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Industrial Resources: Logan County - Russellville

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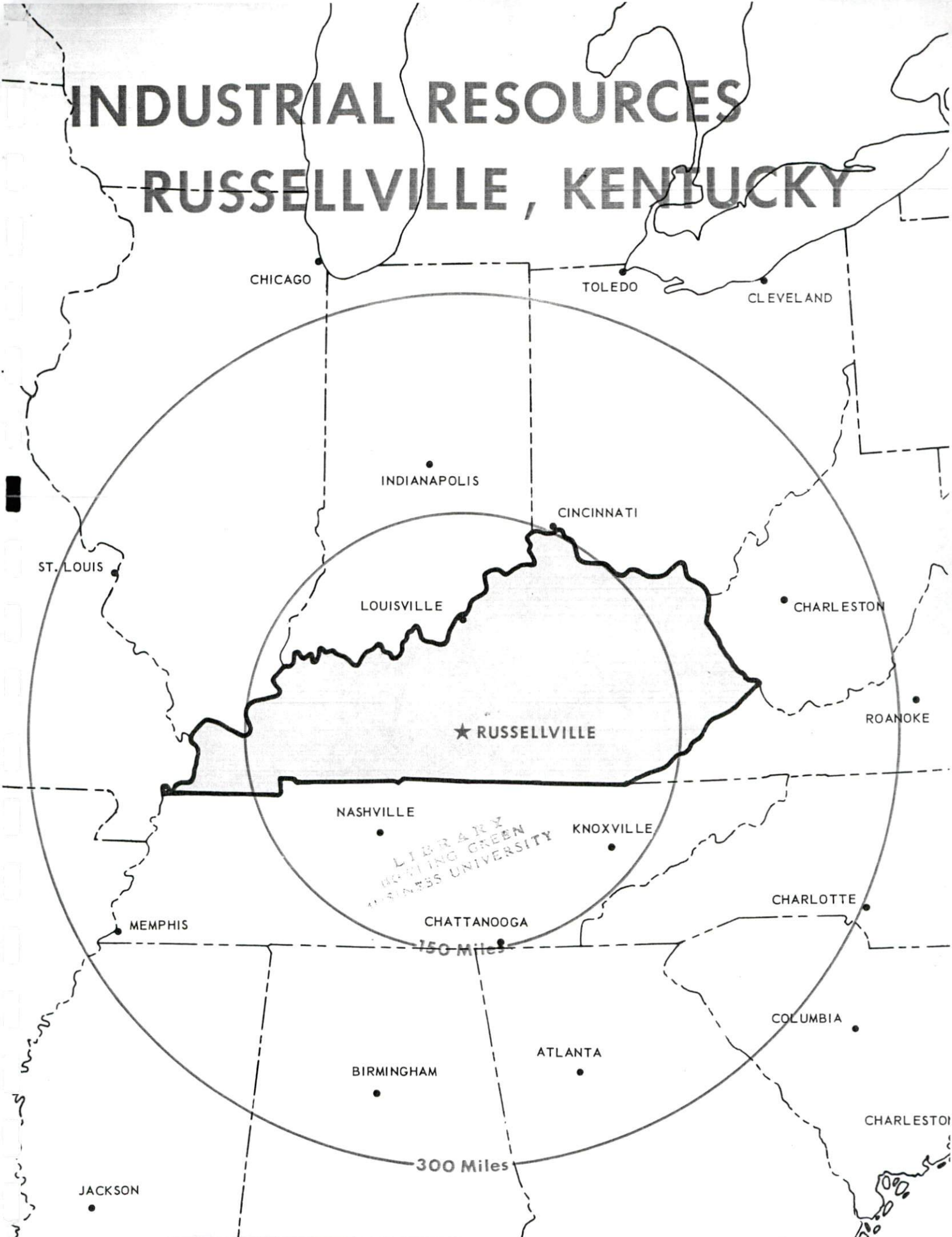
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY

23142

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Prepared by
The Russellville - Logan County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Russellville - 5,861

Logan County - 20,896

RUSSELLVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Logan and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,738 men and 3,219 women. Number of workers available from Logan County - 668 men and 639 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Russellville is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Air: The Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 28 miles distant, is served by Eastern Air Lines with four flights daily. Plans are being made to construct an airport in Russellville to accommodate light crafts.

Water: The Green and Barren Rivers, 28 miles distant, provide small barge facilities.

Trucks: Interstate and intrastate trucking facilities are provided by three trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company, Inc.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	310	Memphis, Tenn.	234
Chicago, Ill.	504	New Orleans, La.	649
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	New York, N. Y.	920
Detroit, Mich.	507	St. Louis, Mo.	275
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,072	Washington, D. C.	308

Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the Russellville Electric Plant Board, whose source is TVA. Logan County is served by the Pennyrite R.E.C.C., which also serves a portion of Russellville.

Natural Gas

Gas is distributed by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The Tennessee Gas Transmission Company also has lines through the area.

Water

Water is supplied by a municipally owned system. The average daily use is approximately 680,000 gallons.

Sewerage

Sanitary sewers are maintained by the city. The sewage is disposed into Mud River.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Russellville has shown a large increase in population since 1900, the largest increase occurring in the 1950's. The population in Logan County reached its peak in 1900, and in the last six decades has shown a 19.7 percent decrease. It is believed that urban over rural dwelling has caused these variances.

Further data for the area is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Russellville</u>		<u>Logan County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	2,591	-----	25,994	----	---
1910	3,111	20.0	24,977	-3.9	6.6
1920	3,124	.4	23,633	-5.5	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	22,311	-4.4	3.5
1960	5,861	29.2	20,896	-6.4	3.2

Percent of nonwhite population in Logan County: 11.1

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture accounts for a large employment group in Logan County. There were 2,739 family workers and 331 hired workers employed in this industry in the fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing with 1,785 workers reported in September of 1962. Total employment at that time in all industries was 2,933, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Logan County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$55.10 for all industries and \$58.70 for manufacturing. During the same period, the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Logan County in 1961 was \$1,221. This was below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales in Logan County during 1961 totaled \$17,808,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Russellville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Logan County and the adjacent counties of Butler, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.

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

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

Numbers Available: The total population of the Russellville supply area was reported at 126,679 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population.

Those among the total population that are currently available for industrial employment include 3,738 males and 3,219 females. Their distribution throughout the labor supply area is shown in Table 2.

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

TABLE 2

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

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,738	3,219	6,957	2,789	3,016	949	203
Logan	668	639	1,307	533	607	135	32
Butler	687	595	1,282	590	572	97	23
Muhlenberg	780	1,531	2,311	503	1,499	277	32
Simpson	225	87	312	157	71	68	16
Todd	352	253	605	301	230	51	23
Warren	1,026	114	1,140	705	37	321	77

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 12,274 boys and 11,920 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	12,274	11,920
Logan	2,024	1,869
Butler	1,063	1,027
Muhlenberg	3,026	2,916
Simpson	1,052	1,059
Todd	1,126	1,109
Warren	3,983	3,940

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

Area Employment Characteristics: During the fall of 1959, there were 12,672 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
RUSSELLVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
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

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

Manufacturing employment in this area is high. During September of 1962, there were 7,706 workers engaged in manufacturing; nearly 84 percent of this number came from Logan, Simpson and Warren Counties. The distribution of the employment, by county and type industry, is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5
RUSSELLVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Logan</u>	<u>Butler</u>	<u>Muhlenberg</u>	<u>Simpson</u>	<u>Todd</u>	<u>Warren</u>
Total manu- facturing	7,706	1,785	348	492	1,526	371	3,184
Food & kindred products	938	160	0	40	37	9	692
Tobacco	152	0	0	27	10	0	115
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	2,126	635	344	0	114	250	783
Lumber & furniture	832	173	4	338	0	102	215
Print., publ. & paper	91	8	0	12	16	0	55
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	562	51	0	0	493	10	8
Stone, clay & glass	124	17	0	75	19	0	13
Primary metals	216	216	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	2,662	524	0	0	837	0	1,301
Other	3	1	0	0	0	0	2

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

More details about the area's total employment is obtained from an analysis of "all industries" covered employment statistics, which are shown in Table 6. Aside from agricultural employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups are manufacturing, wholesale and retail sales, and mining and quarrying.

TABLE 6
RUSSELLVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, *
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Logan</u>	<u>Butler</u>	<u>Muhlenberg</u>	<u>Simpson</u>	<u>Todd</u>	<u>Warren</u>
Mining & Quarrying	1,688	48	51	1,476	0	18	95
Contract Construction	1,110	181	0	164	146	9	610
Manufacturing	7,706	1,785	348	492	1,526	371	3,184
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,157	116	11	319	49	40	622
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,703	664	101	768	486	270	2,414
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	518	60	17	94	30	22	295
Services	1,334	69	35	179	141	27	883
Other	69	10	0	0	5	19	35
Total	18,285	2,933	563	3,492	2,383	776	8,138

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The list of manufacturing firms in Table 7 indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Russellville.

TABLE 7
RUSSELLVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Andrew Mills	Feeds	5	0	5
Banner Seed Company	Seed processors	6	0	6
Brown Lumber Company	Lumber, millwork	12	1	13
Bilt-Rite Products	Laying cage, pig parlor	121	4	125
Commonwealth Fertilizer Company, Inc.	Chemical fertilizer	35	1	36
Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company	Small electric motors	300	365	665
Kentucky Animal By-Products Company	Dog food	20	0	20
Logan County Lumber Company	Lumber, millwork	9	1	10
Logan County Seed Company	Seed processors	6	0	6
Logan Manufacturing Company	Cotton pants	32	235	267
The News-Democrat & Auburn News	Job printing and newspaper publishing	7	1	8
Rockwell Manufacturing Company	Motors and valves	135	100	235
Russellville Coca-Cola Bottling Company	Bottled soft drinks	24	1	25
Russellville Concrete Products, Inc.	Concrete blocks, burial vaults, ready-mix concrete	20	0	20
Southern States Coop. Fertilizer Company	Fertilizer	34	1	35
Swift and Company	Cheese	24	1	25
Weaver Welding Company	Job shop	10	0	10

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Assembler	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$1.27
Drill Press Operator	1.25	1.48	1.33
Grinder, Machine	1.25	1.82	1.68
Inspector	1.25	1.79	1.58
Lathe Operator	1.35	2.18	1.95
Machinist, Set Up	1.35	1.82	1.68
Polisher & Buffer	1.25	1.40	1.30
Production Laborer	1.25	1.49	1.40
Punch Press Operator	1.25	1.53	1.38
Sprayer or Painter	1.25	1.40	1.37
Welder, Arc or Acetylene	1.30	2.18	1.98
Welder, Resistance or Spot	1.25	----	1.48

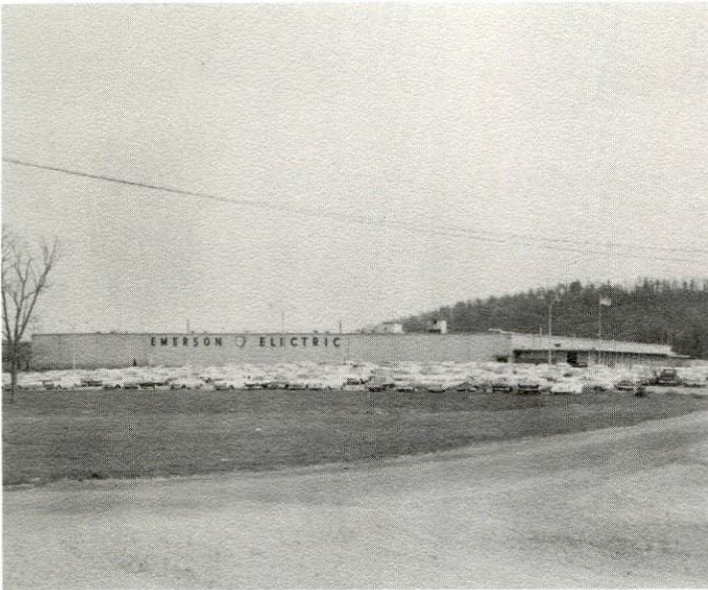
Service Employees

Carpenter	\$1.25	\$2.18	\$1.75
Crane Operator	1.25	1.98	1.85
Electrician	1.30	2.28	1.95
Janitor	1.25	1.39	1.30
Laborer	1.25	1.39	1.30
Machinist	1.40	2.18	2.00
Mechanic, Maintenance	1.45	2.18	2.00
Shipping Clerk	1.30	1.69	1.60
Truck Driver	1.25	1.78	1.50
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker	1.25	2.20	1.95
Welder, Acetylene, Carbon, and Arc	1.25	2.18	2.00

Office Employees

	<u>Wages Per Month</u>		
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$160.00	\$282.00	\$260.00
Chief Clerk	190.00	355.00	320.00
Draftsman	210.00	384.00	360.00
File Clerk	200.00	282.00	220.00
Receptionist	240.00	265.00	245.00
Secretary	240.00	322.00	248.00
Stenographer	240.00	279.00	262.00
Telephone Operator	225.00	260.00	252.00
Typist	200.00	220.00	212.00

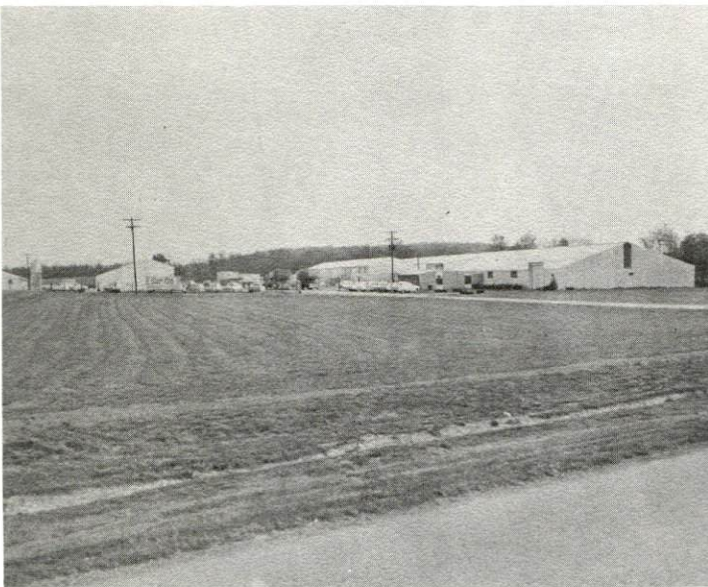
MANUFACTURING



EMERSON ELECTRIC



ROCKWELL

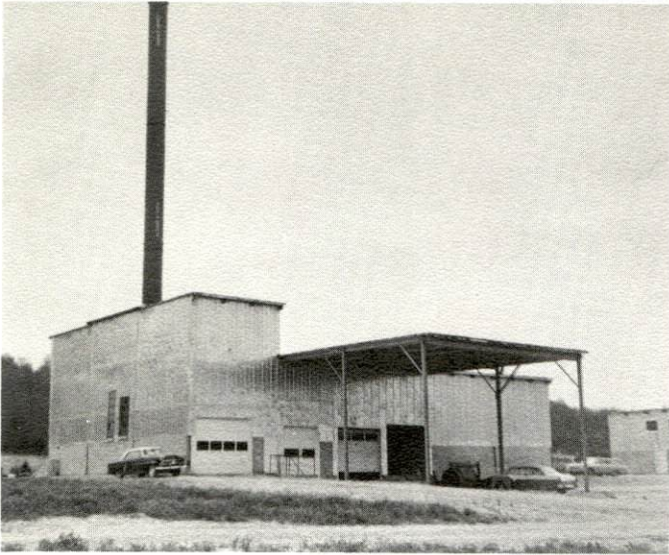


BILT-RITE PRODUCTS



COOPERATIVE FERTILIZER SERVICE

MANUFACTURING



KENTUCKY ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS CO.



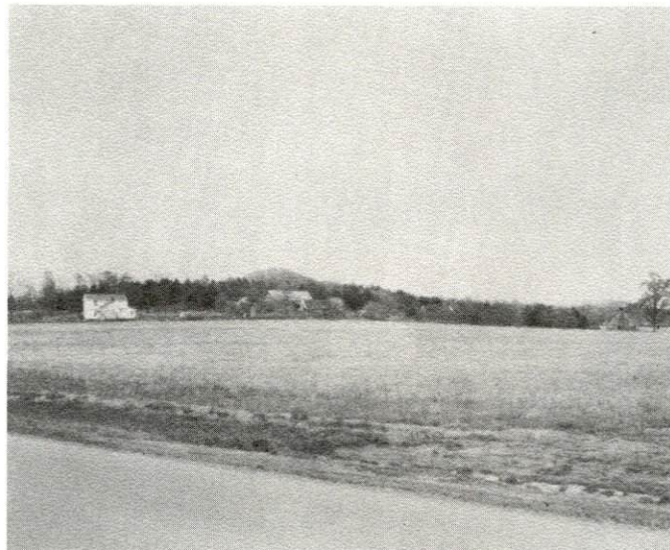
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE



LOGAN COUNTY STOCK YARD



LOGAN MANUFACTURING CO.



INDUSTRIAL SITE

Unions

The two unions represented in Russellville are the United Packinghouse Workers of America (AFL-CIO) and the United Mine Workers.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Russellville is served by two main lines of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Memphis Branch, Bowling Green to Memphis, and the Owensboro-Russellville Division, Owensboro to Nashville, operate two local freights daily each way and two passenger trains each way daily. Siding accommodations include tracks for approximately three hundred to four hundred cars. Switching service is available daily. The average number of outbound carloads per month is thirty-three, consisting mainly of tobacco and fertilizer; inbound carloads average eighty-one per month.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	55	Louisville, Ky.	11
Birmingham, Ala.	28 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	143 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	39 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	18
Cincinnati, Ohio	19 1/2	New Orleans, La.	52
Cleveland, Ohio	58	New York, N. Y.	67
Detroit, Mich.	59	Pittsburgh, Pa.	42
Knoxville, Tenn.	44 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	33

* Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Freight Service Management,
Louisville, Kentucky

Highways

Highways which serve Russellville are U.S. Routes 68, 79 and 431, and State Routes 80, 96, 100, 105 and 178. As can be seen on the highway map, access to proposed I-65 is approximately thirty miles and approximately thirty-six miles to the West Kentucky Turnpike.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	310	Lexington, Ky.	187
Birmingham, Ala.	261	Louisville, Ky.	143
Chicago, Ill.	504	Nashville, Tenn.	56
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	New York, N. Y.	920
Detroit, Mich.	507	Pittsburgh, Pa.	515
Knoxville, Tenn.	225	St. Louis, Mo.	275

Truck Service: There are three truck lines serving Russellville regularly. There is no terminal in Russellville. The closest terminal which serves Russellville is the Skaggs Transfer, Inc., in Bowling Green. Durrett Transfer Company, Springfield, Tennessee, and Hayes Freight Lines of Springfield, Illinois, also serve Russellville.

TABLE 10

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

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

* Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Bowling Green, Kentucky

Natural Gas

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 gas 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 0.60. 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. Current gas rates are shown below:

Rates:

General Service Rate 1:

Rate Net:

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

Seasonal Service Rate 2:

Rate Net:

First	500	\$0.475 per Mcf
All Additional Mcf Per Month		.425 per Mcf

Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

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

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

Special Industrial Rate:

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

Coal and Coke

Russellville is located in the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 percent, and strip mines 58 percent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f.o.b. Mine. Shipments were 95 percent by rail and water and 5 percent by truck.*

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Russellville is supplied water by a municipally owned water company whose source of supply is the Mud River and an 18-acre reservoir. Storage is provided by a concrete reservoir which has a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons. Three deep wells are also used as reserve. The water mains average from 8 to 12 inches in size. Pumping capacity is 600 gpm, with provisions for expansion to 1,200 gpm. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 15 1/2 hours and pressure is maintained at approximately 65 psi. The average daily use is 680,000 gallons; peak daily demand has been 1,000,000 gallons. There are 2,300 metered customers. Current rates are as follows:

*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$.75
Next	8,000	.70
Next	10,000	.60
Next	80,000	.45
All over	100,000	.15

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest source of surface water supply comes from the Mud and Red Rivers. The average discharge of Mud River at Lewisburg is 151 cfs (USGS, 22 year record). No quantitative information is available for Red River in Logan County. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

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:

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.

Sewerage System

The municipally owned sewage disposal plant was built to serve a town of 8,000 population. The mains are 6 to 26 inches in size. After primary and secondary treatment, sewage is discharged into the Mud River which flows into the Green River. The sewerage rate is 75 percent of the water bill. Plans are being made to enlarge the sewerage system.

Rates:

Minimum	\$1.65 for first 3,000 gallons
All up to 100,000 gallons	75% of water bill
All over 100,000 gallons	\$2.25 per 1,000 gallons

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1: This site contains approximately 25 acres within the city limits and is bound on the southeastern portion by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Highway access is by city streets with Kentucky Route 105 two blocks away. Gas, water, electricity and sewerage are available.

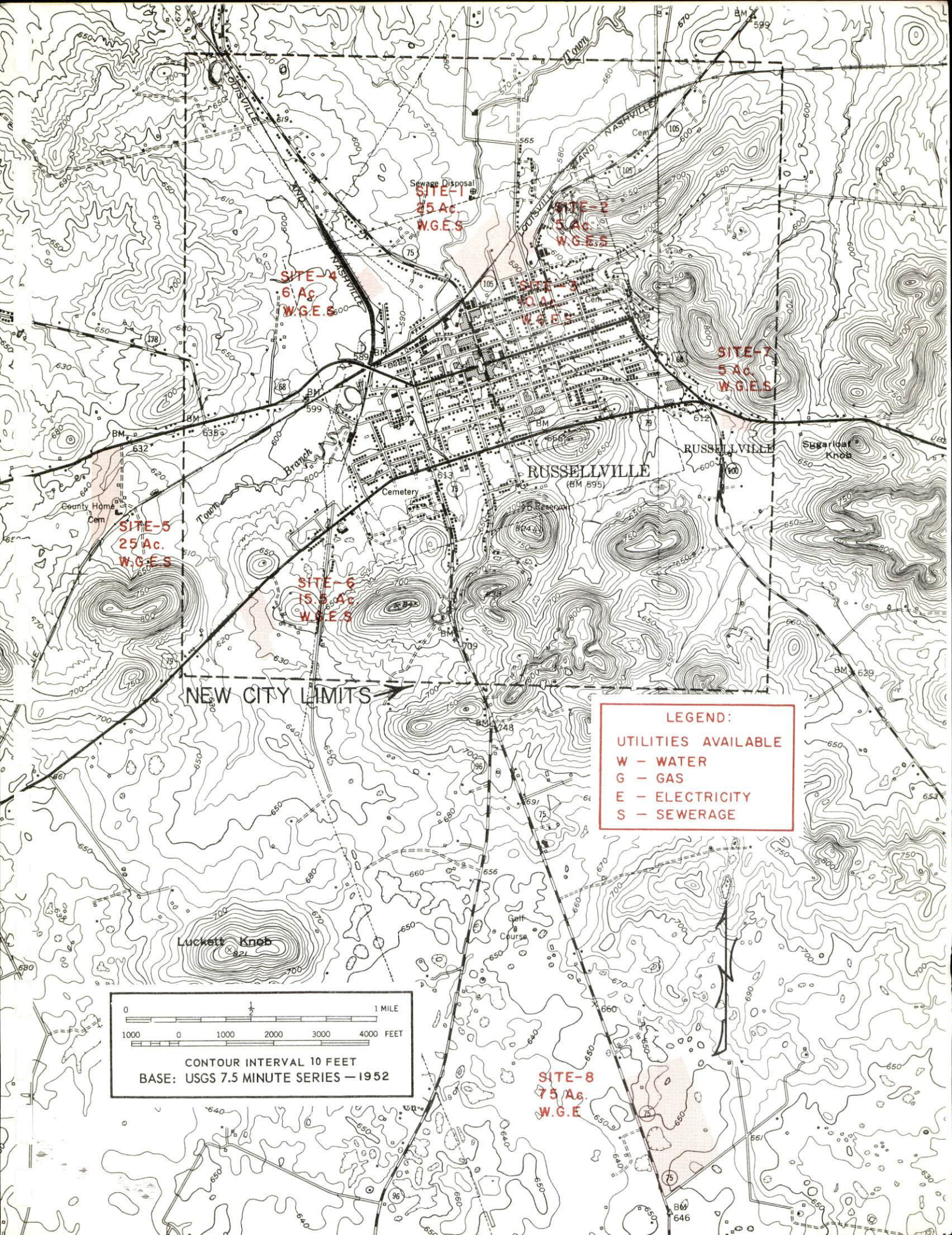
Site #2: This site contains approximately five acres of level land within the city limits and is bound by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and on the east by Kentucky Route 105. This site has all services available.

Site #3: This site contains ten acres within the city limits. It is bound on the north by the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and on the other three sides by city streets. All services are available.

Site #4: Containing six acres and located within the city limits, this site is bound on the west by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Access to the site is by a city street and State Route 75. This site has all services available.

Site #5: This site contains approximately 25 acres just outside the city limits. It is bound on the north by U.S. Highway 68 and on the south by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Gas, electricity, water and sewers are available.

Site #6: Containing approximately 15.5 acres within the city limits, this site is bound on the north by U. S. Highway 79. This site is located approximately two miles from the railroad station. All services are available.



Site #7: This site contains 5 acres of level land located within the city limits and is bound on the north by U. S. Highway 68. All services are available.

Site #8: Containing 75 acres of level-to-gently rolling land, this site is bound on the west by Kentucky Route 75. This site has natural gas and electricity. Ground water is available in this area of the county.

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.

County: Logan County is governed by a fiscal court consisting of a county judge elected for a four-year term, and eight magistrates elected at large by districts for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Vocational and business licenses are required.

Planning and Zoning

The city of Russellville established a Planning Commission in 1956 to prepare comprehensive plans for the city's growth. To implement the city's comprehensive plan for future development, the city adopted a zoning ordinance October 25, 1957. This ordinance requires a building permit for any construction within the city limits and a certificate of occupancy before a building may be occupied for any new use. The zoning ordinance provides suitable sites for industrial location and protects these sites from encroachment by residences.

The Planning Commission, with technical assistance from the Department of Commerce, is continuing its planning program to develop in greater detail its long range comprehensive plan. The commission is currently developing a major street plan and future land use plan with subdivision regulations by which these plans can be implemented.

Russellville has recently adopted an Urban Renewal Program, and a preliminary survey is in process.

Fire Protection

The fire department has two full-time firemen and seventeen volunteers. The chief and assistant chief are also volunteers. Equipment consists of three fire trucks that have pumpers with capacities of 550 gpm, two with 500 gpm, 4,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 500 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. They also have a panel truck which carries all the necessary equipment. A central siren alarm system is used.

Russellville has a Class-7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Russellville police department is staffed with a chief, six patrolmen, two radiomen and one police clerk. Equipment consists of a motorcycle and two patrol cars with two-way radios.

Logan County has a sheriff and two deputies. They operate two privately owned cars which are equipped with radios.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected by two private hauling companies on a contract basis. One company utilizes all modern facilities. Disposal is by means of the sanitary land-fill method.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Russellville and Logan County.

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

Income	\$263,538.55
Expenditures	\$261,598.72
Bonded Indebtedness	\$ 22,598.72

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1962-1963	\$201,607
County Bonded Indebtedness	\$425,000 (Hospital)

TAXES

Property Taxes

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

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR RUSSELLVILLE AND LOGAN COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Russellville</u>	<u>Logan County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	2.00	1.50
Total	\$3.50	\$2.25

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Russellville	33%
Logan County	35%

Net Assessed Value of Property subject to full rate in 1962

Russellville	\$ 4,585,427
Logan County	\$33,597,331

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Russellville Independent School System has one high school and two elementary schools. They also have a kindergarten class with an enrollment of 78 pupils with two teachers. Special teachers consist of two music teachers, one industrial art teacher and one teacher for retarded children. The 1962-63 budget for the Russellville School System is \$364,000. Approximately eighty percent of the students entering high school graduate; sixty-five percent of this number enter institutions of higher learning. Recently an addition to the Logan County Elementary School was completed.

The Logan County School System has five high schools and eight elementary schools. Special teachers include: four agriculture, four home economic, one homebound teacher for the children who cannot attend classes regularly and one visiting teacher. Sixty percent of the students entering high school graduate; thirty-five percent of this number enter institutions of higher learning. The current year budget is \$994,020.66.

There is one parochial school in Russellville. At present they are in the process of constructing a new school.

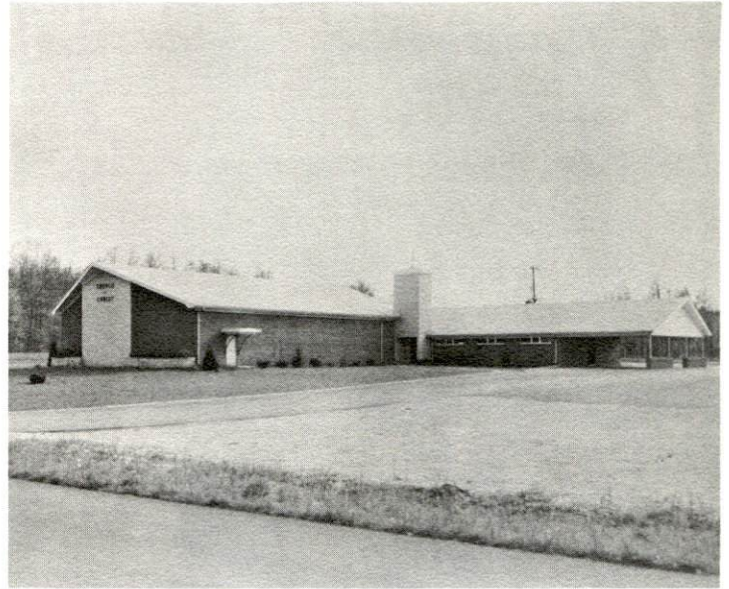
TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER
RATIO IN RUSSELLVILLE AND LOGAN COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student - Teacher Ratio</u>
Russellville High School (Ind.)	324	19	17
Knob City Elementary (Ind.)	156	5	31
Logan Elementary (Ind.)	812	29	28
Logan County Elementary	2,551	84	30
Logan County High	853	53	16
Sacred Heart (Par.)	80	4	20



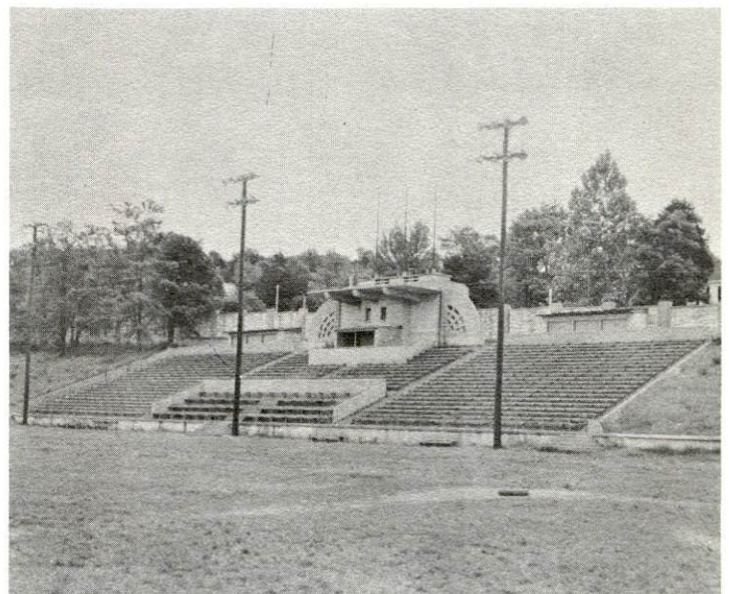
BAPTIST CHURCH



CHURCH OF CHRIST



GRADED SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM

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

Russellville is served by the Western Area Vocational School, located at Bowling Green, 28 miles distant. Courses change to meet new demands but generally cover such subjects as wood fabrication, electronics, sheet metal and machinery.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 28 miles
Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, 28 miles
Bethel Junior College, Hopkinsville, 36 miles
Murray State College, Murray, 90 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 70 miles
College of the Bible, Lexington, 188 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 188 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 188 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, 143 miles
Nazareth College, Louisville, 143 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, 143 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, 143 miles
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 143 miles

Health

Hospitals: Russellville is served by the Logan County Hospital which is fully equipped. The hospital has 52 beds and 14 bassinets. The hospital is staffed with eleven doctors, fourteen registered nurses and one hundred and sixteen full-time employees. Existing facilities are being modernized and a new wing is being constructed to take care of an additional 52 beds.

Russellville has a total of thirteen doctors, five dentists, two chiropractors, two optometrists and two pediatricians.

Public Health: The Logan County Health Department is located in Russellville and staffed with a health officer, nurse, nutritionist, technician, and sanitarian. The public health program provides immunization; tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease control program; as well as general sanitation and laboratory services.

Nursing Home: Russellville has one licensed nursing home. This modern, 14-bed nursing home was constructed at the cost of \$30,000.

Housing

There are few housing units available for rent or sale. The demand for rental property is excellent. Rental ranges from \$30 to \$100 per month for two- or three-bedroom houses. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$6,000 to \$60,000, depending upon the materials used, the type of house built, and the location of the subdivision. In the past three years, four hundred and one houses have been built in Russellville and six subdivisions have been opened for development.

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. There are approximately 2,700 subscribers in Russellville.

The Logan County Rural Telephone Co-op. serves 2,400 rural customers.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union in Russellville.

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 1962 were approximately \$73,000.

Newspapers: Russellville and Logan County are served by the News Democrat, Auburn News, and Adairville Enterprise, all 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.



LOGAN COUNTY HOSPITAL



RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT



RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT



RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT



MAIN STREET



BETHEL SHOPPING CENTER

Radio: Radio station WRUS, a 500-watt AM station, is located in Russellville. Its operating hours are from 5:00 A.M. to sundown.

Television: Television reception is from Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. These stations provide reception from the three major national networks.

Libraries

The Logan County Library, with a full-time librarian, has approximately 5,521 volumes and a monthly circulation of 1,500. Operating hours are 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. daily except Sunday.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Russellville: Christian, Church of Christ, Holiness, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, Pentecostal, Church of God, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Citizens National Bank	\$4,836,824.77	\$4,836,824.77
Southern Deposit Bank	4,276,106.44	4,276,106.44
First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Russellville	5,653,019.58	5,653,019.58

Hotels and Motels

Felts Hotel	30 rooms
Kaintuck Hotel	35 rooms
Gable Hotel	20 rooms
D & H Motel	26 units
79 Motel	10 units
Town Motel	18 units
Felts Motel	12 units

Clubs and Organizations

The following clubs and organizations are represented in Russellville: American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Aftermath Club, Boy Scouts, Chamber of Commerce, DAR, FFA, Girl Scouts, Historical Society Association, Homemakers, IOOF, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Junior Women's Club, Kiwanis, Lions, Logan County Garden Club, Masonic, Moose Lodge, Musical Art Club, Russellville-Logan County Civic Development Corporation, Royal Arch Masons, Rotary, Rebekah Lodge, Teen Town Club, VFW, WOW, Women's Club, Woodman's Circle, 4-H Club.

Recreation

Local: 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, horseshoe pitching, etc., 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 new building, with 3,300 sq. ft. 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 newly constructed 12-lane bowling alley is also available.

Area: Lake Malone, an 825-acre lake with 100 miles of shore line, is located twelve miles from Russellville. This lake provides fishing, boating, swimming facilities and picnic areas.

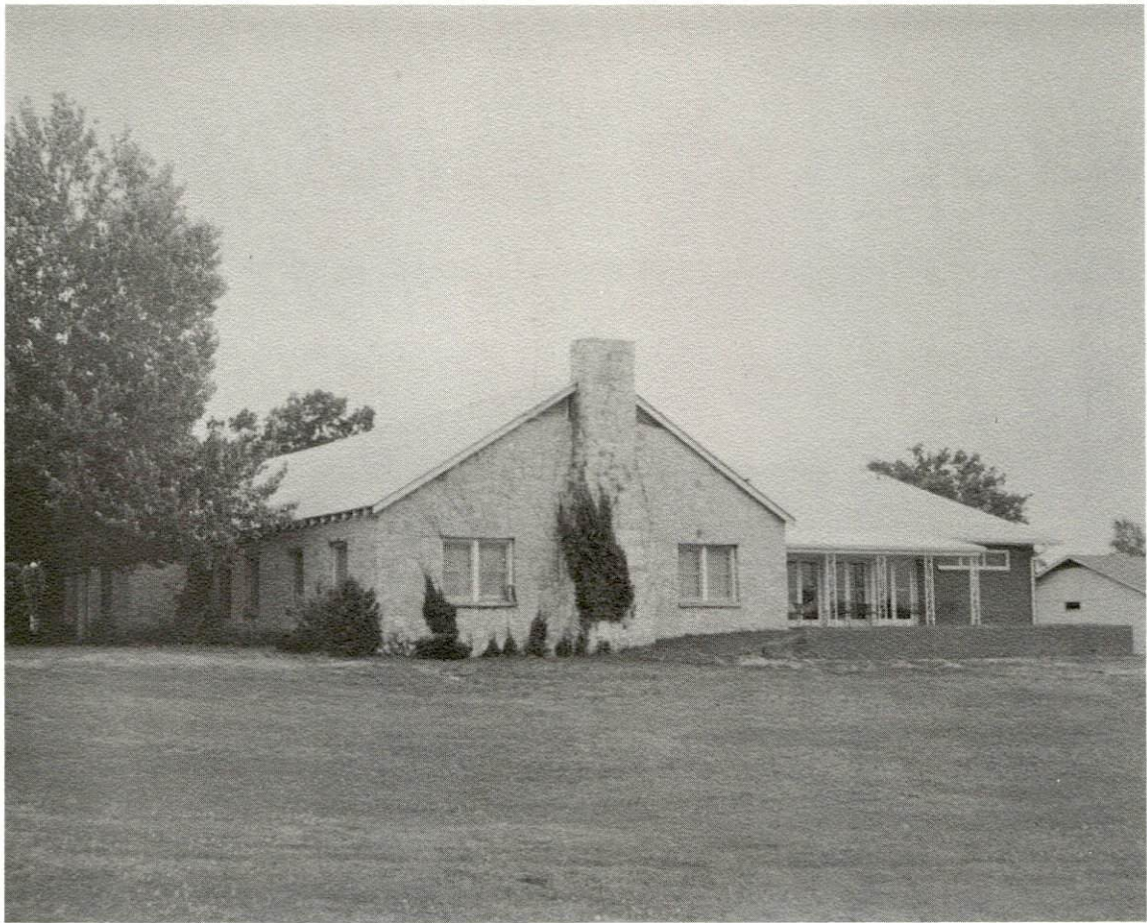
Kentucky Lake is 70 miles from Russellville, and Old Hickory Lake, Tennessee, is 50 miles distant. Both provide excellent fishing, boating, and vacation facilities.

The Jefferson Davis State Park is located 25 miles from Russellville.

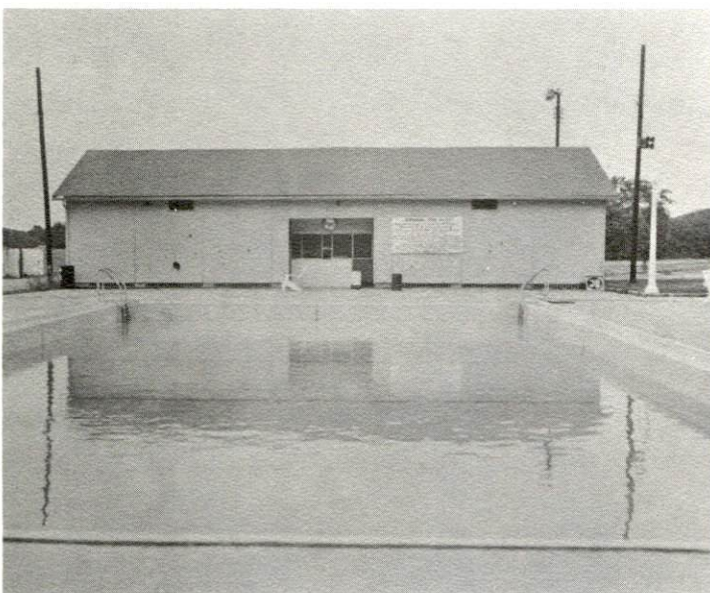
Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new, modern 14-bed nursing home was constructed at the cost of \$30,000.
2. A new parochial school is under construction at the estimated cost of \$138,000.



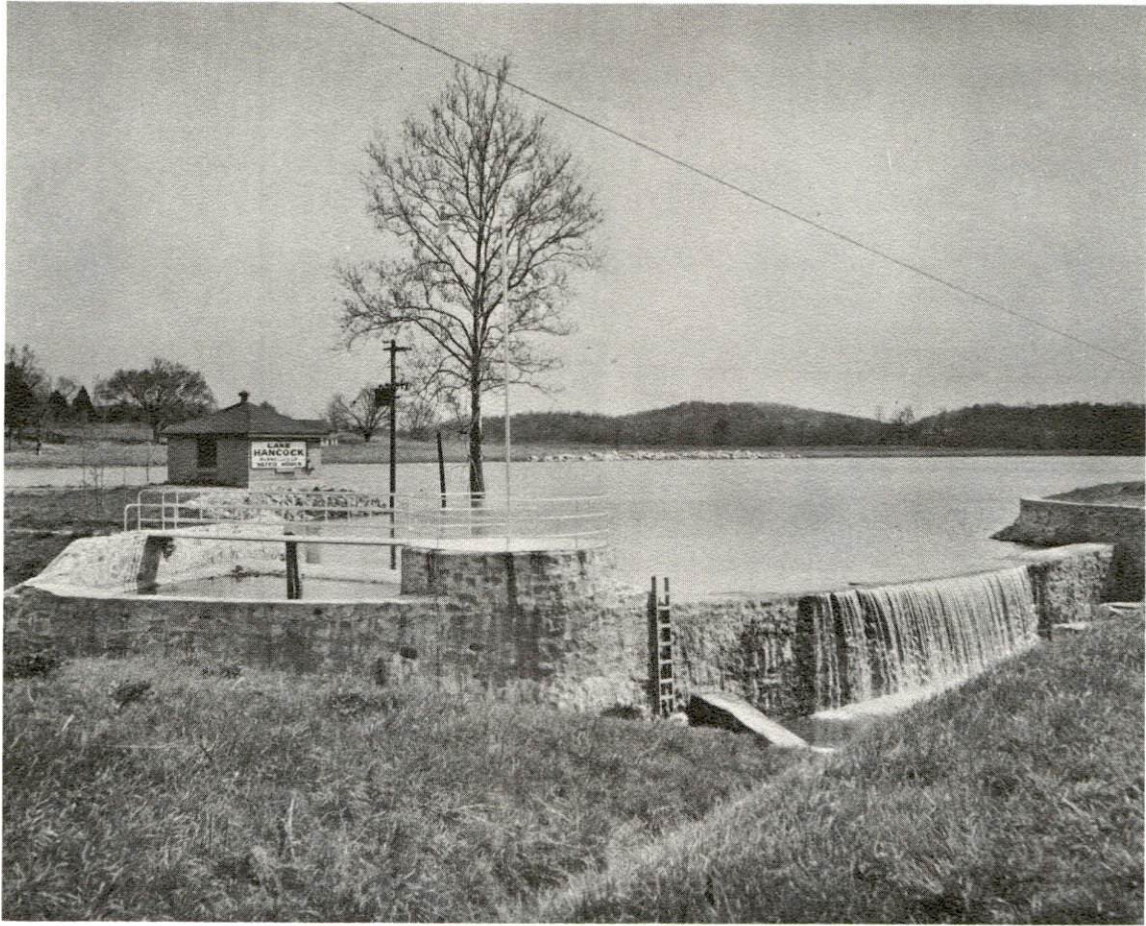
RUSSELLVILLE COUNTRY CLUB



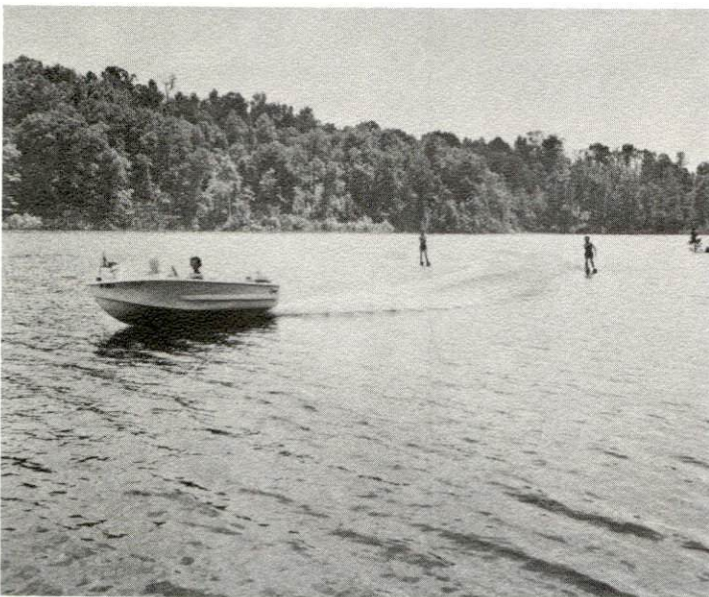
COUNTRY CLUB SWIMMING POOL



COUNTRY CLUB DINING AREA



LAKE HANCOCK

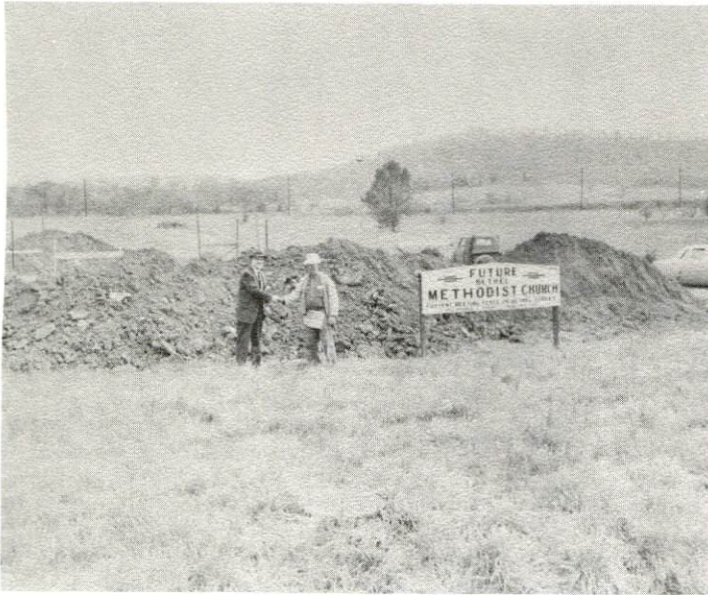


LAKE MALONE



LAKE MALONE

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS



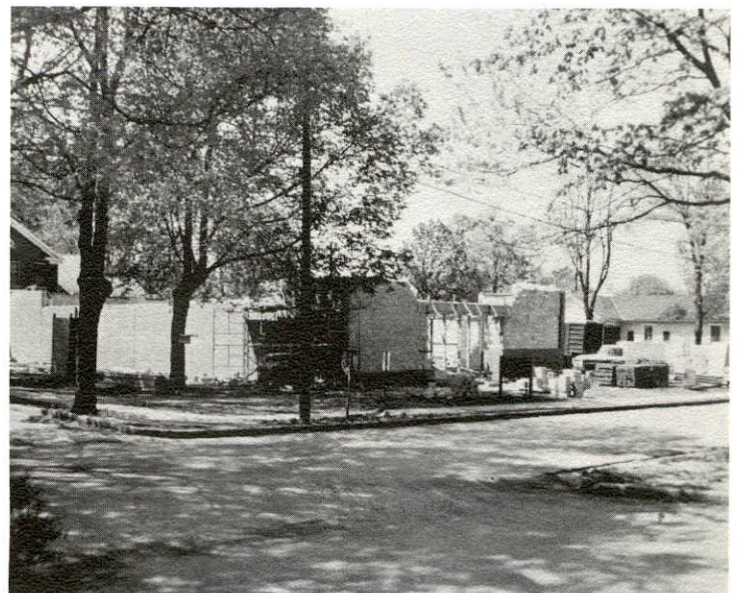
METHODIST CHURCH



BRANCH BANK



ADDITION TO LOGAN
COUNTY HOSPITAL



SACRED HEART CHURCH AND
SCHOOL UNDER CONSTRUCTION

3. The Commonwealth Fertilizer Company has added to its present structure. This is the fourth such addition made to its original structure.
4. Southern States Fertilizer Company constructed a building at an estimated cost of \$750,000.
5. A new branch bank was constructed at the cost of \$80,000.
6. A 12-lane bowling alley was recently completed at the cost of \$50,000.
7. A 12-unit motel-restaurant was completed at the cost of \$50,000.
8. A new motel was constructed at the cost of \$77,000.
9. A new bank was recently constructed at the cost of \$75,000.
10. The city of Russellville recently purchased a lake to be used for a reservoir.
11. Pennyrile R. E. C. C. has constructed a new office building.
12. A flood retarding structure was completed at the cost of \$51,376.
13. A new country club with a 9-hole golf course was recently opened.
14. A new lumber mill is under construction.
15. The Russellville Electric Plant Board facilities have been improved at an estimated cost of \$350,000.
16. The hospital is being remodeled and a new wing is being constructed to take care of an additional 52 beds.
17. Post Office improvements cost approximately \$12,000.
18. A new elementary school was constructed at the cost of \$87,396.
19. A new shopping center was recently completed, housing 26 businesses and a branch bank.
20. Three new churches were built at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Planned:

1. The enlargement of the present sewerage system.
2. Plans are being made for a new library, at the estimated cost of \$250,000.
3. A new city hall is in the planning stage.
4. The extending of water lines in Russellville is being planned.
5. An airport is to be constructed in Russellville with a 4,000-foot runway.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 2,308 farms covering 312,616 acres and averaging 135.4 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Logan County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR LOGAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Logan Co.	(bu)	40,585	44.3	1,801,914
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Logan Co.	(bu)	14,282	31.9	455,633
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Logan Co.	(bu)	1,228	15.6	19,232
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Logan Co.	(lbs)	1,647	1,523.7	2,509,609
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Logan Co.	(tons)	3,214	2.6	9,083
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Logan Co.	(tons)	6,760	1.5	10,344
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Logan Co.	(tons)	14,069	1.5	19,909
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR LOGAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Logan Co.	37,994
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Logan Co.	9,759
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Logan Co.	2,734
Kentucky	546,000

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. Clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of brick are widely distributed; however, they are not presently 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 CaCO_3) which may have potential value for use in the chemical industry. A ledge, twenty feet thick, near Auburn averages 95.5 percent CaCO_3 . One quarry was operated in 1962.

* Kentucky Agriculture Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Small amounts of oil have been produced for for many years. For the period 1920 through 1961, a total of 111,882 barrels were produced. Peak production came in 1948 when 16,047 barrels were secured. Production in 1961 amounted to 1,331 barrels. Small amounts of natural gas have been encountered in connection with drilling activities.

Rock Asphalt: Asphaltic sandstones, which offer potential for future development, are widely distributed throughout the northeastern portion of the county and offer a potential for future development. In the past, 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 1962.

Silica Sand: A recent investigation of a sand deposit near Lewisburg indicates a high-silica content suitable for use in the manufacture of some glass products. A more detailed examination is needed to determine the potential of the deposit.

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

TABLE 15

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

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

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

Forests

Logan County has 106,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 29 percent of the total land area. Predominant tree types found in the area include oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and red cedar.

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

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

MARKETS

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

LIBRARY
ROBERTO GREEN
UNIVERSITY

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR RUSSELLVILLE, 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	37.4	5.20	81	63
February	38.9	3.98	83	67
March	55.9	5.48	83	62
April	57.3	4.11	75	52
May	70.2	3.97	83	54
June	75.6	3.94	86	62
July	78.6	3.31	89	61
August	77.2	3.39	92	63
September	70.5	3.08	91	60
October	59.1	2.72	85	53
November	51.4	3.46	85	66
December	41.9	3.82	84	70
Annual Norm	57.6	46.46		

* Station Location: Russellville, Kentucky

** Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 20 years;
6:00 P.M. readings 20 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 yrs. of record) - 151 days cloudy, 103 days clear,
111 days partly cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (20 yrs of record) - 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 yrs of record) - 120 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 yrs of record) - 4 days

Days with thunderstorms: (20 yrs. of record) - 56 days

Days with heavy fog: (20 yrs of record) - 14 days

Prevailing wind: (22 yrs. of record) - NW

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means 3,513 degree days

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instruction for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

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 embracing 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, and 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 birthplace, 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

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Logan County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	2,933	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	48	1.6	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	181	6.1	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	1,785	60.8	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	160	5.4	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0		10,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	635	21.6	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	173	5.8	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	8	.2	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	51	1.7	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	17	.6	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	216	7.3	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	524	17.8	55,413	11.8
Other	1	.03	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	116	3.9	34,127	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	664	22.6	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60	2.0	21,708	4.6
Services	69	2.3	40,010	8.5
Other	10	.3	2,133	.5

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	219,234
Civilian labor force	5,551	2,006	705,411	290,783
Employed	5,293	1,887	660,728	275,216
Private wage & 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 & 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 & technical	243	225	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,805	46	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	377	63	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	190	262	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	202	177	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	604	24	114,003	2,836
Operatives & 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: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

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

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Public Service Company Taxes

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

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farmproducts in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

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