

1967

Industrial Resources: Muhlenberg County

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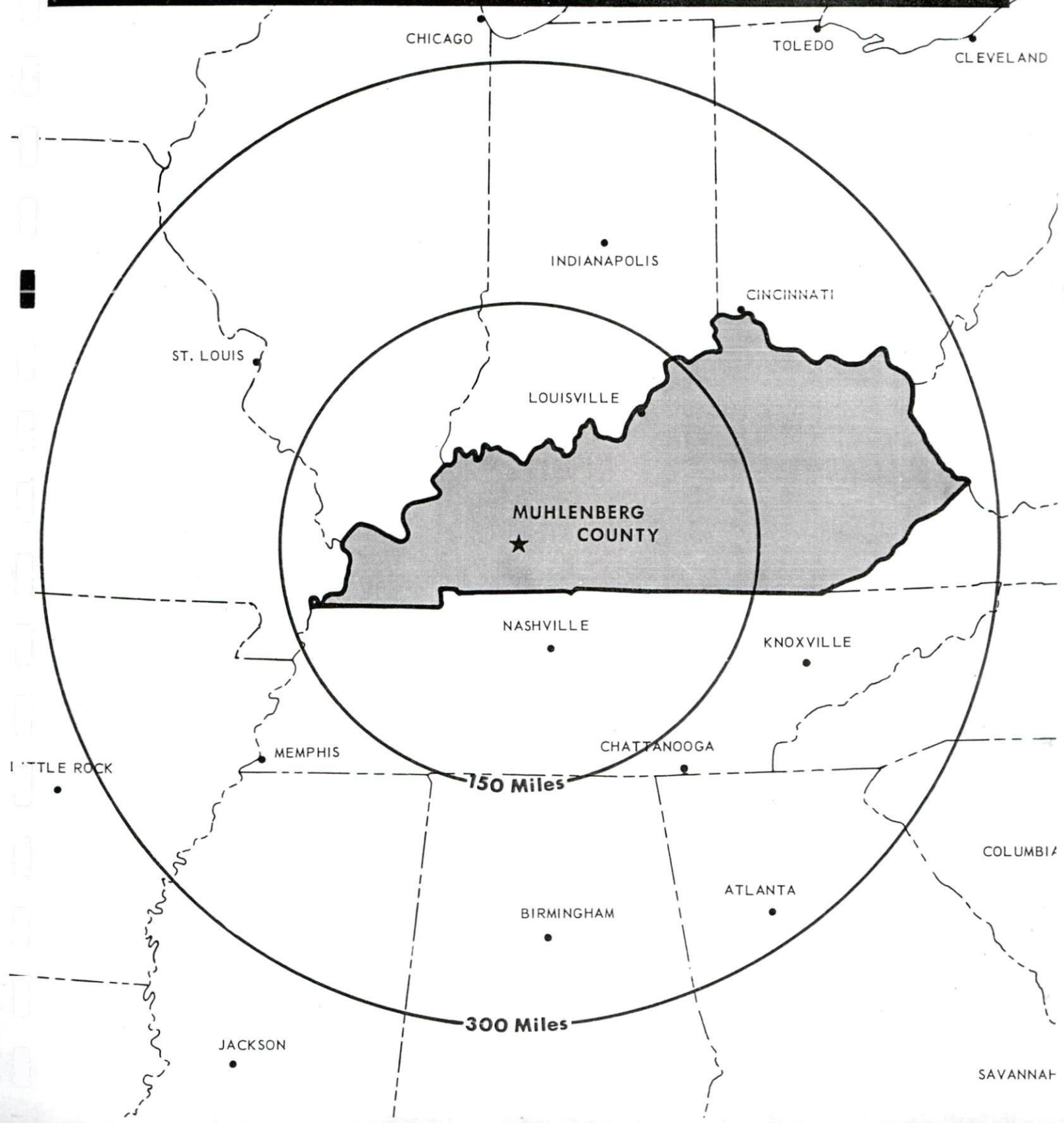
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MUHLENBERG COUNTY KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MUHLENBERG COUNTY

Prepared by
Central City Chamber of Commerce
Greenville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

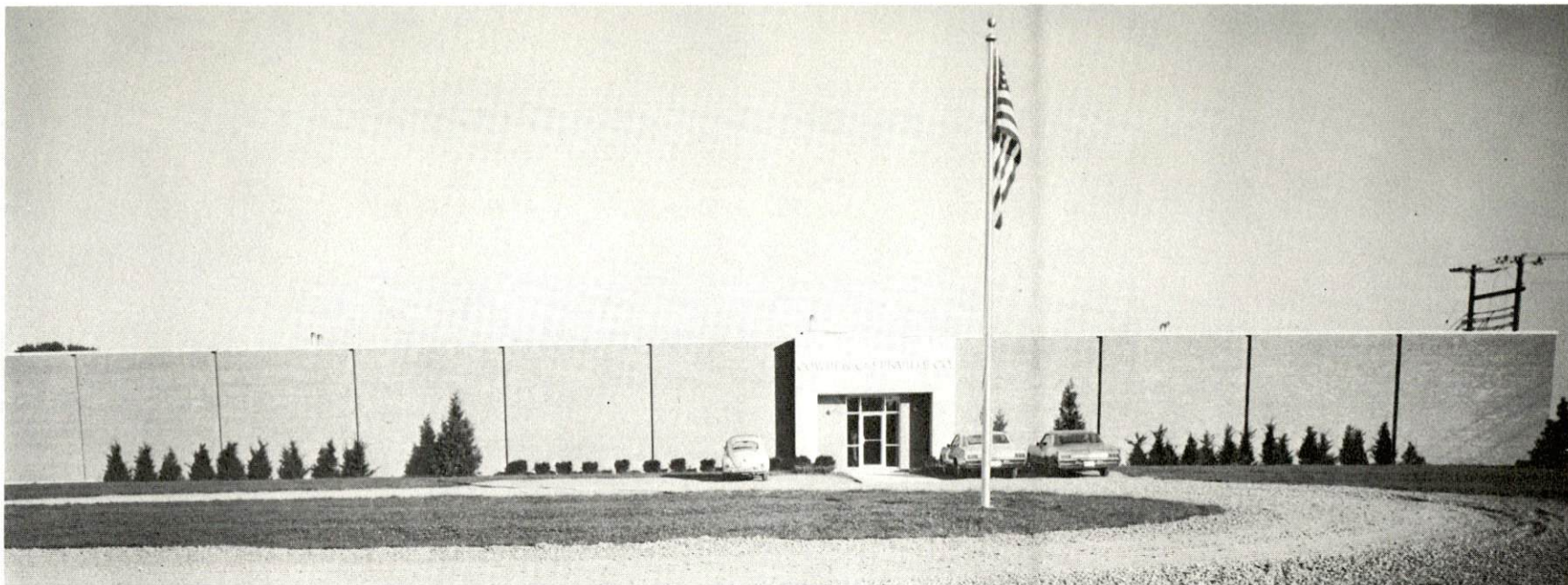
GREENVILLE



Muhlenberg County Courthouse



Greenville City Building



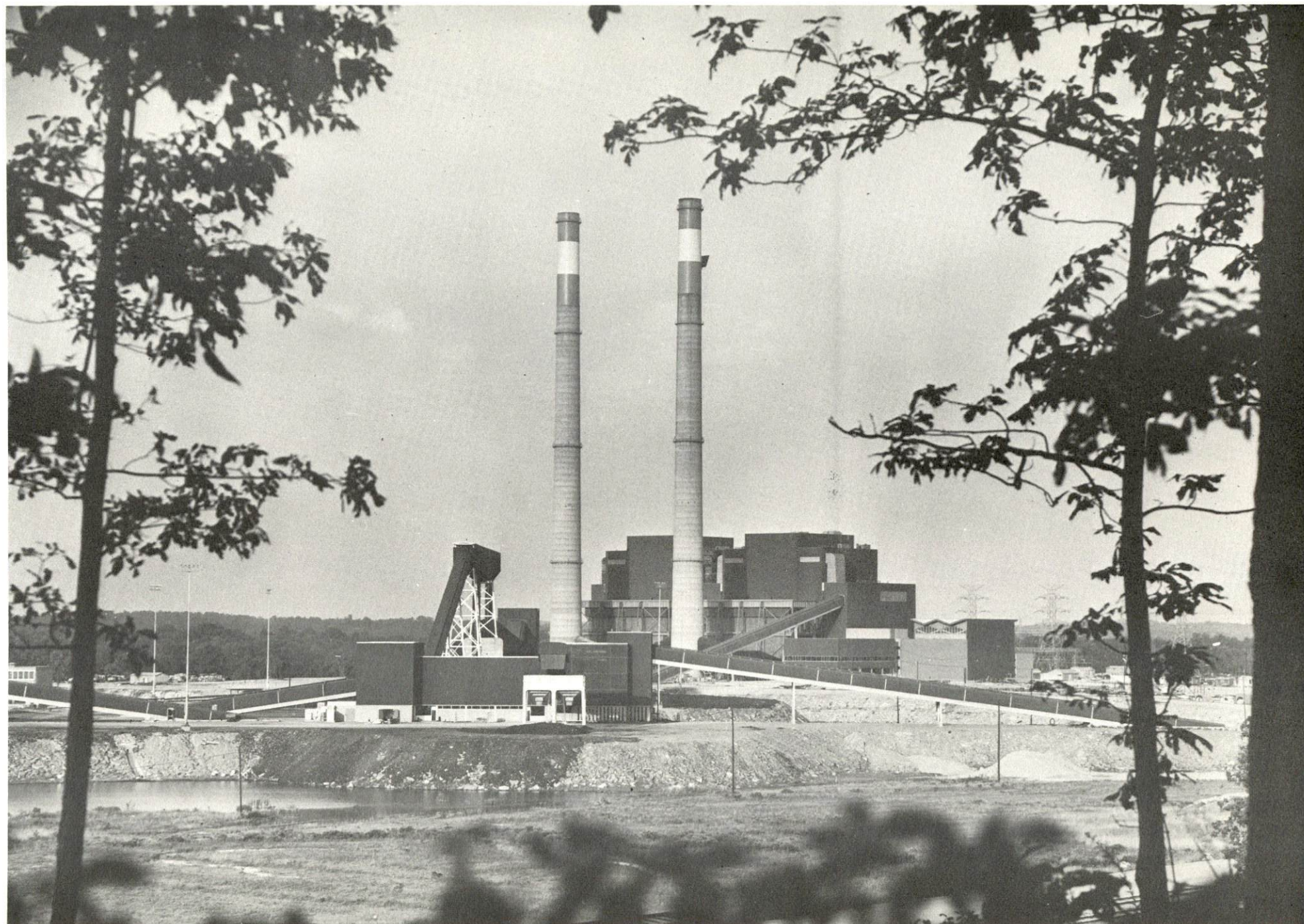
Cowden-Greenville Co., Inc.



Marvel Industries, Inc.



National Lock Company



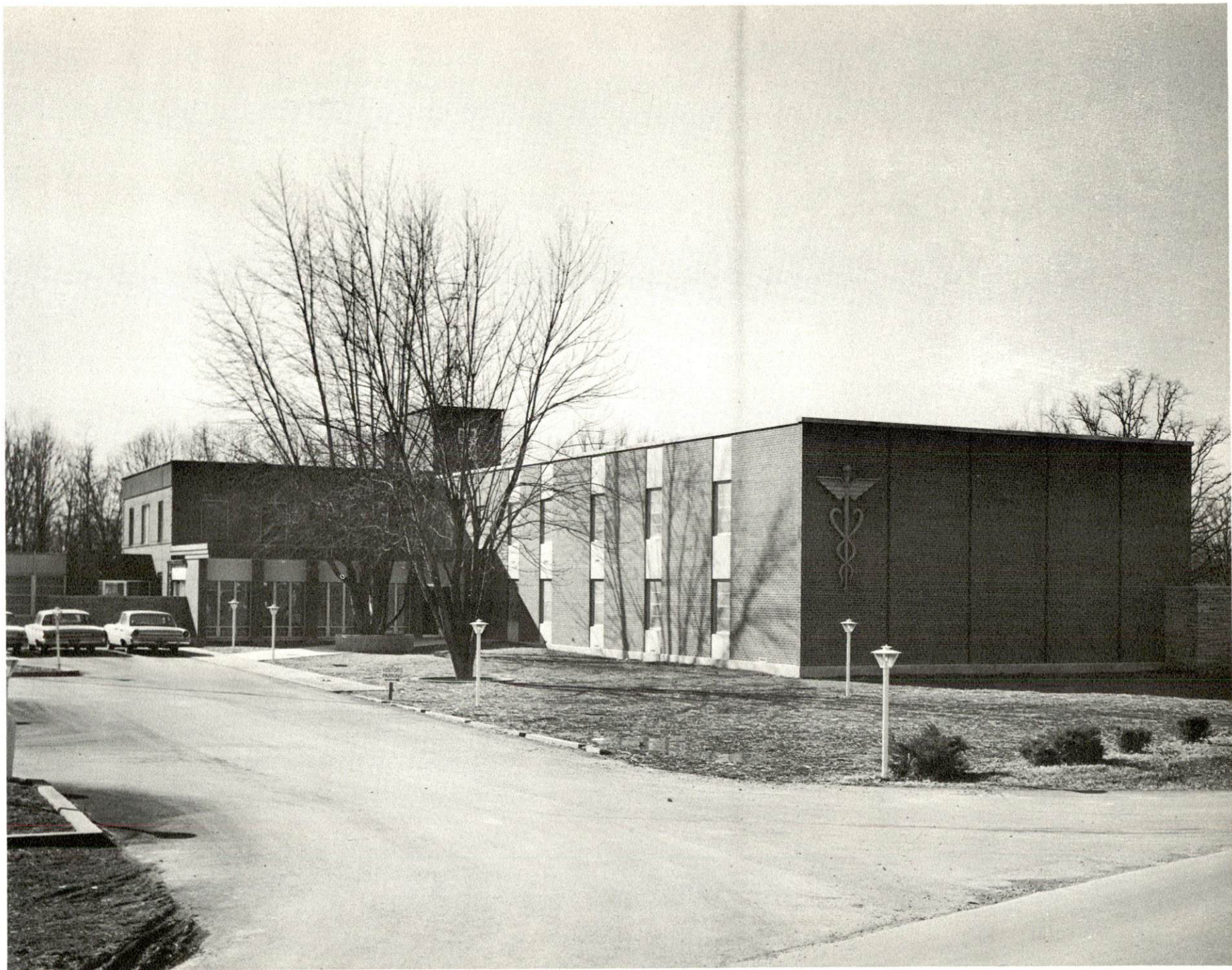
TVA's Paradise Steam Plant is located on the west bank of the Greer River in Muhlenberg County.



Kentucky Utilities Company



Greenville High School

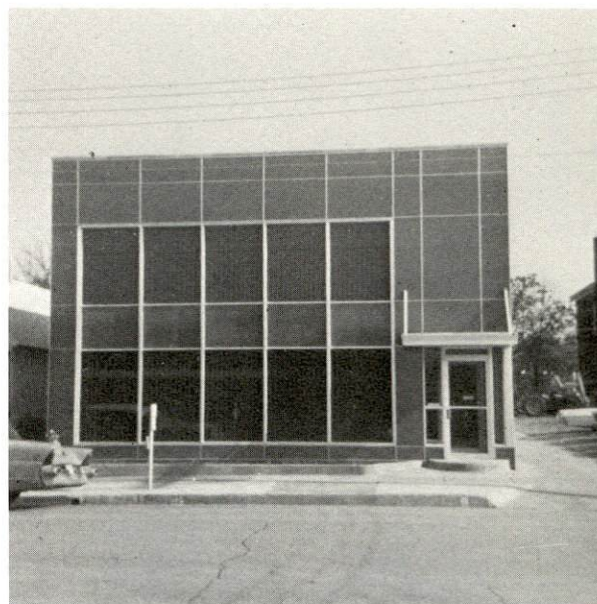


Muhlenberg Community Hospital

CENTRAL CITY



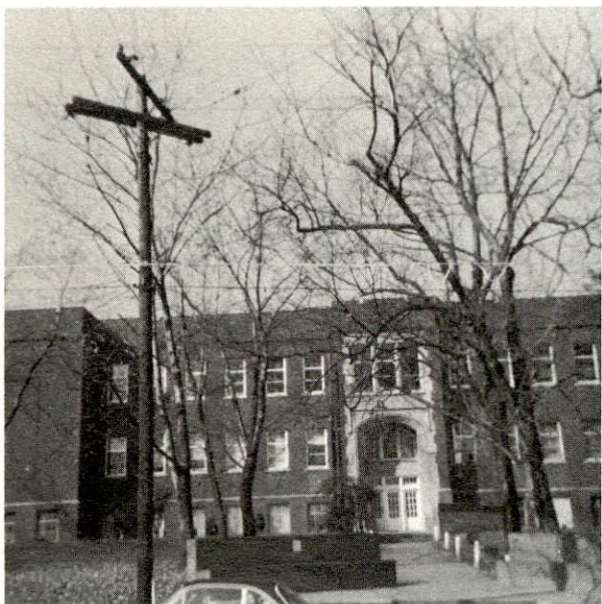
Kentucky Utilities Company



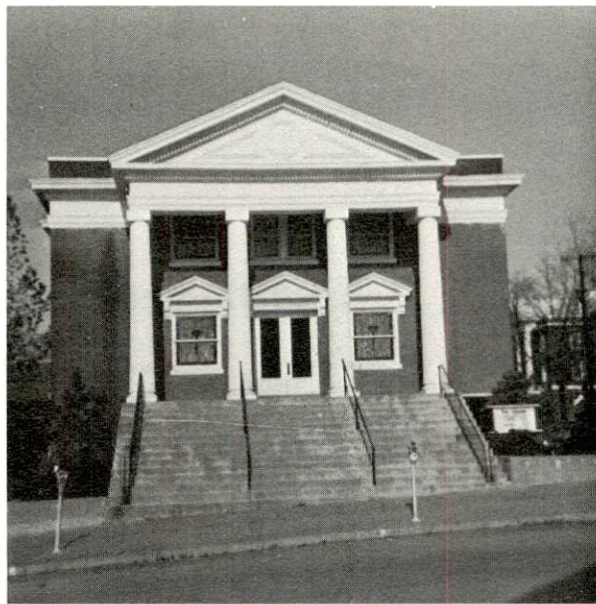
Municipal Water Office
1st Street



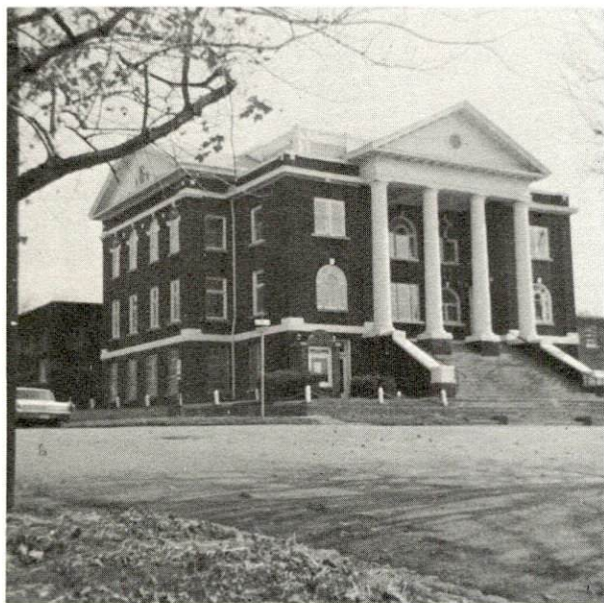
Western Kentucky Parkway looking
west from Central City exit



Central City High School
West Main Street



First Christian Church
Broad & 3rd Sts.



First Baptist Church
3rd & Morehead Sts.



American Legion
Post 61



Muhlenberg Medical Center
Legion Drive



Physicians Medical Building



Central City Federal Savings
and Loan Association

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**Muhlenberg
County

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Muhlenberg
County

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1966:* Central City - 5,500 1960: Muhlenberg County - 27,791
 Greenville - 4,300

MUHLENBERG COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Muhlenberg and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 6,500 to 7,300 men and 3,950 to 4,750 women. Number of workers available from Muhlenberg County: 1,000 to 1,100 men and 700 to 800 women.

The future labor supply will include 9,273 boys and 8,938 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad serve the Muhlenberg County area.

Air: The nearest major airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, located in Owensboro, Kentucky, 36 miles from Central City. The Muhlenberg County Airport is located at the north city limits of Greenville.

Water: Barge transportation is available on the Green River, which forms the northeastern boundary of Muhlenberg County.

Trucks: Eight trucking firms provide interstate and intrastate service in the Muhlenberg County area.

*Central City Chamber of Commerce, Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

Bus Lines: Three bus lines schedule 14 buses daily for Muhlenberg County.

Highways: Highway access to Muhlenberg County is by the Western Kentucky Parkway. An interchange is located at the city limits of Central City.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company and Pennyrile RECC

Gas: Natural gas is provided to Greenville and Central City by the Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Greenville is supplied treated water by the Greenville Utilities Commission. Capacity of the treatment plant is 720,000 gallons per day.

Central City is supplied treated water by the Municipal Water and Sewer System. Capacity of the treatment plant is 1,350,000 gallons per day.

Sewer System: The Greenville Utilities Commission has a sewerage treatment capacity of 600,000 gallons per day.

The Central City Municipal Water and Sewer System has a treatment capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Greenville has a 109-acre industrial park available for industrial sites.

There are two industrial sites under option in Central City.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table shows population data for Central City, Greenville, and Muhlenberg County.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR CENTRAL CITY, GREENVILLE,
AND MUHLENBERG COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-60

Year	Central City		Greenville		Muhlenberg County		Kentucky
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	%Change
1910	2,545		1,604		28,598		6.6
1920	3,108	22.1	1,917	19.5	33,353	16.6	5.5
1930	4,321	39.0	2,451	27.8	37,784	13.3	8.2
1940	4,199	- 4.7	2,347	- 4.3	37,554	- .6	8.8
1950	4,110	- 1.2	2,661	13.3	32,501	-13.5	3.5
1960	3,694	-10.1	3,198	20.1	27,791	-14.5	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

In June, 1966, the largest industrial employer in the Muhlenberg County area was manufacturing with 8,629 workers, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 6,091, and mining and quarrying with 3,892.

According to the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 14,406 workers employed in agriculture in the Muhlenberg County area.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Muhlenberg	\$101.99	\$ 59.65	\$ 49,377	\$1,853	22
Butler	59.60	57.94	8,019	878	101
Christian	72.74	79.62	134,355	2,181	7
Hopkins	96.63	76.21	69,114	1,798	23
Logan	67.05	71.27	31,968	1,547	35
McLean	69.21	76.96	11,855	1,282	60
Ohio	93.18	59.49	23,055	1,360	50
Todd	55.64	63.56	13,869	1,259	62
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$ 110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Muhlenberg County labor supply area includes Muhlenberg and the adjoining counties of Butler, Christian, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Ohio, and Todd. The population of the labor supply area was 192,079 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 6,500 to 7,300 males and from 3,950 to 4,750 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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

TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	10,450-12,050	6,500-7,300	3,950-4,750
Muhlenberg	1,700- 1,900	1,000-1,100	700- 800
Butler	650- 850	350- 450	300- 400
Christian	1,900- 2,100	1,300-1,400	600- 700
Hopkins	2,450- 2,650	1,300-1,400	1,150-1,250
Logan	950- 1,150	800- 900	150- 250
McLean	1,000- 1,200	400- 500	600- 700
Ohio	1,000- 1,200	850- 950	150- 250
Todd	800- 1,000	500- 600	300- 400

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The following table shows the distribution in the Muhlenberg County area of youths who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
MUHLENBERG COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	9,273	8,938
Muhlenberg	1,451	1,413
Butler	483	505
Christian	2,526	2,429
Hopkins	1,879	1,853
Logan	1,047	905
McLean	460	439
Ohio	878	823
Todd	549	571

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables give employment statistics for agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

MUHLENBERG COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	12,958	1,448	14,406
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Butler	1,323	29	1,352
Christian	2,140	608	2,748
Hopkins	1,266	144	1,410
Logan	2,739	331	3,070
McLean	1,050	51	1,101
Ohio	1,818	52	1,870
Todd	1,306	162	1,468

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

MUHLENBERG COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1966

	Area								
	Total	Muhlenberg	Butler	Christian	Hopkins	Logan	McLean	Ohio	Todd
Total manu- facturing	8,629	820	537	2,737	992	2,324	230	555	434
Food & kindred products	725	33	0	242	201	191	13	45	0
Tobacco	35	21	0	13	1	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	3,477	204	476	1,147	430	655	8	224	333
Lumber and furniture	1,607	462	61	192	124	234	204	247	83
Print., pub. and paper	159	13	0	57	48	12	5	24	0
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	183	3	0	35	85	60	0	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	132	17	0	80	20	15	0	0	0
Primary metals	358	0	0	9	38	311	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,943	67	0	962	41	843	0	12	18
Other	10	0	0	0	4	3	0	3	0

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

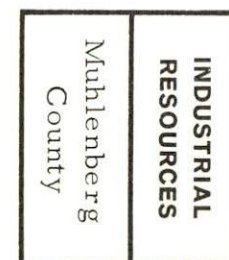


TABLE 7

MUHLENBERG COUNTY COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

Area	Total Muhlenberg Butler Christian Hopkins Logan McLean Ohio Todd								
	Total	Muhlenberg	Butler	Christian	Hopkins	Logan	McLean	Ohio	Todd
Mining and Quarrying	3,892	1,282	32	115	1,905	33	23	491	11
Contract Construction	1,494	111	7	506	518	140	19	145	48
Manufacturing	8,629	820	537	2,737	992	2,324	230	555	434
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,654	297	7	580	538	124	4	60	44
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,091	705	113	2,316	1,408	753	160	365	271
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	864	81	19	401	175	80	25	62	21
Services	1,894	151	40	707	678	156	35	106	21
Other	139	0	0	63	42	16	0	7	11
Total	24,657	3,447	755	7,425	6,256	3,626	496	1,791	861

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table gives an example of products and the demand for labor in the Muhlenberg County area.

TABLE 8

MUHLENBERG COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Central City</u>				
C. C. Furniture Co., Inc.	Tables	18	3	21
Central City Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	14	2	16
Central City Industries	Boys' trousers	5	40	45
Central City Publishing Corp.	Newspaper, job printing	7	3	10
Central City Tool & Mfg. Co., Inc.	Casting molds, tools, dies	20	0	20
Central Ready Mixed Block Co.	Ready mix concrete	8	0	8
Expendable Pallet Mfg.	Pallets			15
Monsanto Co.	Nitro-carbo-nitrate	12	1	13
Paragon Printing Works	Job printing	0	3	3
Ross Brothers	Lumber, crossties	15	0	15
Southern Crate Mfg. Co.	Crating, pallets	11	0	11
Southern Ice Co.	Ice	4	0	4
U & W Pallet Mill, Inc.	Pallets, wood chips	80	1	81
<u>Greenville</u>				
Commercial Printing				
Service	Job printing	1	1	2
Cowden-Greenville Co.	Play and work clothes	20	300	320
Duncan Welding Service	Fabricated steel products	3	0	3
Geibel Lumber Co., Inc.	Pallets, skids	20	1	21

(cont'd)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Greenville Leader & Central City News	Newspaper	3	5	8
Herman Genet, Inc.	Limestone	3	1	4
Greenville Quarries, Inc.	Agricultural lime	25	3	28
Hahn & Co.	Job printing	1	2	3
Home Milling Co., Inc.	Feed	8	1	9
Marvel Industries, Inc.	Refrigerators			75
National Lock Co.	Wood screws	50	7	57
S. E. Rice Tobacco Co.	Chewing and pipe tobacco	18	6	24
<u>Drakesboro</u>				
Drakesboro Concrete Plant	Ready mixed concrete	10	0	10

Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Unskilled	\$1.25 to \$1.50
Semiskilled	1.45 to 1.75
Skilled:	
Machinist	3.00 to 3.60
Lathe operator	3.00
Electrician	3.50 to 3.75
Plumber	4.00
Welder	3.50 to 4.00
Clerical, secretarial, stenographer \$50 to \$75 per week	

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Mine Workers of America, District 50	Greenville Quarries Central City Furniture Co.
United Garment Workers of America	Cowden-Greenville Co.
Communication Workers of America	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers	Marvel Industries, Inc.
International Association of Machinists	National Lock Co. Coca-Cola Bottling Co. - Central City
United Mine Workers of America, District 23	Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co. Peabody Coal Co. Gibraltar Coal Corp. Island Creek Coal Co. Badgett Mine Stripping Corp. Wright Coal Co. Louisville Gas & Electric Co.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Illinois Central Railroad serves Central City with two northbound and two southbound freights daily. Outbound carloads per month average 105, consisting mostly of coal; inbound carloads per month average 477, consisting of coal, fuel, and commodities.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad serves Central City with one northbound and one southbound freight daily. Outbound carloads per month average 60, consisting mostly of coal; inbound carloads per month average 10, consisting of coal, fuel, and feed.

Greenville is served by the Illinois Central Railroad with one northbound and one southbound freight daily. Outbound carloads per month average 400, consisting of coal, scrap iron, and steel; inbound carloads average 50 per month, consisting of groceries, lumber, oil, fuel and feed. Switching service is available six days per week at the three yards.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is also available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GREENVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

No. of Hrs.		No. of Hrs.	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga.	96	Louisville, Ky.	24
Birmingham, Ala.	72	Los Angeles, Calif.	120
Chicago, Ill	72	Nashville, Tenn.	72
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	New Orleans, La.	72
Cleveland, Ohio	96	New York, N. Y.	120
Detroit, Mich.	96	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120
Knoxville, Tenn.	96	St. Louis, Mo.	72

Source: Illinois Central Railroad.

Highways

Highway access to Muhlenberg County is by the Western Kentucky Parkway. This modern highway serves western Kentucky and provides connection with all major highways in the Midwest. An interchange is located at the city limits of Central City.

Other routes serving Muhlenberg County are U. S. Highways 62 and 431 and Kentucky Routes 70, 81, 171, 176, 181, 189, 601, and 973.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CENTRAL CITY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	364	Louisville, Ky.	126
Birmingham, Ala.	321	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,103
Chicago, Ill.	439	Memphis, Tenn.	330
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	Minneapolis, Minn.	851
Cleveland, Ohio	483	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Detroit, Mich.	502	New Orleans, La.	731
Kansas City, Mo.	507	New York, N. Y.	887
Knoxville, Tenn.	301	Pittsburgh, Pa.	522
Lexington, Ky.	167	St. Louis, Mo.	255

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Muhlenberg County:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	Chicago, Illinois	Interstate and intrastate
Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Interstate and intrastate
Durret Transfer, Inc.	Springfield, Tennessee	Interstate and intrastate
Roadway Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate
United Parcel, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Our Own Deliveries, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
D-C International, Inc.	Denver, Colorado	Interstate and intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	72	48	Louisville, Ky.	24	24
Birmingham, Ala.	72	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	144	96
Chicago, Ill.	72	48	Nashville, Tenn.	48	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	48	New Orleans, La.	72	48
Cleveland, Ohio	48	48	New York, N. Y.	72	72
Detroit, Mich.	48	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	48
Knoxville, Tenn.	48	48	St. Louis, Mo.	48	48

*Delivery Time in Hours.

Source: Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Kentucky Bus Lines, Owensboro-Central City-Greenville Bus Lines, and the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Lines schedule 14 buses daily for Muhlenberg County. The three lines make connections with the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines in Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Owensboro, and Madisonville, Kentucky.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: The Yellow Cab Company provides 24-hour taxi service to Greenville and Central City. Truck rentals are available in both towns.

Car and truck rentals are available in Owensboro, 36 miles from Central City.

Air

The nearest major airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, located near Owensboro, Kentucky, 36 miles from Central City. Ozark Airlines serves the field with daily scheduled flights.

The Muhlenberg County Airport, located 2 miles northeast of Greenville, has a paved and lighted runway of 3,000 by 75 feet. Any type of light aircraft can be accommodated. Hangar space for eight planes is being provided under provisions of a long term improvement program. The first structure will be completed in February, 1967.

Water

The Green River, which forms the northeastern boundary of Muhlenberg County, can accommodate Ohio River type barges. In 1965, a total of 11,309,727 tons of freight was shipped on the Green River. Coal accounts for nearly all the shipping on the Green River. The non-coal portion included 7,544 tons of gasoline, plus machinery and steel.

The following companies maintain docks on Green River: The Peabody Coal Company, The Gibraltar Coal Corporation, The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company, and the Kentucky Utilities Company.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Greenville and Central City are both served by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

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

TVA power is distributed in the southern portion of Muhlenberg County by the Pennyrite Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Pennyrite purchases its power requirements at wholesale from TVA and distributes the power to retail customers in parts of eight Kentucky counties.

The TVA power system includes 47 hydro plants and 11 steam plants. Its generating capacity of some 18,000,000 kilowatts is greater than that of any other system in the Nation. More than 14,000 miles of transmission line connect the generating plants and the loads they serve. The system is fully interconnected with neighboring utilities.

Although Pennyrite serves all industries located in its area, TVA is willing to serve directly an industry having power requirements that are unusually large or unique. The rate charged by TVA for firm power to such industries would be the same as that applied by the distributor.

TVA's Paradise Steam Plant is located in Muhlenberg County on the west bank of the Green River. This plant has a capacity of 1,408,000 kilowatts in two units. Now under construction is a third unit which has a capacity of 1,150,000 kilowatts. When the third unit is placed in service in 1969, the Paradise Steam Plant will have the largest generating capacity of any facility on the TVA system.

During 1966, the plant burned 3-1/2 million tons of coal. Coal consumption is expected to exceed 7 million tons a year after the third unit is in operation. Coal for the Paradise plant comes from mines in Muhlenberg County.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided to Greenville and Central City by the Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Rate 3-A: Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

First	1,000 cu. ft. per month	\$1.50
Next	2,000 cu. ft. per month	.895 per MCF
Next	7,000 cu. ft. per month	.725 per MCF
Next	40,000 cu. ft. per month	.665 per MCF
All additional		.595 per MCF

Interruptible Service:

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

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

Coal and Coke*

Muhlenberg County, located in the center of the Western Kentucky Coal Field, is the largest coal producing county in the United States with production of 17,613,846 tons of coal in 1965.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

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.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Greenville is provided finished water by the Greenville Utilities Commission, whose source of supply is three impounded reservoirs containing 140,000,000, 20,000,000, and 12,000,000 gallons of water. Raw water is settled, coagulated with alum and lime, prechlorinated, filtered, and postchlorinated with fluoride added. The capacity of the treatment plant is 720,000 gpd, the peak daily demand has been 325,000 gallons, and the average daily use is 290,000 gallons. Finished water is distributed in 4- to 10-inch mains at an average pressure of 65 psi. Storage facilities consist of a 350,000-gallon tank and a 30,000-gallon clear well. Current monthly rates are as follows:

First	1,000 gals.	\$2.20 Minimum
Next	1,000 gals.	1.15
Next	3,000 gals.	1.00 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.85 per M gals.
Next	40,000 gals.	.70 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gals.	.65 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gals.	.60 per M gals.
Next	300,000 gals.	.45 per M gals.
Next	500,000 gals.	.30 per M gals.
Over	1,000,000 gals.	.25 per M gals.

Central City is served by the Municipal Water and Sewer System, whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1,350,000 gpd and the peak daily use has reached 600,000 gallons, while the average daily use is 300,000 gallons. Raw water is settled, coagulated with alum and lime, filtered and chlorinated. Raw water is stored in a 126,000-gallon concrete settling tank and finished water is stored in a 480,000-gallon standpipe and a 40,000-gallon clear well. The distribution mains range from 4 to 12 inches and the pressure varies from 40 to 80 psi. Current monthly rates are as follows:

First	1,000 gals.	\$2.00 Minimum
Next	2,000 gals.	1.20 per M gals.
Next	2,000 gals.	1.10 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.80 per M gals.
Next	10,000 gals.	.60 per M gals.
Next	80,000 gals.	.40 per M gals.
All over	100,000 gals.	.35 per M gals.

Sewerage System

The Greenville Utilities Commission has a sewerage treatment plant with a capacity of 600,000 gpd. The average daily flow is 110,000 gallons. The maximum daily flow has been 180,000 gallons. Sewer mains range from 6 to 10 inches. The effluent enters into Caney Creek.

Rates:

0-4,000 gals.	\$2.50 Minimum
All over 4,000 gals.	50 percent of the water bill

The Central City Municipal Water and Sewer System has a sewerage treatment plant with a capacity of 1,000,000 gpd, an average daily flow of 100,000 gallons, and a maximum daily flow of 150,000 gallons. Sewer mains range from 8 to 16 inches. The effluent enters into Cypress Creek. The sewerage rate is 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Central City has two sites under option for industrial purposes.

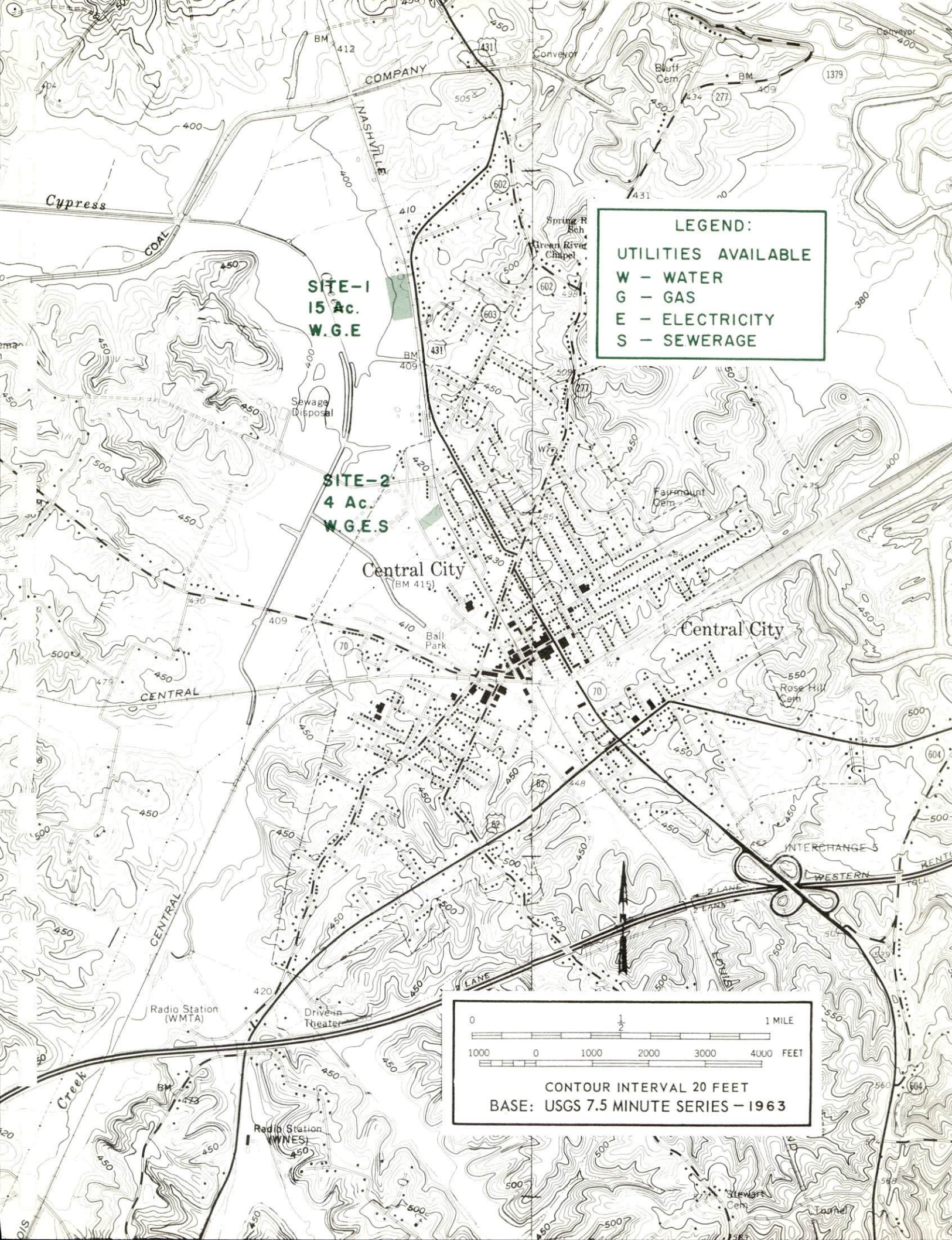
Greenville has a 109-acre industrial park available for sites.

CENTRAL CITY

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 15 acres, level
LOCATION: One-half mile of north city limits on U. S. 431
ZONING: Commercial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 431
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Central City Municipal Water and Sewer Company
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Will be extended to site
OPTIONED BY: Central City Chamber of Commerce
AGENT: James Vincent - KU

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 4 acres, level
LOCATION: North city limits
ZONING: Commercial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: One block off U. S. 431
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Central City Municipal Water and Sewer Company
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Central City Municipal Water and Sewer Company
OPTIONED BY: Central City Chamber of Commerce
AGENT: James Vincent - KU

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



SITE-1
15 Ac.
W.G.E

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

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

0 1 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1963

GREENVILLE

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 109 acres, level to gently rolling

LOCATION: Within city limits

RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Greene Drive

WATER: Greenville Utilities Commission

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

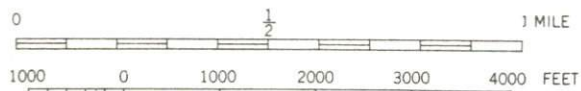
SEWERAGE: Greenville Utilities Commission

OWNED BY: Greenville Industrial Development Corporation

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Greenville Industrial Development Corporation or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

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

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



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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Central City, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and eight councilmen elected for two-year terms.

Greenville, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Muhlenberg County is governed by a county judge and five magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Greenville requires business and occupational licenses ranging from \$5 to \$100 per year.

Central City requires business and occupational licenses ranging from \$5.50 to \$150 per year.

Planning and Zoning

Central City and Greenville have advisory contracts with the Kentucky Department of Commerce for professional aid.

The following studies have been completed in Central City: Major Thoroughfare Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Public Improvements Program, and Zoning Ordinance.

The following studies have been completed in Greenville: Public Improvements Program, Zoning Ordinance, and Neighborhood Analysis.

Fire Protection

The Greenville Fire Department is staffed by 2 full-time firemen and 20 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two 750-gpm pumpers with 2,800 feet of 2 1/2- and 1 1/2-inch hose. Alarm is sounded by a siren. Greenville has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

The Central City Fire Department has a full-time chief and 2 assistants and 21 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment consists of a 750-gpm truck and a 500-gpm pumper truck with 3,600 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 200 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and a 1,000-gallon booster tank. A rescue truck with emergency equipment is also maintained. Alarm is sounded by a siren. A 750-gpm pumper is also available for fire runs out of the city limits. The city has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

Greenville is protected by a chief and five policemen who utilize two radio-equipped cruisers.

Central City employs five full-time policemen and owns one radio-equipped cruiser.

The Muhlenberg County Sheriff's Department is staffed by a sheriff and two deputies. Motorized equipment includes three radio-equipped cruisers.

Radio connections are maintained between the three law enforcement agencies and the Kentucky State Police.

Garbage and Sanitation

The garbage in Central City is collected by the city weekly in the residential areas and daily in the business district. Fees are \$1 per month for residences and \$2 to \$25 for businesses, depending upon the quantity of garbage collected.

The garbage in Greenville is collected by a private contractor. Collections are made weekly in the residential areas and in the business district.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Central City, Greenville, and Muhlenberg County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Central City, June 30, 1966

Income	\$ 240,973.23
Expenditures	218,059.41
Bonded Indebtedness	
School	167,000.00
Water	1,025,000.00

Greenville, August 31, 1966

Income	\$ 114,896.72
Expenditures	96,387.30
Bonded Indebtedness	
Water and Sewer	1,313,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$ 303,428.00
Bonded Indebtedness,	
as of June 30, 1965	1,168,000.00

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows 1966 property tax rates for Central City, Greenville, and Muhlenberg County. A more detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is given in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
CENTRAL CITY, GREENVILLE, AND MUHLENBERG COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Central City	Greenville	Muhlenberg County
City	\$.216	\$.204	\$
County	.128	.128	.128
State	.015	.015	.015
School	.473	.537	.378
Total	\$.832	\$.884	\$.521

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	<u>Central City</u>	<u>Greenville</u>	<u>Muhlenberg County</u>
Real Estate	\$11,105,750	\$17,486,880	\$60,301,349
Tangibles	3,075,970	5,299,920	32,624,391
Franchise			23,425,000

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Central City Independent School District has one elementary and one high school. Special classes are offered in remedial reading, speech correction, special education, guidance, and driver education.

Improvements include a \$25,000 music building, remodeling of the high school and a special education building.

The 1966-67 school budget is \$398,613.

The Greenville Independent School District has one elementary and one high school. Special classes are offered in remedial reading, driver education, guidance, and special education.

Improvements include a junior high science lab, six elementary classrooms at the cost of \$80,000, and a \$21,000 heating system. A new band room and a new lunch room are to be constructed.

The 1966-67 school budget is \$392,492.

The Muhlenberg County School System has eight elementary and five high schools. Special classes are offered in remedial reading, driver education, guidance, and vocational skills.

Improvements include a new \$325,000 vocational school, five mobile units, and school remodeling at the cost of \$125,000.

The 1966-67 county school budget is \$1,739,579.

There is one parochial elementary school in Muhlenberg County.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS,
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN CENTRAL CITY, GREENVILLE,
AND MUHLENBERG COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Muhlenberg High	1,230	61	20
Muhlenberg Elementary	3,219	107	30
Central City High	506	23	22
Central City Elementary	491	22	22
Greenville High	484	24	20
Greenville Elementary	530	22	24
St. Joseph Parochial	66	3	22

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

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.

Muhlenberg County has a \$325,000 vocational school with an enrollment of 134. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, welding and building trades.

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: Institutions of higher learning in the Muhlenberg County area include:

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 57 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 36 miles
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 65 miles
Henderson Community College, Henderson, Kentucky, 56 miles
Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 36 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 36 miles
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 95 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 59 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Muhlenberg Community Hospital is located in Greenville. The hospital has 106 beds and is equipped to accommodate major and minor surgery. X-ray and EKG machines, as well as laboratory facilities, are maintained. The staff consists of 150 full-time employees, including 14 registered nurses, 23 licensed practical nurses, 4 laboratory technicians, and 3 X-ray technicians. There are eleven members of the medical staff including three surgeons, one radiologist, and one registered pharmacist. Recent improvements include the construction of a 60-bed addition to the long term care unit at the cost of \$700,000.

Public Health: The Muhlenberg County Health Department has an office in Central City and an office in Greenville. The staff includes a full-time registered nurse, part-time doctor, and a clerk. The present program includes: immunization, dental health, maternal and child health, preschool and school-age program, crippled children's program, communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, X-ray, vital statistics, family planning, nutrition, and diabetes program. The 1966-67 budget is approximately \$59,423.

Housing

Several houses are available for rent or sale in Central City. The construction cost of an average three-bedroom house with full basement is \$15,000 to \$18,000. Rental range is from \$65 to \$115 per month.

There are four new subdivisions in Central City. A 50-unit, \$750,000, low-rent public housing project is under construction.

Greenville has several houses available for rent or sale. Rentable two- and three-bedroom houses are available for \$60 to \$115 per month. Construction costs for the average three-bedroom house with full basement range from \$14,500 to \$20,000.

There are five new subdivisions in Greenville. Greenville has made application for 60 units of low-rent public housing.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves approximately 7,500 subscribers in Muhlenberg County. Direct distance dialing is available.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Central City has a first-class post office with 18 employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily. There are three star routes and three rural routes. The 1965 postal receipts were approximately \$68,000.

Greenville has a first-class post office with 21 employees. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily. There are four star routes and three rural routes. The 1965 postal receipts were approximately \$72,000.

Newspapers: Muhlenberg County is served by two weekly papers, The Greenville Leader with 9 employees and a circulation of 4,400 and the Messenger-Times Argus with 9 employees and a circulation of 4,360.

Daily papers are received from Henderson, Owensboro, Madisonville, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and Louisville, Kentucky; Evansville, Indiana; and Nashville, Tennessee.

Radio: Radio stations WNES-AM, WNES-FM, and WMTA-AM are located in Muhlenberg County.

Reception is also good from Madisonville, Henderson, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Hopkinsville, Russellville, and Louisville, Kentucky; Clarksville and Nashville, Tennessee; and Evansville, Indiana.

Television: Television reception is described as good from Bowling Green, Louisville, and Henderson, Kentucky; Evansville, Indiana; and Nashville, Tennessee. Cable television is available in Muhlenberg County. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

Muhlenberg County is provided library facilities by Hardin Memorial Library in Greenville and the Central City Public Library. The combined circulation of both libraries in 1965 was 50,000. The number of volumes in both libraries is approximately 20,000.

The Muhlenberg County Bookmobile serves the rural areas of Muhlenberg County.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Muhlenberg County: Baptist, Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of the Nazarene, Holiness Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Methodist, Morman, Presbyterian, and Pentecostal.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1966

AssetsDepositsCentral City

The First National Bank	\$ 4,319,769.43	\$ 3,619,855.35
The Citizen Union Bank	1,603,098.27	1,332,815.54

Greenville

First State Bank	\$12,179,622.30	\$10,984,058.36
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Hotels and MotelsCentral City

Rambler Rose Court	47 units
Sanman Motel	7 units
Underwood's Motel	8 units
Lu-Ray Hotel	87 rooms

Greenville

Dan Dee Motel	28 units
Holiday Lodge	15 units
Arbuckle Hotel	8 rooms
Hotel Greenville	30 rooms

Clubs and Organizations

Muhlenberg County clubs and organizations include the following:

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants, Parent-Teacher Association, Lions, Rotary, Civitan, Kiwanis

Fraternal Organizations: American Legion, Masons, VFW, IOOF, Moose, WOW

Women's: Lioness, Rotarians, Business and Professional Women's Club, Eastern Star, Homemakers, Junior Homemakers, Aeolian Music Club, Jaycettes, Rebekah, VFW Auxiliary, Woman's Club, Junior Woman's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Little League, Babe Ruth League, American Legion League, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cub Scouts, 4-H, FHA, FBLA, FFA, FTA, Conservation Club, Key Club

Other: Sportsmen's Club, Tri-County Sportsmen's Club, Greenville Country Club, Central City Country Club, Central City Golf Club

Recreation

Local: In Greenville, the local facilities for recreation include the Greenville Country Club with a 9-hole golf course, clubhouse, and a modern swimming pool; school playground; a 10-lane bowling alley; one drive-in and one indoor theater; Bandy's Lake with facilities for swimming and picnicking; Little League baseball and football; Sportsmen's Club Lake with facilities for fishing, camping, and picnicking; Community Baseball Park; Babe Ruth League baseball, American Legion League baseball, and Jaycees Softball League.

In Central City, local facilities for recreation include a city park which has a swimming pool, playground equipment, and a picnic area; a bowling alley; and a drive-in theatre. There are four recreational areas for children within the city. The Central City Golf Club has a 9-hole golf course.

Water sports are available on nearby Green River.

Lake Malone State Park, Greenville, is 24 miles south of the Western Kentucky Parkway Central City - Drakesboro exit. The 826-acre Lake Malone offers a beach, lake swimming, boat dock and boat rentals, picnic area, playground, and fishing. It is in an area of rugged cliffs -- some are 200-feet high on the lakeshore -- profuse flora and native wildlife.

Area: Rough River Dam State Park, in west-central Kentucky on Kentucky 105 off US-60, is 66 miles from Muhlenberg County. The park has a resort lodge, resort pool, dining room, gift shop, two-bedroom deluxe cottages, 4,830-acre lake, bathhouse, sand beach and lake swimming, boat dock, boat rentals and launching ramp, primitive tent and trailer camp sites, picnicking, miniature golf, fishing, airstrip, playground and supervised recreation. The State park with the second largest 1964 attendance -- over one million -- has excellent bass fishing, and because the Ohio and Wabash flyways are near here, there is an abundance of water fowl.

Pennyrile Forest State Park, in western Kentucky on Kentucky 109 off US-62 and the Western Kentucky Parkway, is 37 miles from Muhlenberg County. The park has a lodge, dining room, gift shop, lodge pool, bathhouse, sand beach and lake swimming, efficiency and one- and two-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp spaces and central service building, picnicking, boating and boat rentals, pedal-powered boats, 9-hole golf course, miniature golf, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, playground and planned recreation, group picnicking and fishing. A 55-acre lake is in the park and 850-acre Lake Beshear is nearby. A 15,000-acre forest is the backdrop for the park. A trained naturalist conducts nature tours.

Kenlake State Park, in western Kentucky on Kentucky 94 off US-68, is 84 miles from Muhlenberg County. The park has a resort hotel, swimming pool, dining room, gift shop, efficiency and one- and two-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, group camp, bathhouse, beach and lake swimming, boat docks, boat rentals and launching ramp, sailboating and sailboat launching boom, 9-hole golf course, bicycle rentals, horseback riding, 140-power telescope picnic shelter with rest rooms, coin laundry, airstrip, playground and supervised recreation, and amphitheater. The park is situated on the west shore of 158,300-acre Kentucky Lake, which is the home of the Governor's Cup Regatta, held each year in late May, and the Watkins Cup Regatta, held annually in early October. The Kentucky Lake Fall Fishing Derby is held each year from mid-August through October. An outdoor drama plays in the amphitheatre during July and August.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park, in western Kentucky off US-62 and US-641, is 85 miles from Muhlenberg County. The park has a resort inn, two lodges, resort pool, dining room, coffee shop, gift shop, efficiency and two- and three-bedroom cottages, two- and three-bedroom deluxe cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with three central service buildings, bathhouse, sand beach and lake swimming, boating and rentals and two boat docks, fishing boat and ski-boat rentals, launching ramps, 18-hole golf course, golf-cart rentals, horseback riding, miniature golf, playground and planned recreation, grocery, coin laundry, lake cruises, airstrip and fishing. On the northern end of Kentucky Lake, near Kentucky Dam, it is the most visited of Kentucky's parks, with over 3.9 million visitors in 1964. It is Kentucky's "has everything" park.

Lake Barkley State Park, in western Kentucky on US-68, is 62 miles from Muhlenberg County. This proposed 1,800-acre park will be built in the Little Bay area on the east shore of Lake Barkley. It will be one of Kentucky's full-facility vacation resort parks. Lake Barkley, 118 miles long, has a shoreline of 1,200 miles and a surface area of 62,100 acres. Barkley Dam, impounding the Cumberland River only four miles from Kentucky Dam, is 7,985 feet long and 155 feet high from bedrock.

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area is located between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in far southwestern Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee, with the largest portion in Trigg and Lyon Counties in Kentucky. The location is within 500 miles of 70 million people, or 30 percent of the U. S. population.

Size: The area is a 170,000-acre peninsula, 8 miles wide and 40 miles long, with 300 miles of shoreline. Lake Barkley is 118 miles long; Kentucky Lake, 185 miles long. Barkley Dam impounds the Cumberland River to form Lake Barkley; Kentucky Dam impounds the Tennessee River to form Kentucky Lake. Both dams are near the points where the rivers empty into the Ohio.

Development: The Tennessee Valley Authority is developing the Land Between the Lakes as a major outdoor recreation and conservation-education area, the most ambitious of its kind in the U. S., at a cost of \$32-35 million. Natural features of the land will be preserved, and maximum emphasis will be on natural recreation facilities. It is designed as a pilot project to show how a large area of relatively undeveloped and unproductive land can be used to meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation.

Recreational Uses: Camping, fishing, swimming, boating, hunting, birdwatching, hiking, picnicking, nature study. TVA predicts that the annual camper total will reach a minimum of two million. Five thousand family-unit camping sites are being built.

Future Facilities: Camping facilities will range from primitive camp sites to accommodations for modern travel trailers, with water, sewers and electrical power available. Camps for organized groups will be available. Plans call for 5,000 family camp sites within five years.

Boating: Boats entering Kentucky Lake from the Ohio River will be able to use the canal connecting the two lakes to enter Lake Barkley. Together the lakes offer more than 3,200 miles of shoreline.

Water Sports: Will be offered throughout the area. Kentucky Lake has long been a paradise for water skiers and sailboaters, and Lake Barkley will offer more of the same.

Hunting: Will be permitted, under State regulation, in special tracts set aside for this purpose.

Fishing: 3,280 miles of shoreline of the two lakes will offer the world's finest crappie and bass fishing.

Community Improvements

Recent: Central City

1. The Municipal Water and Sewer System Office has been renovated at the cost of \$30,000.
2. A new doctor's clinic has been constructed.
3. A 50-unit, low-rent public housing project is being constructed at the cost of \$750,000.
4. The Kentucky Utilities Company has completed a new office building.
5. The Central City High School has been remodeled and a new music building completed.
6. Streets in the outlying portion of Central City have been surfaced.

Greenville

1. The Cowden-Greenville Company has constructed a 40,000 square foot plant costing \$225,000.
2. Marvel Industries, Inc., completed a 40,000 square foot plant costing \$200,000.
3. Five-hundred acres have been annexed to the city.
4. The Muhlenberg Community Hospital has completed a 60-bed addition costing \$700,000.
5. The sewer system and water mains were extended in the city.
6. The Kentucky Utilities Company has completed a new office building.
7. Twenty-eight new mercury vapor lamps have been installed along North Main Street and Greene Drive.
8. The Sportsmen's Club has completed a \$50,000 clubhouse near Lake Malone.
9. Two new churches have been built and an addition to another church is complete.
10. A new 54-bed nursing home is under construction.
11. Airport hangars accommodating eight planes are under construction.

Planned: Central City

1. Central City Golf Club plans to build a new clubhouse.
2. The Municipal Water and Sewer System plans a new filtration plant, new water mains, and new fire hydrants.
3. A water district is to be designed to serve the rural area of Muhlenberg County.

Greenville

1. A new 17-acre city park is planned for 1967.
2. A modern municipal building is to be constructed.
3. Greenville Country Club plans to build a new clubhouse - costing approximately \$80,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 979 farms in Muhlenberg County covering 140,684 acres, an average of 143.7 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show some agricultural statistics for Muhlenberg County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MUHLENBERG COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY, 1965 CROP

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(tons)	500	2.40	1,200
Kentucky	(tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(tons)	3,200	1.60	4,800
Kentucky	(tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(tons)	6,500	1.25	8,120
Kentucky	(tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(bu)	12,500	64.0	800,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(bu)	2,300	31.0	71,300
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(bu)	36,500	24.0	878,000
Kentucky	(bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Muhlenberg County	(lbs)	480	1,760.0	845,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MUHLENBERG COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1964
Muhlenberg County	1,250
Kentucky	455,000
All Cattle and Calves:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*
Muhlenberg County	20,000
Kentucky	2,470,000
Sheep:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965
Muhlenberg County	100
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals produced from this county in order of value are coal, petroleum and natural gas, and limestone. Clay, shale, and sand-gravel deposits occur in the area, but are not commercially developed. In 1964, the county ranked second in the state in value of mineral production (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Coal: Muhlenberg County lies in the heart of the Western Kentucky coal producing field. Coal production in 1965 was 17,702,786 short tons from nineteen (19) mines (8 underground, 11 strip), employing 1,489 men (Ky. Dept. of Mines and Minerals). Accumulative production for the period 1890 through 1965 is 313,245,273 short tons. Three seams, No. 9, No. 11, and No. 12, account for most of the tonnage; however, seams No. 9 and No. 11 are the principal sources. Thickness of these seams ranges from 4 to 7 feet. Selected analyses of tippie samples of seams 9, 11, and 12 are as follows:

Seam	Moisture as Received	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	B. T. U. Dry Basis	Ash-softening Temp. °F.
9	6.5	42.5	49.2	8.3	3.6	13,340	1990
11	7.1	45.9	49.7	4.4	2.8	13,940	2070
12	7.0	40.7	47.7	11.6	3.1	12,820	2450

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1956.

These high-volatile bituminous coals are excellent for steam, railroad, domestic and general industrial fuels.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Accumulative crude oil production through 1965 is 8,670,808 barrels, principally from rocks of Mississippian age. Production for 1965 was 675,556 barrels. A recent report by the Kentucky Geological Survey states "To the beginning of 1962, a total of 17 oil pools had been discovered; 2 pools are solely gas productive and 13 pools contain both oil and gas wells. Some 13 formations produce hydrocarbons within the county, including 2 of Early Pennsylvanian age and 11 of Late Mississippian age; of the Mississippian formations, 9 belong to the Chester Series and 2 to the Meramec Series." Secondary recovery methods are used in producing oil from at least eight of the pools in the county. In 1963, one of the largest gas fields in Kentucky and the Eastern Interior Basin was discovered in the midland area of Muhlenberg County. This field, known as the Midland Gas Field, is now being developed. The producing zone is from a channel fill sandstone body of post Bethel (Middle Mississippian Age) deposition. The county also has good gas storage potential. A large gas storage field is presently located north and west of Greenville.

Limestone: Crushed limestone for concrete, roads, and agstone are produced from the Kincaid Limestone formation in a quarry located on Highway 171, south of Greenville.

Clay and Clay Shale: Residual and alluvial deposits of clay and clay-shales are reported as having commercial potential, based on analyses. Clays from the Carbondale formation are suitable at certain localities for manufacture of decorative brick, flue tile, and artware. A gray clay-shale between coal seams 12 and 13 is satisfactory for vitrified sewer pipe, acid-resistant brick, and paving blocks (KGS).

Sand-Gravel: Alluvial deposits of sand and gravel have been observed in the major drainage basins of the county. Weathered and semi-weathered deposits of sand-gravel conglomeritic zones in the Pennsylvanian rock series have been operated locally for road surfacing material and general farm use.

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.

TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Water Resources*

Public and industrial water supply is secured from both surface and ground water. The county is bounded on the east by the Green and Mud Rivers and on the west by the Pound River. The average discharge (USGS) of the Green River near Paradise and East Fork Pound River near Apex are 8,440 cfs (15-year record) and 254 cfs (24-year record), respectively. Small streams in the county offer possibilities for local impoundments.

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

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

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Western Coal Field

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

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Chester Group

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

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

Forests

There are 140,000 acres of commercial forest land in Muhlenberg County, covering 45.4 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, sweetgum, ash, beech, yellow poplar, hard maple, soft maple and blackgum.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Greenville, the county seat, there are more than two million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 196 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. The adjacent parts of Tennessee and Indiana are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	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	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Muhlenberg County in 1963 was \$1,853 which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Muhlenberg County in 1965 totaled \$29,994,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

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 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MUHLENBERG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm. * Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm. * Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M. (CST)
January	37.1	4.99	79	69
February	39.4	3.71	77	61
March	46.7	5.00	79	62
April	57.4	4.22	71	51
May	65.6	4.08	82	55
June	74.4	4.18	85	59
July	77.6	4.37	88	58
August	76.6	3.61	85	55
September	70.1	2.94	91	65
October	59.5	2.48	83	58
November	46.9	3.76	80	67
December	38.7	3.87	79	70
Annual Norm.	57.5	47.21		

*Station Location: Greenville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 3 years;

6:00 P. M. readings 3 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (24 years of record) 105 clear, 101 partly cloudy,
159 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (24 years of record) 63 %

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (24 years of record) 114

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (24 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (24 years of record) 47

Days with heavy fog: (24 years of record) 14

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

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

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
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HISTORY

Muhlenberg County, located in the southwestern portion of Kentucky, was created in 1799, the 31st county in order of formation. It was named for the military hero of the Revolutionary War who led the German Brigade of Pennsylvania General Peter Muhlenberg. The surface of the county is rolling, but there is an abundance of good farming land. Below the ground lies an abundance of natural wealth including coal, oil, gas, limestone, and clays. This was the fourth largest coal producing county in the state in 1956, when nearly seven million tons of coal were removed from the fields of the area. Oil and gas have become increasingly important in the last decade. New oil fields pushed production to 927,183 barrels in 1956, a 650,000 barrel increase over 1955. Open gas wells in the Greenville area have had flows of 12,000,000 cubic feet.

Agriculture has long been a mainstay of the county's economy. In 1870, it was the eleventh largest producer of tobacco with 2,594,930 pounds. Although it is no longer a leading tobacco producing county, hay production has increased 600 percent and corn production is up by some 588,000 bushels. In 1954, over three million dollars in agricultural products were sold by Muhlenberg County farmers. Prosperity is marked by population rises, and in the one hundred year period from 1860 to 1960, Muhlenberg County has grown from 10,725 to 27,791 residents.

Central City is a town of many names. It has been called Morehead's Horse Mill and Owensboro Junction. In 1873, it was incorporated as Stroud City and nine years later its name was changed to Central City. The growth of Central City was the result of its location at the juncture of the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads. Since 1956, barges have come up the Green River providing another method of transporting goods from the area. As a coal mining and trading center its development has been varied. As the coal industry has slackened new industries have moved in to help take up the slack.

Greenville, named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, is the county seat of Muhlenberg County. During the war between the States, 836 men from the county served in the Union Army and over 100 in the Confederate forces. Though Greenville was an outpost for both armies and once captured by General Morgan, very little damage was done by either side. After the close of the war General Don Carlos Buell, commander of the United States Army of the Cumberland, became a Kentucky citizen and was engaged in the iron smelting business in Muhlenberg County.

Appendix A

Five men from Muhlenberg County have served in the United States House of Representatives, beginning with Alvey McLean in the 14th Congress. Central City can be proud of its contribution to Congress, Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., who served as State Representative, Commonwealth Attorney, and United States Representative from the 61st through the 69th Congress. This was the longest period of service in that office rendered by a citizen of Muhlenberg County.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MUHLENBERG COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Muhlenberg County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	3,447	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	1,282	37.2	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	111	3.2	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	820	23.8	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	33	1.0	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	21	0.6	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	204	5.9	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	462	13.4	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	13	0.4	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	3	0.1	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	17	0.5	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	67	1.9	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	297	8.6	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	705	20.5	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	81	2.3	25,856	4.6
Services	151	4.4	50,564	9.0
Other	0	0	2,063	0.4

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

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

Subject	Muhlenberg County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	13, 683	14, 108	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	9, 672	10, 229	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	6, 258	1, 958	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	6, 254	0	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	5, 713	1, 722	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage and salary	3, 992	1, 194	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	419	342	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	1, 262	128	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	40	58	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	541	236	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	3, 414	8, 271	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	36	15	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	852	951	94, 734	97, 825
Other and not reported	2, 526	7, 305	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	1, 314	5, 616	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	1, 212	1, 689	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	5, 713	1, 722	660, 728	275, 216
Professional and technical	225	273	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	648	20	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	494	58	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical and kindred workers	165	380	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	280	153	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen and foremen	1, 154	15	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives and kindred workers	1, 757	255	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	12	196	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	155	299	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	239	9	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	455	22	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	129	42	26, 006	16, 978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Income Tax

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

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

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

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

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

Unemployment Insurance Tax

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

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

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

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

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing 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