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# Industrial Resources: Logan County - Russellville

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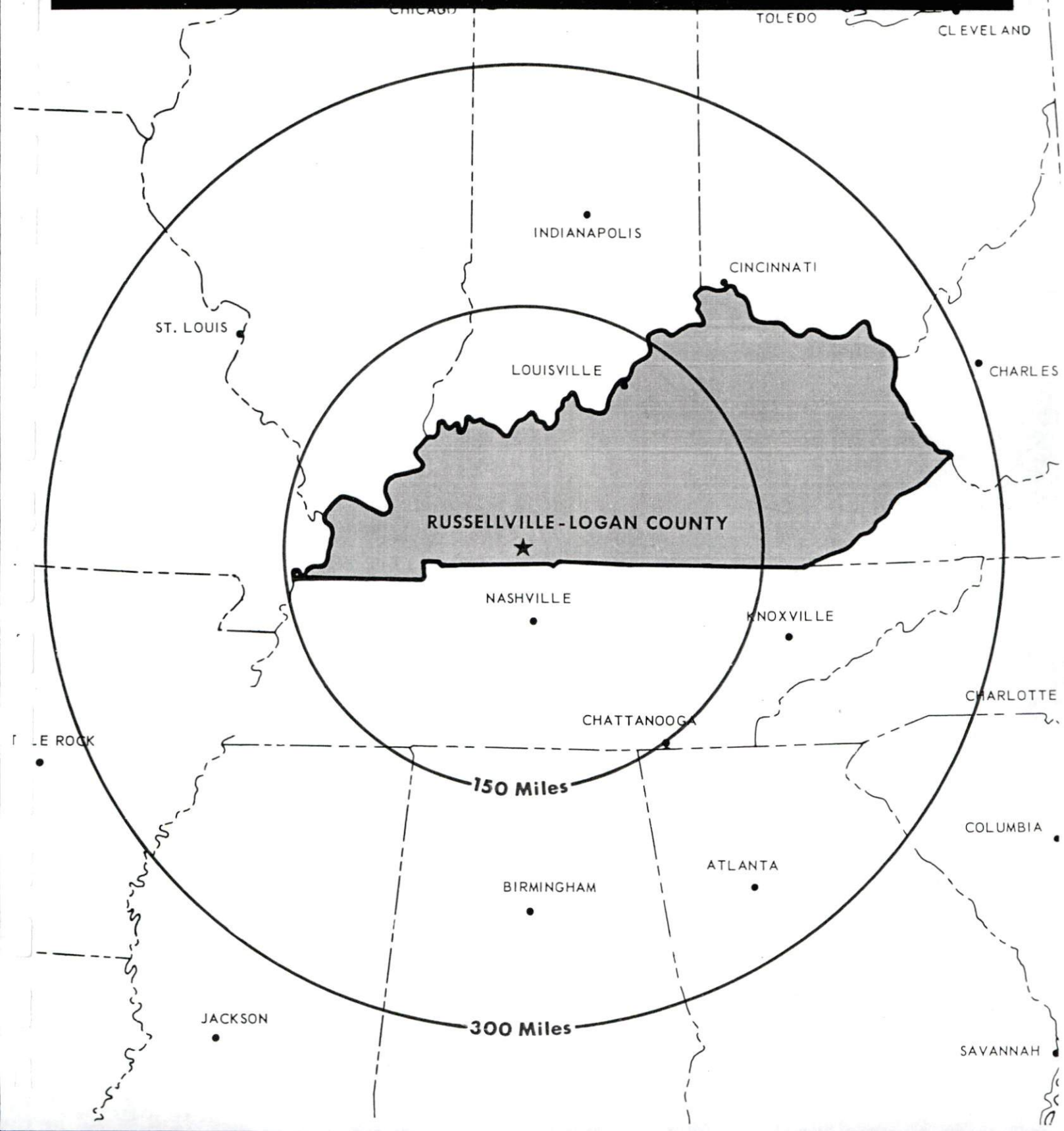
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# **INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES**

## **RUSSELLVILLE - LOGAN COUNTY KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
RUSSELLVILLE-LOGAN COUNTY

Prepared by  
Russellville-Logan County Chamber of Commerce  
Adairville Chamber of Commerce  
Auburn Chamber of Commerce  
Lewisburg Industrial Corporation  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
December, 1966

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Russellville - 5,861	Logan County - 20,896
Auburn - 1,013	
Adairville - 848	
Lewisburg - 512	

### LOGAN COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Logan and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,519 men and 3,028 women. Number of workers available from Logan County: 282 men and 556 women.

The future labor supply will include 6,228 boys and 6,020 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Russellville is served by two main lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Auburn is served by the Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Lewisburg is served by the Owensboro-Russellville Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Adairville does not have direct access to a rail line.

Air: The Russellville-Logan County Airport is located 5 miles southeast of Russellville. The nearest major airport serving Logan County is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport.

Trucks: Logan County is served by four trucking companies.

Bus Lines: The Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Lines serves Logan County with daily bus service.



Highways: Major highways serving Logan County include: U. S. Highways 79, 431, and 68, and Kentucky Routes 80, 79, 100, and 103. All of these major highway systems meet in Russellville. U. S. 68 and Kentucky 80 serve Auburn; U. S. 431 serves Lewisburg and Adairville. A number of other Kentucky routes interlace the county.

#### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Three electric companies operate in Logan County. All three have the same source of supply - Tennessee Valley Authority.

Russellville is served by the Russellville Electric Plant Board and Pennyriple RECC. Pennyriple RECC also serves Adairville and Lewisburg.

Auburn is served by the Warren RECC.

Gas: Russellville and Auburn are served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Russellville, Adairville, Auburn, and Lewisburg have water treatment systems.

Sewer System: Russellville, Adairville, and Auburn have sewerage treatment plants. Individual septic tanks are utilized in Lewisburg.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Three industrial sites, with all utilities, are located in or near Russellville. The Auburn Industrial Foundation owns a 196-acre site in Auburn that has all utilities available. The Lewisburg Industrial Corporation has a 20-acre site under option.

#### OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Three school systems are represented in Logan County: Russellville Independent School District, Logan County School System, and Sacred Heart Elementary Parochial School System.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Russellville has shown a substantial increase in population since 1900. The largest increase occurred in the 1950's.

Auburn has shown a steady increase in population since 1900. However, there have been no sizable increases since the 1930's.

A small increase in population has been evident in Adairville during all years since 1900 excepting the 1920's.

Lewisburg's largest increase in population was during the 1930's when the town reached its largest recorded population. After a small decrease in the 1940's, the population showed an upward trend in the 1950's.

Logan County reached its peak in 1900, and has shown a 19.7 percent decrease in the past six decades. This is attributed to residents' preference for urban rather than rural dwellings.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Russellville		Logan County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	2,591		25,994		15.5
1910	3,111	20.0	24,977	-3.9	6.6
1920	3,124	.4	23,633	-5.4	5.5
1930	3,297	5.5	21,875	-7.4	8.2
1940	3,983	20.8	23,345	6.7	8.8
1950	4,535	13.9	22,335	-4.3	3.5
1960	5,861	29.2	20,896	-6.4	3.2

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



TABLE 1-A

## POPULATION DATA FOR AUBURN, ADAIRVILLE AND LEWISBURG

Year	Auburn		Adairville		Lewisburg	
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	Population	%Change
1900						
1910	631		683			
1920	715	13.3	778	13.9		
1930	821	14.8	763	- 2.0	332	
1940	955	16.3	784	2.8	524	57.8
1950	994	4.1	800	2.0	496	- 5.3
1960	1,013	1.9	848	6.0	512	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

In 1959, according to the U. S. Census of Agriculture, 86.8 percent of the land was used for farming and 12,672 persons were employed in farming.

In March, 1966, the Logan County labor supply area employed 22,722 persons in all industries, of whom 11,016 were employed in manufacturing. Logan County had 3,493 persons employed in all industries, of whom 2,340 persons were employed in manufacturing.

TABLE 2

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

County	<u>Weekly Wages</u>		<u>Personal Income</u>		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Logan	\$ 67.05	\$ 71.27	\$ 31,968	\$1,547	35
Butler	59.60	57.94	8,019	878	101
Muhlenberg	101.99	59.65	49,377	1,853	22
Simpson	75.78	80.74	21,562	1,855	20
Todd	55.64	63.56	13,869	1,259	62
Warren	75.86	83.42	76,679	1,639	32
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 Logan County labor supply area includes Logan and the adjoining counties of Butler, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren. The population of the labor supply area was 126,676 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 4,750 to 5,550 males and from 2,100 to 2,700 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, LOGAN COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY, AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Total	Current Labor Potential	
		Male	Female
Area Total:	7,050-8,250	4,750-5,550	2,100-2,700
Logan	950-1,150	800- 900	150- 250
Butler	650- 850	350- 450	300- 400
Muhlenberg	1,700-1,900	1,000-1,100	700- 800
Simpson	500- 700	400- 500	100- 200
Todd	800-1,000	300- 600	300- 400
Warren	2,450-2,650	1,900-2,000	550- 650

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc., November, 1966.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,228 boys and 6,020 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The most influential factor determining the number that will enter the labor force will be the type of local employment available.



TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,  
LOGAN COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,228	6,020
Logan	1,052	905
Butler	493	505
Muhlenberg	1,475	1,416
Simpson	550	562
Todd	551	574
Warren	2,107	2,058

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 area employment in agriculture, manufacturing and all industries.

TABLE 5

LOGAN COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	11,544	1,128	12,672
Logan	2,739	331	3,070
Butler	1,323	29	1,352
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Simpson	1,700	195	1,895
Todd	1,306	162	1,468
Warren	3,160	340	3,500

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

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



TABLE 6  
LOGAN COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
MARCH, 1966

	Area Total	Logan	Butler	Muhlenberg	Simpson	Todd	Warren
Total manu- facturing	11,016	2,340	471	702	1,920	469	5,114
Food & kindred products	929	169	0	36	39	0	685
Tobacco	147	0	0	22	15	0	110
Clothing, textile and leather	2,673	645	446	158	171	331	922
Lumber and furniture	990	188	25	390	0	133	254
Print., pub. and paper	132	12	0	12	17	0	91
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	726	66	0	3	632	0	25
Stone, clay and glass	71	17	0	18	17	0	19
Primary metals	299	299	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	5,046	941	0	63	1,029	5	3,008
Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	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

LOGAN COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT.  
ALL INDUSTRIES, MARCH 1966

	Area						
	Total	Logan	Butler	Muhlenberg	Simpson	Todd	Warren
Mining and Quarrying	1,453	18	54	1,329	2	13	37
Contract Construction	1,253	92	7	87	176	38	853
Manufacturing	11,016	2,340	471	702	1,920	469	5,114
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,093	128	10	278	124	45	508
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,541	700	112	641	470	260	3,358
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	680	76	19	81	42	22	440
Services	1,618	126	35	150	156	20	1,131
Other	68	13	0	0	17	11	27
Total	22,722	3,493	708	3,268	2,907	878	11,468

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

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

An alphabetical listing of manufacturing firms in Logan County, by town, with product and employment is shown in the following table.

TABLE 8

LOGAN COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Russellville</u>				
Andrew Mills	Dog food, cattle supplements	4	0	4
Bilt-Rite Products	Prefab metal poultry and hog houses, wire laying cages, venetian blinds	85	4	89
Brown Lumber Co.	Lumber	2	0	2
Cates Cabinet	Store equipment and fixtures, cabinets	3	0	3
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	30	5	35
Commonwealth Fertilizer Co., Inc.	Fertilizer	32	2	34
Cooperative Fertilizer Service	Granular fertilizer	20	1	21
Craft's	Job printing	4	1	5
Emerson Electric Co.	Hermetic electric motors	445	405	850
Harold C. Gray	Ready mix concrete	1	1	2
Green Meadows Dairy, Inc.	Milk	21	10	31
Kentucky Animal By-Products Co.	Grease, hides	20	2	22
Knight & Gilliam Neon Co.	Neon signs	2	0	2
Logan County Lumber Co.	Lumber	5	1	6
Logan Mfg. Co.	Men's work pants	60	290	350
McCarley & Richardson, Inc.	Feed	14	1	15

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The News-Democrat	Newspaper, job printing	7	3	10
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	Aluminum die castings	185	124	309
Russellville Concrete Products, Inc.	Concrete block, ready mixed concrete	16	0	16
Russellville Dental Lab.	Dental appliances	6	0	6
Swift & Co.	Cheese	18	2	20
<u>Auburn</u>				
Auburn Dyeing & Finishing Co.	Ladies' hosiery	10	80	90
Auburn Hosiery Mills, Inc.	Ladies' hosiery	70	90	160
The Auburn Mills, Inc.	Flour, corn meal, feed	27	2	29
Auburn Roller Mills	Corn meal, feed	13	0	13
Caldwell Lace Leather Co., Inc.	Leather tanning, gaskets, leather laces	83	7	90
Colonial House Furniture	Reproduction furniture	4	0	4
Graham & Son Mfg. Co.	Church furniture, prefabricated dormitory buildings, prefabricated motel buildings	45	1	46
<u>Adairville</u>				
Adairville Enterprise	Newspaper, job printing	1	1	2
Auburn Hosiery Mills, Inc.	Women's hosiery	70	85	155
Odom Sausage Co.	Sausage, souse, lard	14	5	19
<u>Lewisburg</u>				
Hinton Lumber, Inc.	Rough lumber	25	1	26
Kentucky Mills Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Pallets, bases, boxes	76	2	78
Lewisburg Roller Mills	Feed	8	0	8



Prevailing Wage Rates

Prevailing wage rates in Russellville are as follows:

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Assembler	\$1.30	\$	\$1.45
Drill Press Operator	1.30		1.59
Grinder, Machine	1.30		2.16
Inspector	1.60	1.82	1.82
Lathe Operator	1.55	1.68	1.68
Machinist, Set Up	1.90	2.10	2.10
Polisher & Buffer	1.47	1.59	1.59
Production Laborer	1.42	1.60	1.60
Punch Press Operator	1.47	1.59	1.59
<u>Service Employees</u>			
Carpenter	\$1.35	\$	\$1.40
Electrician	1.35	2.38	1.90
Janitor	1.25	1.60	
Laborer	1.25	1.90	1.68
Machinist	1.90	2.16	1.98
Mechanic, Maintenance	1.35	2.38	2.06
Shipping Clerk	1.30	2.00	1.86
Truck Driver	1.30	2.04	1.72
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker	2.22	2.50	2.50
<u>Office Employees</u>			
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$1.25	\$2.05	\$1.77
Chief Clerk	1.64	4.00	2.96
Draftsman	1.30	1.95	1.86
File Clerk	1.25	1.76	1.50
Key Punch Operator	1.30		1.75
Receptionist	1.41	1.59	
Secretary	1.25	2.13	1.74
Stenographer	1.64	1.93	
Typist	1.50	1.76	



Prevailing wage rates in Auburn, Adairville, and Lewisburg are as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Week</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$46 to \$60

	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$1.25 to \$1.50
Semiskilled	1.50 to 2.00
Skilled	3.00 and up

#### Unions

Unions represented in Russellville are as follows:

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers	Swift and Company
United Mine Workers of America	Kentucky Stone Company

## TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Three towns in Logan County have rail lines serving them. Only Adairville does not have direct access to a rail line, the nearest access being Russellville, 12 miles distant.

Russellville is served by two main lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The Memphis Division, Bowling Green to Memphis, and the Owensboro-Russellville Division, Owensboro to Nashville, operate two local freights daily each way and one passenger train each way daily. Siding accommodations include tracks for approximately 300 to 400 cars. Switching service is available daily. The average number of outbound carloads per month is 65, consisting mainly of tobacco and fertilizer; inbound carloads average 100 per month. Railway Express service is available.

Auburn is served by the Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. There are two daily freights, one north and one south. Switching service for four cars is available with service on full carload basis. Railway Express service is available six days a week from Bowling Green, provided daily delivery service is guaranteed.

Lewisburg is served by the Owensboro-Russellville Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad with one freight daily.

United Parcel Service offers daily service for shipments to Kentucky and eight other midwest states. Parcels are limited to a maximum of 50 pounds per package.

TABLE 9

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

Town	No. of Days	Town	No. of Days
Atlanta, Ga.	3	Louisville, Ky.	1 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	9
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N. Y.	6
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	3

\*Centrally located in Logan County.

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, December, 1966.

Highways

U. S. Highways 68, 431, and 79 and Kentucky Routes 80, 79, 100, and 103 serve Logan County. All of these highway systems meet in Russellville. U. S. Highway 431 passes through Adairville and Lewisburg. U. S. 68 and Kentucky Route 80 serve Auburn.

TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	307	Lexington, Ky.	167
Birmingham, Ala.	256	Louisville, Ky.	126
Chicago, Ill.	400	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,007
Cincinnati, Ohio	249	Memphis, Tenn.	73
Cleveland, Ohio	482	Minneapolis, Minn.	861
Detroit, Mich.	504	Nashville, Tenn.	51
Kansas City, Mo.	550	New Orleans, La.	581
Knoxville, Tenn.	248	Pittsburgh, Pa.	508

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Logan County:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Skaggs Transfer, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Durrett Transfer, Inc.	Springfield, Tennessee	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

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

\*Centrally located in Logan County \*\*Delivery time in days

\*\*\*ON - Overnight

Source: Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; December, 1966.

Bus Lines: All of Logan County is served by the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Lines. Russellville and Auburn are served with eight buses daily; Adairville and Lewisburg are served with four buses daily.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available in Russellville, Kentucky.

Air

The Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, located at Bowling Green, Kentucky, is the nearest major airport to Logan County. This airport has two paved and lighted runways (4,000 by 150 feet and 5,200 by 150 feet) with daily flight service provided by Eastern Airlines.

Russellville-Logan County Airport, located 5 miles southeast of Russellville, has a 3,000 by 250-foot turf runway. Services offered include 80 and 100 octane, charter, flight instruction, and tie down.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Three electric systems operate in Logan County - Russellville Electric Plant Board, Pennyryle RECC, and Warren RECC, all of which are supplied power by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Electricity is supplied to Russellville by the Russellville Electric Plant Board whose source of supply is TVA. TVA has three 66,000 KV lines into the plant, which in turn have two 12,400 and three 4,100 KV feeder lines for their primary distribution. The present contract calls for 10,000 KW for the 2,900 meters in Russellville. Rates of the Russellville Electric Plant Board are as follows:

Residential Rates:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	75	2.5 cents
Next	100	1.5 cent
Next	225	1.0 cent
Next	750	0.4 cent
Over	1,150	0.75 cent

Minimum monthly bill - \$0.75

The following rates are available to all commercial, industrial, governmental and other customers except those to whom service is available under the residential or street lighting schedules.

A. If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge  
Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$0.85  
per kilowatt



Energy Charge:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	200	2.5 cents
Next	350	1.5 cent
Next	950	1.0 cent
Next	12,500	0.75 cent
Additional Energy		0.5 cent

B. If the customer's demand for the month is 50 kilowatts or more:

Demand Charge:

First 100 kilowatts of demand per month at \$0.85 per kilowatt

Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	14,000	7.5 mills
Next	26,000	5 mills
Next	60,000	4 mills
Next	400,000	3 mills
Additional Energy		2.75 mills

Outlying portions of Russellville are served by Pennyriple RECC.

The Warren RECC provides electricity for Auburn. All electric power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority and distributed throughout the corporation's service area at TVA approved rental rates. The TVA has completed a huge electric generating plant at Paradise, Kentucky. This plant has a capacity of 1,300,000 kilowatts of power and services the Warren RECC with a 69,000 volt line. By 1969, this plant will have 3 turbine generators with a capacity of 2,430,000 KW, making it the largest steam plant in the world.

Current rates are as follows:

A. If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge

Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	150	3.0 cents
Next	350	2.0 cents
Next	1,250	1.0 cent
Next	13,250	0.8 cent
Additional energy		0.6 cent

- B. If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less:

Demand Charge:

\$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand

Energy Charge:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	15,000	0.8 cent
Next	25,000	0.6 cent
Next	60,000	0.4 cent
Next	400,000	0.3 cent
Additional energy		0.275 cent

- C. If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

\$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand. \$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

Facilities Rental:

In the event power is delivered at a nominal voltage lower than 44 KV, a rental of 7.5 cents per month per kilowatt of the customer's contract demand will be charged

Energy Charge:

2.75 mills per kilowatt hour

Rates for industry will be furnished by Warren RECC, 951 Fairview Avenue, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Adairville and Lewisburg are served by Pennyrile RECC.

The Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service to over 21,000 homes and commercial services in all or part of the following counties located in the western part of the state: Christian, Todd, Logan, Trigg, Caldwell, Muhlenberg, Lyon, Butler, and Simpson.

The Cooperative purchases all of its electrical power for distribution over its 3,700 miles of distribution and transmission lines on a 20-year contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority, executed in 1962. Power is distributed from 14 delivery points, many of which have two or more sources of supply from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Rates for Adairville and Lewisburg are as follows:

Residential Rates:

	<u>KWH</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	50	3.0 cents
Next	150	2.0 cents
Next	200	1.0 cent
Next	1,000	0.4 cent
Additional KWH at 0.75 cents per KWH		

Amortization charge is one cent per KWH for the first 100 KWH used each month, minimum charge of 25 cents, maximum of 50 cents

Commercial Rates:

	<u>KWH</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	150	3.0 cents
Next	350	2.0 cents
Next	1,250	1.0 cent
Next	13,250	0.8 cent
Additional KWH at 0.6 cent per KWH		

Natural Gas

Two towns in Logan County, Russellville and Auburn, have natural gas service. Natural gas is supplied in Russellville and surrounding area by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose supplier is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, one of the major transmission companies. The Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, another major transmission company, has lines through the Russellville area and could be used as an alternate source if necessary. Average BTU content per cubic foot is 1,000 with specific gravity of approximately 0.6. Russellville is served by 10-inch transmission lines with 350 psi, on a two-way feed. There are approximately 2,000 meters in the city.

Natural gas is supplied to Auburn by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose sources of supply are Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. Western Kentucky Gas Company's supply is supported by large storage fields in the western Kentucky area. An 8-inch distribution line runs into Auburn from the main Texas Gas Transmission line which passes 4 miles northwest of the city. The BTU content is 1,000 and the specific gravity is 0.6.

Industrial Gas Rates: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:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.



### Interruptible Service:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ per M cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

### Coal and Coke\*

Logan County is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region and 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.

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Russellville is served by the Russellville Water and Sewer Department, a municipally owned system whose source of supply is two lakes and two deep wells. A new 750,000,000-gallon lake is under construction. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1,728,000 gpd and a settling, chlorinate, filter type treatment is used. The average daily use is 700,000 gallons, with a peak daily use of 850,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a 100,000-gallon reservoir and a 500,000-gallon clear well. The distribution mains range from 6 to 12 inches and the pressure is maintained at 80 psi. The system currently has 2,400 metered customers.

A new addition to the plant was completed in February 1965. This new addition doubled the capacity of the treatment plant and cost approximately \$390,000.

Monthly rates for Russellville are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$ .85
Next	8,000	.80
Next	10,000	.70
Next	80,000	.55
All over	100,000	.25
Minimum		1.70

Auburn is provided finished water by the Auburn Water and Sewerage Department, whose source of supply is Black Lick Creek, a deep spring located at the plant. An additional supply is located within 1,000 feet of the present plant. The plant's pumping capacity of finished water is 201,600 gallons per day with an average daily use of 85,000 gallons. Treatment of finished water is by a rapid sand filter, chlorination, and settling process. Storage facilities include a 65,000-gallon storage tank and a 20,000-gallon clear well. Water is distributed through 6-inch mains under 55 pounds of pressure.

Monthly rates for Auburn are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$3.50 (Minimum)
Next	3,000	1.20
Next	5,000	1.00
Next	10,000	.80
Next	10,000	.70
Next	20,000	.60
Next	100,000	.50
Over	150,000	.30

Construction was recently completed on a \$270,600 municipal water system at Lewisburg. The source of raw water is a 45-acre reservoir located 1 1/2 miles east of Lewisburg. Storage facilities consist of a 100,000-gallon elevated tank. There is a surplus of approximately 75,000 gallons per day.

The Adairville Water and Sewer Department, whose source of supply is the south fork of Red River, serves Adairville. The treatment plant has a capacity of 345,000 gpd. Treatment is by settling, filtering, chlorinating, alum, and calgon. The peak daily use has been 84,000 gallons, and the average daily use is 52,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of two elevated tanks with combined capacities of 150,000 gallons and two clear wells with combined capacities of 60,000 gallons. The distribution mains range in size from 4 to 8 inches. The average temperature of the water in the summer is 68° and 38° in the winter.

One 100,000-gallon elevated tank, one 40,000-gallon clear well and a new settling basin and lines were constructed in 1965 at a total cost of \$102,686.

Monthly rates for Adairville are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$2.00
Next	2,000	.90
Next	3,000	.75
Next	4,000	.60
Over	10,000	.40



### Sewerage System

Russellville is served by the Russellville Water and Sewer Department, a municipally owned system with a treatment plant that has a capacity of 4 million gpd. The effluent is discharged into Town Creek. The maximum daily flow has been 500,000 gallons. Presently, 75 percent of the city is being served by the sewerage department.

New additions to the treatment plant that were put into operation in February 1964 increased the capacity of the treatment plant from 1 million to 4 million gpd. The total cost of this project was \$385,000.

#### Rates:

First 3,000 gallons - \$1.65

3,000 to 100,000 gallons - 75 percent of the water bill

Each 1,000 gallons over 100,000 gallons is 22.5 cents

Sewerage treatment for Auburn is furnished by the Auburn Water and Sewerage Department. Completed in 1962, the sewerage disposal plant provides both primary treatment, consisting of a lime-chlorine solution and digester, and secondary treatment, consisting of a clarifier, with final disposal in Black Lick Creek. The treatment capacity is 240,000 gpd with an average daily flow of 50,000 gallons. Sanitation mains are 10 inches. Rates are 40 percent of the water bill.

Auburn also maintains a storm system, independent of the sewerage system. This system has 14-inch mains that discharge into Black Lick Creek.

Adairville is provided sewerage facilities by the Adairville Water and Sewerage Department, which has a treatment plant with a capacity of 150,000 gpd. After aerated treatment, the effluent is discharged into Red River. The sanitary mains in the system range from 8 to 12 inches in size. Presently, 95 percent of the city is served by the sewerage system. This facility was completed and activated in 1965 at a cost of \$148,277.20. Rates are 100 percent of the water bill.

Lewisburg does not have a sewerage treatment plant.



## INDUSTRIAL SITES

### Russellville:

Three industrial sites with all utilities available are located in or near Russellville. Two of the sites also have access to a rail line. For further information concerning these sites, contact B. M. Stuart, Chairman, Russellville Industrial Foundation, Russellville, Kentucky.

### Auburn:

The Auburn Industrial Foundation owns a 196-acre industrial site located along the southern boundary of Auburn. The site has all utilities available on the property and a rail line is located one-half mile distant.

### Lewisburg:

The Lewisburg Industrial Corporation has a 20-acre industrial site under option. The site, located just north of Lewisburg, has water and electricity available on the site.

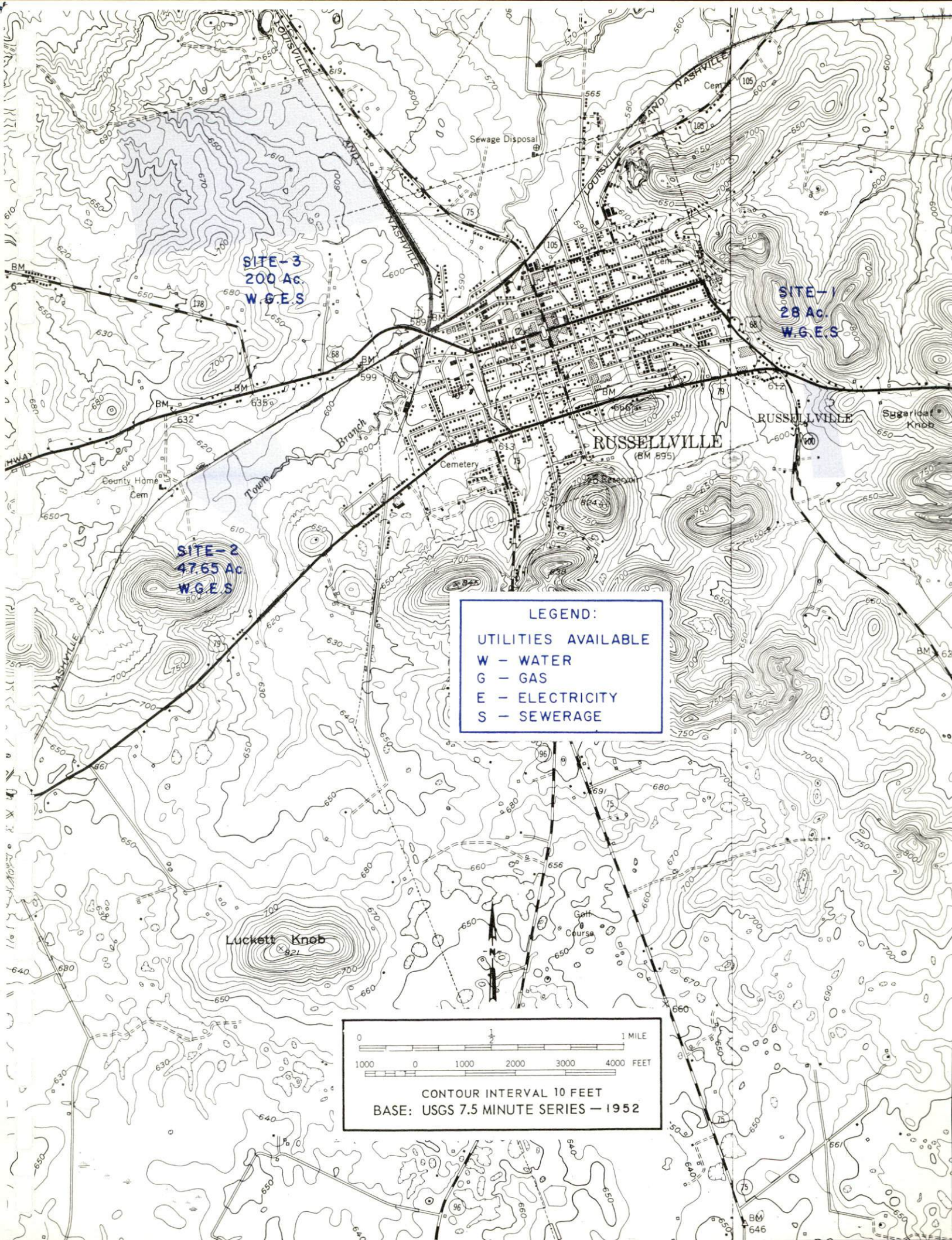
Russellville:

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 28 acres, slightly rolling  
LOCATION: In city on U. S. Highway 68  
ZONING: Can be zoned industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Highway 68 and  
Kentucky Route 100  
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad  
WATER: City water available  
GAS: Service from Western Kentucky Gas Company available  
ELECTRICITY: Russellville Electric Plant Board  
SEWERAGE: Russellville Water and Sewer Department

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 47.65 acres, almost level  
LOCATION: In city on proposed By-Pass road  
ZONING: Can be zoned industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: On proposed By-Pass  
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad  
WATER: Russellville Water and Sewer Department  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
ELECTRICITY: Electric power is available.  
SEWERAGE: Russellville Water and Sewer Department

SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 200 to 225 acres, slightly  
rolling  
LOCATION: Partially in city on Sportsman Road  
ZONING: Can be zoned industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Sportsman Road  
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad  
WATER: Russellville Water and Sewer Department  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
ELECTRICITY: Electric power is available.  
SEWERAGE: Russellville Water and Sewer Department





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

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

SITE-2  
47.65 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 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1952



Auburn:

SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 196 acres of level to gently rolling land

LOCATION: Along the southern boundary of Auburn

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts Kentucky Highway 103 and a county maintained access road

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad is located within one-half mile

WATER: 6-inch main serviced by Auburn Water and Sewerage Department

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

ELECTRICITY: Warren RECC

SEWERAGE: 10-inch main serviced by Auburn Water and Sewerage Department

OWNED BY: Auburn Industrial Foundation

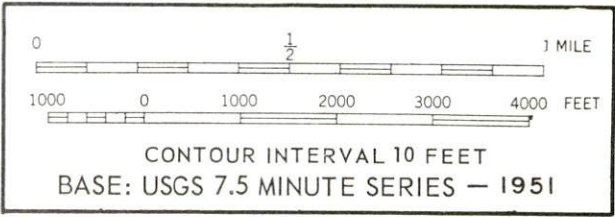
AGENT: William S. Howlett

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



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

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





Lewisburg:

SITE #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 20 acres of level to gently rolling land

LOCATION: Just north of Lewisburg on U. S. Highway 431

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 431

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad located adjacent to site

WATER: Lewisburg Water Department

GAS: Natural gas is not available.

ELECTRICITY: Pennyrite RECC

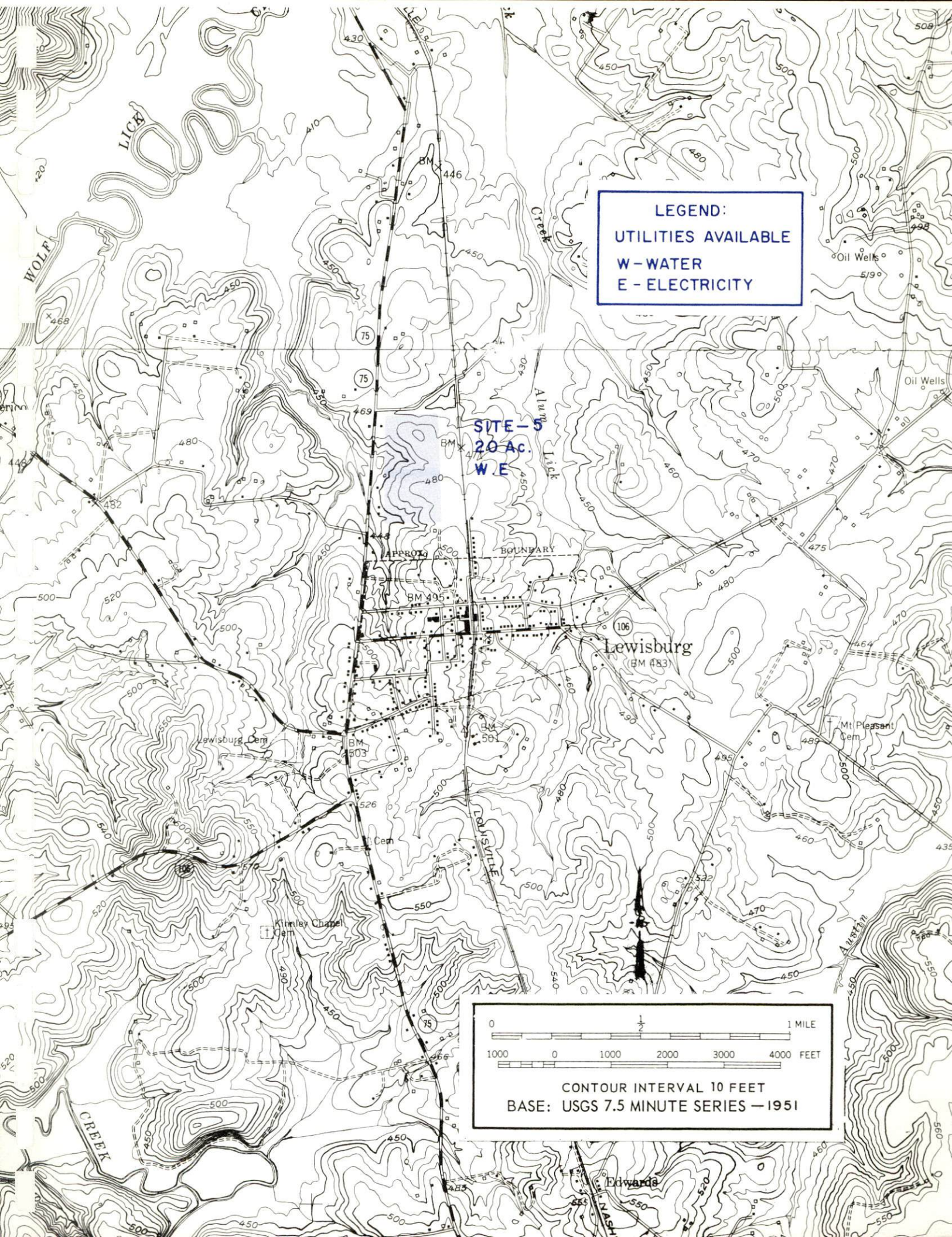
SEWERAGE: Sewerage facilities are not available.

OPTIONED BY: Lewisburg Industrial Corporation

AGENT: R. C. McReynolds, Jr., Secretary, Lewisburg Industrial Corporation

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





LEGEND:  
UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
W - WATER  
E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-5  
20 Ac.  
W.E.

0 1/2 1 MILE  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1951



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Russellville, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the councilmen are elected for two-year terms.

Adairville, Auburn, and Lewisburg are sixth-class cities governed by five councilmen who are elected for two-year terms.

County: Logan County is governed by the Logan County Fiscal Court, which is composed of a county judge and eight magistrates elected according to district for four-year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, cities in Logan County 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 in Russellville range from \$5 to \$500. Auburn has an unloading license costing \$15.50 per year, and a \$5 auto license sticker is required annually. Adairville requires an annual unloading fee: 3 quarter ton vehicles and under - \$8, all vehicles over - \$10.50.

### Planning and Zoning

The City of Russellville has a Planning Commission that works in conjunction with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. The following studies have been completed: zoning ordinances revision and map, subdivision regulations, major street plan, existing land use analysis, future land use plan, community facilities plan, neighborhood analysis, base map and base map revision, existing land use survey and map, public improvements program, land use plan, central business district, general plan, and parking study.

A number of revisions of existing programs are currently in process. These include: public improvements program, neighborhood analysis and subdivision regulations.



Russellville presently has 100 low rental units operated by the Russellville Municipal Housing Commission. Plans are being developed to construct 90 additional units.

### Fire Protection

The Russellville Fire Department has a full-time chief, one full-time fireman, and seventeen volunteers. Equipment consists of three fire trucks that have pumpers with capacities of 750-gpm, 500-gpm, and 500-gpm. The three trucks have 6,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 1,200 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 600 feet of booster or 1-inch hose. Other equipment includes a panel truck and a jeep and trailer. A central siren alarm system is used. Russellville has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Adairville has a volunteer fire department consisting of 21 men. Mobile equipment includes one Howe 500-gpm pumper truck, one 1,000-gallon tank truck with portable pump, and one 800-gallon tank truck with portable pump. The department has 2,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 800 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 300 feet of 1-inch hose. There are 35 fire hydrants conveniently located throughout the city. Fire drills are scheduled for the training of volunteer firemen. Adairville has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Auburn maintains a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief and 14 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes one tank truck, one 500-gpm pumper, and one emergency vehicle. Alarm is given by special telephone communication from the centrally located fire station to the volunteer firemen. Auburn has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

The Lewisburg Fire Department is staffed by 23 men, all volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 1965 GMC 750-gpm pumper truck and a 500-gpm pumper truck. Lewisburg has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

### Police Protection

The Russellville Police Department is staffed by a chief, seven patrolmen, two radio men, and one police clerk. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars with two-way radios.

Adairville has one full-time policeman and one part-time policeman who utilize a city-owned cruiser equipped with two-way radio.

The Auburn Police Department is staffed by two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one radio-equipped cruiser.

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

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected in Russellville on a private contract basis and disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Garbage disposal is maintained in Auburn by individual contract. The refuse is discarded into a city-supervised dump.

Private contractors in Adairville collect garbage weekly in the residential sections at a charge of \$1.50 per month. Garbage is disposed of individually by store owners in Adairville. Disposal is by means of a city-owned dump.

Garbage pickup arrangements are made in Lewisburg by the residents of Lewisburg on a private basis.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Russellville, Adairville, Auburn, and Logan County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:Russellville, 1965

Income	\$173,479.12
Expenditures	158,645.89

Adairville, 1965

Income	\$ 33,624.36
Expenditures	30,564.35
Bonded Indebtedness - city	(none)
Water and Sewer Department (Sept. 1966)	266,000.00

Auburn, June 1, 1965 - May 31, 1966

Income	\$ 19,471.64
Expenditures	17,305.37
Bonded Indebtedness - city	(none)
Water and Sewer Department (5/31/66)	323,000.00

No figures are presently available for the City of Lewisburg.

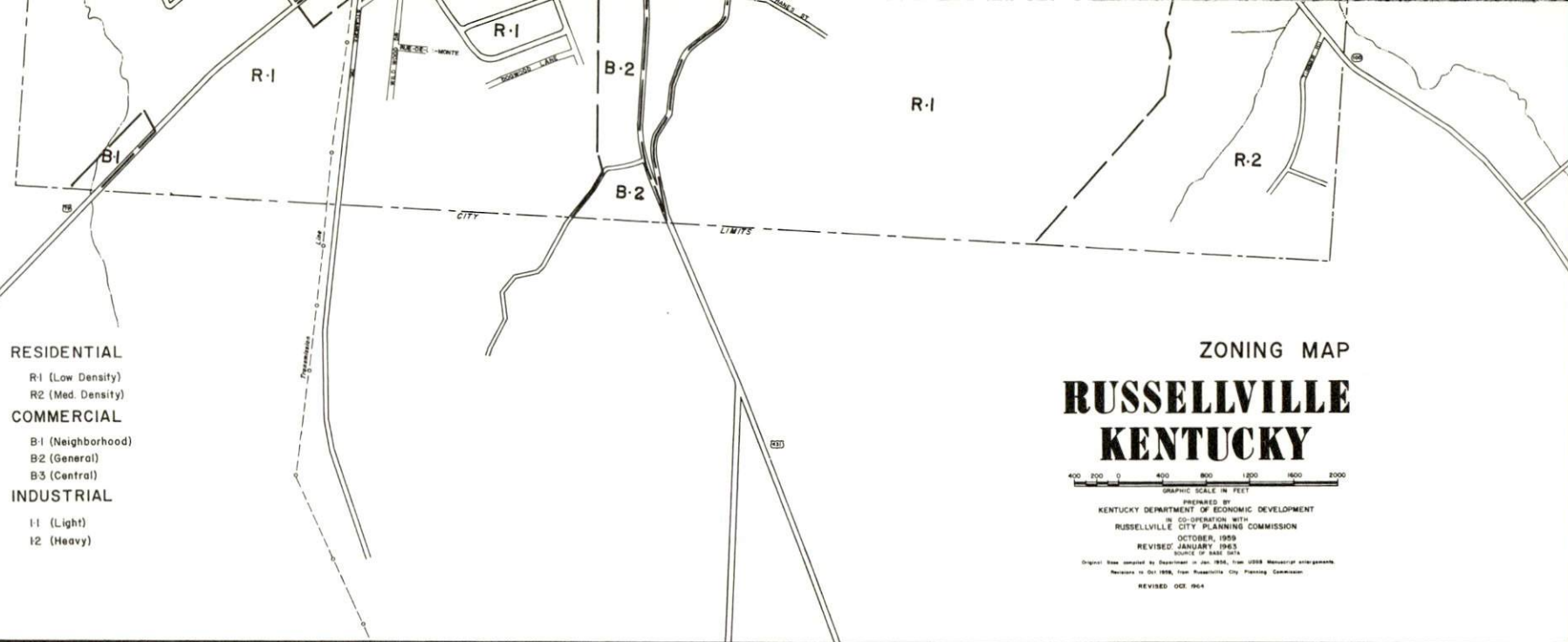
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$333,152
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Voted Bridge Bonds	300,000
Voted Hospital Bonds	386,000
Public Hospital Corporation	132,000









# TAXES

## Property Taxes

Property tax rates for Russellville, Adairville, Auburn, Lewisburg and Logan County are shown in the table below. A more detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

### PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR RUSSELLVILLE, ADAIRVILLE, AUBURN, LEWISBURG AND LOGAN COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Russellville	Adairville	Auburn	Lewisburg	Logan County
School	\$ .689	\$ .399	\$ .399	\$ .399	\$ .399
City	.22	.44	NA**	.26	
State	.015	.015	.015	.015	.015
County*	<u>.24</u>	<u>.24</u>	<u>.24</u>	<u>.24</u>	<u>.24</u>
Total	\$1.164	\$1.094		\$ .914	\$ .654

\*Includes general hospital, library, and road funds.

\*\*NA - not available.

### Net Assessed Value of Property (1966)

#### Total Real Estate and Tangibles

Russellville	\$25,943,319
Adairville	2,592,856
Auburn	Not Available
Lewisburg	2,084,452
Logan County	95,612,469 (includes Franchise)

## DEGRAFFENRIED LEGACY

In 1961, the City of Russellville was bequeathed a sizable portion of the estate of Thomas P. deGraffenried, a former resident of Russellville. The net amount of the legacy received by the city was \$991,000 which is being used specifically for the education of the citizens of Russellville.

To date, this money has been used in the following ways:

1. \$221,000 was used for the construction of a 1,000-seat auditorium and lobby which is a part of the new Russellville High School.
2. \$25,000 was invested and the income from the investment will be used to pay the insurance for the auditorium and lobby and to replace furnishings in these two structures when needed.
3. \$125,000 was invested and the income from the investment will be used to help retire the bonds for the new Todd-Logan Counties Vocational School.
4. \$200,000 was invested and the income from this investment is being used to establish a scholarship fund for Russellville students.
5. \$75,000 was used to absorb a portion of the construction cost of the deGraffenried Public Library.
6. The remainder of the legacy has been invested.

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Russellville Independent School District has one high school, one junior high school and one elementary school. Special teachers consist of two music teachers, two industrial art teachers, and three teachers for retarded children. A kindergarten class staffed with one teacher is also a part of the Russellville School District. The 1966-67 school year budget for the Russellville School District is \$584,559. The bonded indebtedness of the school district as of August, 1966, was \$997,000.

A new Russellville High School was completed in September, 1966. The cost of the school, including a 1,000-seat auditorium, gymnasium, and classrooms, totaled in excess of one million dollars. The 1,000-seat auditorium was financed through the deGraffenried legacy.

The Logan County School System has five high schools and seven elementary schools. Special teachers include: four agriculture teachers, four home economics teachers, two homebound teachers, and one visiting teacher. The 1966-67 school year budget is \$1,213,278.69 and the school system's bonded indebtedness as of January 1, 1966, was \$524,000.

TABLE 13

SCHOOL SYSTEMS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS,  
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN LOGAN COUNTY

School Systems	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Logan County Elementary	2,528	86.8	29-1
Logan County High School	941	48.2	19-1
Russellville Elementary	1,074	36.0	29-1
Russellville High School	361	21.0	17-1
Sacred Heart Elementary	74	4.0	18-1

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.

A new vocational school to serve Todd and Logan Counties is currently under construction in Russellville. A beginning day enrollment of 210 is expected with additional night classes for adults. Equipment for the school is to be furnished by the state and federal governments. Courses to be offered include: drafting, auto mechanics, machine shop, small home appliances repair, electricity and building trades. The school is to be completed by 1967 at a construction cost of \$300,000.

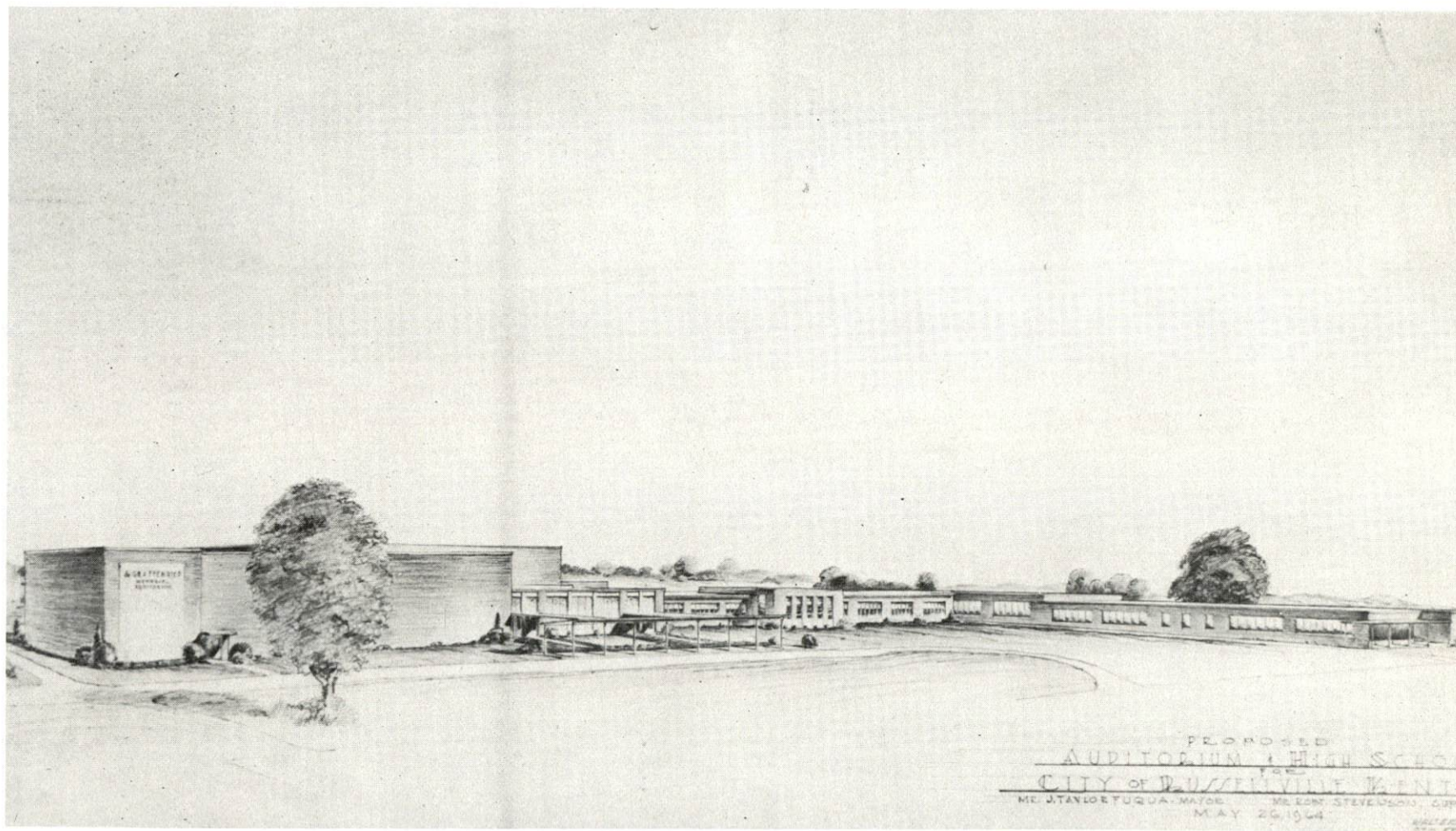
The residents of Logan County are presently served by the Western Area Vocational School located at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, practical nursing, refrigeration and air conditioning and woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges: Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky; and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, are located within a 100-mile radius of Logan County.

### Health

Hospitals: The Logan County Hospital, located in Russellville, is a voluntary nonprofit general hospital owned by the citizens of Logan County and operated by the Fiscal Court through the Board of Trustees. The hospital has been fully accredited by the joint commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, consisting of American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association, and the American Hospital Association. The hospital has 100 beds and 17 bassinets and is staffed with 12 doctors, 18 registered nurses, and 178 other full-time employees. Modernization of the hospital and the addition of a new wing have been completed at a cost of \$1,200,000.



Proposed Auditorium and High School for Russellville





Logan County Hospital - Russellville



Public Health: The Logan County Health Department is located in Russellville and is staffed with a clinician, three nurses, a nutritionist, a statistician, and a sanitarian. The public health program provides immunization, tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease control, as well as general sanitation and laboratory services. The 1966-67 budget for the department is \$48,924.99.

Nursing Homes: Russellville has two convalescent homes. One with 40 beds was recently constructed at a cost of \$95,000. The other one was recently expanded from 14 to 26 beds at a cost of \$56,000.

The Auburn Nursing Center, Inc., located in Auburn, is a licensed nursing home with 30 beds.

#### Housing

Housing units are available for sale or rent in Russellville. Rental charges range from \$60 to \$100 per month for two- and three-bedroom houses. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$12,000 to \$15,000, depending upon the materials used, the type of house built, and the location of the subdivision. Twelve subdivisions are currently being developed with a large number of lots available.

#### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Russellville is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The dial system is used and long distance service is excellent.

The county and the towns of Adairville, Auburn, and Lewisburg are served with a dial system by the Logan County Cooperative Telephone System. Auburn is the headquarters for the Logan County Cooperative Telephone System. A computer is available for rent at the Logan County Cooperative Telephone Company.

Postal Facilities: Russellville has a first-class post office with twenty-one employees. Mail is received and dispatched six times daily. Russellville has three local carriers and four rural carriers. Mail is delivered once daily. Postal receipts for 1966 were \$97,000.

Adairville has a third-class post office with seven employees. Mail is received and dispatched two times daily via star route. Postal receipts for 1966 were approximately \$16,000.

Auburn has a second-class post office with six employees. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily by local star route. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$33,734. A new post office is under construction and will be completed by January, 1967.

Lewisburg has a third-class post office. Postal receipts for the 1964 fiscal year totaled \$10,704.

Newspapers: Russellville, Adairville, Auburn, Lewisburg, and Logan County are served by the News Democrat, published in Russellville, and the Auburn News, both of which are weekly publications. The area is also served by the Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville Times, Park City Daily News, The Nashville Tennessean, and the Nashville Banner.

Radio:

<u>Local Station</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilo-cycles</u>	<u>Operating Hours</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WRUS (AM) Russellville	500	610	Daytime	IND.
WRUS (FM) Russellville	3,000	921	5:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m.	IND.
WLBJ (AM) Bowling Green	5,000	1410	5:00 a. m. to 1:00 a. m.	MBS
WKCT (AM) Bowling Green	1,000	930	6:00 a. m. to 11:00 p. m.	ABC
WBGN (AM) Bowling Green	8,400			
WFKN (AM) Franklin	2,250	1220	Daytime	IND.

Television: The nearest television station to Logan County, WLTV, is located in Bowling Green and gives good reception. Reception is also good from stations in Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. All major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Logan County Library is located in Russellville. A new library is presently under construction. The library is to be the area library for Todd and Logan Counties. The library will cover approximately 6,000 square feet, and aside from the library facilities the building will also contain a meeting room, office, and kitchen facilities. Excluding furniture and fixtures, the library will cost an estimated \$215,000, plus \$23,000 for the lot. The funds for the project originate from three sources - federal and state governments, and the deGraffenried legacy.

The staff of the new library will include: a librarian with a masters degree in library science, two assistant librarians, and a bookmobile operator. The regional librarian will also be headquartered in this building.

According to the Kentucky Department of Libraries, the Logan County Library had 6,341 volumes and an annual circulation of 18,037 in 1965.

### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Logan County: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian U. S. A., Independent Church of Christ, Holiness, Episcopal, Pentecostal and Church of God.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1966

Assets

Deposits

#### Russellville:

The Citizens National Bank	\$5,635,452.33	\$5,067,061.80
Southern Deposit Bank	4,901,718.00	4,170,418.65
First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Russellville	\$8,924,818.79	

#### Adairville:

Adairville Banking Company	\$1,545,606.00	\$1,364,169.00
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#### Auburn:

Auburn Banking Company	\$2,078,902.00	\$1,831,177.14
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#### Lewisburg:

Lewisburg Banking Company	\$2,658,000.00	\$2,294,201.00
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## Hotels and Motels

### Auburn:

Auburn Hotel	15 rooms
Hamblin Motel	6 units

### Russellville:

Felts Hotel	30 rooms
Gable Hotel	20 rooms
D & H Motel	26 units
79 Motel	12 units
Town Motel	26 units
Felts Motel	12 units

## Clubs and Organizations

### Russellville:

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, IOOF, Kiwanis, Lions,  
Russellville-Logan County Civic Development Corporation,  
Rotary, PTA

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic, Moose Lodge, Royal  
Arch Masons, Veterans of Foreign Wars, WOW

Women's: American Legion Auxiliary, Daughters of American  
Revolution, Homemakers, Junior Women's Club, Rebekah  
Lodge, Logan County Garden Club, Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FFA, Teen Town Club, 4-H Club

Other: Aftermath Club, Musical Art Club, Woodman's Circle,  
Historical Society Association, The Russellville Country Club

### Adairville:

Civic: Chamber of Commerce

Women's: Chamber of Commerce Women's Auxiliary,  
Homemakers

Youth: Junior Conservation, 4-H, FFA, FHA, Little League,  
Pony League

Other: Logan County Game and Fish, Red River Fish and  
Game Club

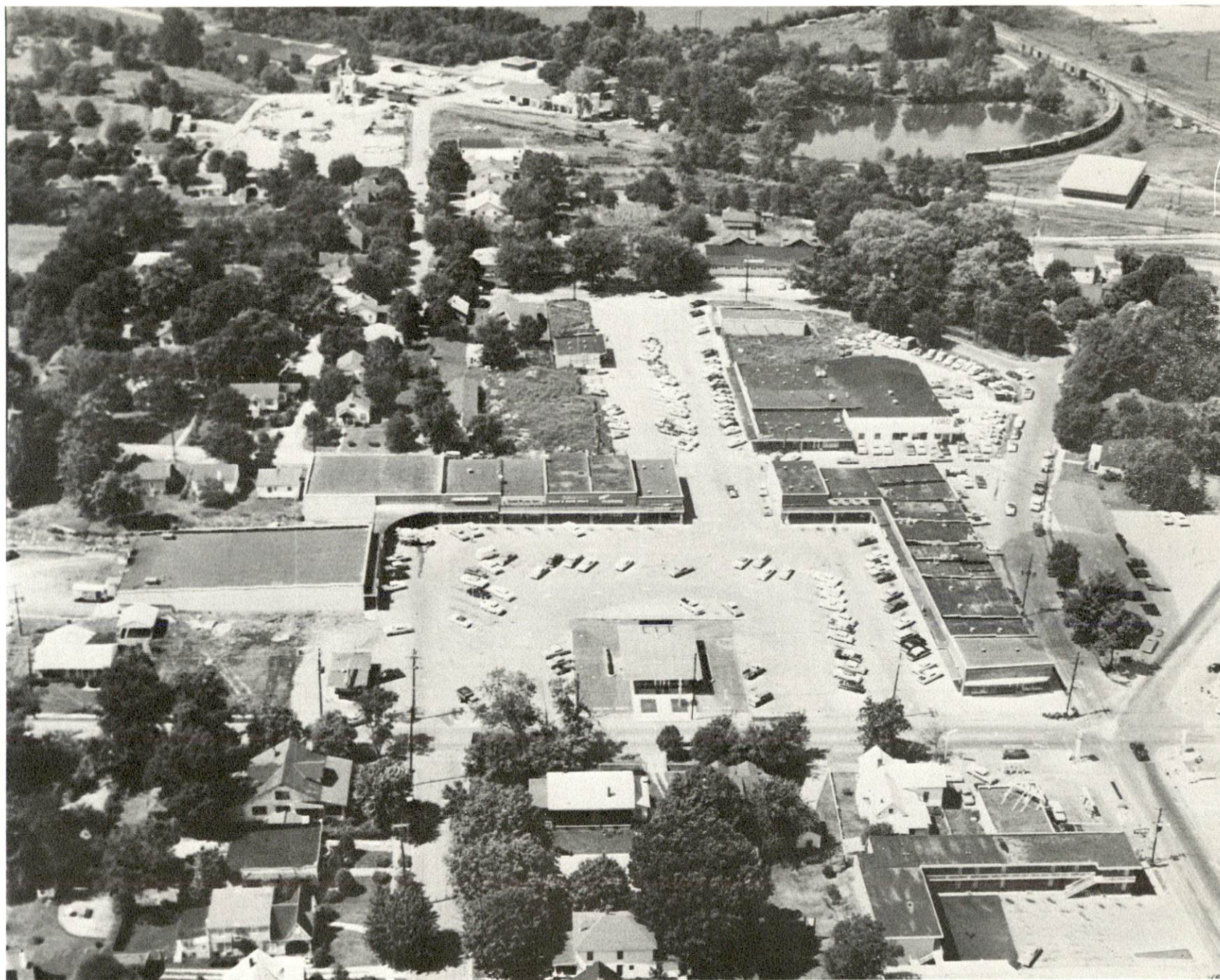


Electric Plant Board Building  
now under construction in Russellville



Citizens National Bank - Russellville





Bethel Shopping Center - Russellville



Auburn:

Civic: Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, PTA

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, Eastern Lodge, American Legion,  
WOW

Women's: Garden Club, Homemaker's Club, American Legion  
Auxiliary, Young Women's Garden Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H Club,  
FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA, Teen Town, Pony League, Little  
League

Other: Mixed Bowling League, Auburn Fish and Game Club

Lewisburg:

PTA, FFA, 4-H Club, Homemakers, Little League, Lions,  
Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, Lewisburg Industrial Corporation,  
Coon Range Fish and Game Club

Recreation

Local:

Russellville:

Recreation facilities in Russellville include an organized recreation program at the municipal playground during the summer months. This playground is well-equipped, and such games as badminton, softball, baseball, basketball, tennis, table-tennis and horseshoe pitching are supervised by paid directors. A city softball league is sponsored by the businessmen of Russellville. A local youth sponsoring organization, Youth, Inc., operates the Teen Town. The building, with 3,300 square feet of space, is open on Friday and Saturday nights for dancing. Refreshments are furnished by the snack bar, which also has the kitchen facilities of the Women's Club available. Russellville Country Club provides a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, and clubhouse with a ballroom. A public swimming pool is also located in Russellville.

### Adairville:

Recreation facilities for Adairville include a baseball park with a lighted field and playground with a full-time supervisor in the summer, paved tennis courts, movie theatre, hunting, basketball gym, and boating and fishing.

Teen Town, a monthly dance, is held in Adairville at the Chamber of Commerce-supported community house. The dance is for high school students and college freshmen.

The Red River Fish and Game Club has recently purchased 12 acres. The property has a 3 1/2-acre well-stocked lake, a lighted picnic area, trap shoots, and other recreational facilities. A clubhouse is to be constructed on the property in the near future.

The Adairville Chamber of Commerce sponsors an annual strawberry festival the first weekend in May.

### Auburn:

Auburn has one of the two Shaker Museums located in Kentucky. The Shakers first came to Logan County in 1807 and settled in South Union (Shakertown), 3 miles north of Auburn. The museum is a town project and has about 2,000 exhibits of furniture and other articles made in Shaker Shops and used by them.

Auburn also holds the South Union Shaker Festival the first week following the 4th of July. Highlight of the festival is a pageant, "Shakertown Revisited."

A summer supervised recreational program for youth is maintained by the City of Auburn. The program includes tennis, baseball, softball, and swimming. Facilities for these activities are located on the school grounds and include a lighted baseball diamond, tennis courts, and wading pool. An adult church softball league is also provided during the summer.

Auburn has a youth club known as Teen Town. This club is open two nights a week the year around for ages 13 to 20. There is equipment for all types of indoor games. This community-sponsored project has a director who is paid by local contributions.

Auburn has a lighted croquet court; another lighted ball diamond is located 6 miles from town.

The Auburn Fish and Game Club maintains a modern clubhouse and lighted skeet-shoot. Clubhouse space is sufficient for locally sponsored dances and other social events.

A privately owned recreation park located 5 miles from Auburn has a swimming pool, playground and picnic facilities.

#### Lewisburg:

Lewisburg has two lighted athletic fields and picnic facilities. The Coon Range Fish and Game Club offers a well developed picnic and boating area, with a large lodge available for meetings. There is also a trap shooting range.

#### Logan County:

A 67-foot earth fill dam is being constructed across Edgar Creek in Logan County. The lake created by the dam will encompass 147 acres. The lake will be used for recreation (Boy Scouts) purposes and as a source of supply for the City of Russellville Water Department. The project is scheduled to be completed by December, 1966, at an estimated cost of \$243,000.

The Audubon Council of the Boy Scouts of America is constructing camp sites around the lake. The land used by the Boy Scouts for a camping area will cover 1,015 acres. The total cost of the project will be in excess of one million dollars. The counties to be served by the camp include: Logan, Trigg, Christian, Todd, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren, Warren, Butler, Ohio, Hancock, Daviess, Henderson, Union, Crittenden, Hopkins, Lyon, Caldwell, Webster, Mclean, and Muhlenberg.

Lake Malone, an 825-acre lake with 100 miles of shore line, is located only 12 miles from Russellville. The lake provides fishing, boating, swimming facilities, and picnic areas. A number of homes and cabins have been constructed around the lake. This lake is located in Muhlenberg County.



Area: Major recreational facilities within a 100-mile radius of Logan County include:

Western Kentucky State College, located in Bowling Green, offers a complete program of NCAA major college athletics. Also located in Bowling Green is Beech Bend Amusement Park.

Barren River Reservoir has 60 miles of shore line and facilities for all water sports.

The world renowned Mammoth Cave is located north of Logan County. Here one can enjoy all the splendors of a cave including extremely large cave rooms, tight passageways, blindfish, white crayfish, cave crickets, salamanders, and a boat ride on the underground Echo River. Dining, lodging and recreational facilities are utilized.

Other caves located near Logan County include The Diamond Caverns and Mammoth Onyx Cave which have varied cave formations and native cave life.

Rough River Dam State Park provides boating, fishing, swimming and camping. A 25-room lodge is located near the dam.

Jefferson Davis Memorial Park has a monument, picnic facilities, and a museum.

Other places of interest include: Kentucky Lake State Park, Kentucky Dam Village, Pennyryle State Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Old Hickory Lake, and Nolin River Reservoir.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

#### Russellville

1. An addition to the Russellville Water Plant was completed in February, 1965. This addition doubled the capacity of the treatment plant and cost approximately \$390,000.
2. New additions to the Russellville sewerage treatment plant that increased the capacity of the plant from 1 million to 4 million gpd were completed in February, 1964, at a total construction cost of \$385,000.

3. A new Russellville High School was completed in September, 1966. The cost of the building, including a 1,000-seat auditorium, gymnasium, and classrooms, totaled in excess of one million dollars.
4. Modernization of the Logan County Hospital and the addition of a new wing was completed at a cost of \$1,200,000.
5. One 40-bed convalescent home was recently constructed and another was expanded from 14 to 26 beds in Russellville. The cost of the projects were \$95,000 and \$56,000, respectively.

#### Adairville

1. A 100,000-gallon elevated tank, a 40,000-gallon clear well, a new settling basin and lines were constructed in the Adairville Water System in 1965 at a total cost of \$102,686.
2. The Adairville sewerage treatment plant was constructed in 1965 at a cost of \$148,277.20.
3. The Red River Fish and Game Club has recently purchased 12 acres. The property has a 3 1/2-acre well-stocked lake, a lighted picnic area, trap shoots, and other recreational facilities.

#### Lewisburg

1. Construction of a new municipal water system was recently completed in Lewisburg at a cost of \$270,600.

#### Planned:

#### Russellville

1. A new vocational school to serve Todd and Logan Counties is currently under construction in Russellville. The school is to be completed by 1967 at a construction cost of \$300,000.
2. A new Logan County Library is under construction in Russellville. Excluding furniture and fixtures, the library will cost an estimated \$215,000, plus \$23,000 for the lot.

### Adairville

1. The Red River Fish and Game Club plans to construct a clubhouse in the near future.

### Auburn

1. A new post office is presently under construction and is to be completed by January, 1967.

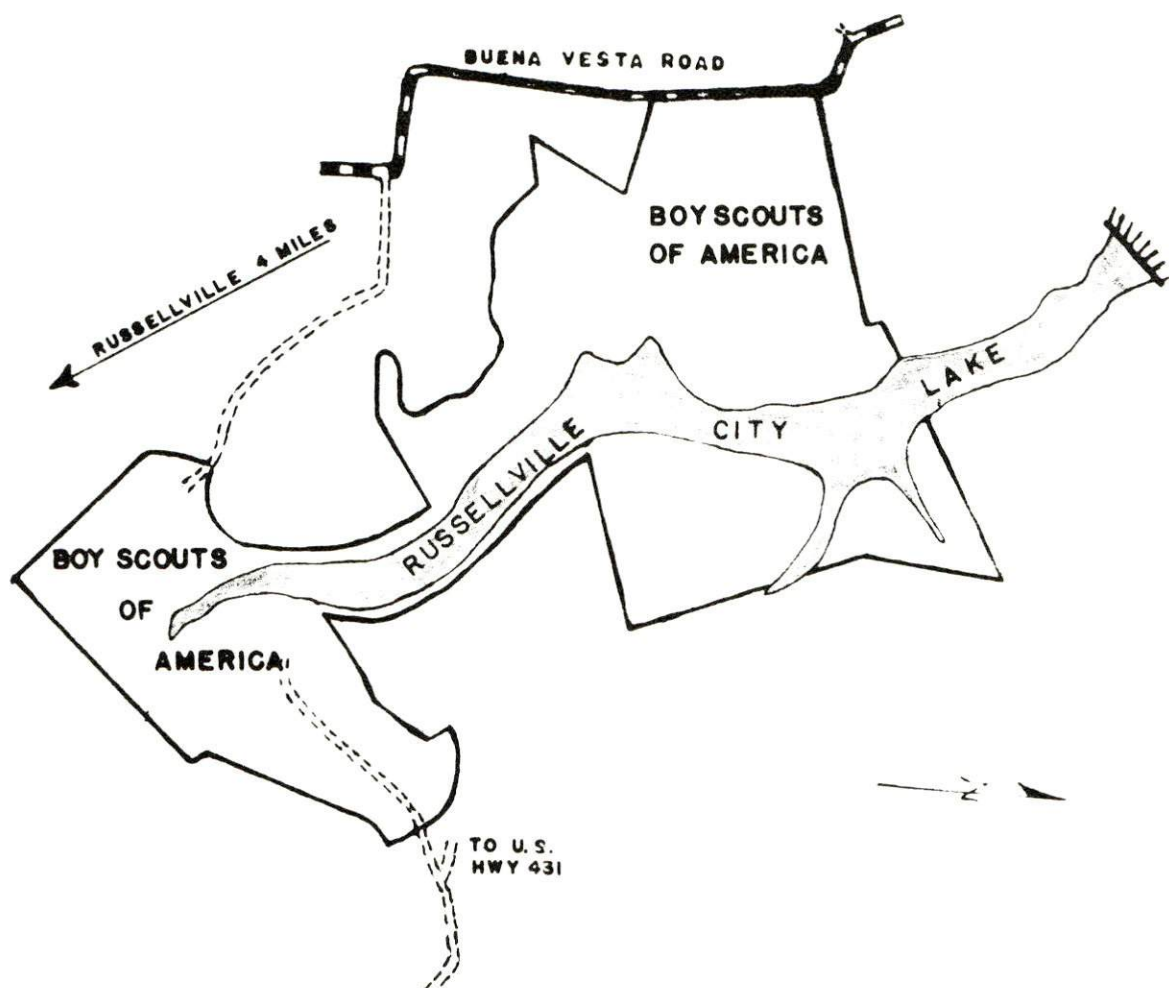
### Logan County

1. A 67-foot earth-fill dam is being constructed across Edgar Creek in Logan County. The dam will be completed by December, 1966, at an estimated cost of \$243,000. The lake created by the dam will be used as a source of supply for the Russellville Water Department.
2. The Audubon Council of the Boy Scouts is constructing camp sites around the lake. The land used by the Boy Scouts for a camping area will cover 1,015 acres and the total cost of the project will be in excess of a million dollars.



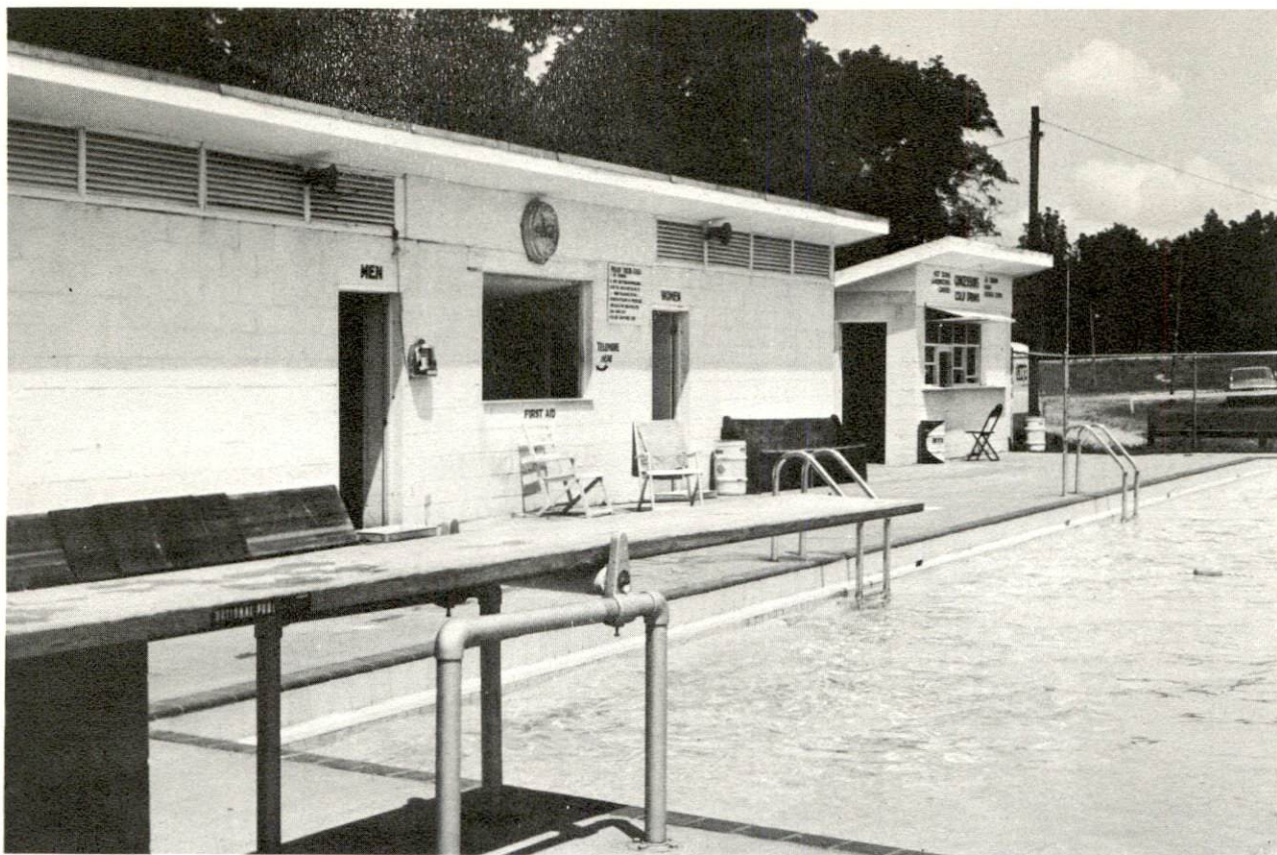


Lake Malone, an 825-acre lake located 12 miles from Russellville in Muhlenberg County



Boy Scout camping area covering 1,015 acres and costing in excess of \$1 million





Spring Acre - public swimming pool  
in Russellville



Russellville Country Club and Golf Course

# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agriculture

In 1964 there were 2,123 farms in Logan County covering 299,047 acres, an average of 140.9 per acre. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Logan County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR LOGAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Logan County (tons)	4,600	2.45	11,270
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Logan County (tons)	9,100	.90	8,190
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Logan County (tons)	11,900	.90	10,710
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Logan County (bu)	32,800	42.5	1,394,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Logan County (bu)	15,800	35.0	553,000
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Logan County (bu)	2,100	24.5	51,400
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Logan County (lbs)	1,790	2,040.0	3,652,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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



TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR LOGAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1963
Logan County	11,000
Kentucky	476,000
All Cattle and Calves:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964
Logan County	44,200
Kentucky	2,495,000
Sheep:*	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965
Logan County	1,350
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure

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

### Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Logan County consist of limestone, petroleum and natural gas, rock asphalt, building stone, and silica sand. Sufficient quantities of coal for local and domestic use occur in the northwestern portion of the county. Although clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of brick are widely distributed, they presently are not considered to be of commercial importance.

Limestone: Large quantities of limestone suitable for concrete aggregate, roadstone, railroad ballast and agstone occur throughout the southern portion of the county. The northern half of this belt contains high-calcium zones (95% or more  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) which may have potential value for use in the chemical industry. A ledge, twenty feet thick, near Auburn averages 95.5 percent  $\text{CaCO}_3$ . In 1964, two quarries were reported in operation.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Small amounts of oil have been produced for many years. For the period 1920 through 1965, a total of 115,955 barrels were produced. Peak production year was in 1948 when 16,047 barrels were secured. Production in 1965 amounted to 122 barrels.

Small amounts of natural gas have been encountered in connection with drilling activities.

Rock Asphalt: Asphaltic sandstones, offering potential for future development are widely distributed throughout the northeastern portion of the county. These have been mined to some extent for use in road surfacing. The deposits occur in the Cypress sandstone of Mississippian Age. Quantitative data, however, are lacking.

Building Stone: Outcrops of Mississippian Age sandstone afford an excellent source of architectural building and flagging stone in many local areas. Two operations were reported in 1964.

Silica Sand: An investigation of a sand deposit near Lewisburg indicated a high-silica content suitable for use in the manufacture of some glass products.

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\*

Surface Water: Although other sources may be secured from impounded small streams, the largest source of surface water supply comes from the Mud and Red Rivers. The average discharge of Mud River at Lewisburg is 150 cfs (USGS, 25 year record). No quantitative information is available for Red River in Logan County.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Mississippian System. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

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



## MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Meramec Group (Southern portion of the county)

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Chester Group (Northern portion of the county)

"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 general ground water conditions in this system.

### Forests

There are 109,300 acres of commercial forest land in Logan County, covering 30.3 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, sweetgum, ash, beech, hard maple, and soft maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Russellville, the county seat, there are nearly 1,200,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 121 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. The adjacent part of Tennessee is 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 Logan County in 1963 was \$1,547 which was below 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 Logan County in 1965 totaled \$23,274,000.\*\*

\*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 LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm. *	Total Prec. Norm. *	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M. (CST)
January	36.8	5.51	83	72
February	38.9	4.32	83	67
March	46.4	5.05	81	61
April	57.5	4.04	81	54
May	66.4	3.76	84	58
June	75.3	3.90	84	59
July	78.3	4.31	86	61
August	77.2	3.45	89	61
September	70.5	3.41	89	60
October	59.1	2.25	88	61
November	45.8	3.88	84	65
December	38.3	4.15	84	71
Annual Norm.	57.5	48.03		

\*\*Station Location: Russellville, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 25 years;  
6:00 P. M. readings 25 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 years of record) 105 clear, 109 partly cloudy,  
151 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 years of record) 118

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (23 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (23 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (23 years of record) 15

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) South

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

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



A P P E N D I X

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

## HISTORY

Logan County was one of the first seven counties organized immediately after the admission of Kentucky into the Union as a state, and in the same year, 1792; was the 13th in order of formation, taken from part of Lincoln County, and embraced nearly all of the state lying south of the Green River. Today, with a land area of 563 square miles and located in the southern part of the state, it is surrounded on the north by Muhlenberg and Butler Counties, on the east by Warren and Simpson, on the south by the Tennessee border line, and on the west by Todd County. It is drained by the Mud and Red Rivers, and by the Clifty, Wolf Lick, and Whippoorwill Creeks. The north section is undulating and broken, but contains many rich and cultivated tracts of land, is heavily timbered, and finely watered; the south section is level, extremely fertile, highly cultivated, well watered, but not heavily timbered. The subsoil is red clay.

Russellville, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county, on the head waters of the Mud River and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is 143 miles from Louisville, 180 from Frankfort and 30 from Bowling Green.

At its start, Russellville was known up until 1784 as the Big Boiling Spring. Later, it was called Gasper Butcher's Spring or Station, then Cook's until 1792, when it became known as the Logan County Courthouse.

Russellville was laid off in 1795. It received its name in 1798 in honor of General William Russell of Virginia, a celebrated general during the Revolutionary War, and the original owner of the land, and whose first wife was a sister of Patrick Henry. By 1810, Russellville had become incorporated and was the eighth most populous town in Kentucky, with 532 residents. In 1830 it was sixth with 1,358.

There were six academies established in the town before 1838. The first, Newton's, started in 1798. The two church-affiliated colleges--Methodist Logan for women and Baptist Bethel for men--were to be established later.

Situated just 20 miles from the Tennessee line and having many Southern ties, Russellville sided with the Confederacy in the Civil War. More than 1,000 men from the county fought with the South, and about 500 for the North. Some historians claim that Russellville became the seat of the Confederate government in Kentucky during the early days of the Civil War for about two days, when a total of 200 delegates came from 65 counties on November 18, 1861. They passed an "Act of Secession," declared Kentucky a Confederate state, then established Bowling Green as the capitol and elected George W. Johnson as Provisional Governor.

After the Civil War, on March 20, 1868, Jesse James and four companions, posing as wealthy cattle buyers, robbed the Nimrod Long and Company Southern Bank of \$9,000, wounded the president, and fled to Tennessee. This was the first bank robbery of the Jesse James gang. It has been said that later Jesse wrote a letter to the bank president apologizing for the robbery, because the bank officials had once loaned his father money to finish his education at Georgetown College and become a minister.

By 1870, Russellville was flourishing as a college town. Both Logan and Bethel Colleges were successful and well-known institutions, exerting a great influence on the whole region. Logan, established around 1856, was to continue to operate until 1931. Bethel, established in 1849, was to last until 1933.

By 1870, Russellville had a population of 1,843--an increase of 70 percent from 1860. In 1875, the town consisted of the two colleges, 11 lawyers, 6 doctors, 2 banks, 25 stores, 4 saloons, 2 hotels, 2 steam mills, 1 steam tannery and 1 agricultural implement establishment.

Logan County has produced more than its quota of great men. Four of its residents have become Governors--John Breathitt, James T. Morehead, John J. Crittenden, and Charles S. Morehead. It has produced four Chief Justices of the Commonwealth--Ninian Edwards, George M. Bibb, Ephraim M. Ewing, and Elijah Hise. Three men from this county have become foreign ministers--Anthony Butler, Ninian Edwards, and Elijah Hise. Five men have become Governors of other states--Ninian Edwards and John McLean in Illinois, Richard K. Call in Florida, Robert Crittenden in Arkansas, and Fletcher Stockdale in Texas. In addition to these were: William Ewing, who was a Lieutenant Governor of Illinois; James Boyle, a Major General of the U. S. Army; Dr. D. McReynolds, a Surgeon General of the Army; Joseph E. Davis, a Supreme Judge of Mississippi; and Presley Ewing, a young Congressman.

Logan County also has the honor of claiming the birthplace of Colonel James Bowie, known nationally for his famous Bowie knife, and who died fighting at the Alamo in Texas, along with eleven other Kentuckians, Davy Crockett, and 169 other heroes. Many places have claimed to be his birth place, but Logan County makes its claim on the statement of Bowie's brother who said that James was born in this county in the Spring of 1796.

Another historical event, which took place at Harrison's Mills, near Russellville, was the famous duel fought between General Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson on May 30, 1806. In the duel both men were wounded--Dickinson fatally. Jackson survived his wound and later, 22 years later, became the President of the United States.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
LOGAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Logan County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	3,493	100.0	525,341	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	18	0.5	26,957	5.1
Contract Construction	92	2.6	37,171	7.1
Manufacturing	2,340	67.0	215,506	41.0
Food and kindred products	169	4.8	24,307	2.9
Tobacco	0	0	12,208	2.3
Clothing, tex. and leather	645	18.5	33,581	6.4
Lumber and furniture	188	5.4	15,958	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	12	0.3	12,661	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	66	1.9	18,287	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	17	0.5	6,401	1.2
Primary metals	299	8.6	11,326	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	941	26.9	76,950	14.6
Other	3	0.1	3,827	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	128	3.7	35,807	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	700	20.0	136,926	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	76	2.2	24,819	4.7
Services	126	3.6	46,186	8.8
Other	13	0.4	1,969	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, March 1966.

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

Subject	Logan County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,428	10,468	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,436	7,732	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	5,566	2,006	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	5,551	2,006	705,411	290,783
Employed	5,293	1,887	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	2,427	1,348	440,020	208,384
Government workers	408	285	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	2,328	167	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	130	87	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	258	119	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,870	5,726	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	8	8	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	568	634	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,294	5,084	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	510	3,769	91,626	539,838
65 and over	784	1,315	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	5,293	1,887	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	243	225	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,805	46	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	377	63	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	190	262	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	202	177	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	604	24	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	775	480	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	7	264	1,123	25,183
Service workers	148	254	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	576	24	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	257	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	109	64	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