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Industrial Resources: Scott County - Georgetown

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The City Council of Georgetown
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Capitol Annex Office Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY

FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Georgetown, Kentucky.

Georgetown, the county seat of Scott County, is located in the North-Central part of the state, within 100 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Louisville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The Georgetown economy is based primarily on agriculture and to a lesser extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data on Georgetown, summarized on the following page and set forth in detail in the body of this report, cover basic industrial location factors -- population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production material, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

This report shows that an estimated 3,900 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Georgetown labor supply area. Georgetown has adequate utilities to support a moderate industrial expansion. It has unusually good transportation facilities, both highway and rail.

The City Council of Georgetown and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Georgetown. The Board maintains a staff of specialists who can supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

SUMMARY DATA FOR GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Georgetown - 5,516; Scott County - 15,141.

GEORGETOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Scott County and adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs - labor supply area - 1,400 men, 2,500 women; Scott County - 350 men, 500 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads. Southern Railway System; Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad.

Airports. Bluegrass Field, Lexington, 12 miles, served by Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Airlines.

Truck. Hayes Freight Lines; Ecklar-Moore Express.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Georgetown

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	404	Louisville, Ky.	67
Chicago, Ill.	364	New Orleans, La.	772
Cincinnati, Ohio	71	New York, N. Y.	726
Detroit, Mich.	339	Pittsburgh, Pa.	361

UTILITIES:

Power. Georgetown - Kentucky Utilities; Scott County - K. U. -- Harrison or Owen County RECC.

Natural Gas. Central Kentucky Gas Co. Source - Columbia Gas System. Pressure - 75-100#; BTU content - 1050; specific gravity - .60 - .69.

Water. Georgetown Municipal Water Service. Source of supply - Royal Spring. Treated surplus - 225,000 gal. Untreated surplus - 1,000,000 gal. Completion of Elkhorn Creek dam now in process will add 15,000,000 gallons to storage.

Sewerage. Plant completed 1949. Rated daily capacity - 1,000,000 gal. Average daily flow - 650,000 gal.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Georgetown was 5,516. Table 1 shows population and rate of growth in Georgetown, Scott County and Kentucky between 1900 and 1950.

Table 1. Population Growth in Georgetown, Scott County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	Georgetown		Scott County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			18,056		
1910	4,533		16,956	-6.1	6.6
1920	3,905	-13.8	15,318	-9.7	5.5
1930	4,229	8.3	14,440	-5.7	8.2
1940	4,420	4.5	14,314	-0.9	8.8
1950	5,516	24.8	15,141	5.8	3.5
1953(est.) 1/	--		14,956	-1.2	-1.1

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 15,141 inhabitants of Scott County in 1950, 5,633 or 37.2% were in the labor force. During the 1940-50 decade, agricultural employment declined from 2,757 to 2,325, or 15.7% and manufacturing employment increased from 100 to 301, or 201%.

Available Labor Supply. 2/ The Georgetown, Kentucky labor supply or commuting area is defined to include Scott and the adjoining Kentucky counties: Bourbon, Franklin, Harrison, Owen and Woodford. With the exception of Owen County, the population center of each of these counties is within 21 miles of Georgetown, making a tightly knit area for labor supply purposes. Fayette County, which also adjoins Scott, has been purposely omitted from the area. Inclusion of this metropolitan county would distort many of the area's economic characteristics.

There is an estimated 1,400 men and 2,500 women in these six counties who would be currently available for industrial jobs. This total includes 340 men and 280 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in January, 1955.

Jobs located at Georgetown would attract an estimated 800 of the total men and 1,000 of the women. The remainder of the area's total labor supply probably would not be available due to distances involved. In addition to this

estimated supply some workers would undoubtedly be available from Lexington if a major installation were located at Georgetown. Scott County could furnish from 300-400 of the men and up to 500 women.

During the next ten years 7,900 boys and 8,000 girls will become 18 years of age in the area, and it can be assumed that about 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs. This will furnish a constant source of new workers in future years.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Scott County between 1940 and 1950 was 323. During this period 7,439 persons migrated into the seven-county area. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 3,263 persons migrated out of the area. Among this total were 736 from Scott County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Machine operator (trainee) \$1.00 per hour - (skilled) \$2.10 per hour; packers - \$.85 - \$1.10 per hour; secretarial - \$1.00 - \$1.50 per hour; clerical - \$.75 - \$1.25 per hour; laborer - \$.75 - \$1.00 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter 1954 were \$43.69 for Scott County; \$65.59 for Kentucky. In 1952 per capita income payments to individuals were \$965 for Scott County, \$1,130 for Kentucky and \$1,639 for the United States. 3/

Existing Industry

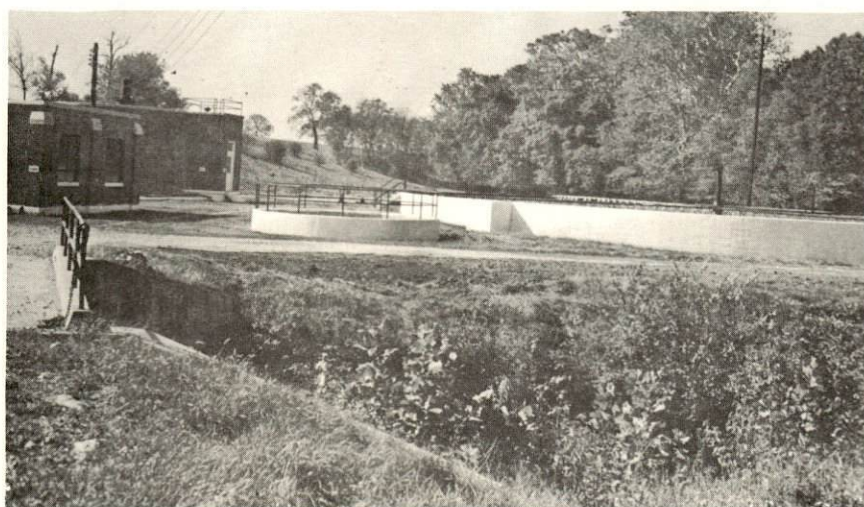
Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Mallard Pencil Co., Inc.	Wood cased lead pencils	51	48	99
Pencil Printing Distributors	Stamping, packaging & distributing pencils	76	6	82
Carbide Products Co., Inc.	High speed cutting tools & dies	22	3	25
Bluegrass Dairies Coop., Inc.	Ice, dairy products	14	6	20
Parker Sausage Co.	Sausage	11	3	14
C. and C. Cutters	High speed tools	9	4	13
Model Mills	Flour, meal	6	0	6
Jim Day Sausage Co.	Sausage	5	0	5



The Mallard Pencil Company Plant



A New Addition Was Recently Built At The County-Owned Hospital



Georgetown Has A Modern Sewage Disposal Plant

Union Affiliations - None

Labor-Management Relations - Described locally as excellent.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Georgetown is served by the Southern Railway and the Frankfort and Cincinnati line. The Southern operates one regular daily freight between Cincinnati, the nearest northern terminal, and Danville, the nearest southern terminal. There are four through freights each way daily and on request they stop at Georgetown to pick up or set off freight. Georgetown is on the main line of the Southern through the Cincinnati gateway from the north and good service connections are made southward to Atlanta, New Orleans, Knoxville, Jacksonville, Carolina points and westward through St. Louis. All through freights are powered by diesel, there being no steam engines now in service. The Southern has a switching service at Georgetown which can accommodate 185 cars. Total inbound and outbound freight on the Southern line averages 35 cars monthly. The Southern operates two daily through passenger trains between Cincinnati and Florida.

The Frankfort and Cincinnati line, 41 miles long, operates one daily freight between Frankfort and Paris. The F & C connects at Georgetown with the Southern and at Frankfort with the Louisville and Nashville Line. Most of the freight is inbound and averages about 15 cars monthly. Most outbound traffic is less than carload. The F & C has no passenger service. The Railway Express office is located at the Southern station and serves both lines. Table 3 shows freight transit time for carload service from Georgetown to important markets.

Table 3. Railway Freight Transit Time from Georgetown, Kentucky 4/			
To	Hours in Transit	To	Hours in Transit
Atlanta, Ga.	26	Louisville, Ky.	11
Birmingham, Ala.	20	Los Angeles, Cal.	163
Chicago, Ill.	32	Nashville, Tenn.	37
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	New Orleans, La.	35
Cleveland, Ohio	33	Pittsburgh, Pa.	38
Detroit, Mich.	35	St. Louis, Mo.	29
Knoxville, Tenn.	20		

Highways

Georgetown is served by U. S. Routes 25, 227, 460 and 62. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in the immediate vicinity of Georgetown.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Georgetown, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	404	Lexington, Ky.	12
Birmingham, Ala.	435	Louisville, Ky.	67
Chicago, Ill.	364	New Orleans, La.	772
Cincinnati, Ohio	71	New York, N. Y.	726
Detroit, Mich.	339	Pittsburgh, Pa.	361
Knoxville, Tenn.	208	St. Louis, Mo.	331

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Mattoon, Illinois and Ecklar-Moore Express, Cynthiana, Kentucky. The nearest terminal is located in Lexington, Kentucky, 12 miles distant.

Bus Lines. Georgetown is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines which operate locally between Lexington, Cincinnati and Louisville. There are 14 daily buses from Lexington, 9 from Cincinnati, and 4 from Louisville.

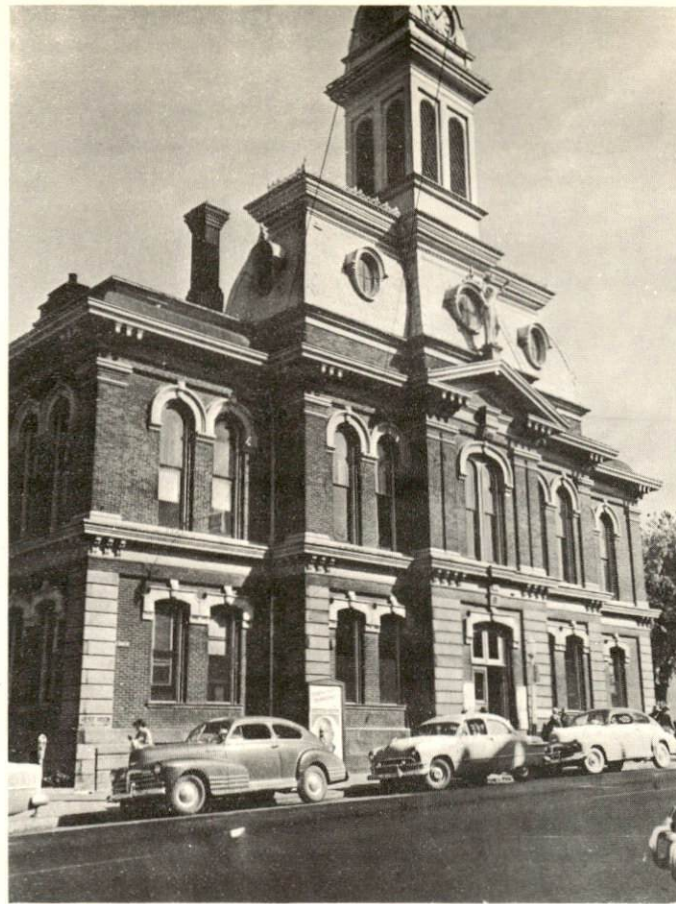
Airports and Services

The nearest commercial airport is Bluegrass Field near Lexington, 15 miles from Georgetown. The airport is served by Delta, Eastern and Piedmont Airlines. Services offered include: major repairs, storage, Weather Bureau, CAA Communications, flight instructions, charter service, taxi, restaurant, crop spraying and refueling. Local private and chartered flights are available at Marshall Field, located one mile south of Georgetown. The field has an 1800' by 300' turf runway, however no commercial services are offered.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

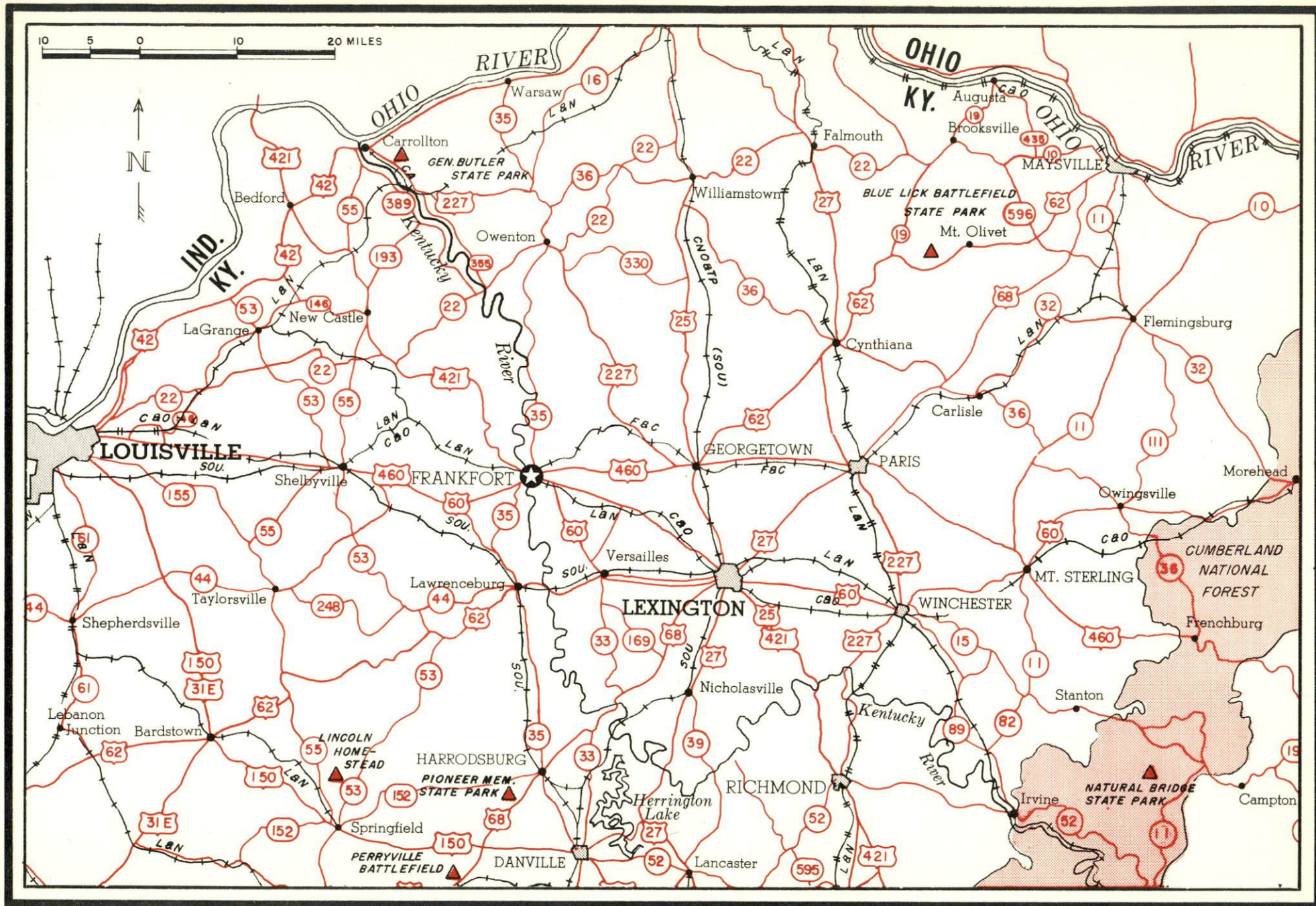
Georgetown has a first class post office with 21 employees. Mail is received four times daily and is dispatched three times daily via truck and train to Frankfort and Cincinnati. Postal receipts for 1953 totaled \$75,000.



Scott County Court House



A Portion Of Georgetown's Main Street



RAILROADS

- +— Single track
- +— Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and Recreation Areas of Central Kentucky

HIGHWAYS

- Federal
- State

Telephone and Telegraph

Georgetown is served by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and has 955 subscribers. Monthly rates: individual line - \$4.13; 2-party - \$3.50; business - \$7.50. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

UTILITIES

Power

Electricity is supplied Georgetown by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Scott County are served by K. U. and Harrison or Owen County R. E. C. C. Small commercial and industrial loads are served by the organization whose lines are closest to the customer. By agreement large industrial loads are reserved to Kentucky Utilities Company.

The Kentucky Utilities 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, 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 supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

The Columbia Gas System is the source of Georgetown's natural gas supply. The Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company distributes gas in Georgetown from 3" and 4" lines. A pressure of 75-100# is maintained with a BTU content of 1050 and a specific gravity of .60 - .69. Rates: \$1.10 first 1,000 cu. ft. per month; \$.63 next 1,000 cu. ft.; \$.52 per 1,000 cu. ft. for next 3,000 cu. ft.; \$.50 per 1,000 cu. ft. for all over 5,000 cu. ft. Facilities are available to serve large natural gas users in Georgetown.

Water

Water is supplied from "Royal Spring" by the Georgetown Municipal Water Services. Storage facilities include a 350,000 gallon standpipe and a 225,000 gallon basin for treated water. The filtration plant has a daily capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. The city uses an average of 500,000 gallons

daily. City water is distributed through 4", 6", and 8" mains and pressure is maintained at 85 pounds per square inch. The state is building a dam at nearby Elkhorn Creek which will provide additional storage of 15,000,000 gallons. Georgetown is now in the process of running a 6" line to Elkhorn Creek to provide the city with an additional source of water. Rates: \$.45 per 100 cu. ft. first 200 cu. ft.; \$.40 per 100 cu. ft. next 500 cu. ft.; \$.35 per 100 cu. ft. next 1,000 cu. ft.; \$.15 per 100 cu. ft. for additional amounts.

Sewerage

The Georgetown sewage disposal plant, completed in 1949, has a rated daily capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. The average daily flow is about 650,000 gallons. Separate 36" storm sewers and 8" sanitary sewers are provided.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Delivery prices of fuel oil vary periodically and since many types and grades exist, no estimated prices are given in this report. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

East Kentucky bituminous coal fields supply Georgetown with most of its coal. An unlimited supply is available, but due to price fluctuation, no prices are quoted. Current delivered prices can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

SITES

Georgetown has several desirable industrial sites varying from 15 to 110 acres. Most of them have road, rail, water, sewerage, power and gas. The following are such examples:

Site #1. 110 acres of level to rolling land. Adjacent to railroad. Utilities include: Water, power, sewerage and gas.

Site #2. 35 acres of level land, located near U.S. Highway 25 and railroad. Utilities include: Water, power, sewerage, gas.

Site #3. 25 acre site near U.S. Highway 25 and railroad. Utilities include: Water, power and sewerage. Gas line located 100 feet from site.

Site #4. 15 acre site near U.S. Highway 25 and railroad. Utilities include: Water, power, gas and sewerage.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

History

Scott County, the 11th Kentucky county in order of creation, was formed in 1792 from a part of Woodford County. It is located in the north-central part of the state and was named after a distinguished Revolutionary War officer, General Charles Scott, who later became Governor of Kentucky. It is bordered by Owen, Harrison, Bourbon, Fayette, Woodford, and Franklin Counties.

Georgetown, originally called Lebanon when settled in 1775, was incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia in 1790 and renamed after General George Washington.

Type Government

Georgetown, the county seat of Scott County, is a fourth class city governed by a mayor, elected every four years, and eight councilmen, elected biennially.

Tax Rates

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of assessed value: Georgetown and Scott County, 1954.

	Georgetown	Scott County
County	\$.56	\$.53
State	.05	.05
City	.60	
School	1.50	1.15
Library	.10	
Disposal Plant	.12	
Total	\$2.93	\$1.73

(See Appendix E for Kentucky Corporation Tax information.)



Georgetown's Public Library On Main Street



Post Office Building

Ratio of Assessment. Georgetown - 35%
Scott County - 60%

Total Assessment. Georgetown - \$5, 614, 462
Scott County - \$31, 000, 000

City Income 1953 . \$92, 167

City Expenditures 1953 . \$87, 793

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$72, 000 sewage disposal bonds to be retired by 1970; \$35, 000 landfill garbage disposal bonds to be retired in 1975.

County Income - 1953-54 fiscal year - \$208, 765

County Expenditures 1953-54 fiscal year - \$170, 629

County Bonded Indebtedness - \$16, 000 - Hospital bond - \$298, 000

Laws Affecting Industry

(See Appendix F for statute governing the Bond Issue Plan.)

Exemption to Industry - Allows five year property tax exemption.

Business License Fees - One-tenth of 1% of gross receipts for commercial business.

Zoning and Planning Laws. None.

City Services

Fire Protection - Georgetown's fire department consists of a full-time chief and driver and 14 volunteers. Equipment includes: One Seagraves Pumper with 500 gpm capacity; one Ahrens-Fox, with 750 gpm capacity; 1200 feet of hose provided for each truck and the department has 1000 feet in reserve; 4" and 6" mains supply water at a 120 psi maximum for Georgetown's 123 fire hydrants. Georgetown has a seventh class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection - The police force consists of a chief, 6 full-time policemen, and 2 patrol cars, one of which is radio equipped. Seven members of the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge assist in traffic programs.

Garbage - There is a free municipal collection twice weekly in the business district and once weekly in residential areas. The city has voted a bond issue to provide for a sanitary fill and necessary equipment.

Streets - Georgetown has 11 miles of streets, 6 miles paved and 5 miles blacktopped. Streets are cleaned once weekly.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

Two-bedroom houses rent from \$40-\$100 monthly. Construction costs range from \$5,000 - \$15,000. There are few houses for sale; however, three new subdivisions are now available for well-located residential sites. As an indication of the general economic well-being, 51% of the 4,000 Scott County families own their homes, while in Georgetown, 43.8% own their homes.

Health

Public Health Service. Georgetown has a full-time health board, a medical consultant, a county health administrator, sanitarian, 2 nurses, a medical student and clerk. The new Public Health Center, completed in 1952, administers the following services: communicable disease; tuberculosis and venereal disease control; maternal and child health services; school health program; crippled children's program; general health activities; sanitation and laboratory services.

Hospitals. The John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital has just added a \$700,000 annex which now provides a total of 75 beds and offers emergency service for 96 patients. Georgetown has 10 physicians, 5 dentists, 24 registered nurses and 4 surgeons.

Education

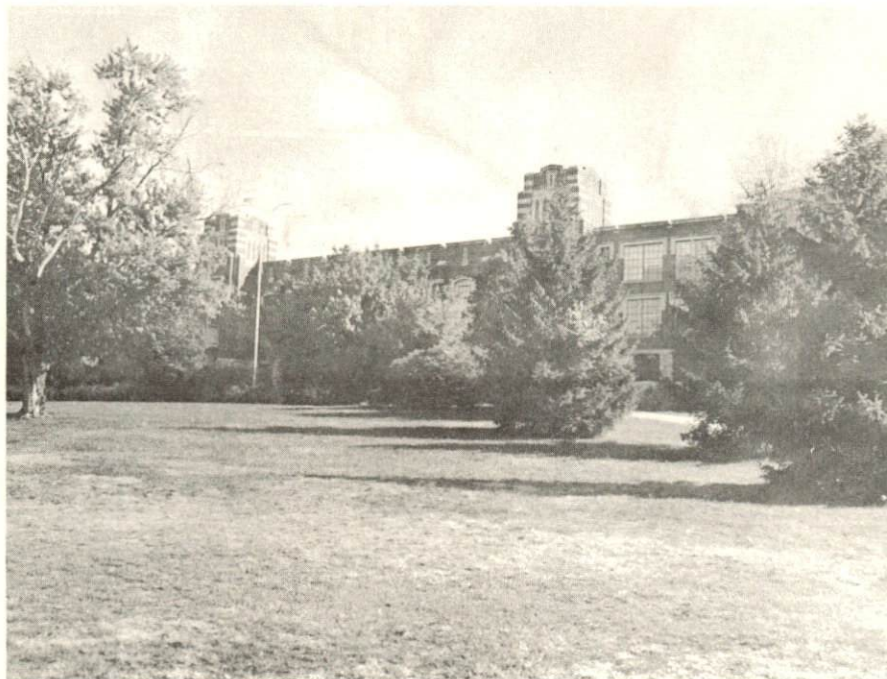
Graded Schools. Scott County has a total enrollment of 2,767 students. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education gives "A" ratings to 4 of the county's 7 high schools. This rating means all the courses through grade 12 are accredited.



Chapel Building At The College



Georgetown College Has Modern Facilities



The City School Grounds Are Picturesque

Table 6. Enrollment and Teachers in Georgetown and Scott County 5/

System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
Scott County Elementary (total)	1, 170	46
Scott County High (total)	430	28
Georgetown (Indep.) High (total)	339	17
Georgetown Elem. (total)	530	19
Cardome Visitation Aca. (Priv.)		
Elementary	54	10
High	31	7

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning include: University of Kentucky and Transylvania College at Lexington, 12 miles distant; Asbury College, Wilmore, 25 miles; Midway Jr. College, Midway, 12 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, 38 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, 77 miles; Centre College, Danville, 48 miles; Berea College, Berea, 53 miles; University of Louisville, Louisville, 67 miles; and Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 18 miles.

Georgetown College, the first Baptist school west of the Alleghenies (1829), is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The 1954 enrollment was 829 and the faculty includes 46 full-time professors. Outstanding departments include music, drama and science. A recent survey published by the University of Chicago rated Georgetown College fourth out of 489 Southern colleges and universities in producing the nation's scientists. The college has extension classes in several Kentucky towns and presently has plans for new buildings and equipment to cope with increased enrollment.

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. Georgetown is served by the Lafayette Vocational School in Lexington. The enrollment as of October, 1954, was 603. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Libraries

Library facilities are available in schools and in the Georgetown Public Library, which contains 13,236 volumes and has an annual circulation of over 35,000. The Charles Steel Branch Library in Georgetown serves colored residents of the city.

Churches

Sixteen churches having a total membership of 4,950 are represented by the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, and Presbyterian.

Tourist Accommodations

Hotels. Georgetown Hotel - 60 rooms; Hotel U. S. 25 - 24 rooms; Welling Residential Hotel - 20 apartments.

Motels. Spring View Motel - 9 units; Marshal's Tourist Court - 20 units.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Georgetown News (weekly) - circulation of 2,000.

Georgetown Times (weekly) - circulation of 1,200.

The Graphic (monthly) - pictorial publication - circulation of 1,500.

There are no radio stations in Georgetown. Lexington, Frankfort and Versailles all have stations and are located within 20 miles of Georgetown. Good television reception is obtained from Louisville and Cincinnati.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Kiwanis, Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. American Legion, VFW, Masonic Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, IOOF, K of P.

Women's Clubs. Scott County Women's Club, VFW Auxiliary, Scott County Homemakers, Eastern Star, Daughters of America, DAR.

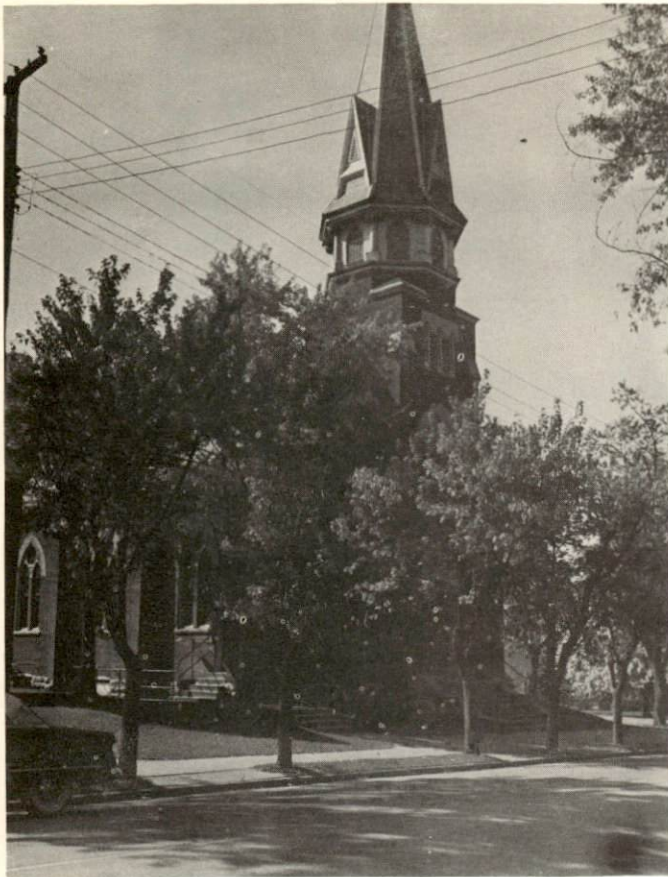
Youth Clubs. Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA and FHA Chapters.

Recreation

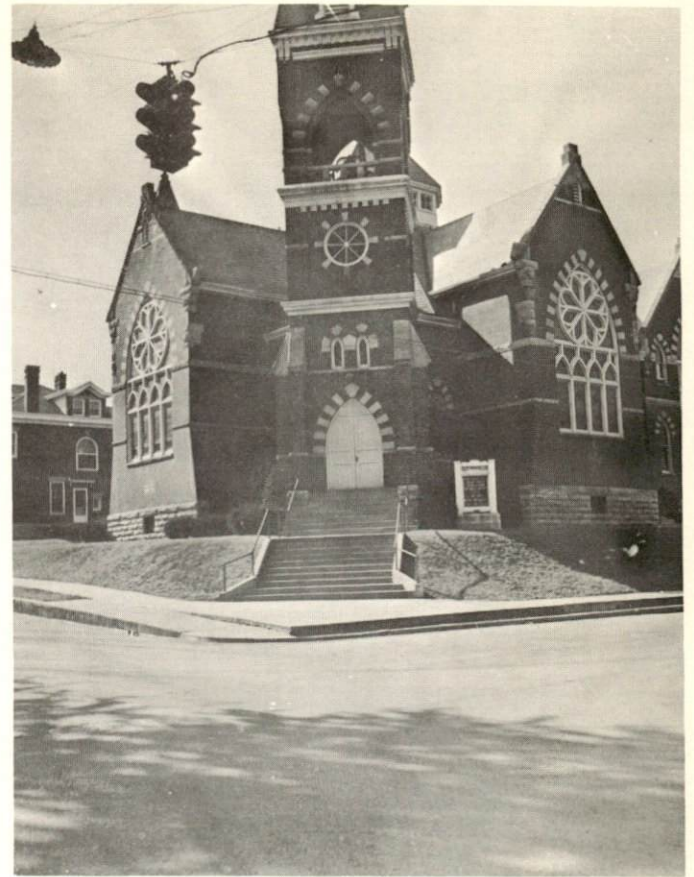
Local facilities include a city theater, a drive-in theater, two baseball diamonds, a summer playground with two full-time employees, a 9-acre school playground with tennis courts, swings, slides, volley ball, etc., Sportsman's Club (skeet range) and a variety of streams which provide camping, fishing and swimming facilities.

Four 18-hole golf courses are located 12 miles away in Lexington. Nearby Keeneland Race Track offers a spring and fall program of thoroughbred competition. Georgetown College sponsors college basketball and the University of Kentucky in Lexington is nationally known for athletic competition.

Area facilities include: My Old Kentucky Home, Butler Memorial State Park, Lincoln Memorial, and Natural Bridge State Park.



St. John's Catholic Church



The Baptist Church



Christian Church Building Nears Completion

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The economy of Scott County is based on agriculture, with corn and tobacco providing the largest source of annual farm value. Beef and dairy cattle, sheep and lambs and milk products contribute substantially to the annual farm value. The county's topography is characteristic of the Inner Blue Grass Region, being of gently rolling terrain and possessing exceptional agricultural merit. Elevations range from 900 to 1200 feet. Scott County has an area of 284 square miles (184,960 acres) and the 1950 Census lists 1,609 farms with an average size of 105.8 acres.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Scott County, 1950 6/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	7,500	390,000	\$ 690,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	7,000	9,289,000	4,877,000
Wheat (bu.)	3,200	48,000	101,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	4,020	7,840	281,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	4,070	5,490	162,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	5,520	7,730	212,000

Livestock	Number on Farms	Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	19,700	\$ 2,581,000
Milk cows	4,450	756,000
Hogs and pigs	10,400	286,000
Sheep and lambs	29,300	756,000
Chickens	75,300	86,000

Mineral Resources

County. The principal mineral resource of Scott County is limestone which occurs in grades suitable for local roadway and building construction. Deposits of phosphatic limestones in southern Scott County might eventually become commercially valuable. Clays, which might be used for common brick manufacture, are available. Vein deposits including barite, galena, and sphalerite are found in quantities insufficient for present commercial use.

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 7/

Mineral	Amount
Coal	78,496,000 short tons
Petroleum	10,381,000 42 gal. bbls.
Natural Gas	73,316,000 M. C. F.
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	7,417,000 short tons
Clays	719,000 short tons
Fluorspar	80,137 short tons
Sand and gravel	2,383,000 short tons
Natural gas liquids	1,779,999 42 gal. bbls.

MARKETS

Georgetown is located in the north-central part of Kentucky. Both Cincinnati and Louisville lie within 75 miles of Georgetown and through these major industrial centers convenient access is gained to other national industrial and distribution centers in the north-central and southeastern states.

In 1953 retail sales in Scott County were estimated at \$10,408,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,097 per person and \$3,731 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

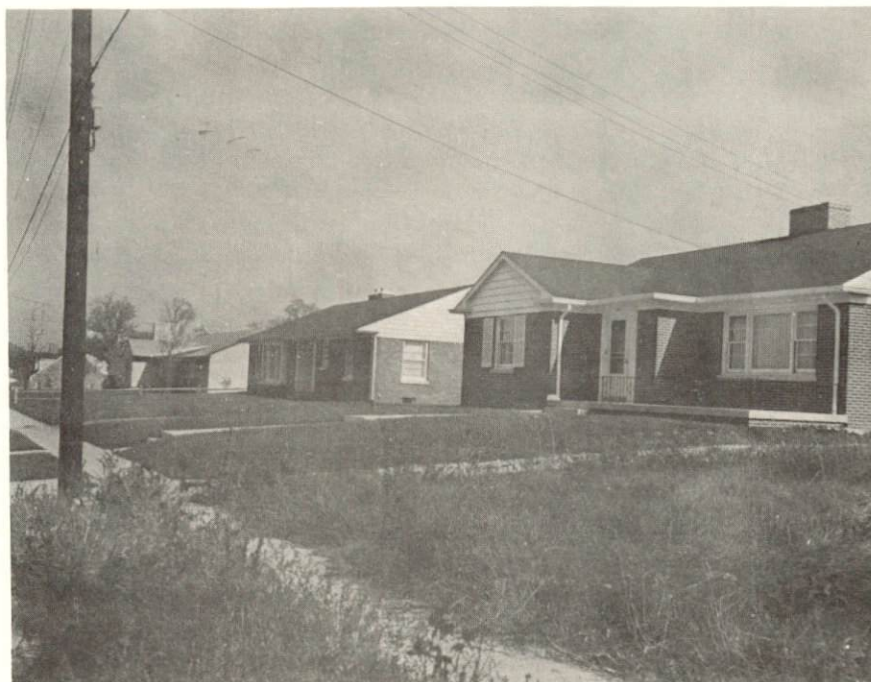
The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

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.

Winds from the South and West prevail most of the year, but in winter, North winds may prevail for short periods.



Georgetown Has Many Attractive Homes



Many New Homes Have Been Built In Recent Years

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year, and increases to 60% or more to the southwest. Humidity is moderately high throughout the year.

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 yet warm to cool weather prevails with only short spells of extreme heat and cold.

APPENDIX

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1/ Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953.
- 2/ Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Georgetown, Kentucky, Area, January, 1955. Factors upon which estimates are based: 1) Persons who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming (mostly men) and new entrants into the labor force (mostly women) when labor force participation rates are low; 2) The current unemployment measured here by unemployment insurance claimants; 3) Future labor supply due to aging of population and measured by boys and girls becoming 18 during the next 10 years.
- 3/ John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Feb., 1954.
- 4/ Southern Railway System, Freight Traffic Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 5/ Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55, Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 6/ Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950 (Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service).
- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950, (Bureau of Mines 1953).
- 8/ Sales Management Magazine, May 10, 1954.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Scott County, March, 1954				
Industry	Scott County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	871	100.0	402,684	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	10	1.1	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	17	2.0	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing	303	34.8	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	70	8.0	24,944	6.2
Tobacco	1	0.1	9,781	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & leather	0	0.0	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture	0	0.0	14,166	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	0	0.0	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	93	10.7	12,539	3.1
Stone, clay & glass	0	0.0	4,810	1.2
Primary metals	0	0.0	6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	45	5.2	40,417	10.0
Other	94	10.8	3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	84	9.6	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	284	32.6	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	37	4.2	15,487	3.8
Services	136	15.6	30,743	7.6
Other	0	0.0	1,207	0.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Scott County and Kentucky, 1950				
Subject	Scott County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,597	7,544	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,781	5,721	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	4,395	1,238	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	4,393	1,238	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,229	1,169	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,842	854	437,752	156,377
Government workers	315	189	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,027	112	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	45	14	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	164	69	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	162	68	28,082	7,281
New workers	2	1	415	307
Not in labor force	1,386	4,483	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	14	3,535	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	496	274	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	33	5	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	843	669	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	424	469	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	372	168	47,447	28,942
65 and over	47	32	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,229	1,169	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	222	196	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,639	16	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	261	46	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	113	248	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	169	96	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	426	8	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	286	130	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	13	147	1,584	21,408
Service workers	213	226	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	42	--	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	597	6	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	179	7	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	69	43	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 SCOTT 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, Fayette County, 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 cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - annual - 52%.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 inch (62 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: (44 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 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 its 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. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.

Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; 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.

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 reversion 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:

Charles K. O'Connell
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, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. 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.