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## Industrial Resources: Casey County - Liberty

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES LIBERTY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LIBERTY, KENTUCKY

19812

Prepared by

The Liberty Lions Club  
and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

March 1961

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## LIBERTY, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR LIBERTY, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1960: Liberty - 1,578; Casey County - 14,327

LIBERTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Casey and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area is 7,473 men and 7,241 women. Number of workers available from Casey County is 1,029 men and 1,270 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is at Moreland, Kentucky, 16 miles.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington 65 miles.

Trucks: Liberty is served by McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Sanders & Leigh, and Eagle Express Co.

Bus Lines: The nearest bus line is at Danville, Kentucky, 29 miles.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Liberty, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	318	Louisville, Ky.	82
Birmingham, Ala.	373	New York, N. Y.	805
Chicago, Ill.	382	Pittsburgh, Pa.	477
Detroit, Mich.	362	St. Louis, Mo.	381

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied Liberty by Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Casey County are served by Inter-County RECC, Taylor County RECC, and South Kentucky RECC.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is distributed in Liberty by a municipally-owned system, whose source of supply is the Texas Eastern Transmission Company.

Water: Water is supplied by a municipally-owned system. The source of raw water is Green River, and storage facilities for treated water consist of a 100,000 gallon tank.

Sewerage: The municipally-owned sewerage system consists of separate storm and sanitary sewers.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

Table 1 shows the population and rates of growth in Liberty, Casey County, and Kentucky, 1910-60.

Year	<u>Liberty</u>		<u>Casey County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1910	330		15,479		
1920	368	11.5	17,213	11.2	5.6
1930	549	49.1	16,747	- 2.8	8.6
1940	676	23.1	19,962	19.1	8.7
1950	1,291	90.9	17,446	-12.7	3.5
1960	1,578	22.2	14,327	-17.9	2.4
Per cent of Negro population in city and county - .4					
Per cent of foreign born population in city and county - .07					

### Labor Force 1/

Definition of Population Trend. The Liberty labor supply area is defined for the purposes of this statement to include Casey and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Adair, Boyle, Lincoln, Marion, Pulaski, Russell, and Taylor. The population centers of all area counties are within 25 miles of Liberty, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this eight-county area was 145,437, which was a decrease from the 1950 Census of 158,033.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural, with approximately 17,878 people employed in this industry. There were 9,577 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 3,821 farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Casey County had 2,632 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In June 1960, there were 6,463 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 158 of this number in Casey County. Taylor County had 2,176 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$597 in Casey County to \$1,472 in Boyle County.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The total currently unemployed.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 7,473 men and 7,241 women in the Liberty area who would be available for industrial jobs. Casey County alone could furnish 1,029 men and 1,270 women included in the above total.

Due to the dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the labor supply would be available for jobs located at Liberty or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 1,941 men and 1,929 women would be available for jobs at Liberty.

In addition to the current labor supply, 18,432 boys and 17,622 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 2,326 boys and 2,251 girls of this number residing in Casey County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial - \$1 to \$1.35 per hour; laborer - \$1 to \$1.35 per hour; semi-skilled (nonunion) - \$1.50 to \$1.75; skilled (nonunion) - \$1.75 to \$2.50 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Liberty are described locally as excellent.

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

### Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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



Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Reid Cain	Rough lumber	5	0	5
Casey County Cheese Company	Cheese	11	1	12
Casey County News	Newspaper publishing, job printing	4	1	5
Casey Stone Company	Crushed rock, limestone	27	0	27
Shelby Clements & Son Hickory Mill	Ball bats, wood handles, furniture squares	5	0	5
Dean & Stafford	Rough lumber	4	0	4
Fry-Liberty, Inc.	Auto seat covers	2	14	16
Grooms Bros. Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	8	0	8
Otis Haggard	Logs, lumber	6	0	6
H. R. Heckmen	Logs, lumber	10	0	10
Kope Mill Company	Furniture stock, ax handles	27	0	27
Freeman Monday	Lumber			
Murphy & Smith	Lumber	6	0	6
Sanders Bros. Milling Co.	Lumber, pallets	10	0	10
Wilson Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	6	0	6
John Wright	Lumber	3	0	3

#### Unionization

There are no unions represented in this area.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

The nearest railroad is at Moreland, 16 miles.

#### Highways

Highways serving Liberty are U. S. 127, and State Routes 49 and 70. The map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas, and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier service is provided by McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon; Sanders & Leigh, Liberty; and Eagle Express Co., Inc., Somerset.

To	Arrive (days)		To	Arrive (days)	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Birmingham, Ala.	3	2
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	Detroit, Mich.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
New Orleans, La.	4	2	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines. The nearest bus line is at Danville, 29 miles.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	318	Lexington, Ky.	63
Birmingham, Ala.	373	Louisville, Ky.	82
Chicago, Ill.	382	Nashville, Tenn.	162
Cincinnati, Ohio	141	New York, N. Y.	805
Detroit, Mich.	362	Pittsburgh, Pa.	477
Knoxville, Tenn.	178	St. Louis, Mo.	381

#### Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 65 miles. This field is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta Air Lines with regular daily flights. Columbia Gulf Transmission Company Airport, 12 miles, can accommodate light aircraft.

#### UTILITIES

##### Electricity

Electricity is supplied Liberty by Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Casey County are served by Inter-County RECC, and South Kentucky RECC.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities- Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Liberty by a municipally-owned system, whose source of supply is the Texas Eastern Transmission Company. The average Btu content per cubic foot is 1035, and the specific gravity is approximately .60.

Current monthly rates are as follow:

First	500 cu. ft.	\$1.65
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	1.10
Next	2,000 cu. ft.	.99
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.94
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.88
All over	20,000 cu. ft.	.83

### Water

Water is supplied by a municipally-owned system. The source of raw water is Green River, and storage for treated water is provided by a 100,000 gallon tank. The filtration capacity is 200 gpm, and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is ten hours. The average daily use is approximately 140,000 gallons. Distribution lines range from 2 to 6 inches, and the average pressure is maintained at 77 psi.

Plans are underway to construct a new reservoir, and to add one pump at the water plant.

Current monthly rates are as follow:

First	1,000 gallons	\$1.50 minimum
Next	4,000 gallons	.75 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.60 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.40 per M gallons
All over	20,000 gallons	.20 per M gallons

### FUEL

#### Fuel Oil

The supply of fuel oil in Kentucky and surrounding states is sufficient to meet the needs of an industry locating in the area. Current prices of the various grades of fuel oil may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

## Coal and Coke

Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. Liberty is served by both fields. In 1959, the total coal production in Kentucky was 64,990,298 tons. 3/

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

Current prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Liberty has a second class post office with eight employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled approximately \$12,500.

### Telephone and Telegraph

The General Telephone Company of Kentucky serves 694 Liberty subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described as good.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1. This site contains approximately 3 acres of level land located within the city limits on State Route 70.

Site # 2. This site contains approximately 9 acres of level land located within the city limits. Access is by city streets. All utilities are available.

Site # 3. This site contains approximately 50 acres of level land located one-half mile south of the city limits on U. S. 127. All utilities are available.

Site # 4. This site contains approximately 20 acres of rolling land located within the city limits on U. S. 127. All utilities are available.

Site # 5. This site contains approximately 5 acres of level land located within the city limits. Access is by a city street. All utilities are available.

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

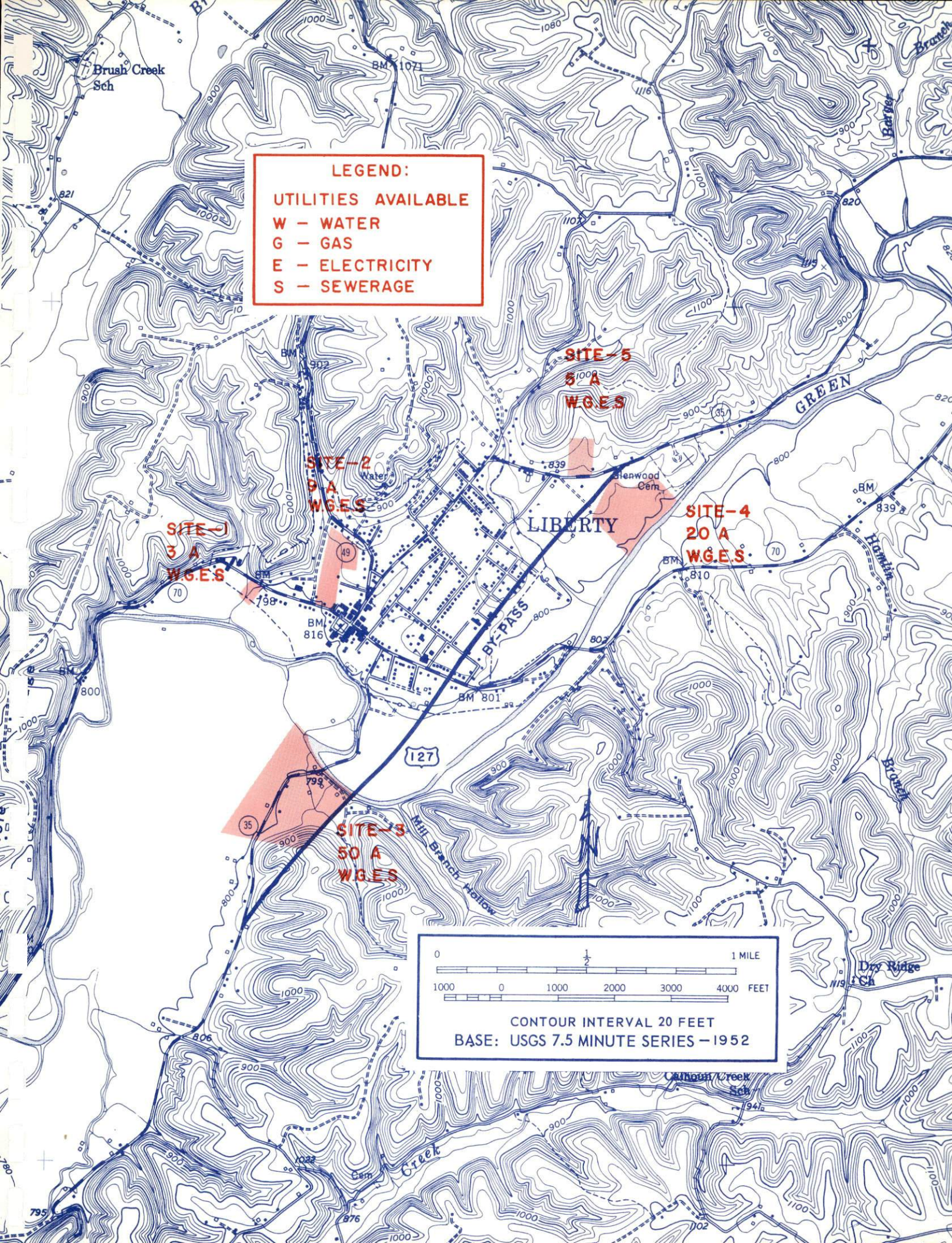
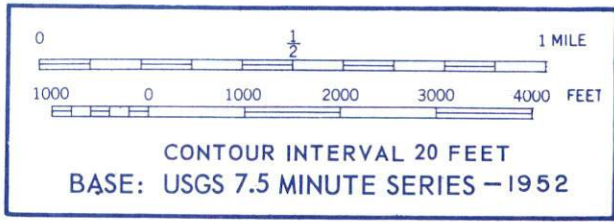
**SITE-1**  
3 A  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-2**  
9 A  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-5**  
5 A  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-4**  
20 A  
W.G.E.S.

**SITE-3**  
50 A  
W.G.E.S.



## Available Industrial Building

There is an available one-story building of concrete block construction, built in 1946, with a total floor space of 13,500 square feet. It has a built-up roof, concrete floor, office space, and truck loading docks. Gas, electricity, water and sewerage facilities are available. It is not sprinklered. Parking facilities are available and access to the building is by a city street. Lease price is approximately \$250 per month.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Liberty, a fifth class city, is governed by a mayor, who is elected for a four year term, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Liberty may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond a five year period.

Business Licenses. Liberty does not require a business license.

Planning and Zoning. Liberty has a zoning commission.

### City Services

Fire Protection. The Liberty Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 12 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment consists of a 500 gpm pumper-type truck equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 500 feet of 2 inch booster hose, and a 500 gallon booster tank. The alarm is given by a siren located at the city hall.

The city has a Class 8 rating for fire insurance purposes. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry and wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is \$.22 and \$.30, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection. The Liberty Police Department is staffed with a chief and two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one radio-equipped patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected by private contractors, daily in the business district and weekly in the residential areas. The fee for

collection is \$.50 a week for a residence and \$1 a week for a business. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Sewerage. Liberty's municipal sewerage system serves the city with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewerage is discharged through 4, 6, 8, and 10 inch mains. The system is operating at 50% of capacity. Raw sewage flows into Green River. Rates are 80% of the water bill.

Plans are underway to construct a new disposal plant at a cost of \$165,000. The new disposal plant will provide both primary and secondary treatment.

### TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Liberty and Casey County for 1960.

	<u>Liberty</u>	<u>Casey County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	<u>\$2.80</u>	<u>\$2.05</u>

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Liberty	40%
	Casey County	33 1/3%

<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Liberty	\$ 1,825,077.14
	Casey County	\$12,887,260.00

<u>City Income, 1960.</u>	\$ 124,490.24
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<u>City Expenditures, 1960.</u>	\$ 99,173.32
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<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	Water -	\$ 34,000.00
	Sewer -	\$ 27,000.00
	Gas -	\$ 94,000.00
		<u>\$ 155,000.00</u>

<u>Estimated County Budget, fiscal year, 1960-61.</u>	\$ 104,000.00
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<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	None
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## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

A few housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$50 to \$60 per month. Construction cost for two and three bedroom houses is \$7,500 to \$10,000, depending on location and types of materials used.

### Health

Hospitals. The Casey County War Memorial Hospital, located in Liberty, is a modern 22-bed hospital, equipped with the latest in medical equipment.

Public Health. The Casey County Health Department, located in Liberty, is staffed with a nurse, clerk, sanitarian and a part-time doctor. Services include: communicable disease control, immunizations and tests, venereal disease control, field and office visits, tuberculosis control, adult health, vital statistics, maternal and child health, environmental sanitation program, and control of animal diseases transmittable to man.

### Education

Graded Schools. The Casey County school system has a total enrollment of 1,925 elementary students and 303 high school students. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 28-1 in the elementary grades and 19-1 in high school. Casey County began an extensive school consolidation program in February 1957. Many one-room schools were consolidated into five modern elementary schools at a cost of \$427,193. These five schools, with 46 classrooms, accommodate 1,366 pupils. The student-teacher ratio in Liberty independent system is 27-1 in high school and 30-1 in the elementary grades. The following table shows the enrollment and the number of teachers in Liberty and Casey County.

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Liberty Elementary School (Ind.)	416	14
Liberty High School (Ind.)	509	19
Middleburg High School (County total)	303	16
Casey County Elementary (Total)	1,925	67
St. Bernard High School (Par.)	47	2



Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program consists of fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Liberty is served by Somerset Area Vocational School, 24 miles. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, electronics, machine shop, printing, radio, electricity, and woodworking.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Centre College, Danville, 28 miles; University of Kentucky, College of the Bible, and Transylvania College, Lexington, 71 miles; Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, 103 miles; Sue Bennett College, London, 75 miles; Cumberland College, Williamsburg, 93 miles; Lindsey Wilson College, Columbia, 30 miles; Berea College, Berea, 55 miles, and Fugazzi Business School, Somerset, 40 miles.

Libraries

The Casey County Library, in Liberty, contains 4,805 volumes and has an annual circulation of 8,066.

Churches

There are six churches in Liberty representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, and Methodist.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1960</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Casey County Bank	\$2,988,643.58	\$2,646,324.40

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Brown's Motel	8 units
Liberty Hotel	20 rooms
Town House Hotel	6 rooms

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Casey County News, published weekly in Liberty, has a circulation of 4,250. Louisville and Lexington papers are received daily.

Radio. Radio station WHIR, in Danville, affiliated with MBS, serves the area. Radio reception is good from Louisville and Lexington stations.

Television. Television reception is good from Louisville and Lexington stations, which are affiliated with the three major networks.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Casey County Industrial Development Association, and Lions Club.

Fraternal. Masonic, American Legion, VFW, and Veterans Funeral Squad.

Youth. Boy Scouts, Little League, 4-H, FFA and FHA.

Women's. Eastern Star, and Homemakers.

Other. PTA, Farm Bureau, and Casey County Extension Council.

#### Recreation

Local Facilities. Local recreational facilities include: a motion picture theater, a roller rink, croquet courts, private lakes for swimming, hunting and fishing, and a summer recreational program at the Liberty High School.

Area Facilities. Area recreational facilities include: Lake Cumberland State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, Herrington Lake and Dale Hollow Lake.

#### Community Improvements

During the past few years community improvements include the following: all city streets have been resurfaced, white way lighting system erected on Main Street, fire hydrants painted, business fronts have been remodeled and painted, a new motel, courthouse remodeled at a cost of \$65,000, and a new school building at a cost of \$230,000.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### Agricultural Products

There were 2,772 farms in Casey County in 1954 covering 227,571 acres with an average of 81.7 acres per farm. As shown on the following page, the chief crops are corn, tobacco and hay, with livestock adding substantially to the farm income.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Casey County Area\* and Kentucky, 1958 5/

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (bu)	129,000	49.2	6,355,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (bu)	10,500	21.4	225,100
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (bu)	450	22.0	9,900
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (lbs)	19,830	1510.0	29,961,000
Kentucky (lbs)	199,000	1510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (tons)	13,850	2.7	37,740
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (tons)	47,300	1.1	56,320
Kentucky (tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Casey Co. Area (tons)	104,260	1.4	149,130
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

Livestock Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959

All cattle and calves:

Casey Co. Area	20,500
Kentucky	1,843,000

Milk cows:

Casey Co. Area	9,150
Kentucky	628,000

Sheep:

Casey Co. Area	2,850
Kentucky	604,000

\* Casey County area includes Casey and the surrounding counties of Lincoln, Pulaski, Russell, Adair, Taylor, Marion, and Boyle.

Forests

There are approximately 130,000 acres of forests in Casey County, which comprise 65 per cent of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, red cedar and beech.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is

substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

### Minerals

The most important mineral resource of Casey County is limestone. Gravel deposits occur locally and have been used for road construction. Small amounts of petroleum and natural gas have been encountered in scattered wells but no commercial production has been reported.

Limestone. Limestone suitable for general construction and agricultural purposes occurs along the southeast boundary of the County. One quarry is reported in operation near Bethelridge, Kentucky.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked 10th in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals in order of value were coal, petroleum, stone, and natural gas. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in ball clay and fluorspar production and third in bituminous-coal output.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959			6/
Mineral	Unit	Quantity	
Barite	Short tons	26,598	
Clays	Short tons	984,000	
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000	
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579	
Gem stones			(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409	
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400	
Natural-gas liquids:			
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868	
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171	
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343	(2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000	
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75	
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000	
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673	

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figures.

## Water

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from Green River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

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

### Mississippian System

#### Osage Group: (Central and western portion of County)

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

#### Meramec Group: (Southeast portion of 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."

### Silurian and Devonian Systems

#### Undifferentiated (North and northeast portion of County)

"In the parts of the Outer Blue Grass region west of the Cincinnati arch where thick limestone crops out in valleys or broad uplands, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. Where limestone is covered by shale, it yields little or no water, or salty water. Shale and interbedded limestone and shale generally do not yield enough water for domestic use."

## Ordovician System

### Upper Ordovician Series: (North and northeast portion of County)

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many go dry in late summer."

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

## MARKETS

Retail sales in Casey County in 1958 were \$290,000. 6/ Per capita income for Casey County was \$597. 7/

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the national market. In 1957, the population was 39,901,000, or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000, or 23.2% of the United States; and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000, or 28.2% of the United States. In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000, or 22.3% of the United States. 8/

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 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 usually 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 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent 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.

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## A P P E N D I X

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## HISTORY

Casey, the 46th county in order of formation in the state, was named for William Casey. It was organized in 1806 out of part of Lincoln County.

It is located in the central part of the state on the headwaters of Green River and the Rolling Fork of Salt River. Casey County is bound on the north by Boyle County, on the east by Lincoln County, on the south by Pulaski County, and on the west by Adair County. The surface is high and hilly.

Liberty, the county seat, was incorporated in 1830 and is located near the center of the county.

## Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Casey County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1960	Casey County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	413	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	22	5.3	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	45	10.8	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	162	39.2	172,028	37.7
Food and kindred products	0		26,979	5.9
Tobacco	0		10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	5	1.2	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	157	38.0	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. and paper			10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			6,222	1.3
Primary metals			9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.			51,219	11.2
Other			2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	46	11.1	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	103	24.9	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	10	2.4	20,138	4.4
Services	20	4.8	36,976	8.1
Other	5	1.2	1,885	.4

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**Economic Characteristics of the Population for Casey County and Kentucky, 1950**


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Subject	Casey County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

Total Population	8,908	8,538	1,474,987	1,469,819
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**EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

Persons 14 years old & over	5,732	5,447	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	4,628	350	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	4,626	349	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,605	340	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	990	221	437,752	156,377
Government workers	99	42	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,845	43	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	671	34	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	21	9	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	21	9	28,082	7,281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	1,104	5,097	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	33	4,176	5,465	665,564
Unable to work	581	314	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions			14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	490	607	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	329	424	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	134	161	47,447	28,952
65 and over	27	22	17,861	8,104

**MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS**

All Employed	4,605	340	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	77	46	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,531	21	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	155	21	57,405	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	37	30	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	75	36	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	186	3	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	273	75	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	1	18	1,584	21,408
Service workers	30	27	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	652	23	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	270	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & other	233	4	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	85	35	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),  
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR LIBERTY, CASEY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1 /	Total Prec. Norm 1 /	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2 /	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	35.2	4.51	83	73
February	36.2	3.66	82	68
March	46.2	4.77	80	65
April	54.9	4.04	75	60
May	64.1	4.17	76	64
June	72.9	3.18	78	66
July	75.7	3.53	78	67
August	74.7	3.58	81	67
September	69.5	2.91	81	65
October	57.8	2.42	79	62
November	45.6	3.05	80	68
December	36.4	3.27	84	70
Annual Norm	55.8	40.49		

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 years of record) - 129 days clear, 106 days partly cloudy, 130 days cloudy.

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - Annual 52 per cent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (66 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 years of record) - 44 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (62 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (62 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,763 degree days.

## 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

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### 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 non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

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.

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

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

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 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, 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	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <sup>1/</sup>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere 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 <sup>2/</sup>	.50	Full	Full	Full

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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, <u>after</u> 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 capitol 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 tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent 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 33 per cent 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 33 per cent 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 per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	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¢									
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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "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 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. 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 Industrial Relations 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 Economic Development 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.