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## Industrial Resources: McLean County - Calhoun

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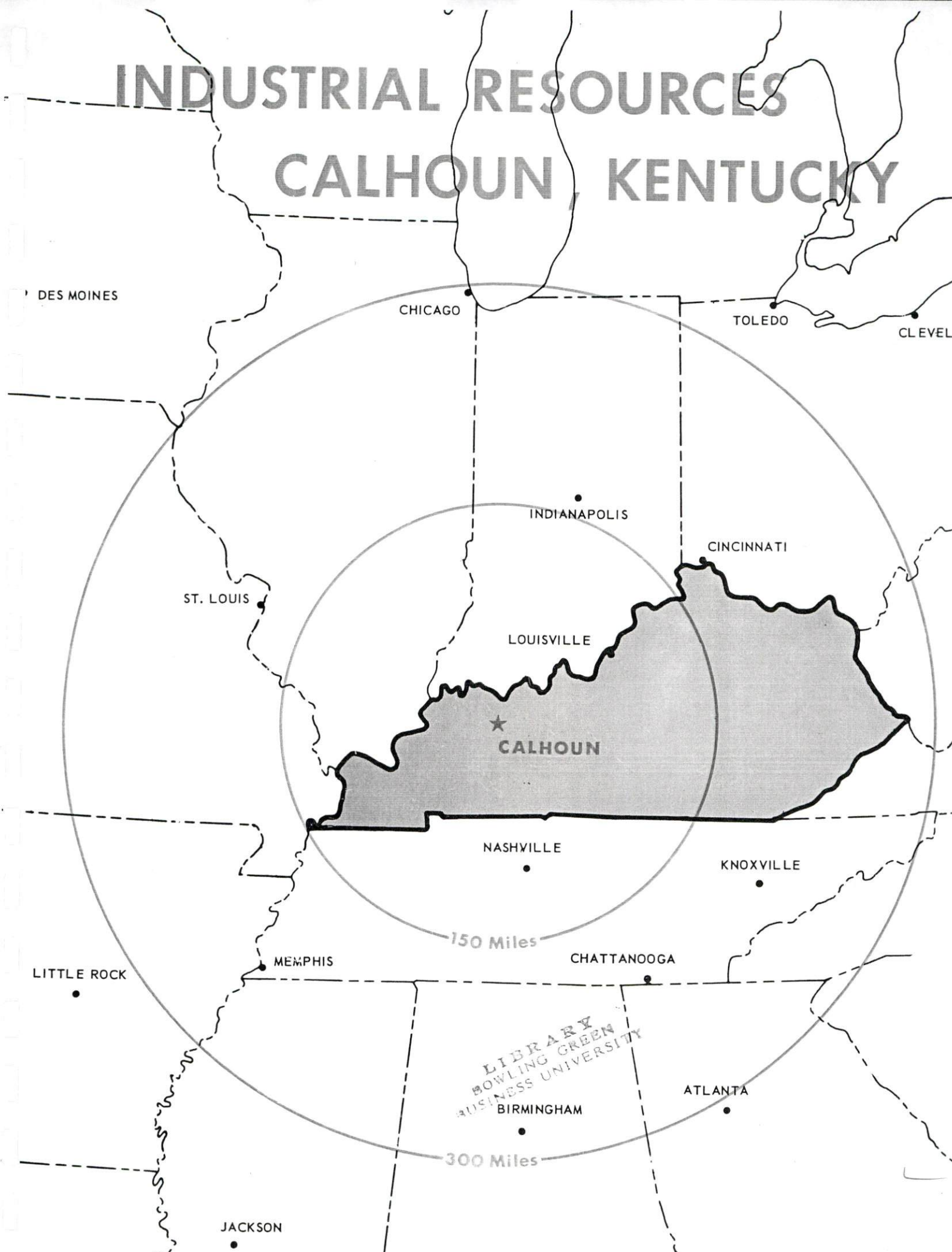
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CALHOUN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CALHOUN, KENTUCKY

23136

207A 22  
1963 GREEN  
UNIVERSITY

Prepared by

The Town of Calhoun  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

August, 1963

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## CALHOUN, KENTUCKY

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA . . . . .	1-2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET . . . . .	3-8
Population . . . . .	3
Economic Characteristics . . . . .	3
Labor Market . . . . .	4
Supply Area . . . . .	4
Labor Potential Defined . . . . .	4
Numbers Available . . . . .	4
Future Labor Supply . . . . .	5
Area Employment Characteristics . . . . .	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING . . . . .	8-9
Prevailing Wage Rates . . . . .	9
Unions . . . . .	9
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	9-11
Railroads . . . . .	9
Highways . . . . .	9
Truck Service . . . . .	10
Bus Lines . . . . .	10
Air . . . . .	11
Water . . . . .	11
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	11-13
Electricity . . . . .	11
Natural Gas . . . . .	12
Coal and Coke . . . . .	13
Fuel Oil . . . . .	13
WATER AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	13-14
Public Water Supply . . . . .	13
Water Resources . . . . .	14
Surface Water . . . . .	14
Ground Water . . . . .	14
Sewerage System . . . . .	14



<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	14-15
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	15-16
Type Government . . . . .	15
City . . . . .	15
Laws Affecting Industry . . . . .	15
Property Tax Exemption . . . . .	15
Business Licenses . . . . .	15
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	15
Fire Protection . . . . .	15
Police Protection . . . . .	15
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	16
Financial Information . . . . .	16
TAXES . . . . .	16-17
Property Taxes . . . . .	16
Real Estate Assessment Ratios . . . . .	17
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	17
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	17-21
Educational Facilities . . . . .	17
Graded Schools . . . . .	17
Vocational Schools . . . . .	18
Colleges . . . . .	18
Health . . . . .	18
Hospitals . . . . .	18
Public Health . . . . .	18
Housing . . . . .	19
Communication . . . . .	19
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	19
Postal Facilities . . . . .	19
Newspapers . . . . .	19
Radio . . . . .	19
Television . . . . .	19
Libraries . . . . .	19
Churches . . . . .	19
Financial Institutions . . . . .	20
Hotels and Motels . . . . .	20
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	20
Recreation . . . . .	20
Local . . . . .	20
Area . . . . .	20

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
Community Improvements . . . . .	21
Recent . . . . .	21
Planned . . . . .	21
NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	22-26
Agriculture . . . . .	22
Minerals . . . . .	23
Forests . . . . .	26
MARKETS . . . . .	26-27
CLIMATE. . . . .	28-29
APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
D. -1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
E. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
G. Cooperating State Agencies	

## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Calhoun - 817

McLean County - 9,355

### CALHOUN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

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

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad located in Livermore, Kentucky, 10 miles distant.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport located in Owensboro, Kentucky, 20 miles distant. Four daily flights are provided.

Water: The Green River passes through Calhoun. A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained from the confluence of the Green and Ohio Rivers to Rochester via Calhoun.

Trucks: Calhoun is provided common carrier trucking service by three trucking agencies.

Bus Lines: Calhoun is served by the Owensboro-Central City-Greenville Bus Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CALHOUN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	359	Memphis, Tenn.	264
Chicago, Ill.	346	New Orleans, La.	697
Cincinnati, Ohio	348	New York, N. Y.	889
Detroit, Mich.	475	St. Louis, Mo.	203
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,157	Washington, D. C.	760

### Electricity

Calhoun is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. McLean County is served by the Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

### Natural Gas

Calhoun is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and three local wells.

### Water

Calhoun is served by the Calhoun Waterworks whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 432,000 gpd and the peak daily use has been approximately 200,000 gallons.

### Sewerage

Calhoun has no sewerage disposal plant but raw sewerage is collected in sanitary mains and directly discharged into the Green River.

In March, 1963, the city hired an engineering firm to prepare plans for a sewerage treatment plant, and apply for a Public Health Service grant to assist in financing it.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Calhoun has shown a net population increase for three of the past five decades. The extremes ranged from a 10.2 percent increase during the 1930's to an 8.1 percent decrease which occurred in the 1920's. The trend for McLean County has been similar to that of Calhoun. The extremes for the county were a 6.4 percent increase during the 1900's and a 12.4 percent decrease during the 1940's.

TABLE 1

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

Year	<u>Calhoun</u>		<u>McLean County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	---	---	12,488	---	---
1910	742	---	13,241	6.4	6.6
1920	743	.1	12,501	= 5.6	5.5
1930	683	= 8.1	11,072	=11.5	8.2
1940	753	10.2	11,446	3.4	8.8
1950	746	= 1.0	10,021	=12.4	3.5
1960	817	9.5	9,355	= 6.7	3.2

Percent of nonwhite population in county: 7

### Economic Characteristics

McLean County is classified entirely as rural. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1959, it was reported that 1,101 persons were engaged in this industry. In September, 1962, McLean County reported that 608 persons were employed in all industries excluding agriculture. Of this number, 378 employees were engaged in manufacturing. During May of 1961, it was reported that 671 McLean County residents were employed by industries in the adjacent counties. Seventy-three percent of these workers were employed in Daviess County. This is understandable since Owensboro, located in Daviess County, is only 20 miles from both Calhoun and Livermore.

Wage rates for McLean County are well below the state average. The weekly earnings during 1961 were \$78.83 for all industries and \$63.44 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. This wage differential is largely explained by the relative weights of particular industries. For example 78.5

percent of the McLean County manufacturing employment is composed of workers engaged in the production of lumber and furniture. These are among the low wage industries. Taking Kentucky as a whole, they represent less than 4.0 percent of total manufacturing employment.

The annual McLean County per capita income was \$1,142 for 1961. This was below the state average of \$1,412.\*

Retail sales in McLean County during 1961 totaled \$5,278,000.\*

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Calhoun labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include McLean, Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Ohio, and Webster Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 35 miles of Calhoun, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

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

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

---

\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962



TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH  
COMPONENTS, CALHOUN AREA, MAY, 1962\*

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

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

TABLE 3

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

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

\* 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 Calhoun area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4  
MCLEAN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

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

\* U. S. Census of Agriculture

\*\* Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5  
CALHOUN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*  
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area Total	Daviess	Hender- son	Hopkins	McLean	Muhlen- berg	Ohio	Webster
Total manu- facturing	13,305	8,587	2,494	787	378	492	247	320
Food & kindred products	2,084	1,611	89	225	77	40	37	5
Tobacco	669	641	0	1	0	27	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1,040	3	642	341	0	0	54	0
Lumber & furniture	2,258	690	673	77	297	338	96	87
Print., pub. & paper	416	138	39	43	4	12	13	167
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	938	227	618	42	0	0	0	51
Stone, clay & glass	452	310	51	16	0	75	0	0
Primary metals	767	636	110	21	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	4,603	4,321	214	18	0	0	40	10
Other	78	10	58	3	0	0	7	0

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

TABLE 6

CALHOUN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, \*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area		Hender-			Muhlen-		
	Total	Daviess	son	Hopkins	McLean	berg	Ohio	Webster
Mining & Quarrying	6,347	1,103	601	2,547	38	1,476	424	158
Contract Construction	2,517	1,300	454	466	4	164	129	0
Manufacturing	13,305	8,587	2,494	787	378	492	247	320
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	2,658	1,524	298	375	85	319	35	22
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,463	3,307	1,488	1,257	76	768	293	274
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	990	448	192	154	17	94	50	35
Services	2,120	877	407	488	10	179	94	65
Other	125	84	9	29	0	0	3	0
Total	35,525	17,230	5,943	6,103	608	3,492	1,275	874

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Calhoun.

Although it is not classified as a manufacturing firm, the largest employer of the Calhoun area is the Green River Towing Corporation with 65 employees.

TABLE 7

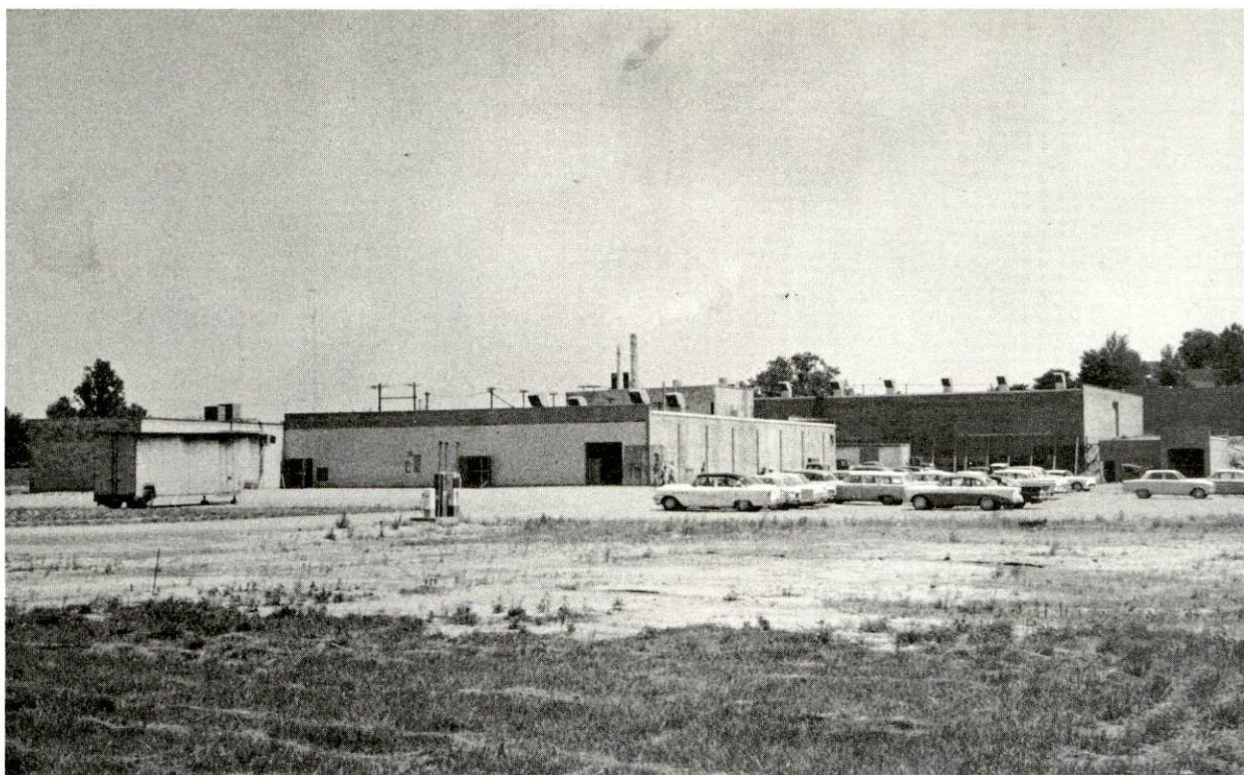
CALHOUN MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH  
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Calhoun Industries, Inc.	Wooden desks	30	0	30
Charles Chips, Inc.	Potato chips	20	35	55
McLean County News	Newspaper publishing, letterpress printing	3	2	5

\* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security



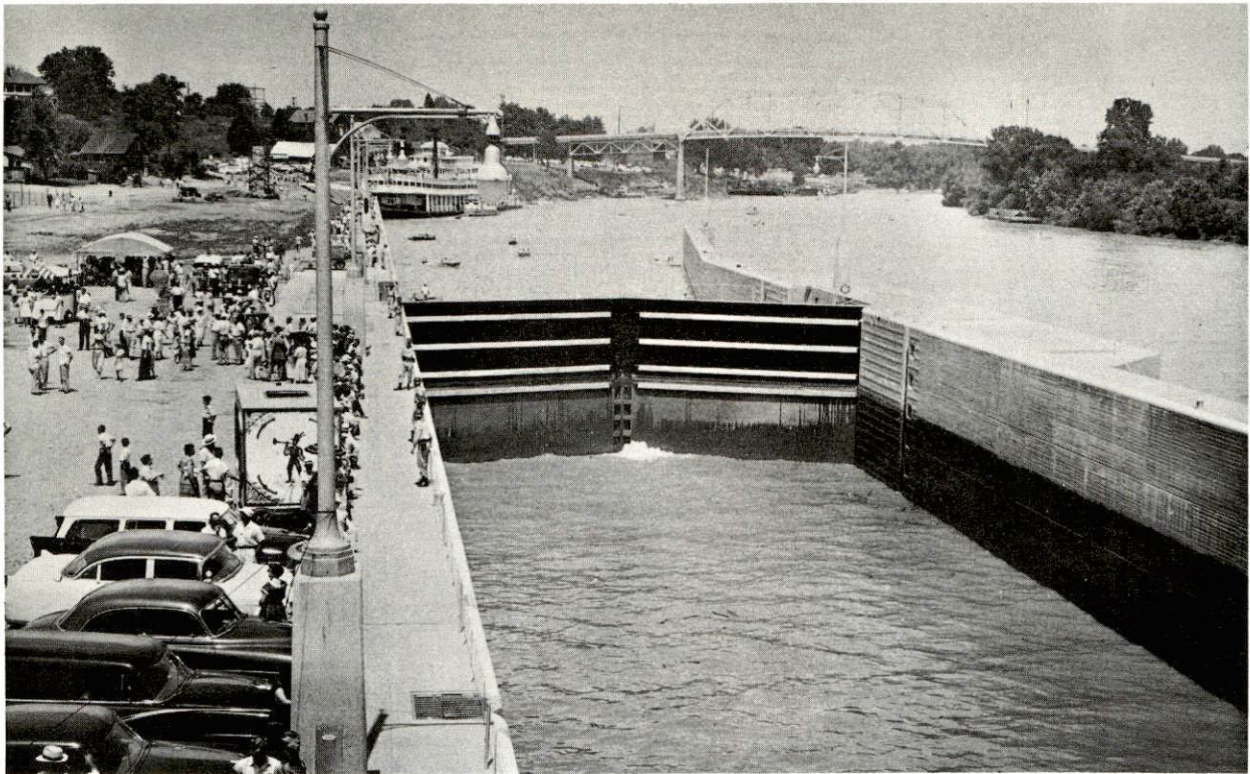


Charles Chips, Inc. opened this completely new and modern plant in Calhoun in 1962. The plant supplies potato chips to several states in the central part of the country, where they are sold in a unique home delivery system.

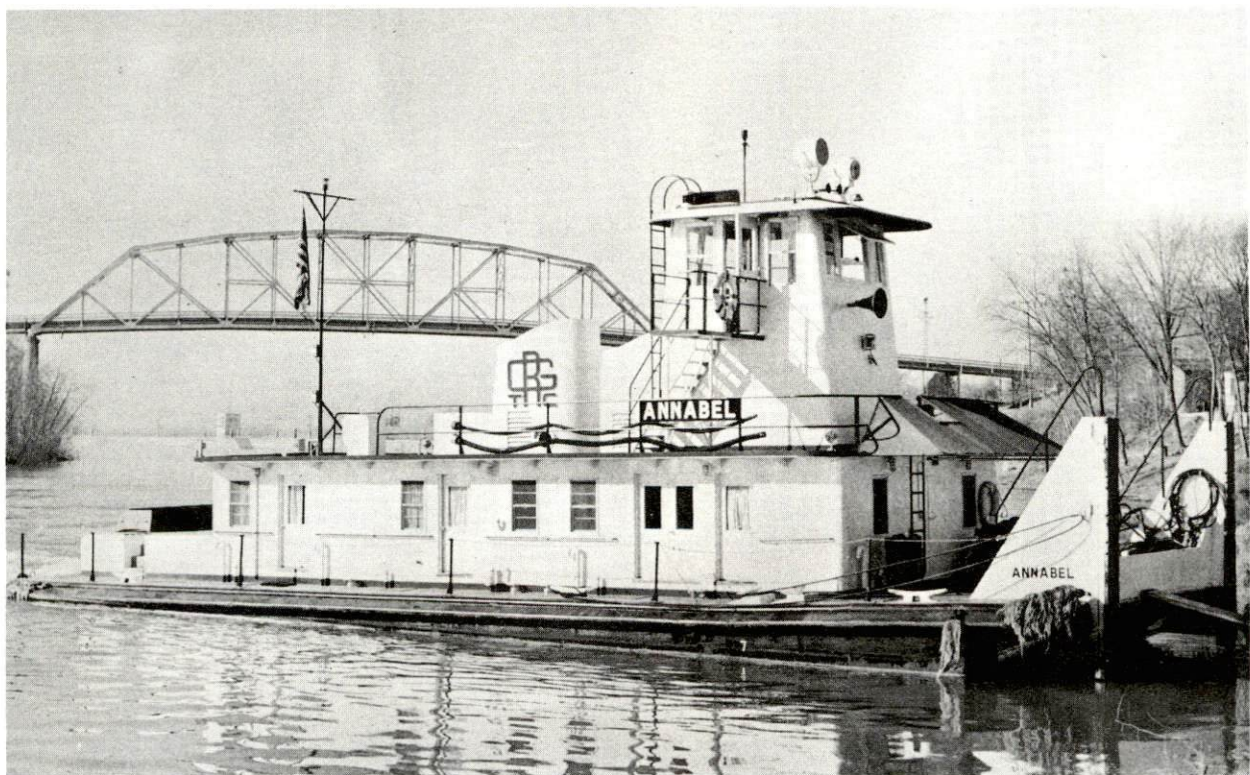


Green River Boat and Ski Club and the City of Calhoun provide a riverside park with picnic facilities, boat launching ramps and docks which make the water sports potential of Green River available to many persons.





Dedication of the new locks and dam on the Green River at Calhoun, July 14, 1956, signalled the start of a new era of growth and development. Over seven million tons of coal were moved by barge from Green River Valley to distant markets.



The motor vessel Annabell, the first modern towboat built specifically for Green River Traffic, joined the fleet of Green River Towing Corporation in 1962. Another ship of the same design is due for delivery in 1963 to the Calhoun-headquartered coal transportation company.



### Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Min. Per Hr.</u>	<u>Max. Per Hr.</u>
Laborer	\$1.15	\$1.47
Semiskilled	1.36	1.57
Skilled	2.00	3.25
Clerical	1.00	1.80

### Unions

Unions within the area include two locals of the Carpenter's and Joiner's, AFL & CIO.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

The nearest railroad is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad located in Livermore, Kentucky, 10 miles distant. It is served by two freights daily.

TABLE 8

### RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

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

### Highways

Calhoun is served by Kentucky Routes 81, 136, 138, and 256.

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\* Louisville and Nashville Railroad

TABLE 9

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CALHOUN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	359	Lexington, Ky.	166
Birmingham, Ala.	355	Louisville, Ky.	139
Chicago, Ill.	346	Nashville, Tenn.	135
Cincinnati, Ohio	348	New York, N. Y.	889
Detroit, Mich.	475	Pittsburgh, Pa.	545
Knoxville, Tenn.	293	St. Louis, Mo.	203

Truck Service: Calhoun is provided interstate and intrastate commercial trucking service by: Durrett Transfer, Inc., Springfield, Tennessee; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois; and Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky. The nearest terminals are located in Owensboro and Henderson, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM CALHOUN, KENTUCKY, TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u> <u>Days</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	4	Louisville, Ky.	ON**
Birmingham, Ala.	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	8
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	3	New York, N. Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	3

Bus Lines: Calhoun is served by the Owensboro-Central City-Greenville Bus Lines with three southbound and two northbound buses daily.

\* Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky  
 \*\* Overnight

### Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport located in Owensboro, Kentucky, 20 miles distant. There are two paved and lighted runways, one 5,000' x 100' and one 3,700' x 100'. Five daily flights are provided by Eastern and Ozark Airlines.

### Water

The enlargement of two locks coupled with the fact that a 9-foot navigation channel is maintained from the confluence of the Green and Ohio Rivers to Rochester via Calhoun makes this area accessible by the large Ohio River-type barges.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Calhoun is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a 69,000 volt transmission line.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, and TVA. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has under construction a huge electric generating plant 24 miles from Calhoun at Paradise, Kentucky. This plant will include two turbogenerators yielding 1,300,000 kilowatts and two boilers producing 9,800,000 pounds of steam per hour. This facility will have seven 161,000 volt lines entering the general TVA system. One 69,000 volt line will be available to the immediate area. This \$183,000,000 installation will be completed by the end of 1963.

The rural areas of McLean County are served by Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Green River is a member of Big Rivers RECC, which has received approval by the Public Service Commission to build a 66,000 kilowatt steam-electric plant on Green River just across the river from McLean County.



### Natural Gas

Calhoun is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company whose source is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and three local wells.

The three local wells, which are leased by Western Kentucky Gas Company, provide for normal use. However, a permanent connection is maintained with the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and if for any reason the former supply should become insufficient, a switch would be made automatically. The btu content is 1040 per cubic foot and specific gravity is .60.

#### General Service Rate 1:

Rate Net:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1, 000	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2, 000	.0895
Next	7, 000	.0725
Next	40, 000	.0665
All additional		.0595

#### Seasonal Service Rate 2:

Rate Net

First	500 Mcf per mo.	\$0.475 per Mcf
All additional Mcf per month		\$0.425 per Mcf

#### Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

Individually metered service where customer requires and contracts for not less than 20 Mcf per day.

Base Load	all gas per month	@	\$0.475 per Mcf
Excess of Base Load	all gas per month	@	\$0.595 per Mcf

#### Special Industrial Rate:

Industrial rates to customers using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Director of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

## Coal and Coke

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

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

## Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, and Somerset. Border state operations can supplement this supply.

# WATER AND SEWERAGE

## Public Water Supply

Calhoun is supplied by the Calhoun Waterworks whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 432,000 gpd and the peak daily demand has reached approximately 200,000 gallons. The average daily use is 180,000 gallons. Raw water is treated as follows: Pre-chlorinated, settled, coagulated with alum and lime, filtered, chlorinated, and fluorinated. Storage facilities include a 363,000-gallon elevated tank and a 40,000-gallon elevated standpipe. The distribution mains are 2", 4", and 6" and the average pressure is 45 psi.

Recent improvements include the 363,000-gallon elevated tank and two 500-gpm pumps.

### Rate per month:

First	2,000 gals.	\$3.00 (Minimum)
Next	1,000 gals.	1.00 per M gals.
Next	2,000 gals.	.60 per M gals.
Next	4,000 gals.	.50 per M gals.
Next	2,000 gals.	.40 per M gals.
Next	89,000 gals.	.30 per M gals.
Next	400,000 gals.	.20 per M gals.

Any user who uses over 500,000 gallons per month shall be billed at \$.20 per 1,000 gallons on the entire water bill.

\*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1963

## Water Resources

Surface Water: The major source of surface water supply is from the Green River. Other sources may be obtained by local impoundments of small streams. The average discharge of the Green River at Calhoun is 10,750 cfs (USGS - 31 years record - unadjusted).

Ground Water: Most wells yield more than 500 gpd from depths less than 300 feet. The gravels and sands along the Green River may yield as much as 100 gpm. In areas of faulting the yield of wells is generally unpredictable.

## Sewerage System

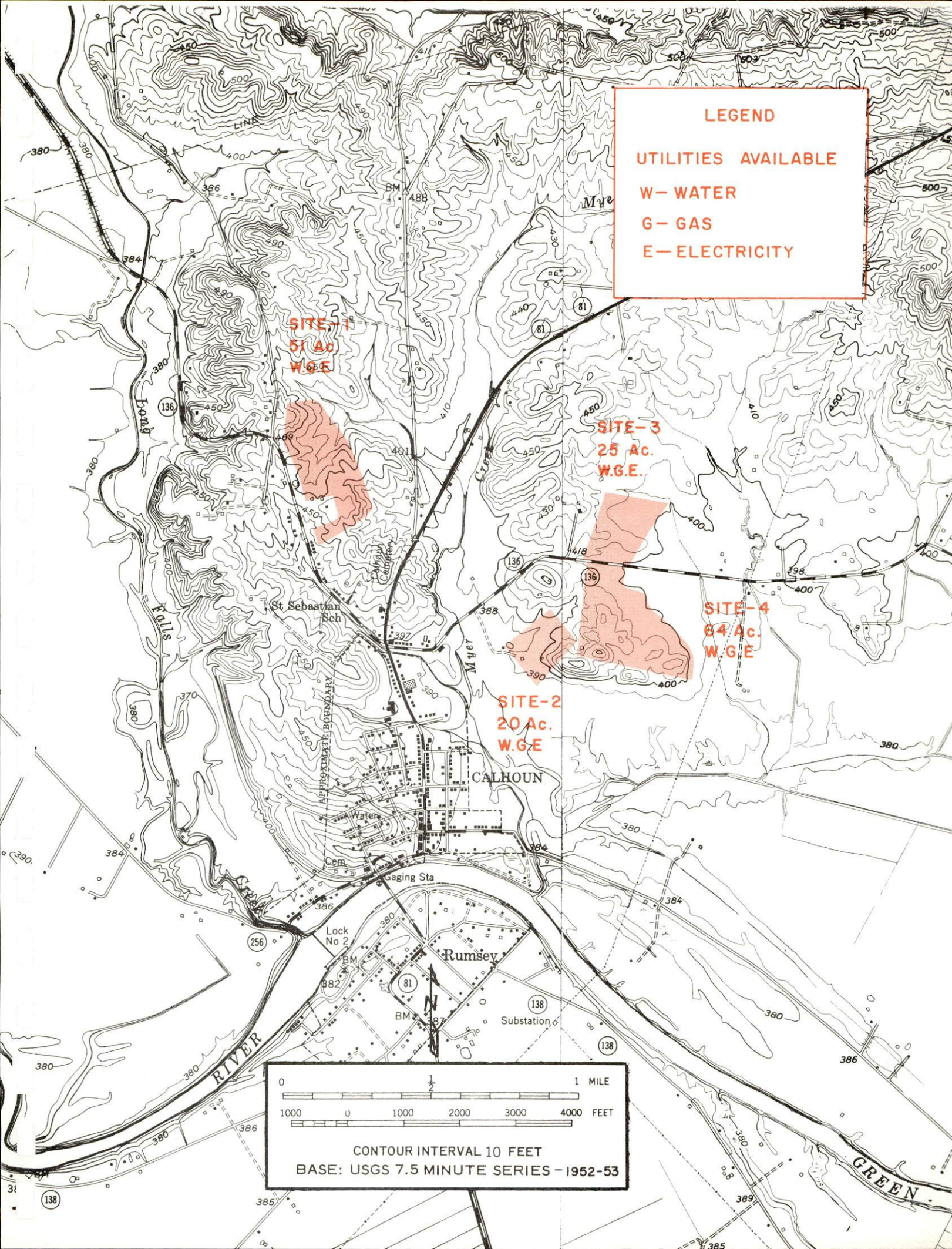
Calhoun has no sewerage disposal plant. Raw sewerage is collected in 8", 10", and 12" sanitary mains and directly discharged into the Green River. The business district is provided drainage by a 36" storm sewer.

Sewerage rates are \$5 per annum.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE # 1: Acreage & Topography: 51 acres of rolling land  
Location: Approximately 1/2 mile north of city limits on  
Kentucky Route 136  
Highway Access: Fronts on Kentucky 136  
Water: Calhoun Waterworks  
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company  
Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
Sewerage: None
- SITE # 2: Acreage & Topography: 20 acres of level land  
Location: Approximately 1/2 mile east of city limits  
Highway Access: A gravel road leads to Kentucky Route 136  
Water: Calhoun Waterworks  
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company  
Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
Sewerage: None
- SITE # 3: Acreage & Topography: 25 acres of level-to-gently rolling land  
Location: Approximately 3/4 mile northeast of city limits on  
Kentucky Route 136  
Highway Access: Fronts on Kentucky Route 136  
Water: Calhoun Waterworks  
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company  
Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
Sewerage: None





LEGEND

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W- WATER

G- GAS

E- ELECTRICITY

SITE-1  
51 Ac.  
W.G.E.

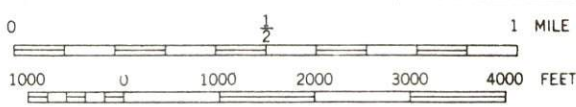
SITE-3  
25 Ac.  
W.G.E.

SITE-4  
64 Ac.  
W.G.E.

SITE-2  
20 Ac.  
W.G.E.

CALHOUN

Rumsey



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



SITE # 4: Acreage & Topography: 64 acres of level-to-rolling land  
Location: Adjacent to Site # 3 on opposite side of Kentucky  
Route 136  
Highway Access: Fronts on Kentucky Route 136  
Water: Calhoun Waterworks  
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company  
Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
Sewerage: None

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Calhoun is governed by a mayor and six councilmen who are elected for 4-year and 2-year terms, respectively.

### Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Calhoun requires occupational licenses costing from \$5 to \$15.

### Planning and Zoning

The city of Calhoun has contracted with the Planning and Zoning Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce for assistance. A General Plan, which includes all the major planning and zoning elements, has recently been completed and presented to the city for adoption.

### Fire Protection

The Calhoun Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by 18 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes two 500-gpm pumper trucks equipped with 2,300 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 900 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. Alarm is given by telephone. The city has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

One of the trucks is made available to the county for protection.

### Police Protection

Calhoun has one policeman who uses his own automobile. It is radio-equipped and connected with the sheriff's office.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage is collected in Calhoun by a private contractor. Garbage is collected weekly in both the residential and business areas. The fee is \$2 per month.

### Financial Information

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, as of December 31, 1962:

Income	-	\$21,565.80
Expenditures	-	\$17,160.01
Bonded Indebtedness	-	\$80,000.00 (Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds)

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962-63:

McLean County Budget	-	\$108,145
Bonded Indebtedness	-	\$192,000 (Hospital Revenue Bond Issue)

### TAXES

#### Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Calhoun and McLean County for 1962. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

#### PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR CALHOUN AND MCLEAN COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Calhoun</u>	<u>McLean County</u>
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
City	.75	-.00
School	1.50	1.50
State	.05	.05
Total	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$2.25</u>

### Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Based on 1961 Assessments  
for State and County Tax Levies

Calhoun	-	22.7%
McLean Co.	-	22.7% (Residential & Commercial)
		24.0% (Farmland)

### Net Assessed Value of Property

Subject to full local rate

Calhoun, 1962 -	\$	825,000
McLean Co. -	\$	10,341,288

### OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: All of the schools in the city and county are within the McLean County School System. There are five elementary schools containing 48 classrooms and three high schools containing 37 classrooms. The current year budget is \$624,036. Approximately 31.1 percent of the graduates attend college.

Improvements since mid-1960 have totaled approximately \$270,837, of which \$225,000 was used to construct an elementary school.

TABLE 12

#### SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN CALHOUN AND MCLEAN COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Calhoun	1-6	315	13	24.2
Calhoun	7-12	371	17.5	21.2
Livermore	1-6	272	11	24.7
Livermore	7-12	332	17.5	18.9
Sacramento	1-6	212	7	30.2
Sacramento	7-12	195	12	16.2
Island	1-8	181	9	20.1
Beech Grove	1-8	173	8	21.6



Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen 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.

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

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

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

Other colleges and universities include:

Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 50 miles  
Bethel Junior College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 64 miles  
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 73 miles  
Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 73 miles  
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 143 miles  
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 143 miles  
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 143 miles  
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky, 143 miles

#### Health

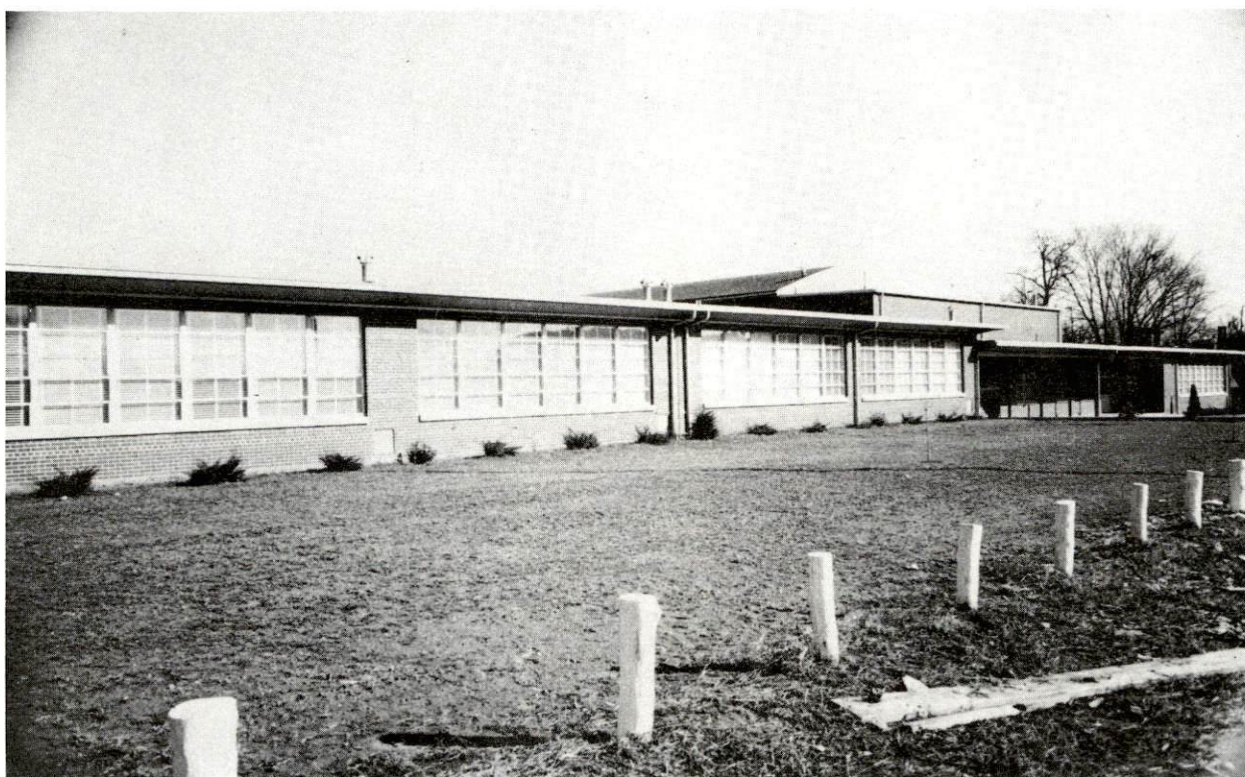
Hospitals: The McLean County Hospital, located in Calhoun, has 27 beds and 10 bassinets. The staff includes: An administrator, five registered nurses, four doctors, three licensed practical nurses, and one laboratory technician. This general hospital has facilities for major and minor surgery, X-ray, laboratory services, and emergencies. Calhoun has two practicing medical doctors.

Public Health: The McLean County Public Health Clinic, located in Calhoun, is staffed by a full-time clerk-registrar, nurse, and sanitarian, and a part-time health officer and nursing supervisor. The present program includes: immunization and tests, communicable disease control, maternal and child health services, school health program, crippled children's program and general health activities.



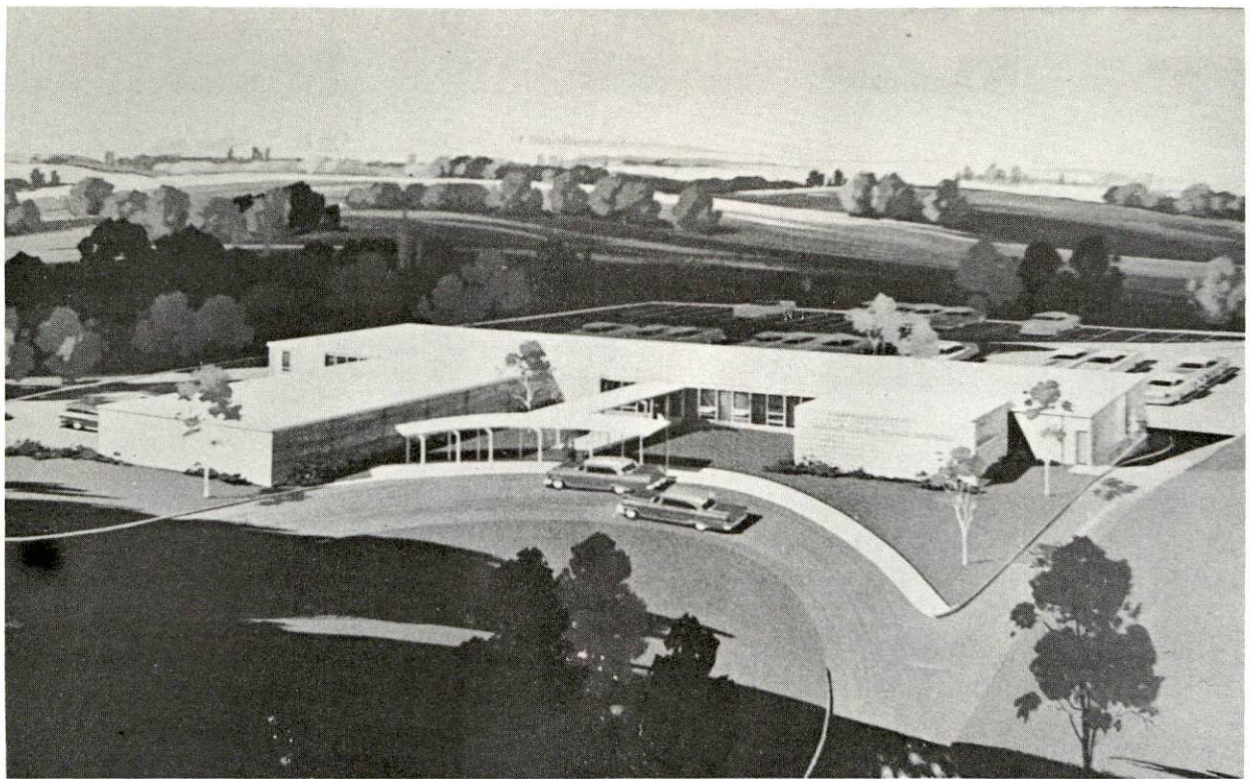


Representative of Calhoun's five active churches is the Methodist Church, left. At right is the church's parsonage, built in 1958. The Christian, Baptist and Catholic churches are all continually expanding their programs and facilities.



A complete new high school plant for Calhoun was put into use in 1958. Laboratory facilities for physics and chemistry are included, along with a roomy library and home economics room. A separate building houses agriculture classroom and mechanical shops. The grade school has its own building nearby.





McLean County General Hospital has been in operation since early 1961. Costing about \$500,000 with present equipment, it is owned by the county and provides general hospital services to over 1,000 residents of McLean and nearby counties each year.



Preventive medicine and medical education services are operated by the staff of the McLean County Health Department housed in this building erected in 1958. An award-winning Citizens Health Committee assists in the full-time staff.



### Housing

Calhoun has a shortage of rental property. It is estimated that eight houses could be purchased at any time. The construction cost of the average 3-bedroom brick home with a full basement is \$12,000 to \$14,000.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 726 subscribers in the Calhoun exchange with a dial system. County-wide toll free exchange is enjoyed.

Western Union Telegraph service is provided by telephoning Owensboro, Kentucky.

Postal Facilities: Calhoun has a second-class post office with three employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily via star route.

Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$13,236.

Newspapers: Calhoun is served by the McLean News, a weekly newspaper, which is published on Thursday. The reported circulation is 1,989. Daily newspapers are received from Owensboro and Louisville, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

Radio: Calhoun is served by WVJS and WOMI, Owensboro, Kentucky; WMTA, Central City, Kentucky; and WTTL and WFMW, Madisonville, Kentucky.

Television: Excellent reception comes from television stations in Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana, with the three major networks represented.

### Libraries

The Calhoun Library is a branch of the Green River Regional Library which is located in Hartford, Kentucky. This one-room library has approximately 2,000 volumes and the annual circulation is approximately 4,800. The regional headquarters in Hartford has about 10,000 volumes.

### Churches

Calhoun has four churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, and Methodist. The combined membership totals 791 persons.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 29, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Citizens Deposit Bank	\$2, 777, 171.11	\$2, 520, 207.84

### Hotels and Motels

Calhoun has no hotels or motels, although overnight accommodations can be obtained in a local boarding house.

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions Club, Farm Bureau, Junior Chamber of Commerce

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Modern Woodsmen, Woodsmen of the World

Women's: Women's Club, Eastern Star, Jr. Homemaker's Club, Sr. Homemaker's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, Brownies, Teen Club, 4-H Club, FFA, FTA, FHA, FBLA

Other: Archery Club, McLean County Game and Fish Association, Boat & Ski Club.

### Recreation

Local: Calhoun Park, an eight-acre park, has picnic tables, grills, and a shelter house. The local school has a lighted playground and baseball diamond with bleachers.

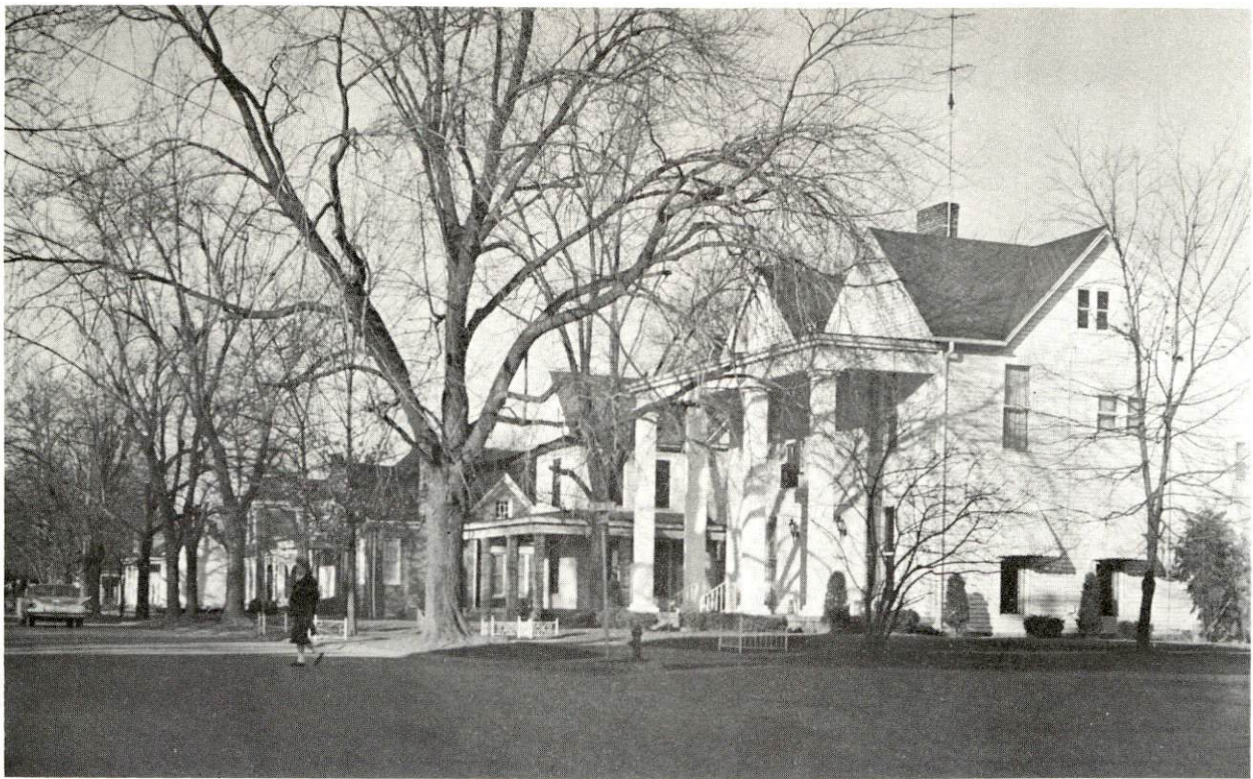
The Green River provides excellent opportunities for fishing and water sport enthusiasts.

During deer-hunting season many nonresidents as well as residents enjoy this sport in adjoining Hopkins County.

Area: There are two 18-hole golf courses and one 9-hole golf course in Owensboro, Kentucky, 20 miles distant. Owensboro also has two bowling alleys with a total of 36 lanes.

Audubon State Park, located in Henderson, Kentucky, 32 miles distant, houses the John James Audubon Memorial Museum and has facilities for picnicking, swimming, boating, and housekeeping.





Calhoun is known for its tree-arched streets lined with pleasant homes. Many of the oldest ones have been replaced with modern ones in recent years, but enough older ones remain to give the town a mellow and leisurely air.



Section of a new housing development by a local firm that is providing a continuing supply of modern homes in Calhoun.





Looking north on Main street at a portion of Calhoun's business district. At left is the theater, completely rebuilt inside early in 1950. New street lights installed in 1962 give Calhoun an unusually well-lighted downtown area.



The Citizens Deposit Bank's new and completely modern building and new equipment have made possible expansion of the bank's services to the community.

Lincoln State Park, Indiana, 60 miles distant, provides facilities for boating, fishing, picnicking, hiking, and camping.

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

Kentucky Lake and Kentucky Dam Village, 90 miles distant, provide lodging accommodations and a variety of recreational activities.

#### Community Improvements

##### Recent: (Completed since mid-1960)

1. The McLean County Hospital cost approximately \$466,000.
2. The McLean County School System has made improvements costing approximately \$270,837, of which \$225,000 was used to construct an 11-room elementary school.
3. A 363,000-gallon elevated tank and two 500 gpm pumps have been installed at the Calhoun Waterworks.
4. A Farm Bureau building has been constructed.
5. Mercury Vapor street lights have been installed in the Main Street business district.
6. A municipal parking area has been paved.
7. A general planning and zoning plan has been completed.

##### Planned:

1. A community center building and swimming pool are planned.



# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agriculture

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

TABLE 13

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

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

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



TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

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

Minerals

The most important mineral resources of McLean County consist of petroleum and coal. Other minerals include clay and clay shales which are reportedly suitable for common brick manufacturing. Minor amounts of natural gas have also been secured in conjunction with the oil production. Total value of minerals produced in 1961 amounted to \$2,017,611 from petroleum and coal (Minerals Yearbook, 1961).

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

For the period of 1928 through 1961, nearly eighteen million barrels were produced in McLean County. A total of 696,587 barrels were secured in 1961. Production is chiefly from "pays" of the Middle and Upper Mississippian and Lower Pennsylvanian systems which occur at medium depths.

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

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

For the period 1890 through 1961, over four and one-half million tons were produced. One strip mine operated in 1961 and produced 77,991 tons. Peak production during the past two decades came in 1947 when 174,950 tons were secured. The chief commercial seam is the No. 9, although other beds are worked.

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

Size	As Loaded Moisture	Dry Basis					Ash Fusion Temp.
		Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	BTU	
Egg	4.5	40.2	50.3	9.5	3.0	13,300	2,050
Screenings	6.0	39.4	48.0	12.6	3.70	12,670	2,020
Run of Mine	5.0	39.8	49.7	10.5	3.15	12,942	2,040

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1960

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

TABLE 15

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

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

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

MINERAL  
INDUSTRY OF KENTUCKY  
1960



## Forests

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

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

Kentucky's forests are 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 16  
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade.

The per capita income in McLean County for 1961 was \$1,142 which was below the state average of \$1,412.\*

Retail sales in 1961 in McLean County totaled \$5,278,000.\*

\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

## CLIMATE

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

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six 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 CALHOUN, MCLEAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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

\* Station Location: Beaver Dam, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:00 A. M. readings - 62 years;  
6:30 P. M. readings - 49 years.

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

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (48 yrs. of record) - 63%

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

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (63 yrs. of record) - West

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

## APPENDIX

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
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G



## HISTORY

McLean County, the 103rd in order of formation, was established in 1854, out of parts of Daviess, Muhlenberg, and Ohio Counties. It is situated in the western section of the state, on the waters of the Green River, which forms half of its eastern boundary, intersects the county centrally, and, with the Pond River, forms its western boundary line. The county was named in honor of Judge Alney McLean, who served Kentucky well as a circuit judge, and as a state and U. S. Representative. A Whig, he was an ally of the great Kentucky orator and statesman, Henry Clay, and twice he cast his electoral vote for Clay in presidential contests.

Calhoun, the county seat, was first known as Vienna, or Fort Vienna, when Solomon Rhoads built his fort or station here in 1788. In 1790, a party of trappers from Fort Vienna was attacked by Indians while at the mouth of the Green River, and several men from the fort were killed. Today, a granite marker commemorates the site of Fort Vienna and indicates the hillside where the early settlers dug caves for refuge during Indian attacks.

Calhoun became incorporated on January 7, 1852. The town was named in honor of Judge John Calhoun, who was the first circuit judge of old Fort Vienna, and who served as a United States Congressman from 1835-1839. In 1860 the population of the town was 511, and it grew to approximately 950 by 1870.

A historian, describing Calhoun in 1880, said:

"...it has, besides the usual county buildings, 11 lawyers, 4 physicians, 2 churches, 3 dry goods and 2 drug stores, 3 hotels, 2 mechanics' shops, a steam saw mill, and a flouring mill; is situated on the north bank of the Green River, 68 miles from its mouth, and 279 miles from Louisville, by the river."

During the Civil War, General Thomas L. Crittenden's division of Federal soldiers was located at Calhoun, in the fall and winter of 1861. On December 27, 1861, a skirmish occurred at Sacramento, near Calhoun, in this county, between a detachment of Colonel James S. Jackson's Federal regiment and Colonel Nathan B. Forrest's Confederate regiment, then stationed at Hopkinsville, in Christian County. The Confederates were victorious, and the Federal loss was reportedly 8 killed, 9 wounded, and 16 prisoners.

In 1880 McLean County had 22 dry goods stores, 17 mechanics' shops, 19 physicians, 11 lawyers, and 22 churches.

One of the mainstays of the McLean County economy is agriculture. In 1870, McLean was the fourth largest tobacco producing county in Kentucky. Today, although no longer a leading producer of tobacco, it harvested over one and a half

million pounds as late as 1959. In 1959, the county produced nearly four times as many cattle as in 1870, twice as many swine, nearly fourteen times as much hay, four times as much corn and twice as much wheat. In soybean production, McLean County was fourth among Kentucky counties with 473,170 bushels.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>McLean County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	608	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	38	6.2	30,014	6.3
Contract Construction	4	.6	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	378	62.1	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	77	12.6	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	---	10,773	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	---	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	297	48.8	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	4	.6	11,072	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	---	15,366	3.2
Stone, clay & glass	0	---	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	---	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	---	55,413	11.7
Other	0	---	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	85	13.9	34,127	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76	12.5	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	17	2.7	21,708	4.6
Services	10	1.6	40,010	8.5
Other	0	---	2,133	.4

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

Subject	McLean County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,645	4,683	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,348	3,448	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,472	678	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,472	678	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,324	661	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,225	449	440,020	208,384
Government workers	172	136	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	877	47	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	50	29	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	148	17	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	876	2,770	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	5	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	277	330	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	594	1,157	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	243	571	91,626	539,838
65 and over	351	586	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,324	661	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	75	121	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	689	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	155	24	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	55	113	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	73	50	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	397	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	442	176	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	63	1,123	25,183
Service workers	60	58	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	157	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	188	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	33	28	26,006	16,978

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



## 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 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 nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

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.

#### Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

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

State 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 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, 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	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farmproducts in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



**MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Business Taxes	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. 2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.	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	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 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 30 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	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: 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.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 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.