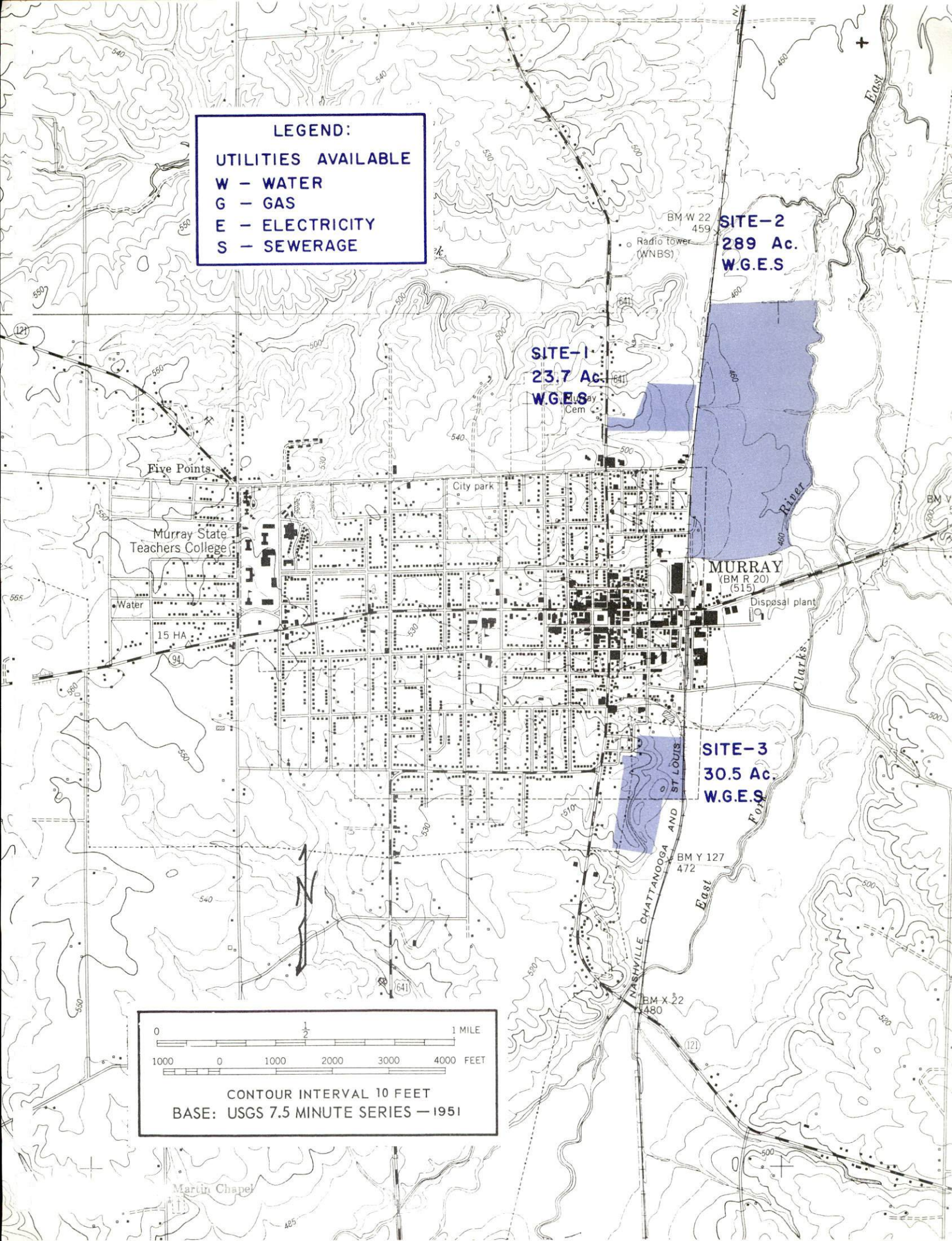
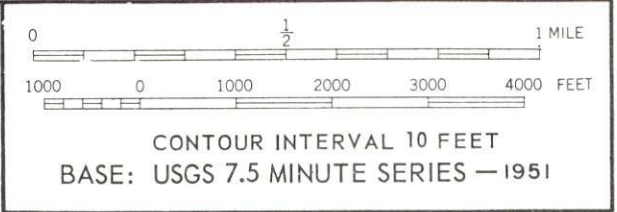
- SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 23.7 acres of level-to-gently rolling terrain
LOCATION: 1/4 mile northeast of city on U. S. Highway 641
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 641
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Murray Water and Sewerage System
GAS: Murray Natural Gas System
ELECTRICITY: Murray Electric Plant Board
SEWERAGE: Murray Water and Sewerage System
OWNED BY: Murray Chamber of Commerce
- SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 289 acres of level land
LOCATION: Northeast of city on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on a city maintained street that leads to all major arteries leaving the city.
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Murray Water and Sewerage System
GAS: Murray Natural Gas System
ELECTRICITY: Murray Electric Plant Board
SEWERAGE: Murray Water and Sewerage System
OPTIONED BY: Murray Chamber of Commerce
- SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 30 1/2 acres of level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: Partly within city limits on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City maintained street - State Route 121
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Murray Water and Sewerage System
GAS: Murray Natural Gas System
ELECTRICITY: Murray Electric Plant Board
SEWERAGE: Murray Water and Sewerage System
OWNED BY: Murray-Calloway County Industrial Foundation

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

SITE-1
23.7 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-2
289 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-3
30.5 Ac.
W.G.E.S.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Murray, a third-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term, and twelve councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Calloway County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term, and six magistrates elected by district for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Murray may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This provision cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business and professional licenses are required in Murray. Fees range from \$5 to \$25.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Murray established an official Planning Commission in March, 1958. The Murray Planning Commission has been receiving professional planning assistance from the Community Planning and Development Division, Department of Commerce, Commonwealth of Kentucky, under the terms of contractual agreement between the Commission and the Department. Utilizing this continuing planning assistance, the Murray Planning Commission has completed a Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Zoning Ordinance, Zoning Map, Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Population Survey and Forecast, and Existing Land Use Analysis. The Zoning Ordinance has been adopted by the Murray City Council and is being enforced. The Major Street Plan and Subdivision Regulations were adopted in the Fall of 1961. It is anticipated that Murray's active planning program will continue toward its goal of completing all the elements of the general plan for the city's development. Economic Base Surveys and Land Use Plan have been adopted. The Murray Municipal Housing Commission has constructed a 92-unit public housing project, and there are plans for the construction of 50 more units.

Fire Protection

The Murray Fire Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, two captains, ten full-time men, and twelve volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of three trucks: a 1951, 750-gpm Central pumper with hook and ladder; a 1960, 750-gpm Howe pumper; a 1957, 500-gpm General pumper; and a chief's car. All the trucks are equipped with necessary hose, ladders, extinguisher, foam and water. Two of the three trucks are equipped with two-way radios.

Murray has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assigned value of masonry and wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is 14 and 20 cents, respectively. The rates outside the city limits are 42 and 62 cents, respectively.

Police Protection

The Murray Police Department consists of a chief, twelve patrolmen, three radio operators, and a meter man. Motorized equipment consists of two squad cars with two-way radios or contact can be made with the county sheriff and State Police at all times.

Calloway County has a county sheriff and twelve deputies. They have three patrol cars which are radio-equipped and privately owned.

A Kentucky State Police Headquarters Post is located in Mayfield, 22 miles distant.

Garbage and Sanitation

A municipally owned organization, with a crew of twelve men on four trucks, collects garbage daily in the business district and twice weekly in residential areas. Garbage disposal is by means of the sanitary land fill method.

Monthly service charges are \$1.25 for residential sections and \$3 to \$35 for businesses, depending upon services rendered.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Murray and Calloway County.

City Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

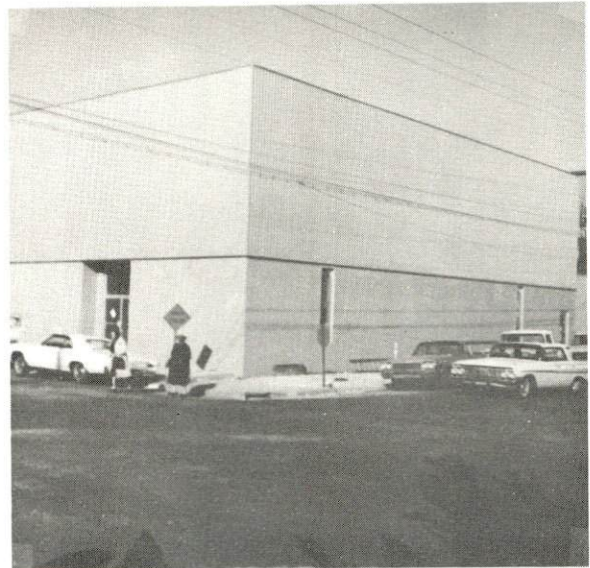
Budget, 1965	\$324, 200
Bonded Indebtedness, 1965	266, 000 (Hospital Bonds)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1965	\$230, 350
County Bonded Indebtedness, 1965	
Hospital Bond	345, 112



COURTHOUSE



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



CITY HALL



WESTERN DARK - FIRED
TOBACCO ASSOCIATION



ELECTRIC AND WATER SYSTEMS



FIRE DEPARTMENT

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes of Murray and Calloway County are based upon these assessment figures. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
MURRAY AND CALLOWAY COUNTY, 1965

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Murray</u>	<u>Calloway County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	--
School	1.80	1.50
Health District	.06	.06
Hospital Bond Issue	.32	.13
Total	\$ 3.73	\$2.24

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Murray, 1965 - 35%
Calloway County, 1965 - 35%

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1965)

Murray \$21,819,428
Calloway County 34,886,301

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Murray Independent School System has a total enrollment of 860 elementary students and 686 high school students. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 23 to 1 in the elementary grades and approximately 19 to 1 in the high school. The Murray School System provides one supervisor, four principals, two music teachers, two industrial arts teachers, one art teacher, and one speech correctionalist. The 1965-1966 budget is \$538,034.18.

The Calloway County School System has an enrollment of 1,461 students in the elementary school and 670 students in the high schools.

The Murray College Elementary and High School is an experimental project under the direction of the state in cooperation with Murray College. All of the teachers are students and the classes are limited to thirty.

Physical improvements to the system during the past year include: two new classrooms added to Murray High School at a cost of \$25,000, two classrooms, a library, a special purpose room and a kindergarten added to Robertson School at a cost of \$45,000, and an addition to Carter Elementary School completed at a cost of \$22,000. The budget for 1965-1966 is \$655,591.31.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN MURRAY AND CALLOWAY COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Murray Elementary (Ind.) (total)	860	37	23 - 1
Murray High (Ind.) (total)	686	36	19 - 1
Calloway Elementary (total)	1,461	57	26 - 1
Calloway High (total)	670	32	21 - 1
Murray College Elementary (state)	271	13	20 - 1
Murray College High	138	8	17 - 1

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Murray is served by the Paducah Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School located in Paducah, 44 miles distant. Courses offered at Tilghman Trade School include: auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop and carpentry. These courses are open to adults, out-of-school youth and high school students. The instructional program is designed to offer a broad basic type of training which will enable graduates to adjust and progress rapidly when they take a job in industry. The Tilghman Trade School also conducts special training programs for area industry.

Courses offered at West Kentucky Vocational School include: auto mechanics, barbering, beauty culture, chef courses, machine shop, sheet metal, shoe repair, tailoring and woodworking.

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: Murray State College had its first student enrollment in September, 1923. The chief purpose of the college is training of teachers, supervisors, and administrators for service in the public schools of the Commonwealth. Student teaching is provided in both elementary and secondary grades in the campus school and in off-campus schools.

Curricula in liberal arts, leading to appropriate degrees, are offered to students who do not plan to teach. Pre-professional courses are given in medicine, dentistry, law, pharmacy, engineering, forestry, nursing, veterinary, medical technology, optometry, and other professions.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 44 miles
University of Kentucky Community College, Hopkinsville,
Kentucky, 55 miles

Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 128 miles

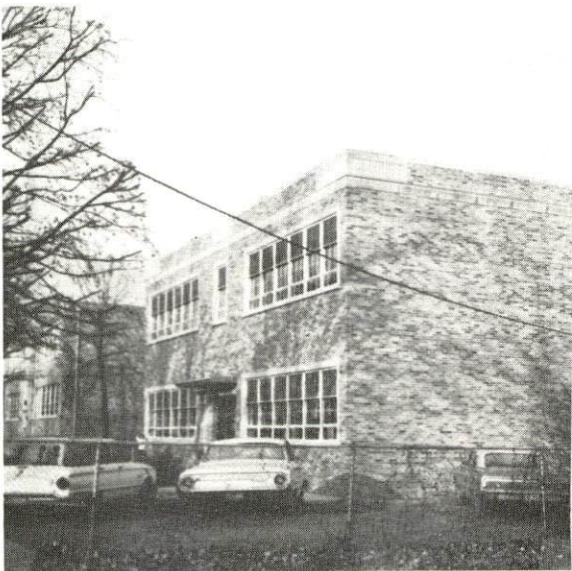
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 133 miles

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 133 miles

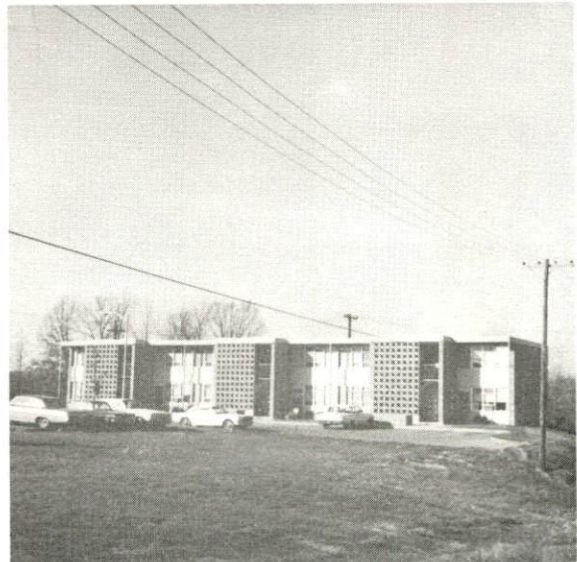
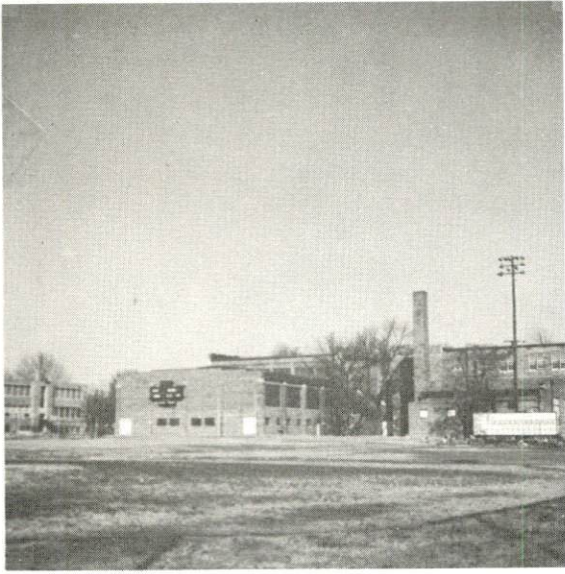
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky,
121 miles

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 109 miles

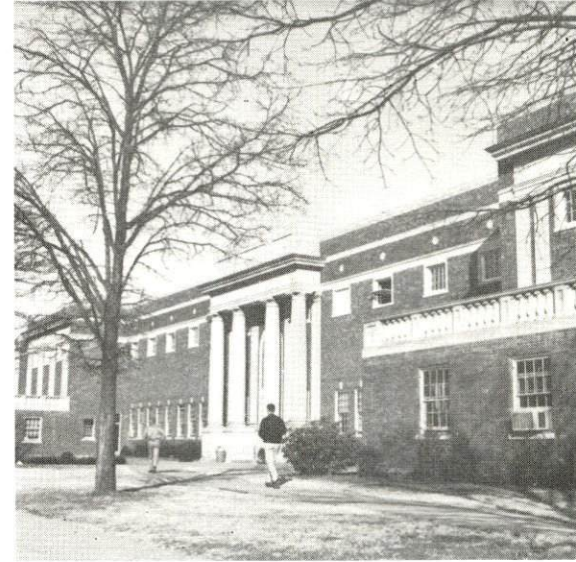
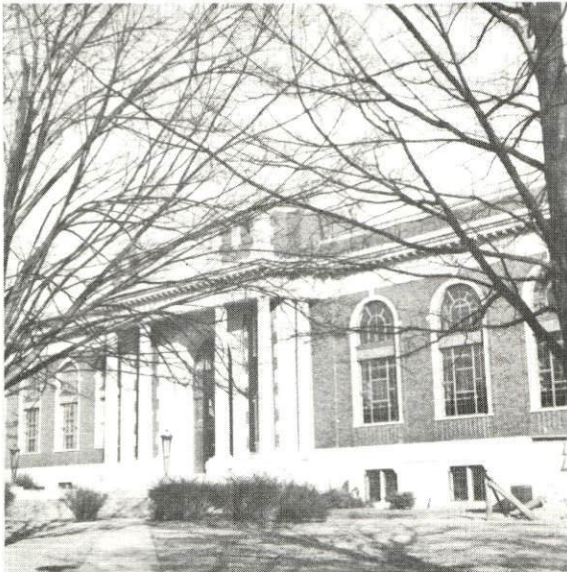
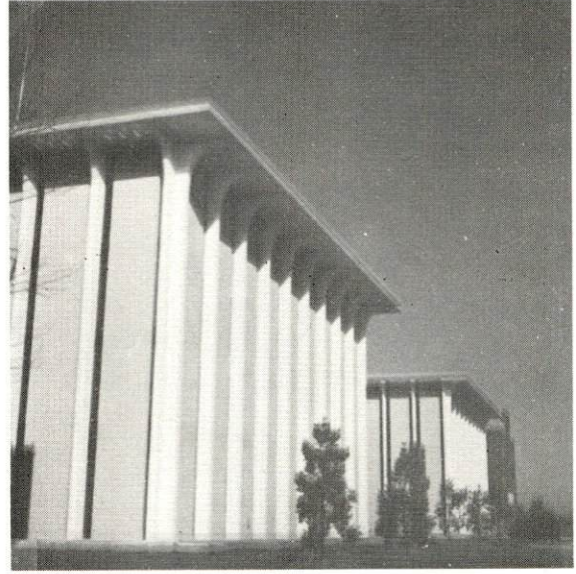
ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS



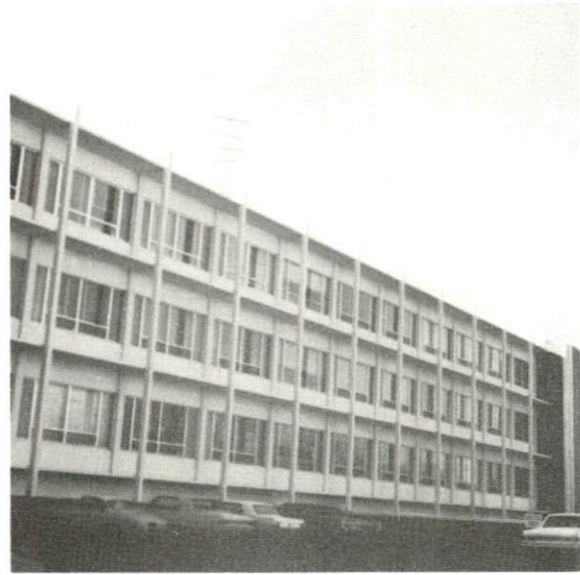
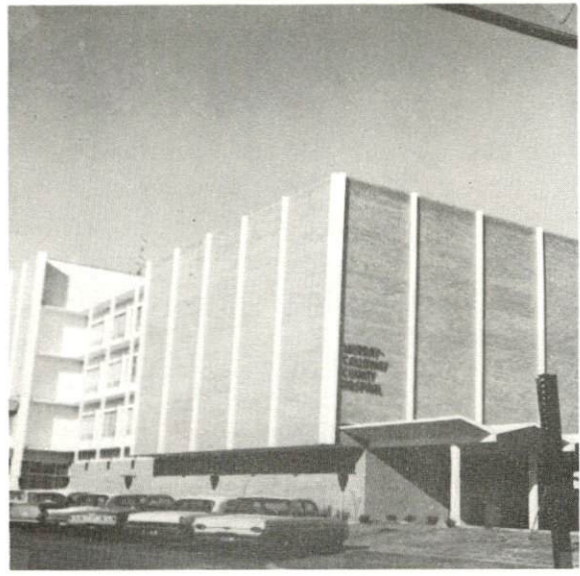
EDUCATION



MURRAY STATE COLLEGE



HOSPITAL, CHURCH, CLINICS



Health

Hospitals: Hospital service is provided by the Murray-Calloway County Hospital, a new \$1,750,000 installation that is classed as one of the finest in the nation. The hospital has been equipped with the latest and most modern equipment available. This hospital section has two operating rooms, three recovery rooms and two emergency rooms. There are 80 rooms, plus 49 rooms in the convalescent division.

The convalescent division is in a separate building connected by a tunnel, and serviced by the same mechanical section, also in a separate section.

Plans are now being completed to add a 50-room wing, that will also be served by the present mechanical section.

The hospital conducts a school of nursing in conjunction with Murray State College.

The staff consists of 13 doctors, 3 specialist-consultants and 214 employees.

Public Health: The Calloway County Health Department is located in Murray and is staffed with one part-time health officer, three nurses, two sanitarians, one full-time clerk, one part-time clerk, one part-time nutritionist and a part-time dentist. The clinic offers: immunization and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, school health services, sanitation services, health education, communicable disease control, vital statistics, maternal and child health services, and an environmental sanitation program. The 1964-1965 budget was \$52,985.93.

Two fully equipped independent clinics provide highly specialized services. They offer X-ray, urologist, lab technicians, pediatrician, obstetrician, gynecologist, surgeon and medical doctor service.

Housing

There is normally a good supply of housing units available for rent and sale in Murray and the Kentucky Lake area. The rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom units runs from \$50 to \$100 per month. The construction cost of 2- and 3-bedroom houses ranges from \$8,000 to \$13,500, generally. Many units are being built now in the \$30,000 to \$50,000 range for private occupancy or sale. FHA, GI and conventional loans are easily obtainable.

There are 13 major subdivisions under development in the city, plus several on Kentucky Lake.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 8,295 subscribers in Murray and Calloway County with a dial system. One of the largest Centrex Systems in the world is operated in Murray.

Telegraph service in Murray is provided by a local Western Union Office.

Postal Facilities: Murray has a first-class post office with 38 employees, one delivery daily in the city, six rural routes, and one star route. Mail is received and dispatched by truck four times daily. The postal receipts for 1965 were \$227,820. A new and modern post office will be completed in 1966.

Newspapers: Murray is served by the Ledger and Times, with a circulation of 3,000, and the Murray Democrat, with a circulation of 3,097. Both papers are printed daily. In addition, the College News and the Calloway County Shopper are published weekly.

Radio: Radio station WNBS, AM, 1,000 watts, operating on 1,340 kilocycles is located in downtown Murray.

Television: Television reception is good from WLAC, WSIX, and WSM, Nashville, Tennessee; WPSD, Paducah, Kentucky; KFVS, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; and WSIL in Harrisburg, Illinois. An educational TV production and transmitter station is being planned from Murray State College. Murray is served by Murray Cablevision Company with 8 channels and 24-hour weather forecasting service.

Libraries

The Murray-Calloway County Public Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes with an annual circulation of 120,000 volumes. Also available are long-playing records, framed paintings, and 16 mm films.

The library is open five days a week from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. and on Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 8:30 P.M. The library has three full-time employees.

Churches

There are 15 churches in Murray, with a total membership of 8,000, representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

There are 89 churches in Calloway County.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Murray	\$22,611,345	\$21,029,365.37
Peoples Bank	13,123,193	12,100,641.77
Dees Bank of Hazel	2,126,881	1,952,443.11
Peoples Farm Credit Corp.	418,386	---

Hotels and Motels

Mid Town Motel	40 units
Murray Plaza Court	40 units
Carman Motel	12 units
Murray Motel	8 units
National Hotel	40 units
Holiday Inn	62 units

Accommodations are also available at Kentucky Lake, 10 miles east of Murray.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Booster's Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Murray Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Sportsman Club, Young Business Men's Club, Civitan Club, Kiwanis

Fraternal: American Legion, Disabled American Veterans Chapter 50, Masonic Lodge, V.F.W., Woodmen of the World, Moose

Women's: American Association of University Women, American Red Cross Association, Women of the Farm Bureau, Business and Professional Women's Club, Homemakers Clubs of Calloway County, Magazine Club, Murray Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H Club
FFA, FHA, Little League, Prep League

Other: Agricultural Council, Calloway County Bar Association, Calloway County Country Club, Calloway County Medical Association, Farm Bureau, Ministerial Association of Murray, Murray Dental Society, Murray Hospital Association, Murray Square Dancers Club, Kentucky Lake Vacationland, Inc.

Recreation

Local: Recreational facilities in Murray include: Murray City Park, consisting of 18 acres, has two lighted baseball fields, four tennis courts, picnic shelters, fireplaces and a large selection of children's playground equipment. Recreational facilities at Murray State College are also available to the public. They include: one lighted baseball field, six lighted tennis courts and an indoor swimming pool that is available to local residents two nights a week. There is also a lighted baseball field at the city high school. All of these baseball parks are used to accommodate the Little League, Pony League, Park League and American Legion baseball teams.

There is an excellent year-round program of high school and major college athletic teams. In addition, professional basketball teams play in Murray on schedule.

A complete concert program is administered through a local organization featuring name artists. Murray State College offers a program of drama and music to the public on a regular basis.

A large bowling facility and year-round movies offer bad weather recreation. Two country club golf courses are used in addition to the two state park courses.

Area: Kenlake State Park is located 15 miles east of Murray on Kentucky Route 94. Park facilities include: boat docks with complete service and rental facilities, dining rooms, beach, swimming, bath-houses, housekeeping cottages, 9-hole golf course, picnic areas, game areas, bicycling, horse and pony rides, and all fishing facilities. Beautiful Kenlake Hotel, overlooking Kentucky Lake, offers attractive, comfortable, air-conditioned rooms at modest prices. There is a modern dining room, gift shops, spacious lobby with television and

sun-deck. Convention rooms and private meeting rooms are available. Modern efficiency and one- and two-bedroom cottages are available and are attractively situated in beautiful wooded areas. Kentucky Lake Airport, located across Eggner's Bridge from Kenlake Hotel, is uniquely equipped. Tie-down facilities, fuel, cottages, supply store and a boat dock border the airfield. A heated fishing pier is also adjacent. The 2,200-foot paved East-West runway lies adjacent to Eggner's Bridge on U. S. 68 and Kentucky 80, the only bridge that crosses the lake in Kentucky. Both Kentucky Dam Village State Park and Kenlake State Park feature a low-budget, variety vacation for the entire family.

There are 54 commercial resorts in the Calloway County area that offer excellent recreational facilities.

The Kenlake Amphitheater, built by the State of Kentucky and operated by West Kentucky Productions Association, has completed two summer seasons with first-run dramatic productions. Using professional talent, combined with college drama majors, the theater has received high acclaim as one of the best in the nation.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park is located on Kentucky Lake, approximately 33 miles northeast of Murray on U. S. 641. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of all TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184 mile-long Kentucky Lake with 2,380 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: two boat docks, a large sand beach developed for swimming and wading, a modern bathhouse, lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages, air-conditioned dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop and commissary, 18-hole golf course, badminton, tennis and croquet courts and the Village Playhouse for summer theater. There is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The airport has a 3,000-foot paved runway and a 3,500-foot graded runway. Fishing piers and walkways are being built at the base of the Dam.

Between the Lakes Recreation Area is a 177,000-acre experiment in leisure. This vast wilderness area is located between Kentucky Lake and Barkley Lake, and is designed to give the utmost relaxation in a given area. Combining all recreational facilities with a full range of educational uses, the area will offer camping facilities to 22,000 persons per night. Fully developed camp sites, boat docks, swimming areas, horse and hiking trails and historical sites provide each family with a variety of pleasures.

A wildlife museum, old iron furnaces and a model farm will afford a different kind of vacation. This great recreation area is being built by the TVA, with complete cooperation of the Department of the Interior. The ultimate cost will exceed \$50 million.

Paris Landing State Park is a 1,200-acre facility located 19 miles southeast of Murray on Kentucky Highway 121. This famous facility is open all year and affords a complete vacation complex. Operated by the State of Tennessee, the park offers hotel accommodations, docks, horseback riding, tennis, archery, croquet, shuffleboard, and complete playground equipment. A spacious dining room is located in Paris Landing Inn. A U. S. Coast Guard Unit is stationed at the park site.

The Calloway-Marshall County area attracts about 5 million tourists a year; the TVA system draws approximately 15 million. The Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area is expected to attract approximately 20,000,000 visitors a year within ten years.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Two new classrooms were added to Murray High School at a cost of \$25,000.
2. Two classrooms, a library, a special purpose room and a kindergarten were added to Robertson School at a cost of \$45,000.
3. An addition to the Carter Elementary School was completed at a cost of \$22,000.
4. 1.8 miles of by-pass has been constructed on U. S. Route 641.
5. A continuing program of beautification has been carried out by the Civic Improvement Association. This group is composed of all civic clubs, with each club assigned a specific area as their responsibility.
6. Improvements costing \$1,306,000 have been made to the water system, which is owned by the City of Murray. In addition, a new 1,000,000-gallon storage tank for treated water has been added to the water system and a new water well has been drilled, increasing capacity by 2,000-gpm.
7. The Murray Planning Commission is responsible for an urban renewal program, consisting of 92 housing units completed.

8. A new city electric substation has been completed.
9. Two new office buildings have been built in downtown Murray.
10. A new \$1,750,000 hospital has been constructed.
11. A new 50-unit rest home has been built, with a personal-care home being planned.
12. Three new apartment buildings have been completed.
13. A new display and show pavillion and cattle barn has been built on the fairgrounds.
14. Two new motels (102 units) have been completed.
15. Two new branch banks have been built, both downtown banks have been enlarged and remodeled.
16. The Chamber of Commerce has moved to a new and modern suite of offices in downtown Murray.
17. A new city has been founded on Kentucky Lake, Panarama City.
18. A new modern post office will be completed in 1966.

Planned:

1. A new cinerama theatre is to be built.
2. A new 50-unit housing project is now in the planning stage.
3. A new land-fill city dump is to be purchased.
4. A second fire station is being built.
5. A new cattle show and sales pavillion will be constructed at Murray State College Farm and completed in summer of 1966.
6. A new 11 1/2 acre TVA electric substation will be built in 1966.

7. Fifty rooms will be added to Murray-Calloway County Hospital.
8. A new \$2,250,000 shopping center will be built.
9. A new TV type drive-in bank will be built.
10. Fishing piers will be built in Kenlake State Park.
11. A third country club will be built.
12. The capacity of the sewerage plant is to be doubled in the latter part of 1966.
13. The Southern Bell Telephone system serving Murray will double its capacity in 1967.



EXCELLENT RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,836 farms in Calloway County covering 170,382 acres, an average of 92.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Calloway County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CALLOWAY COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Calloway County (tons)	200	2.25	450
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Calloway County (tons)	1,900	1.50	2,850
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Calloway County (tons)	8,500	1.05	8,920
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Calloway County (bu)	18,800	53.0	996,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Calloway County (bu)	2,400	34.0	81,600
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Calloway County (bu)	300	24.0	7,200
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000

(continued)

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Production</u>
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Calloway County (lbs)	250	1,600.0	400,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000
<u>Dark Fired Tobacco:</u>			
Calloway County (lbs)	2,620	1,950.0	5,109,000
Kentucky (lbs)	5,800	1,810.0	10,498,000
<u>Popcorn:**</u>			
Calloway County (bu)	13,000	34.0	442,000
Kentucky (bu)	21,600	34.0	734,400

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CALLOWAY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Calloway County	5,300
Kentucky	476,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>	
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Calloway County	22,500
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>	
<u>Sheep:***</u>	
Calloway County	300
Kentucky	206,000

*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1964

**Popcorn Report - 1965, U.S.D. A. Statistical Reporting Service

***Preliminary figure

Minerals

The mineral resources of Calloway County consist of glass sand, sand and gravel, clay and limestone. Local chert deposits of possible commercial significance are also present. Total value of mineral production in 1963 amounted to \$41,954 (Minerals Yearbook, 1964).

Glass Sand: In 1957 and 1958, exploration in an area south of New Concord revealed more than 20,000,000 tons of unconsolidated high-silica sand suitable for various uses in the glass and foundry industries. Selected analyses from this deposit are as follows:

Sample	SiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	CaO	MgO	Total
Raw	97.78	.099	1.03	.10	.06	0	99.07
Washed	98.45	.071	.61	.09	.06	0	99.28
Processed	99.07	0.24	.33	.05	.15	0	99.62

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel occur in quality and quantity suitable for general roadway and building construction purposes. Local sand deposits are also of a quality satisfactory for molding purposes.

Clay: Local deposits consist of high-grade "ball" and "sagger", and lower grades of "wad" and ordinary brick clays. These are largely undeveloped although some qualitative work has been done. The Porters Creek clay formation has received a great deal of attention the past several years because of its possibilities for development as a natural bleaching agent. This clay is being mined near Paris, Tennessee and Olmsted, Illinois for this purpose. The following analyses of the Porters Creek clay were taken from four different localities in Calloway County:

Sample	SiO ₂	Fe ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	Ignition Loss	Undeter.
1	63.4	2.0	13.8	0.3	0.8	16.8	2.6
2	65.4	3.7	14.9	0.4	1.1	12.3	2.3
3	53.8	2.1	28.6	0.1	0.4	11.8	3.3
4	64.2	2.9	12.4	0.1	0.9	16.9	2.5

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Chert: Preliminary firing tests made by the U. S. Bureau of Mines on the exceptionally white and relatively iron-free Ft. Payne Chert deposit in the vicinity of Eggner's Ferry indicates its possible use as a potter's flint in the ceramic industry and as flint grinding pebbles. Should the deposit prove suitable for these or other uses, it is believed sufficient tonnages are available to warrant development.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar (U. S. Bureau Mines).

TABLE 14

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1964. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

There are approximately 75,000 acres of forest land in Calloway County, covering 30 percent of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, yellow poplar and sweet gum.

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 15

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	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

(1) 1964 Preliminary Estimate, U. S. Bureau of the Census

(2) 1964 Personal Income by States, Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce

(3) 1963 U. S. Census of Business, Retail Trade

The retail sales for Calloway County totaled \$29,525,000 in 1964.*

The per capita personal income for Calloway County in 1963 was \$1,331.**

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

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

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 south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MURRAY, CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm.*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm.*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:00 A. M.</u>	<u>6:00 P. M.</u>
			<u>(CST)</u>	
January	38.4	5.19	84	72
February	40.9	4.09	83	67
March	48.4	5.30	81	61
April	58.9	4.12	81	54
May	67.6	4.18	84	58
June	76.0	3.50	84	59
July	79.1	3.93	86	61
August	78.6	3.25	89	61
September	71.5	3.09	89	60
October	60.9	2.87	88	61
November	47.8	4.00	84	65
December	40.1	4.10	84	71
Annual Norm.	59.0	47.62		

*Station Location: Murray, Kentucky

**Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 24 years;
6:00 P. M. readings 24 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of record) 104 clear, 109 partly cloudy,
152 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 118

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 15

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,578 degree days.

A P P E N D I X

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
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HISTORY

Calloway County, the 72nd in order of formation, was founded in 1822 out of part of Hickman County, and named in honor of Colonel Richard Calloway. Situated in the southwestern part of the state, it is bound on the south by the Tennessee state line and on the east by Kentucky Lake.

Murray, the county seat, was named after the Honorable John L. Murray, who was a member of Congress for eleven years. The town became incorporated in 1844. The first settlement in the county was in 1818 by David Jones and James Stewart about a mile from Wadesboro. The first county seat and the land office was also at Wadesboro, but when that town lost its prominence, and Marshall County was taken from the territory of Calloway in 1842, the county seat was moved to Murray.

In 1843 or 1844 work began on the construction of a courthouse and county jail. The first courthouse in Murray was a good brick building fifty feet square and two stories high, containing a large courtroom on the first floor and four county offices on the second floor. The first jail was completed in 1847, a brick building constructed at a cost of \$2,376.50.

The first church in Murray was the Christian Church, built in 1844. The first paper in Calloway County was a religious edition known as the General Baptist Banner. The next paper was a political edition, The Murray Gazette. The Murray Journal was established in 1877 but lasted only five months. The Calloway News was established in 1879.

Early education took place in private homes. In 1851 a two-story brick building containing four school rooms for educational purposes was completed. It was sold in 1870. In 1871 the Murray Institute was established. Two stories high, it contained seven large rooms and was constructed at a cost of \$17,500. The Institute building, called by some "the handsomest school structure west of the Tennessee River," was quite a credit to the little town of Murray. This building was destroyed by fire in 1904 and rebuilt; but then was again destroyed by fire in December, 1919.

During the Civil War, the people of Calloway County were intensely Southern in their feelings. Over 800 men joined the Confederate Army and about 200 joined the Federal Army, out of about 1,800 of military age. The county was the scene of many encounters between small parties of the opposing forces; and during the last half of the war was overrun by small bands of guerrillas, who in the name and uniform of either army, plundered hundreds of the citizens of their horses, money, and other property, and murdered 30 to 40 in cold blood. Murray was burned during one such raid and much property was destroyed.

Appendix A

The first train to come into Murray was on October 6, 1890. The first highway came into the county in 1928. In 1922 Murray State Teachers College was founded and became so popular that it had an enrollment of more than 1,000 students by 1940.

On January 1, 1902, Nathan B. Stubblefield demonstrated before 1,000 Murray residents that the human voice could be broadcast and received without wires. Thus Murray proclaims itself as the city of the "birthplace of radio." To substantiate this fact, the citizens, the Exchange Club, the Rotary Club, and the college erected a monument in honor of Nathan Stubblefield, the inventor of wireless telephone. The marker was erected on the campus of Murray State Teachers College.

For many years, an annual event that aroused great interest in Murray was the yearly exhibition in October of purebred Jersey cattle. In 1929 Calloway County won the prize for having made more progress in the development of the purebred Jersey than any other county in the United States. On the fourth Monday in March, known as Mule Trading Day, animals for sale or exchange were brought here from the surrounding counties.

A bright spot in the future outlook of the people of Calloway County exists in the development of the Between-the-Two-Rivers area, which is under consideration as a national recreation area. Such a plan could hardly be more ideally situated. Located between Kentucky Lake and what will be lower Barkley Lake when Barkley Dam is completed, the area will have about 300 miles of cove-studded shoreline fronting on the two reservoirs. It will be easily accessible by boat, conventional highways and the new Interstate Highway System, and within 500 miles of 70 million Americans. It will stimulate tourist and recreation travel to a greater extent, and would undoubtedly make western Kentucky and western Tennessee one of the leading playgrounds of inland America.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CALLOWAY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, June, 1965</u>	<u>Calloway County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	2,781	100.0	521,416	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	5	0.2	27,670	5.3
Contract Construction	235	8.5	44,097	8.5
Manufacturing	1,114	40.1	204,060	39.1
Food & kindred products	81	2.9	24,666	4.7
Tobacco	1	0	10,326	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	271	9.7	31,720	6.1
Lumber and furniture	1	0	15,949	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	26	0.9	11,825	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	10	0.4	17,464	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	20	0.7	6,466	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,433	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	704	25.3	70,604	13.5
Other	0	0	3,607	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	139	5.0	36,938	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	880	31.6	135,860	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	100	3.6	24,728	4.7
Services	282	10.1	45,943	8.8
Other	26	0.9	2,120	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Calloway County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	10,423	10,549	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	8,048	8,269	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	5,414	2,268	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	5,410	2,268	705,411	290,783
Employed	5,190	2,177	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	2,818	1,414	440,020	208,384
Government workers	630	552	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,702	125	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	40	86	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	220	91	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,634	6,001	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	9	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,253	1,019	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,372	4,982	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	447	3,662	91,626	539,838
65 and over	925	1,320	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	5,190	2,177	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	422	315	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	967	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and prop.	447	69	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	232	488	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	381	212	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	864	27	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	873	421	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	8	184	1,123	25,183
Service workers	257	368	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	230	7	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	399	13	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	110	69	26,006	16,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

General Property Taxes

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

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

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

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

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded 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 border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

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

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; 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 or the fiscal court of

the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

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. (1946)

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

103.250 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 or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1962)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and

determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion 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. (1962)

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

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

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

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. 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 provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky