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Industrial Resources: McLean County - Livermore

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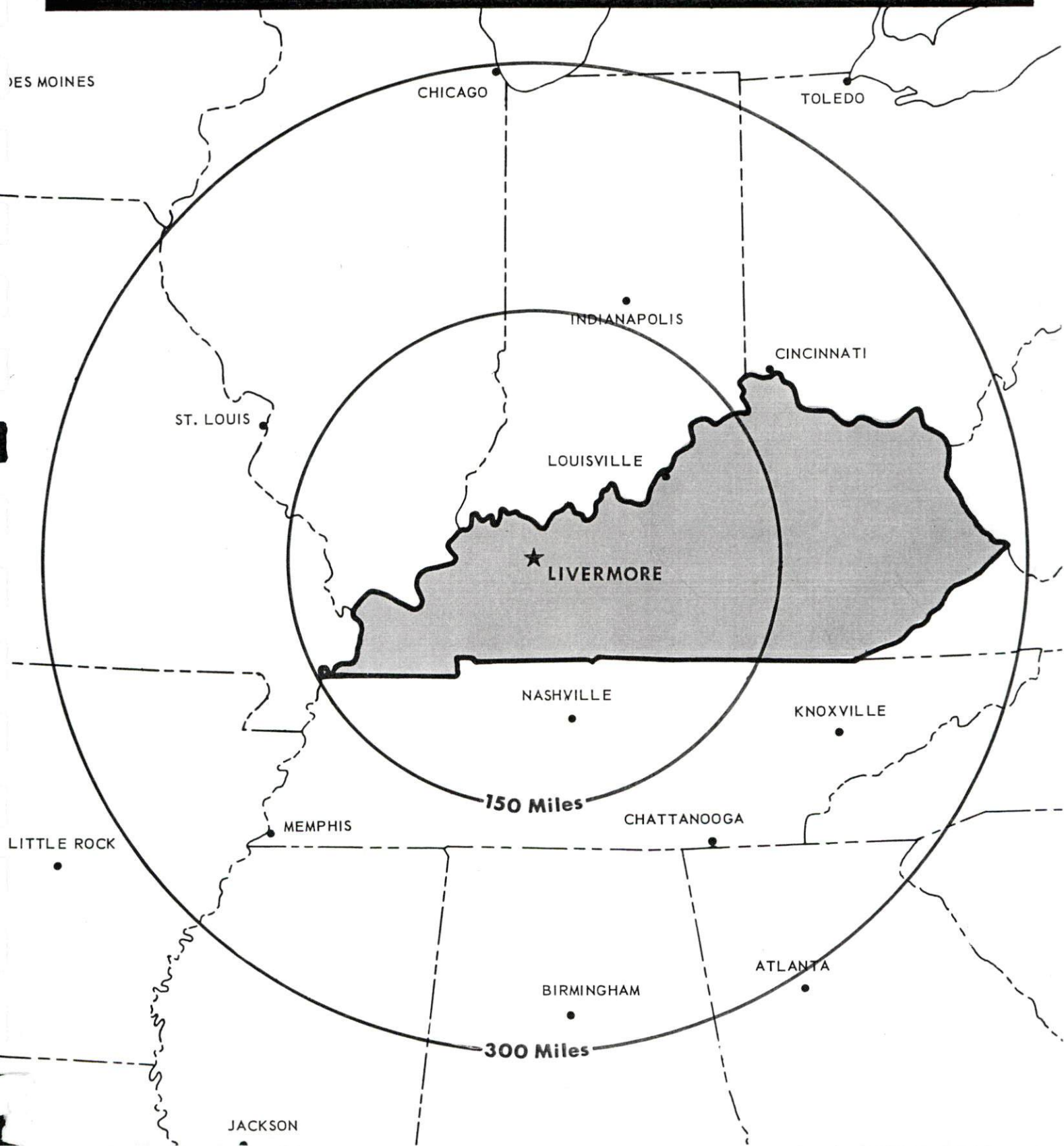
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LIVERMORE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Livermore Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1966

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Livermore - 1,506

McLean County - 9,355

LIVERMORE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes McLean and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area; 5,357 men and 6,343 women. Number of workers available from McLean County: 238 men and 504 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

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

Air: The nearest major airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, which is served by Ozark Air Lines.

Water: Livermore is located on the Green River, which had a tonnage of 7,764,280 in 1963.

Trucks: Trucking service is offered by three firms. Intrastate and interstate service is available.

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

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	349	Detroit, Mich.	469
Chicago, Ill.	344	New York, N. Y.	894
Cincinnati, Ohio	287	St. Louis, Mo.	210

Electricity

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electrical service to Livermore. Green River RECC serves 1,662 customers in McLean County.

Natural Gas

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

Water

The Livermore Municipal Utilities supplies Livermore, with its source of supply being the Green River.

Sewerage System

Livermore Municipal Utilities provides Livermore with sewerage facilities. The sewerage treatment plant has a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Livermore has shown a net increase during the last 50 years except during the 1940's. The ratio of growth varied from a 16.8 percent increase in the 1910's to a -10.0 percent decrease during the 1940's. The trend for McLean County as a whole was almost opposite that for Livermore. There were net decreases in each decade except for the 1900's and the 1930's. This data is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Livermore		McLean County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			12,448		15.5
1910	1,220		13,241	6.4	6.6
1920	1,426	16.8	12,502	-5.6	5.5
1930	1,573	10.3	11,072	-11.5	8.2
1940	1,601	1.7	11,446	3.4	8.8
1950	1,441	-10.0	10,021	-12.4	3.5
1960	1,506	4.5	9,355	-6.7	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

The inhabitants of McLean County are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the Fall of 1959, it was reported that 1,101 persons were engaged in this industry. In September, 1965, there were 507 persons engaged in all industries excluding agriculture, with 276 of this number being employed in manufacturing.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
McLean	\$75.63	\$ 71.36	\$ 11,855	\$1,282	60
Daviess	92.97	101.01	157,123	2,086	8
Henderson	78.87	81.35	65,210	1,878	19
Hopkins	91.12	75.13	69,114	1,798	23
Muhlenberg	96.80	56.77	49,377	1,853	22
Ohio	87.30	57.69	23,055	1,360	50
Webster	60.22	57.66	16,999	1,215	68
KENTUCKY	93.06	106.91	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, 1964.) 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 Livermore labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include McLean, Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Ohio, and Webster Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Livermore which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: According to the 1960 U.S. Census of Population, the Livermore population was 1,506, with McLean County having 9,355 people. In February, 1966, there were 742 men and women in McLean County who would be readily available for employment or who would be willing to switch from low paying jobs. The table below shows the distribution of the labor supply in the McLean County area.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, LIVERMORE AREA, FEBRUARY, 1966

	Male	Total Female	Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total: 5,357		6,343	11,700	2,838	5,912	2,519	431
McLean	238	504	742	160	487	78	17
Daviess	1,067	1,108	2,175	369	951	698	157
Henderson	441	259	700	175	250	266	9
Hopkins	1,041	1,291	2,332	457	1,200	584	91
Muhlenberg	935	1,368	2,303	503	1,300	432	68
Ohio	1,155	917	2,072	910	862	245	55
Webster	480	896	1,376	264	862	216	34

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

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 10,998 boys and 10,676 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the labor force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of employment available. The distribution of these employees is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, LIVERMORE AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	10,998	10,676
McLean	456	454
Daviess	3,928	3,708
Henderson	1,674	1,758
Hopkins	1,903	1,883
Muhlenberg	1,475	1,416
Ohio	895	856
Webster	667	601

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

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

TABLE 5

LIVERMORE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

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

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

LIVERMORE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1965

Area	Total	McLean	Daviess	Henderson	Hopkins	Muhlenberg	Ohio	Webster
Total manu- facturing	16,404	276	10,049	3,475	1,005	657	382	560
Food & kindred products	1,957	78	1,465	127	200	37	45	5
Tobacco	694	0	670	0	1	23	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	1,219	0	7	679	395	58	80	0
Lumber and furniture	2,650	193	868	745	131	436	222	55
Print., pub. and paper	778	5	148	356	55	12	16	186
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	1,296	0	219	790	137	11	0	139
Stone, clay and glass	404	0	308	78	9	9	0	0
Primary metals	863	0	707	122	34	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	6,465	0	5,648	518	40	71	13	175
Other	78	0	9	60	3	0	6	0

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

Livermore

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

LIVERMORE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	McLean	Daviess	Henderson	Hopkins	Muhlenberg	Ohio	Webster
Mining and Quarrying	5,658	34	1,167	542	2,035	1,245	508	127
Contract Construction	2,906	8	1,370	476	754	133	158	7
Manufacturing	16,404	276	10,049	3,475	1,005	657	382	560
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	2,941	11	1,682	391	505	279	44	29
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,462	144	3,907	1,756	1,414	665	292	284
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	1,174	22	607	213	168	78	51	35
Services	2,729	12	1,301	465	630	143	107	71
Other	84	0	27	6	44	0	7	0
Total	40,358	507	20,110	7,324	6,555	3,200	1,549	1,113

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8
LIVERMORE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Brothers Furniture Co.	Furniture	33	2	35
The Green River Chair Co., Inc.	Upholstered furniture, school furniture, cabinets	100	10	110
Jarvis Sweet Feed Mill	Feed	3	0	3
Lawrence & Hillard Upholstery Co.	Upholstered chairs	5	4	9
James A. Logsdon Lumber Co.	Rough lumber, skids, pallets, crating	10	0	10
Wonderest Chair Co., Inc.	Furniture	19	0	19

Prevailing Wage Rates

Examples of wages in the Livermore area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wage per hour</u>
Clerical	\$1.25 to \$1.80
Laborer	1.25 to 1.47
Semiskilled	1.36 to 1.57
Skilled	2.00 to 3.25

Unions

The following unions are represented in Livermore: United Mine Workers of America, District No. 50; United Brotherhood of Carpenter and Joiners, AFL-CIO, Local No. 3151; United Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen, Local No. 215; and Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 230.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation facilities that are available in the Livermore area are described in this chapter.

Railroads

Livermore is served by the Evansville Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad operating between Owensboro and Russellville with one northbound and one southbound freight daily. Passenger service is not available. Switching service is available six days a week with accommodations for approximately 15 cars. There is an average of 10 outbound carloads per month consisting mainly of furniture, and a monthly average of 15 inbound carloads consisting mainly of lumber and fertilizer.

Railway Express service is available daily.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days	Town	No. of Days
Atlanta, Ga.	3	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	10
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2 1/2	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N. Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	2

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, June, 1966.

Highways

Highways serving Livermore are U.S. 431 and State Routes 136 and 75. The Western Kentucky Parkway is 16 miles south of Livermore by U.S. 431.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	349	Lexington, Ky.	170
Birmingham, Ala.	312	Louisville, Ky.	137
Chicago, Ill.	344	Nashville, Tenn.	98
Cincinnati, Ohio	287	New York, N. Y.	894
Detroit, Mich.	469	Pittsburgh, Pa.	537
Knoxville, Tenn.	266	St. Louis, Mo.	210

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

TABLE 11

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

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

*Delivery Time in Days

Source: Denver Chicago Trucking Co., Inc., June, 1966.

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

Air

The nearest major airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport located in Owensboro, 20 miles distant. The airport is served by Ozark Air Lines with 6 flights daily. The field has two lighted and paved runways (3,700 by 100 feet and 5,000 by 150 feet), weather service, lighted rotating beacon, and flasher approach in approach zones for 5,000-foot runway.

Water

The recent enlargement of two locks on Green River, coupled with the fact that a 9-foot channel depth is maintained from the confluence of the Green River and Ohio River to Rochester via Livermore, makes the area accessible by large, Ohio River type barges. Shipping on the Green River has increased in recent years to over 7,000,000 tons annually.

Some of the carriers operating between points along the Ohio River and connecting rivers include American Commercial Barge Lines, Mississippi Barge Lines, Ohio River Company, Union Barge Lines, and several contract carriers. Freight currently being shipped on the Ohio River amounts to over 88,000,000 tons annually.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Livermore's electrical facilities are provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company with 3 transmission lines of 69,000 KW, 33,000 KW, and 120,000 KW. Primary distribution lines make three-phase or single-phase current available throughout the city.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 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.

Green River RECC serves 1,662 customers in McLean County.

Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation furnishes electric service to six western Kentucky counties between the Ohio and Green Rivers (Hancock, Daviess, Ohio, McLean, Hopkins, and eastern Webster).

Power is purchased at wholesale from Big Rivers Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Industrial rates are on file with the Kentucky Department of Commerce or will be furnished direct upon request.

Natural Gas

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

Rates per month:

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

Coal and Coke*

Livermore is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field. 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.

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Livermore is served by the Livermore Municipal Utilities, whose source of supply is the Green River. Storage facilities include two elevated tanks with capacities of 60,000 and 30,000 gallons. Water is distributed in 2- and 8-inch mains with a pressure of 60 psi. A new addition to the water plant was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$64,000. The addition has increased the capacity of the plant to 150,000 gallons daily, with an average daily use of 100,000 gallons. The peak daily use has been 108,000 gallons.

Rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gals.	\$2.50 (Minimum)
Next	98,000 gals.	.40 Per M gals.
Over	98,000 gals.	.30 Per M gals.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The major source of surface water supply is from the Green River. Other sources may be obtained by local impoundments of small streams. The average discharge of the Green River at Calhoun is 10,610 cfs (USGS - 34 years record - unadjusted).

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

Sewerage System

Livermore Municipal Utilities provides Livermore with sewerage facilities. The plant was put into operation in 1965 at a total cost of \$90,000. The total capacity of the treatment plant is 200,000 gallons, with an average daily flow of 125,856 gallons. After treatment, the effluent is discharged into the Green River.

The sewerage rate is 75 percent of the water bill.

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

INDUSTRIAL SITES

For information concerning industrial sites, contact the Livermore Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

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

County: McLean County is governed by a fiscal court that is composed of 7 magistrates and the county judge who serves as chairman.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Livermore 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: Occupational licenses are required in Livermore and range from \$5 to \$50, depending upon the type of occupation involved.

Planning and Zoning

Livermore has a Planning and Zoning Commission that has been in existence since early 1961. The Commission presently has a contract with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Plans completed include: general plan, land-base map, land use analysis map, major street plan, zoning ordinance, and subdivision regulations. The Commission holds once-a-month regular meetings.

Fire Protection

The Livermore Volunteer Fire Department has 30 volunteers who utilize two 750-gpm pumper trucks, a 500-gpm pumper truck, and a jeep which houses a 150-gpm pump. A rescue vehicle that is equipped for water and land rescue is also available for use by the fire department.

Livermore has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Livermore Police Department is staffed by two police officers. The city has a late model cruiser equipped with a two-way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation

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

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1964	\$ 36,492
Expenditures, 1964	36,883 (\$626 on hand at beginning of 1964)
Bonded Indebtedness	
Water and Sewer (Revenue)	180,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1964-65	\$ 97,575
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Voted Hospital Bond	176,000
Voted Road and Bridge Bond	3,000
Total	<u>\$179,000</u>

TAXES

Property Taxes

Listed below are pertinent figures pertaining to the tax structures of Livermore and McLean County. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
LIVERMORE AND MCLEAN COUNTY, 1965

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

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1965)

Livermore	\$850,000
McLean County	
Real Estate	\$ 8,969,960
Tangibles	1,362,520
Franchise	<u>1,977,139</u>
Total	\$12,309,619

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The city and county schools are combined into the McLean County School System. The elementary grades and high school of Livermore are located in the same building. The school has 25 classrooms, 3 laboratories, cafeteria, band room, and a gymnasium.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Livermore Elem.	293	12.4	23-1
Livermore High School	363	13.8	26-1
McLean County Elem. (Total)	866	36.5	23-1
McLean County High (Total)	566	25.8	21-1
St. Sebastian (Elem.) (Par.)	40	2.0	20-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

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.

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

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

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

Other colleges and universities in the Livermore area include:

Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 50 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 63 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 137 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 137 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 137 miles
Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, 137 miles
Henderson Community College, University of Kentucky Extension,
Henderson, Kentucky, 35 miles

Health

Hospitals: The McLean County Hospital, with 26 beds and 10 bassinets, was completed in 1961. The hospital staff includes three doctors, four full-time and two part-time registered nurses, one graduate nurse, and six licensed practical nurses. This hospital is located 9 miles northwest of Livermore. The budget for 1964 was \$189,290.

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

Housing

There is a shortage of rental property in Livermore. When available, two- and three-bedroom houses rent for \$45 to \$75 per month. The construction cost of two- and three-bedroom houses ranges from \$14,000 to \$15,000 depending upon the materials used.

Communication

Telephone & Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Livermore and provides 579 subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is excellent; however, direct distance dialing is not available.

Postal Facilities: Livermore has a second-class post office with seven employees. Mail is received and dispatched two times daily. Postal receipts for 1964 totaled \$8,000.

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

Radio: Station WNES, located in Central City, 13 miles distant, serves Livermore. This station operates on 1350 kilocycles, AM, and 101.9 kilocycles, FM, from sunrise to sunset. Reception is also good from Owensboro stations.

Television: Television reception is excellent from WTVW and WFIE, Evansville, Indiana; WEHT, Henderson, Kentucky; WSIX and WLAC, Nashville, Tennessee; and WLTV, Bowling Green, Kentucky. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Livermore Public Library is supported by the Livermore Women's Club. The library is open two afternoons a week (Tuesday and Thursday). The books and other literature are supplied by the regional library in Hartford. A bookmobile is available in the county.

Churches

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

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

Assets

Deposits

Livermore Bank	\$1,039,431.83	\$878,986.04
First Federal Savings and Loan Association	1,491,330.52	

Statement as of April 30, 1966

Assets

Deposits

Farmers and Merchants		
Bank	\$998,258.99	\$628,616.09

Hotels and Motels

Coffman Guest Home	10 rooms
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Clubs and Organizations

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion, and Eastern Star

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

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

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

Recreation

Local: Livermore has one lighted ball park located on the school grounds. Boating and water sports are available since Livermore is situated along the Green River. A five-acre site, which was donated to the city, has been developed as a park for a city-sponsored summer recreation program.

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

Area: The James C. Ellis Park and Audubon Race Track, along with four other parks and a 9-hole municipal golf course and swimming pool, are located in Henderson, 35 miles distant.

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

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

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new addition to the water plant was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$64,000. The addition to the water plant increased the capacity of the treatment plant to 150,000 gallons daily.
2. A new 200,000 gpd sewerage treatment plant was put into operation in 1965 at a cost of \$90,000.
3. A 5-acre site has been developed for a city-sponsored recreation program.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

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

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
McLean County (tons)	500	2.00	1,000
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
McLean County (tons)	4,200	1.35	5,670
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
McLean County (tons)	5,000	1.00	5,000
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
McLean County (bu)	17,000	56.5	960,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
McLean County (bu)	2,000	28.0	56,000
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
McLean County (bu)	33,700	20.5	691,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
McLean County (lbs)	730	1,750.0	1,278,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
McLean County	800
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
McLean County	17,400
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
McLean County	400
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals*

The most important mineral resources of McLean County consist of petroleum and coal. Other minerals include clay and clay shales which are reportedly suitable for common brick manufacturing. Minor amounts of natural gas have also been secured in conjunction with the oil production. Total value of minerals produced in 1964 amounted to \$8,460,179 from petroleum and coal.

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

For the period of 1928 through 1965, 22,286,746 barrels were produced in McLean County. A total of 1,502,797 barrels were secured in 1965. This was an increase of 44 percent over the past year. Production is chiefly from "pays" of the Middle and Upper Mississippian and Lower Pennsylvanian systems which occur at medium depths.

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

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

For the period 1890 through 1964, 4,786,465 tons were produced. One strip mine operated in 1964 and produced 18,498 tons. Peak production during the past two decades came in 1947 when 174,950 tons were secured. The chief commercial seam is the No. 9, although other beds are worked.

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

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

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1964.

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.

Forests

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

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in McLean County in 1963 was \$1,282 which was below the state average of \$1,799.*

Retail sales in McLean County in 1964 totaled \$8,700,000.**

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

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

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the 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 LIVERMORE, MCLEAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 6:00 A.M. 6:00 P.M. (CST)	
January	37.0	2.67	79	69
February	35.8	2.15	77	61
March	48.7	14.00	79	63
April	61.2	2.75	71	51
May	68.0	2.57	82	55
June	75.3	1.21	85	59
July	76.6	3.84	88	58
August	75.4	3.93	85	55
September	67.4	5.62	91	65
October	54.4	.37	83	58
November	50.1	3.16	80	67
December	39.4	5.48	79	70
Annual Norm.	57.4	47.75		

*Station Location: Beaver Dam, 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 percent

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.

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

APPENDIX

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

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

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

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

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

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

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	McLean County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	507	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	34	6.7	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	8	1.6	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	276	54.4	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	78	15.4	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	0	0	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	193	38.1	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	5	1.0	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	73,558	13.9
Other	0	0	3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	11	2.2	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	144	28.4	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	22	4.3	24,837	4.7
Services	12	2.4	45,903	8.7
Other	0	0	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1965.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1960

Subject	McLean County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	4,645	4,683	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>3,348</u>	<u>3,448</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	2,472	678	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,472	678	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,324	661	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,225	449	440,020	208,384
Government workers	172	136	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	877	47	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	50	29	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	148	17	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	876	2,770	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	5	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	277	330	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	594	2,440	183,115	676,294
Under 65 years old	243	1,854	91,626	539,838
65 and over	351	586	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>2,324</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional and technical	75	121	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	689	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	155	24	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	55	113	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	73	50	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	397	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	442	176	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	63	1,123	25,183
Service workers	60	58	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	157	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	188	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	33	28	26,006	16,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1946)

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

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1962)

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

determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account. (1962)

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky