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Industrial Resources: Fayette County - Lexington

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Lexington Chamber of Commerce
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Lexington - 55,534; Fayette County - 100,746.
1954 (est.) Fayette County - 106,607

LEXINGTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Fayette and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,200 men and 4,300 women. Number of workers available from Fayette County - 1,500 men and 1,500 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville; Chesapeake and Ohio; Southern.

Air: Blue Grass Field is 4 1/2 miles from Lexington on U. S. 60. Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta-Chicago and Southern Airlines serve the airport. Landing strips are paved and lighted. There are 26 flights a day.

Trucks: Lexington is served by 20 truck and transfer lines. They provide local and long distance service to all parts of the United States.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Lexington

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	195	Memphis, Tenn.	449
Chicago, Ill.	377	New York, N. Y.	725
Cincinnati, Ohio	83	New Orleans, La.	770
Detroit, Mich.	341	St. Louis, Mo.	341
Los Angeles, Calif.	2295	Washington, D. C.	595

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Lexington is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Fayette County is supplied power by Kentucky Utilities, Blue Grass RECC, and Clark RECC.

Natural Gas: Lexington is served by the Central Kentucky Gas Company, whose suppliers are Gulf Interstate and Tennessee Gas Transmission.

Water: Water is supplied by the Lexington Water Company, a subsidiary of the American Water Works Service Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. The company has a rated production of 30,000,000 gallons per day. Source of supply is the Kentucky River and East Hickman and West Hickman Creeks.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewerage system. The sewerage system is being expanded to accommodate 120,000 people. The sewage is given primary and secondary treatment and discharged into Elkhorn Creek.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Lexington was 55,534. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Lexington, Fayette County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Lexington, Fayette County and Kentucky: 1900-50

Year	Lexington		Fayette County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	29,369		42,071		
1910	35,099	33.1	47,715	13.4	6.6
1920	41,534	18.3	54,664	14.6	5.5
1930	45,736	10.1	68,543	25.4	8.2
1940	49,304	7.8	78,899	15.1	8.8
1950	55,534	13.3	100,746	27.7	3.5
1954 (est.) ^{1/}			106,607	5.8	0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Lexington labor supply area is defined to include Fayette County and the following neighboring Kentucky counties: Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Madison, Scott, and Woodford. With the exception of Madison County, the population centers of all the other counties are less than 20 miles distant from Lexington, which makes commuting feasible from practically any point in the area to Lexington.

The population of the area was 181,695 in 1940 and was estimated at 211,594 in 1953 by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology. This population gain was mainly caused by an increase in Fayette County population from 78,899 in 1940 to 107,144 in 1953.

Economic Characteristics. The area is heavily agricultural with 17,300 persons working on farms according to the 1950 Census of Population. Fayette County had about 3,500 employed in agriculture in that year.

Area manufacturing employment totaled 10,786 in December 1954, including approximately 3,000 seasonal jobs in the tobacco processing industry. Fayette County had 6,604 working in manufacturing in that month. As shown by the table on the following page, manufacturing employment has increased by about 2,000 over the past four years.

	December			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Lexington Area	8,888	9,883	10,492	10,786
Fayette	5,270	6,589	6,649	6,604
Bourbon	908	1,049	1,043	1,051
Clark	695	826	689	842
Jessamine	66	61	136	128
Madison	958	777	1,063	858
Scott	211	189	243	311
Woodford	780	392	669	992

Area income is higher than in most other sections of Kentucky. Per capita income in 1953 ranged from \$1,611 in Fayette County to \$847 in Jessamine. In this year the Kentucky average was \$1,187 while the U. S. average was \$1,709. The average weekly wage in manufacturing industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$61.57 in Fayette County during the last quarter of 1954 and was a few dollars lower for the remainder of the year. The average manufacturing wage is below the Fayette figure in all the other counties except Woodford. During this same quarter statewide average manufacturing wage was \$75.77 which was about \$10 lower than the national average.

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

1. The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming 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 next ten years.

It is estimated that there are at least 3,200 men and 4,300 women in this area who could be recruited for industrial employment. Fayette County could furnish at least 1,500 of the men and 1,500 of the women.

Due to commuting problems and distances involved, the entire area labor supply would not be available for jobs located in Lexington. It is estimated that if attractive job opportunities were available, 2,500 men and 2,900 women would be interested in employment in Lexington.

In addition to the current labor supply, approximately 15,000 boys and 15,000 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years with 6,800 of the boys and 6,800 of the girls residing in Fayette County. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age. This entire supply of young



-THE KAWNEER COMPANY-



-LEXINGTON LAMP WORKS-

labor will probably be available for employment at any point in the area due to their greater mobility. 2/

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net in-migration from Fayette County between 1940 and 1950 was 15,191, while 4,538 persons from the neighboring counties out-migrated. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 355 persons out-migrated from the area. Among this total were 153 from Fayette County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

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

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

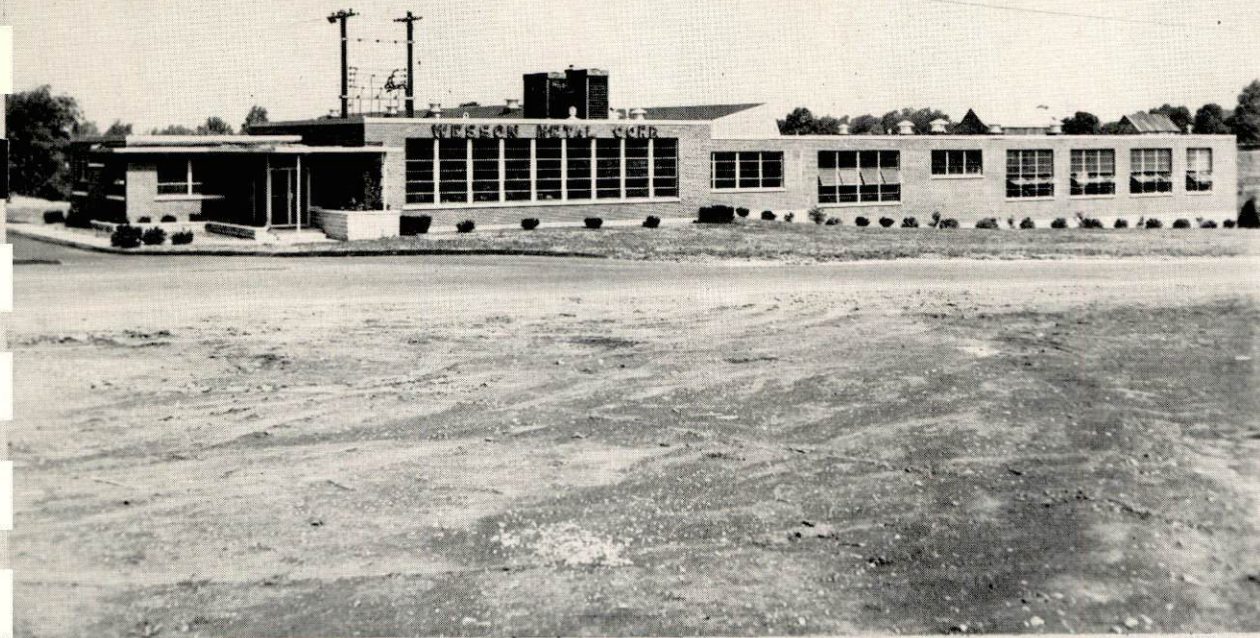
The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Lexington.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
American Suppliers, Inc.	Tobacco redryer	30	3	33
Archer & Smith, Inc.	Carbide tipped cutting tools	16	65	81
Armour & Co. (Ky. Independent Packing Co.)	Livestock slaughtering	48	3	51
Big Run Coal & Clay Co., Inc.	Ceramics, brick & tile			
Blue Grass Stone Co.	Crushed stone, agricultural lime	17	1	18
The Bourbon Co.	Agricultural insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, liquid detergents	5	0	5
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	Stemming, threshing, prizing & redrying tobacco	309	250	559
Burley-Belt Plant Food Works	Fertilizers	10	0	10
Central Rock Co., Inc.	Crushed limestone	36	1	37
The James Dryer Co.	Industrial drying machinery for the veneer, plywood, crate, bushel basket, tobacco, wallboard & plasterboard industry	6	0	6

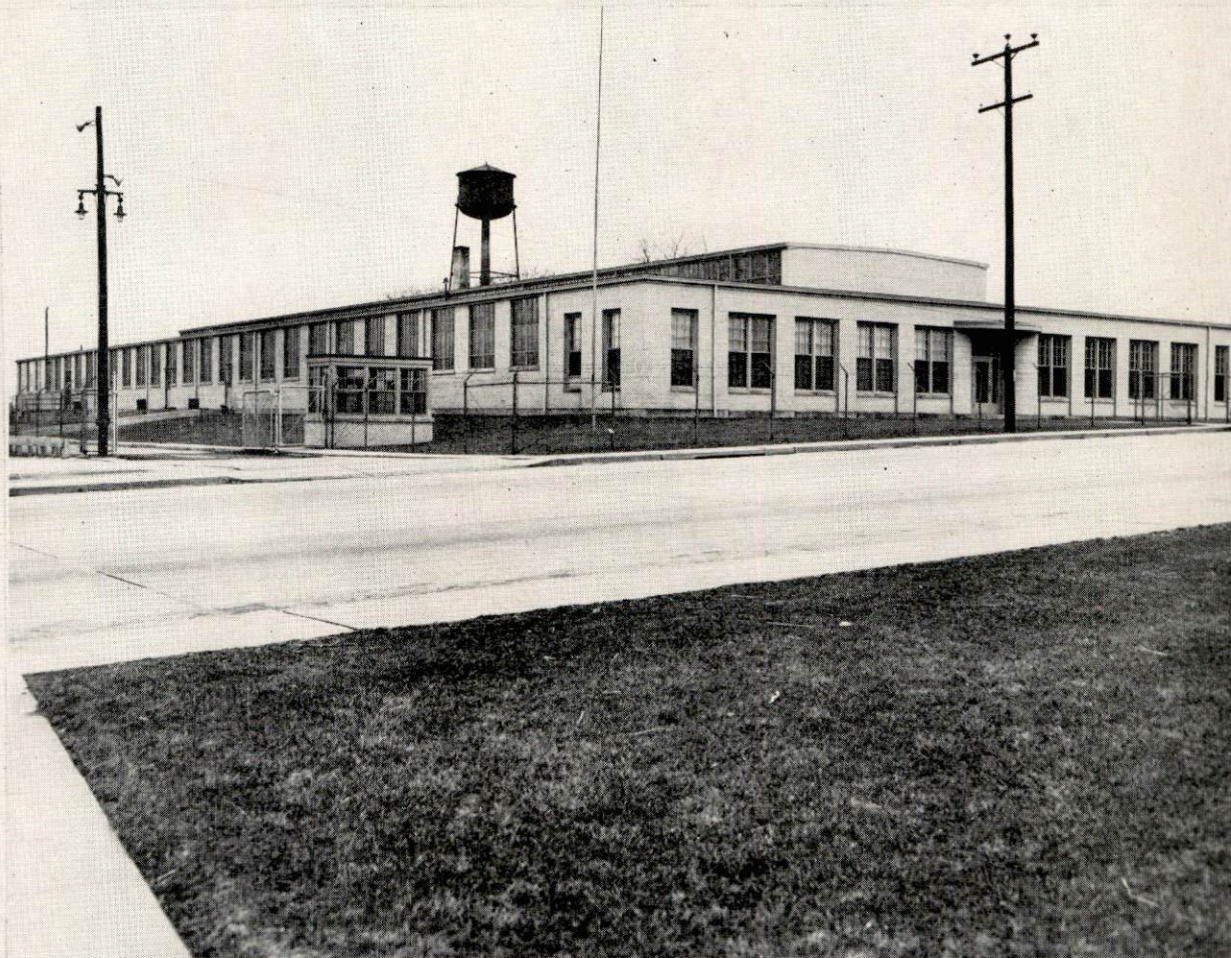
(Cont'd)

Table 2. (Cont'd) Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

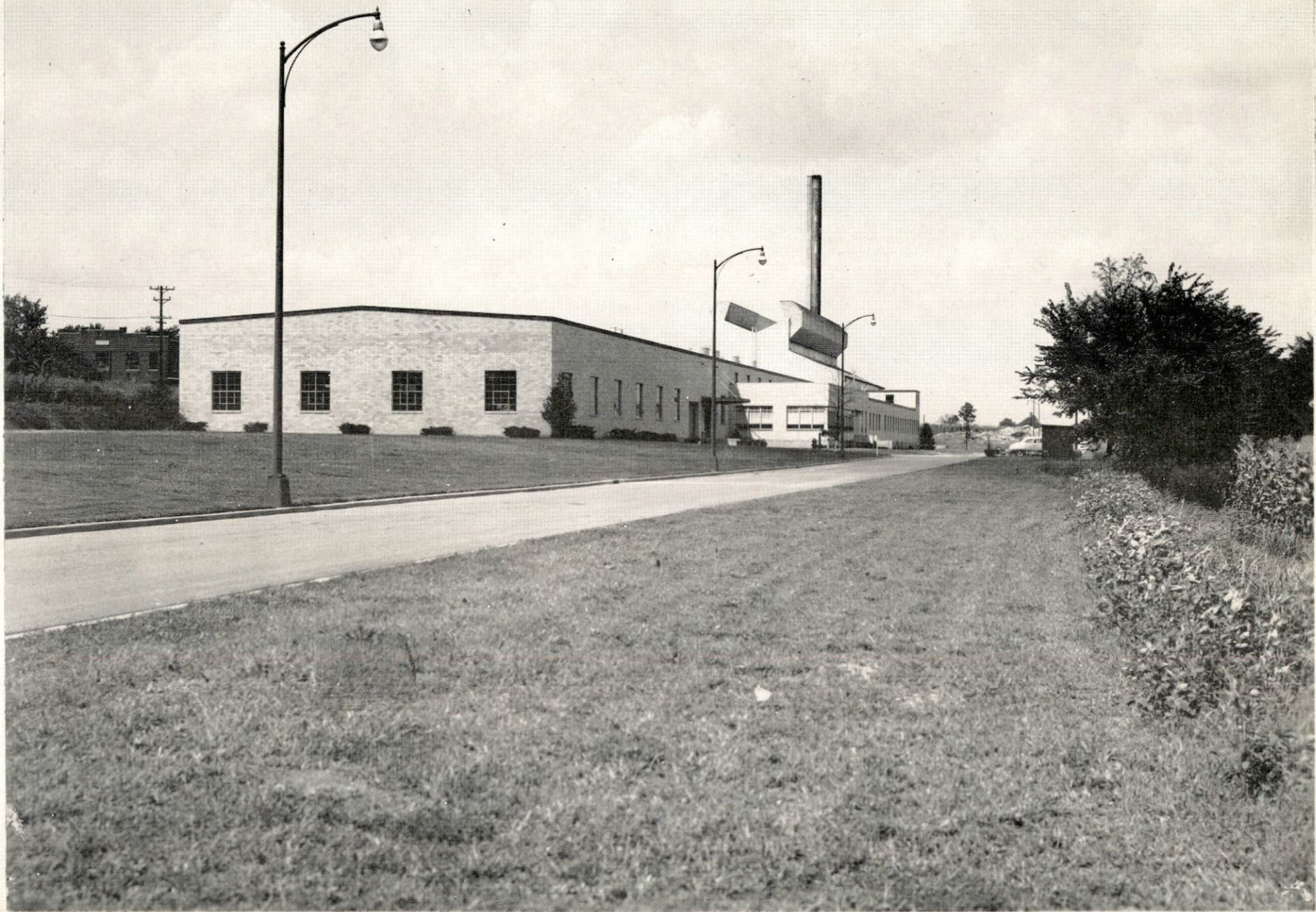
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Fayette Steel Tank Co.	Steel tanks, structural steel, road machinery, conveyors, dust collectors	15	0	15
General Electric Co. (Kentucky Glass Works)	Glass bulbs for incandescent lamps	71	71	142
General Electric Co. (Lexington Lamp Works)	Automotive sealed beam headlights	63	178	241
Grocers Baking Co., Inc.	Bread, bakery products	113	8	121
Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.	Aviation safety equipment, parachutes	0	250	250
Kawneer Co.	Aluminum doors & entrances	148	8	156
Kentucky Adhesive Co.	Paste and glues	2	1	3
Kentucky Concrete Pipe Co.	Concrete drainage & sewer pipes	13	1	14
The Kentucky Gate Co.	Automatic gates	2	0	2
Kentucky Paint Mfg. Co.	Paints, enamels, roof coatings			
Lexington Casket & Mfg. Co.	Wood shell caskets	2	1	3
Lexington Concrete Products Co.	Concrete blocks	17	0	17
Lexington Granite Co.	Granite and marble	13	1	14
Lexington Roller Mills, Inc.	Wheat flours, white corn meal, dairy, poultry & stock feeds, grains	69	9	78
Liggett & Myers	Tobacco redryer	307	150	457
P. Lorillard Co., Inc.	Tobacco processing			316
Marco Products Co.	Plumbers pipe cleaning tools	8	1	9
Nic Nac Foods, Inc.	Potato chips, peanut butter sandwiches, mayonnaise	38	12	50
Page-Groves Co.	Concrete blocks	15	0	15
Page Mfg. Co.	Ladies' cotton dresses	20	140	160
Peirson-Moore Co.	Crop dryers, continuous flow dryers, lumber dry kilns, tobacco curing equipment	20	2	22
Jas. E. Pepper & Co. (Schenley Distillers, Inc.)	Whiskey & distillers dried grain	59	1	60
Quality Packing Co.	Pork and beef	26	5	31
Red Comb Pioneer Mills, Inc.	Animal & poultry feeds	21	3	24
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	Leaf processing (Seasonal)	350	50	400
Robb Packing Co.	Wholesale pork & beef	54	8	62
Russell Mfg. Co.	Pocket knives, nail files, seam rippers, carton cutters, key cases, advertising specialties	2	10	12



-WESSON METALS-



-IRVING AIR CHUTE COMPANY-



- KENTUCKY GLASS WORKS -

Table 2. (Cont'd) Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Southern Bedding Co., Inc.	Bedding - mattresses, pads, box springs	23	6	29
Spotswood Specialty Co., Inc.	Advertising specialties, calendars, premiums, all kinds of advertising matter	12	50	62
The Standard Products Co.	Automotive window channels and weather-strip	133	83	216
Sutton Electronic Co., Inc.	A. M. radio, TV boosters, UHF converters, community transmitter equipment, auxiliary equipment for television sets	10	29	39
Swift & Co.	Butter, ice cream, mix	14	9	23
Tobacco States Chemical Co.	Insecticides & fungicides	20	1	21
Vogue Rattan Mfg. Co.	Rattan furniture & accessories	16	1	17
Wesson Metal Corp.	Cemented tungsten carbide	78	23	101
Woolcott Flour Mills, Inc. & Sun-Ray Feed Mills (Div.)	Flour, corn meal, animal & poultry feeds	18	2	20
W. T. Young Foods, Inc.	Peanut butter, salted peanuts, dried beans	55	27	82

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: Carpenters Local #1650; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AF of L); Musicians Union Local #554 (AF of M); Plumbers & Steam Fitters Local #542; Truck Drivers Union; Lexington Building & Construction Council.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Lexington is served by three railroads: Louisville and Nashville; Chesapeake & Ohio; and the Southern, all connected by the C. & O belt-line railroad. All three have terminals at Lexington; all provide passenger service. Switching service is provided seven days a week. The railroads connect Kentucky with all parts of the United States.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Lexington, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive		
	L & N	C & O	Southern
Atlanta, Ga.	36 hrs.	32 hrs.	32 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	19 hrs.	60 hrs.	32 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	28 hrs.	28 hrs.	36 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	3 hrs.	4 hrs.	2 hrs.
Cleveland, Ohio	30 hrs.	32 hrs.	36 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	31 hrs.	35 hrs.	55 hrs.
Knoxville, Tenn.	27 hrs.	15 hrs.	12 hrs.
Louisville, Ky.	5 hrs.	4 hrs.	5 hrs.
Los Angeles, Calif.	192 hrs.	192 hrs.	192 hrs.
Nashville, Tenn.	13 hrs.	13 hrs.	18 hrs.
New Orleans, La.	38 hrs.	48 hrs.	48 hrs.
New York, N. Y.	60 hrs.	70 hrs.	72 hrs.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	32 hrs.	48 hrs.	48 hrs.
St. Louis, Mo.	13 hrs.	32 hrs.	32 hrs.

Highways

Lexington is served by U. S. Routes 25, 27, 60, 68 and 421, and by Kentucky Routes 50 and 353. U. S. Routes 60 and 25 are part of the National Interstate Highway System. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Lexington

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	195	Louisville, Ky.	77
Birmingham, Ala.	448	Nashville, Tenn.	228
Chicago, Ill.	377	New York, N. Y.	725
Cincinnati, Ohio	83	Pittsburgh, Pa.	386
Detroit, Mich.	341	St. Louis, Mo.	341
Knoxville, Tenn.	195		

Truck Lines. Lexington is served by approximately 20 truck and transfer lines. The motor truck carriers reach, by indirect and connecting lines, nearly every point in the United States. Most of them have terminals in Lexington.

Bus Lines. Lexington is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines; Cooper Bus Lines, Lawrenceburg to Lexington; Midway Bus Company,

Frankfort to Lexington; Phillip Coach Line, Midway to Lexington. South-eastern Greyhound provides service to all points in the United States. All have terminal service.

City Bus. Available to industrial sites.

Airways

Blue Grass Field, 4 1/2 miles west of Lexington on U.S. 60, has paved landing strips. Delta-Chicago and Southern, Eastern, and Piedmont presently serve Lexington. There are 26 flights a day. The airport is lighted, and has an administration building and weather station. Instrument landing equipment is being installed.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Lexington is supplied electricity by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. Current prices of electricity will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, the local Chamber of Commerce, or the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in the Lexington area by the Central Kentucky Gas Company, whose suppliers are Gulf Interstate and Tennessee Gas Transmission. Their transmission lines average from 8" to 12" and their distribution lines average from 6" to 12". Average BTU content per cubic foot is 1050, with specific gravity of approximately 0.60. Pressure is maintained at 100 p. s. i. Central Kentucky Gas has a 22 year supply bought and has a large underground storage in Menifee County.

Gas Rates:

First 1,000 cu. ft.	\$1.25 (Minimum monthly bill)
Next 49,000 cu. ft.	.64 per MCF
Next 50,000 cu. ft.	.61 per MCF
Next 200,000 cu. ft.	.58 per MCF
All over 300,000 cu. ft.	.54 per MCF

Special rates are available upon request for large volume customers.

Water

Water is supplied Lexington by the Lexington Water Company, a subsidiary of the American Water Works Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. The company has a rated production capacity of 30,000,000 gallons per day. The storage facilities include one 940,000,000 gallon impounded lake and one 840,000,000 gallon impounded lake; 3,500,000 gallons of treated water in 2 standpipes and 2 ground tanks. The source of supply is Kentucky River and East Hickman-West Hickman Creeks. The distribution mains range from 2" to 24" in the city. Pressure is maintained at 65 p. s. i. Treatment is copper sulfate for algae control in impounding reservoirs, aeration, coagulation with alum and lime, activated carbon, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, and chlorination. The average daily use is 11,000,000 gallons per day. There are 54,000 users in the city and 46,000 outside of the city. The temperature is around 36° in the winter and 85° in the summer.

The chemical character of surface waters will vary throughout the year from natural variation in climate conditions, impounding, inflow from other sources, pollution mine drainage, and with the geology of the region. A chemical analysis of East Hickman Creek and West Hickman Creek, made May 1, 1951, showed the following in parts per million: Total hardness 110; nitrate 4.1; bicarbonate 104; iron .26; silica 0.8; ph 7.3; and color 4.

ANALYSIS

(Analysis, in parts per million, by U. S. Geological Survey)

	Finished water		Finished water
Silica (SiO ₂)	0.8	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Iron (Fe)	.26	Total	110
Manganese (Mn)	.00	Noncarbonate	24
Calcium (Ca)	36		
Magnesium (Mg)	4.6	Color	4
Sodium (Na)	1.4	pH	7.3
Potassium (K)	1.1	Specific conductance	
Carbonate (CO ₃)	0	(micromhos at 25 C.)	224
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	104	Turbidity	---
Sulfate (SO ₄)	21	Temperature (F.)	---
Chloride (Cl)	3.2	Date of collection	5/1/51
Fluoride (F)	.0		
Nitrate (NO ₃)	4.1		
Dissolved solids	128		

Regular determinations at treatment plant, 1950

	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)			pH			Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)			Turbidity		
	Av	Max	Min	Av	Max	Min	Av	Max	Min	Av	Max	Min
Raw water	84	114	52	7.5	8.4	7.2	80	101	64	49	240	10
Finished water	76	110	42	7.4	8.0	7.2	84	108	63	24	2.4	1

Water Rates:

First 300 cu. ft. or less per mo. through 5/8" or 3/4" meter \$.75 mo. Otherwise the following rates, subject to the minimum charges herein provided, shall apply:

First	5,000 cu. ft. or any portion thereof used per mo.	\$.27 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	10,000 cu. ft. " " " " " " " "	.21 per " "
Next	50,000 cu. ft. " " " " " " " "	.16 per " "
Next	100,000 cu. ft. " " " " " " " "	.10 per " "
	All quantities over 165,000 cu. ft. used per mo.	.05 per " "

*Minimum Charges:

No bill will be rendered for less than the following amounts, according to the size of the meter installed, to-wit:

5/8" meter	\$.75 per mo. allowing use of	300 cu. ft.
3/4" "	.75 " " " " " "	300 cu. ft.
1" "	1.62 " " " " " "	600 cu. ft.
1-1/2" "	3.24 " " " " " "	1,200 cu. ft.
2" "	4.86 " " " " " "	1,800 cu. ft.
3" "	9.72 " " " " " "	3,600 cu. ft.
4" "	17.70 " " " " " "	7,000 cu. ft.
6" "	24.00 " " " " " "	10,000 cu. ft.

*Terms of Payment:

Bills are due and payable when rendered. Bills rendered monthly are subject to the following discounts:

Monthly Cons. in cu. ft.	Amt. of monthly bill excl. tax	Allowed for payment within 10 days from date bill is rendered
300 or less	\$0.75	\$0.08
400	1.08	.10
500	1.35	.12
600	1.62	.14
700	1.89	.16
800	2.16	.18
900 and over	--	.20

*When bills are rendered quarterly (three months) the minimum bill is three times the monthly minimum and the discount is three times the monthly discount.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio sufficient to meet the petroleum needs of any industry locating in the area. Because there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included. Prices in car load lots on any grade of fuel oil will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with grades of bituminous coal. In 1953, Kentucky's mines produced 63,535,507 tons of coal. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Lexington has a first class post office, with 247 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 46 times daily. Postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$1,300,346.

Telephone and Telegraph

Lexington is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky, with 36,201 subscribers.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union offices. Messages are delivered within the city limits.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Loudon Avenue property, approximately 22 acres, level to rolling. All services available.

Site #2. Blackerby property, approximately 25 acres. All services would be extended.

Site #3. 139 acres on Southern Railway and proposed belt line. Level. All services available. This site is owned by the Lexington Industrial Foundation. Any part or all of the tract is available for industry.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Lexington has a City Manager-Commission form of government, with a Mayor and four Commissioners. The operating departments are under the direction of a City Manager.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Lexington by individual ordinance may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry located in the corporate limits which cannot be extended.

Business Licenses. There is a 1% city payroll license tax.

Planning and Zoning. Lexington has a joint city and county Planning and Zoning Commission. Zoning ordinances were created for residential, commercial and industrial areas.

City Services

Fire Protection.

City - The fire department employs 111 full time men. They have 6 stations, 10 pieces of motorized equipment. Lexington has a third class fire insurance rating.

County - The fire department employs 28 full-time men. They have 3 stations, 7 pieces of motorized equipment.

Police Protection.

City - Police Department has 82 policemen, 11 detectives, 12 traffic and radio personnel, and 17 school traffic guards. Equipment consists of 31 pieces of motorized equipment. All vehicles have two-way radios.

County - The Fayette County Patrol employs 23 men. Equipment includes 5 pieces of motorized equipment. All vehicles have 2-way radios.

Garbage and Sanitation. Trash is collected once a week in the residential area and garbage is collected twice a week. In the business area trash and garbage are collected every day. A new \$705,000 incinerator is being constructed to accommodate 120,000 people.

Sewerage. Separate storm and sanitary sewerage systems. The sewerage system is being expanded to accommodate 120,000 people. The sewage from the sanitary system is given primary and secondary treatment at the disposal plant and discharged into Elkhorn Creek. The mains vary from 20" to 12". No charge except for connections outside the city limits.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Lexington and Fayette County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Lexington and Fayette County, 1954

	Lexington	Fayette County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.36	
School	1.27	1.82
Total	\$3.18	\$2.37

Ratio of Assessment. Lexington - 40-42%
Fayette County - 30%

Total Assessment. Lexington - \$98,823,143
Fayette County - \$372,383,863

City Income, 1954-55. \$2,461,935.70

City Expenditures. \$2,281,380.20

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$643,186.68

County Income, fiscal year 1954-55. \$1,057,514.90

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1954-55. \$991,335.00

County Bonded Indebtedness, 1954-55. None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Lexington has a number of housing units for rent and several hundred for sale. The rental range of houses is \$40 to \$90 per month. The construction cost of most two and three-bedroom houses is from \$8,800 to \$15,000 depending on design, materials and location. There is public housing in Lexington, at present with 200 vacancies.

Health

Hospitals. Hospitals in Lexington include: Good Samaritan, 340 beds; St. Joseph, 314 beds; Baptist, 178 beds; Lady of Oaks, 38 beds; Cardinal Hill, 50 beds; Shriners, 50 beds; Julius Marks, 115 beds; Eastern State, 1800 beds; U. S. Public Health, 1216 beds; U. S. Veterans Hospital, 1406 beds.

Public Health Service. A new city-county health center is now under construction. The public health program comprises immunization and tests, tuberculosis control program, venereal disease control program, maternal and child health program, general sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools. Lexington has 12 elementary schools; 4 senior high schools; 1 junior high school; 5 parochial elementary schools; 2 senior parochial high schools. They also have 2 colleges, 1 bible college, 3 business schools, 1 trade school, and 1 vocational school.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Lexington and Fayette County ^{4/}

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Fayette County Elementary (total)	5,221	189
Fayette County High (total)	3,100	168
Lexington Elementary Schools (total)	4,980	166
Lexington High Schools (total)	2,730	109

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: University of Kentucky, Transylvania College, College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky; Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky, 12 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 12 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 23 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 17 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 26 miles; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 36 miles; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 35 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Lexington is served by the Lafayette Vocational School, located at Lexington, Kentucky. Courses offered are auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television, and woodwork.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Lexington Public Library, with an annual circulation of 228,750 volumes. A bookmobile serves the city with a circulation of 61,904 volumes.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Lexington: Adventist, Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Scientist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Community Churches, Episcopal, Hebrew, Holiness Churches, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, and Presbyterian.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Lexington Herald (M) with a circulation of 32,121 and the Lexington Leader (E) with a circulation of 23,920.

Radio stations are WBKY-FM; WVLK-AM; WLAP-AM; WLAP-FM; WLEX-AM.

Television reception is received from WLEX-TV; WHAS-TV; WAVE-TV; WCPO-TV, WLW-TV, and WKRC-TV.

Clubs and Organizations

There are 150 clubs and organizations in Lexington, which include all major civic, fraternal, business, charity, women's clubs, sporting clubs, farm, and youth organizations.

Recreation

Residents of Lexington have a wide variety of types of entertainment that compare favorably with those elsewhere in the country. First run movie houses are concentrated in the primary or downtown shopping district, while numerous neighborhood and drive-in movies are located in other shopping centers and outlying areas.

Lexington is well known for its thoroughbred, standard-bred, saddle and show horses, its running and trotting tracks, and for basketball, football and other sporting events.

Both Lexington and Fayette County maintain excellent recreational and park systems. The Fayette County recreational system is patterned after the successful operation in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Within these parks and playgrounds almost every kind of recreational facility is available.

Area Recreation. Herrington Lake, 30 miles distant, and Lake Cumberland, 88 miles distant, provide camping, swimming, boating and hunting facilities. Natural Bridge State Park, 57 miles southeast of Lexington, has completely furnished vacation cottages, bath houses, beach area, and picnic shelters. There are many scenic and historic places to visit such as Mammoth Cave National Park and My Old Kentucky Home.

Culture

The cultural aspects of the community life in Lexington include a community concert and lecture series. The Lexington Civic Theatre brings to Lexington theatrical productions with Broadway casts; the little theatre movement in Lexington has provided Guignol Theatre, Transylvania Players, Studio Players, and Children's Theatre. Summer theatre is provided by the Pioneer Playhouse. Lexington's Youth Symphony Orchestra has received world-wide recognition. Lexington writers, playwrights, musicians, artists and singers are known in America and abroad.

Banks

	<u>Total Resources</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Bank of Commerce	\$13,498,529.45	\$12,296,111.37
Central Bank	7,031,494.38	6,469,661.66
Citizens Union Bank & Trust Co.	22,144,618.83	19,838,606.47
First National Bank & Trust Co.	44,451,430.55	40,323,161.01
Second National Bank	8,784,381.27	7,652,381.27
Security Trust Co.	13,081,746.83	10,451,462.29

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Fayette County has a land area of 280 square miles and the 1950 Census lists 1,413 farms with the average size of 114.0 acres. Chief crops are tobacco, corn, alfalfa hay, lespedeza hay, and clo-tim hay. Horse breeding and raising, livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Fayette County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Fayette County, 1950 5/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	10, 000	600, 000	1, 116, 000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	8, 370	11, 885, 000	6, 358, 000
Wheat (bu.)	2, 000	38, 000	79, 800
Soybeans (bu.)	90	1, 500	4, 000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	2, 510	5, 150	190, 000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	4, 180	5, 640	165, 000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	12, 370	16, 700	473, 000
	No. on Farms January 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)
Livestock			
All cattle and calves	29, 700		4, 396, 000
Milk cows	6, 100		1, 190, 000
Hogs and pigs	15, 100		415, 200
Sheep and lambs	26, 900		734, 000
Chickens	85, 700		107, 100
			Farm Value (dollars)
Livestock Products	Production During 1950		
Eggs (doz.)	865, 000		315, 700
Milk (lbs.)	25, 364, 000		913, 000
Wool (lbs.)	159, 300		94, 000

Forests

Fayette County has 7, 000 acres of forested land. This covers 4% of the land area of the county.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Fayette County. The minerals of Fayette County, which are of commercial or possible commercial value, include limestones, clays, sands, and vein minerals.

Limestones. Limestone is the principal mineral resource. It occurs in large quantities satisfactory for roadway construction, local building, and agricultural lime. At Lexington, the Central Rock Company mines the Tyrone limestone, which is highly satisfactory for road construction and is also desirable for agricultural lime and makes an attractive building stone.

Clays. Residual clays, suitable for common brick and tile manufacture, occur. The Big Run Coal and Clay Company, at Lexington, utilizes this type of clay for manufacture of ordinary building brick.

Sands. Sands, in limited amounts for general construction purposes, are obtainable from the Kentucky River bed.

Vein Minerals. These include barite, calcite, fluorspar, sphalerite, galena, and witherite. None are of commercial value at present, although small amounts of barite have been produced in the past. They occur in fault zones at several localities in the county.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 6/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

MARKETS

An extensive network of major highways, railroads, waterways and airlines provides area manufacturers access to large industrial markets. Lexington has a retail trade population of approximately 500,000, and a wholesale territory in a radius of 100 miles with a trade population of 1,000,000. Cincinnati, Louisville, Detroit, St. Louis, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Knoxville are within 300 miles of Lexington.

In 1954 retail sales in Fayette County were estimated at \$137,036,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,506 per person and \$5,243 per family. 7/

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 south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Fayette County was formed in 1780 by the state of Virginia and is one of the three original counties that at one time comprised the whole district of Kentucky. It received its name as a testimonial of gratitude to Gen. Gilbert Mortier D. LaFayette. Fayette County is situated in the middle portion of the state and lies on the Kentucky and Elkhorn. The surface of the county is very gently undulating and the soil is probably as rich and productive as any soil to be found.

Lexington is the county seat. It is a neat and beautiful city situated on the town fork of Elkhorn Creek. Its streets were laid out at right angles and are well paved. Many of the private residences and several of the public edifices are fine specimens of architectural tastes.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Fayette County, Kentucky				
Industry	Fayette County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	20,495	100.00	402,684	100.00
Mining & Quarrying	76	.4	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	1,935	9.4	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing	4,143	20.2	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	1,383	6.7	24,944	6.2
Tobacco	403	1.9	9,781	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	213	1.0	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture	46	.2	14,166	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	498	2.4	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	61	.3	12,539	3.1
Stone, clay & glass	130	.6	4,810	1.2
Primary metals			6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	1,287	6.3	40,417	10.0
Other	122	.6	3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	2,022	9.8	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,991	38.9	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	1,033	5.0	15,487	3.8
Services	2,981	14.5	30,743	7.6
Other	364	1.8	1,207	0.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Fayette County and Kentucky:
1950

Subject	Fayette County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	50,343	50,403	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	39,578	39,756	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	26,517	12,690	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	26,450	12,685	777,155	213,916
Employed	25,394	12,291	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	17,396	9,449	437,752	156,377
Government workers	3,786	2,162	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	4,113	607	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	99	73	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	1,056	394	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	1,049	389	28,082	7,281
New workers	7	5	415	307
Not in labor force	13,061	27,066	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	179	19,969	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	1,759	1,285	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	4,158	1,343	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	6,965	4,469	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	2,542	2,632	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	3,798	1,542	47,447	28,952
65 and over	625	295	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	25,394	12,291	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	2,848	1,839	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,326	32	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	3,108	535	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	1,592	3,150	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	2,310	1,237	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	4,607	145	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	3,011	1,229	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	158	1,778	1,584	21,408
Service workers	2,580	2,064	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	81	3	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	1,680	27	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	1,777	86	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	316	168	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 LEXINGTON, FAYETTE 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	32.9	4.18	83	73
February	35.4	3.62	82	68
March	43.7	4.32	80	65
April	54.3	3.50	75	60
May	64.3	3.81	76	64
June	72.2	4.05	78	66
July	75.9	3.65	78	67
August	74.5	3.45	81	67
September	68.5	3.07	81	65
October	57.4	2.59	79	62
November	44.8	3.34	80	68
December	35.8	3.77	84	70
Annual Norm	55.0	43.35		

1/ Station Location: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 51 years; 6:30 PM readings - 16 years

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

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - Annual 52 percent.

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.

Prevailing Wind: Southwest.

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

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 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 of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. 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. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

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 corporate 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 (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.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 (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.45 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.

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 present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. 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 process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 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 A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

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 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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 Agricultural and Industrial Development Board 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.