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Industrial Resources: Allen County, Kentucky

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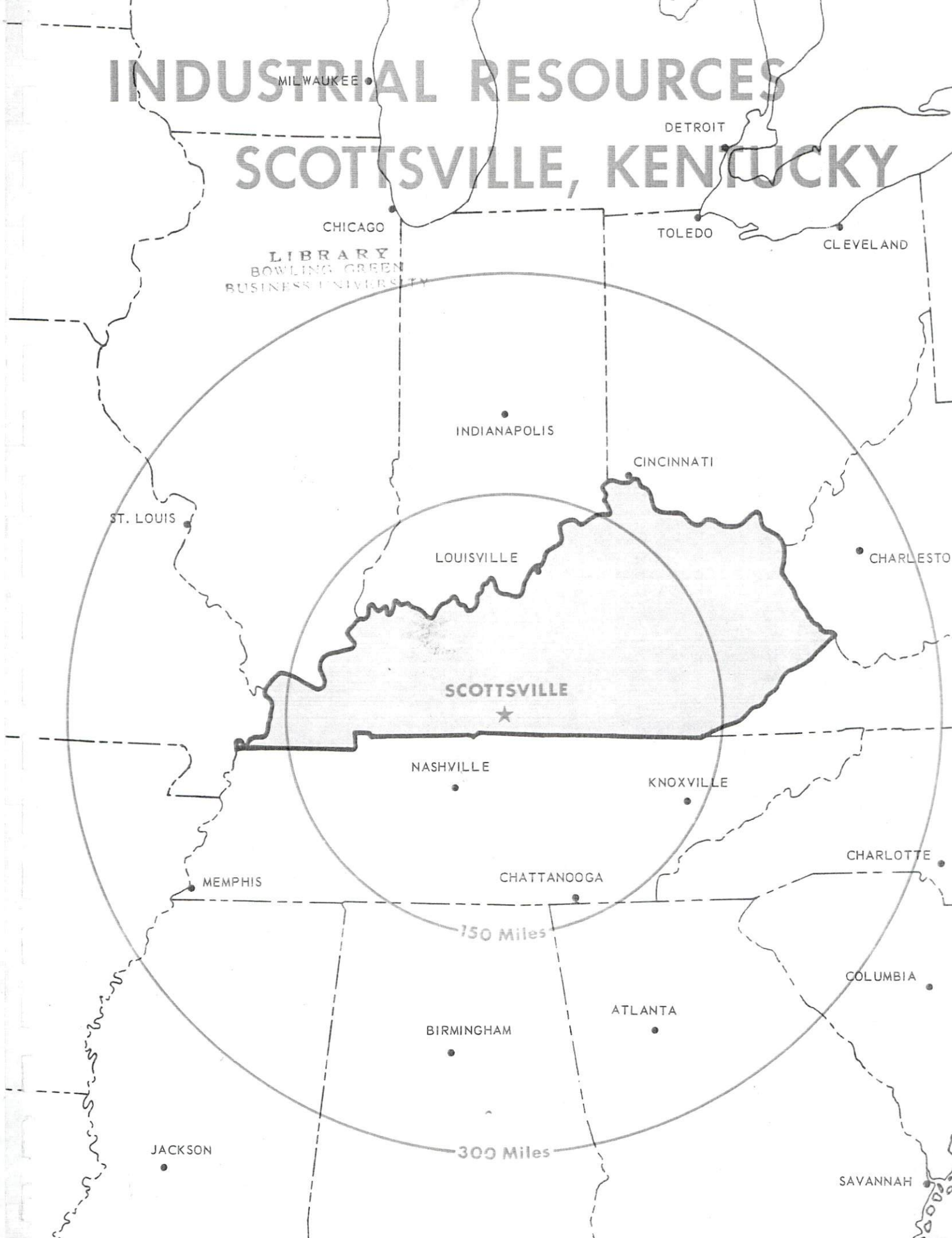
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

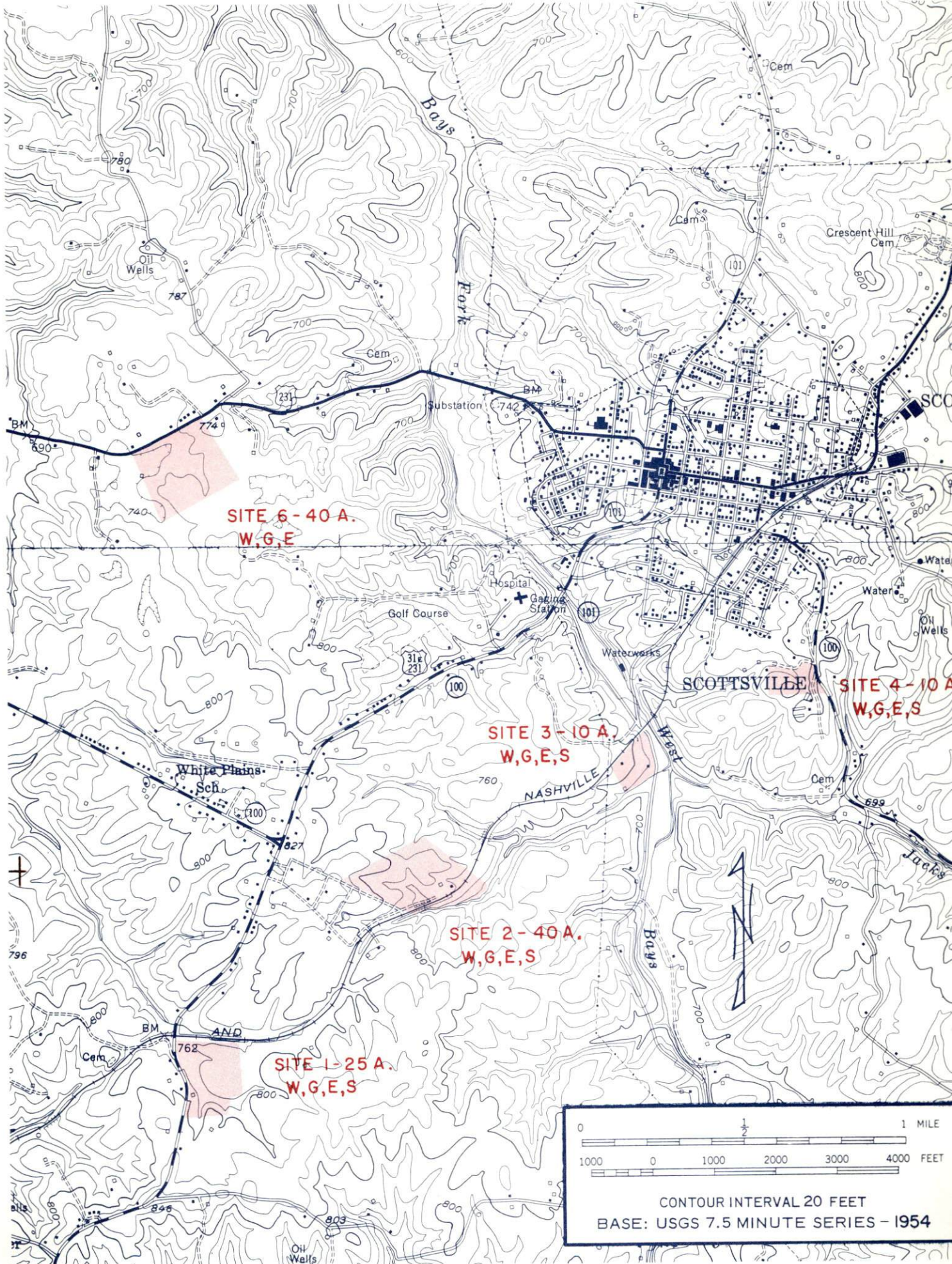


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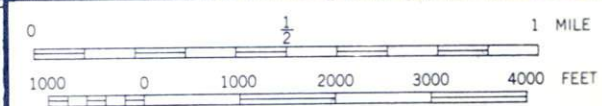
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by
Scottsville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
May, 1958

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Scottsville - 2,060; Allen County - 13,787
1956 (est.) Allen County - 11,827

SCOTTSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Allen and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,700 men and 3,400 women. Number of workers available from Allen County - 600 men and 800 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Air: Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 24 miles distant, served by Eastern Airlines, serves Scottsville.

Trucks: Mohawk Motor Lines, Inc., of Nashville, Tennessee, serves Scottsville.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, with two round trips daily and Fuqua Bus Lines, with one round trip daily serve Scottsville.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Scottsville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	322	Lexington, Ky.	163
Birmingham, Ala.	285	Louisville, Ky.	129
Chicago, Ill.	426	Nashville, Tenn.	65
Cincinnati, Ohio	240	New York, N. Y.	894
Detroit, Mich.	496	Pittsburgh, Pa.	530
Knoxville, Tenn.	207	St. Louis, Mo.	393

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied by the R. E. A., whose source of supply is T. V. A.

Natural Gas: The Scottsville Gas Company, a municipally owned system, distributes gas in Scottsville. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The municipally owned Water Company serves Scottsville. The maximum daily use of the system is 200,000 gallons with a surplus capacity of 150,000 gallons.

Sewerage: The city has separate storm and sanitary sewers. The sewage from the sanitary system is given primary and secondary treatment at the disposal plant. The system is now operating at 60 percent capacity.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Scottsville was 2,060. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Scottsville, Allen County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Scottsville, Allen County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	Scottsville		Allen County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	824		14,657		
1910	1,327	61	14,882	1.5	6.6
1920	2,179	64.2	16,761	12.6	5.5
1930	1,867	-14.3	15,180	-9.5	8.2
1940	1,797	-3.7	15,496	2.0	8.8
1950	2,060	14.6	13,787	-11.0	8.5
1956 (est.) ^{1/}	3,500		11,827	-14.2	.8

Percent of Negro Population in City and County - 2.5%

Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - .12 %

Labor Force ^{2/}

Definition and Population Trend. The Scottsville labor supply area is defined to include Allen County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Barren, Monroe, Simpson, and Warren. This is the geographical area from which workers can be expected to be drawn in considerable numbers to jobs located at Scottsville.

The area population totaled 110,454 in 1950 and was estimated at 111,650 in 1955. Despite this small increase in population, there was a net outmigration of 6,282 persons during this period. Over the same five-year span, Allen County dropped from 13,787 to 13,066 with net outmigration totaling 1,366. There can be little doubt that this sort of outward movement of population from this type of area is primarily the result of an inadequate number of local jobs to absorb a constantly growing work force.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically this area is heavily dependent on agriculture with about 16,600 persons employed on farms according to the 1950 census of population. Farming is generally good although a little more than 20 percent of the 9,900 commercial farms had 1949 cash sales of below \$1,200.

Area manufacturing employment totaled 4,889 in September of 1956 with Allen County having 500 of these jobs. Warren County is by far the largest

industrial county in the area with 2,790 jobs in that month. Manufacturing opportunities in the area are heaviest in the apparel industry. Manufacturing industries furnished employment opportunities for less than 5 percent of the area population as compared to a United States average of 10 percent. This points to an area which could absorb substantially more industry from an employment viewpoint.

Incomewise area counties are below average. During 1954 per capita income in the area ranged from \$652 in Allen County to \$1,083 in Warren County. The Kentucky per capita figure was \$1,216 during this year while the United States average was about \$1,770.

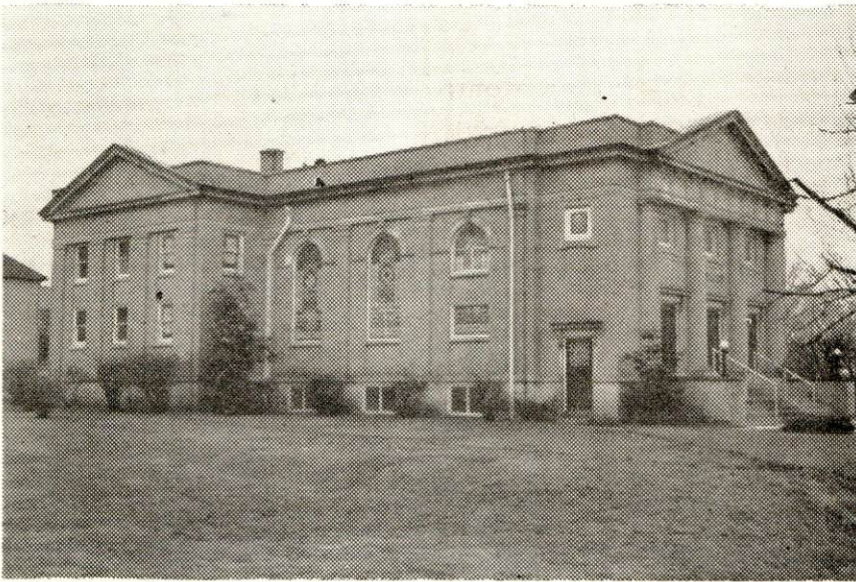
Based on wages paid in industries covered by unemployment insurance, the wage level for the area appears to be well below that for the state as a whole. During the third quarter of 1956 the average weekly wage for all industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$41.20 in Allen County with the manufacturing segment averaging \$41.44. Comparable figures for the state as a whole were \$70.15 for all industries and \$78.12 for manufacturing. The U. S. average was probably about \$8 to \$10 higher than the average for this state.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply. 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants which is a minimum figure. 2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available. 3) The future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force 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 about 3,700 men and 3,400 women in this area who would be available for industrial employment if the jobs were located within a reasonable proximity to the worker's residence. This total includes about 1,050 men and 340 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in April 1957. Allen County could probably furnish about 600 of the men and 800 of the women included in the area total.

Due primarily to distances involved, a large portion of the area labor supply probably would not be available for employment at Scottsville or any other single point in the area. It is estimated that about 1,300 men and 1,000 women could be recruited for manufacturing jobs located in that city over a reasonable period of time.

The current estimated labor supply will be augmented over the next ten years by the 10,200 boys and 9,800 girls who will become 18 years of age during that period. It is extremely likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will desire jobs soon upon reaching working age. These



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Scottsville, Ky.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Scottsville, Ky.



CHURCH OF CHRIST
Scottsville, Ky.



ALLEN COUNTY
COURT HOUSE

WASHINGTON OVERALL
MANUFACTURING CO.
Scottsville, Ky.



ALLEN COUNTY WAR
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

younger workers probably would be attracted to employment at any point in the area due to their greater mobility.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour and skilled - \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Scottsville 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 Scottsville, Kentucky.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Allen County News	Newspaper publisher, printing	3	0	3
Carter & O'Neal	Lumber for barrel heads	6	0	6
The Citizen-Times	Newspaper publisher, printing	2	2	4
Orville Clark Lumber Co.	Lumber	6	0	6
Collins & Bishop Lumber	Lumber	12	0	12
Hayes Brothers Flooring Co.	Flooring	33	0	33
McLellan Stone Co.	Crushed stone, agricultural lime	15	0	15
Pet Milk Plant	Milk	7	0	7
Pringle Powder Co.	Nitroglycerine	1	0	1
J. N. Simmons Sawmill	Lumber	9	0	9
E. W. Stovall	Rough lumber	4	0	4
G. R. Wagoner Sawmill	Lumber	7	0	7
Washington Overall Mfg. Co.	Work & sport clothing	50	350	400
Marvin Wood Lumber Co.	Lumber	50	0	50

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Scottsville.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

A branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serves Scottsville. There are two freights weekly with an average inbound load of ten cars per month. Outbound loads average two cars per month.

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	55 1/2 hours	Louisville, Ky.	47 1/2 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	46 hours	Los Angeles, Calif.	174 1/2 hours
Chicago, Ill.	69 hours	Nashville, Tenn.	27 hours
Cincinnati, Ohio	55 hours	New Orleans, La.	64 1/2 hours
Cleveland, Ohio	97 hours	New York, N. Y.	105 1/2 hours
Detroit, Mich.	89 hours	Pittsburgh, Pa.	84 hours
Knoxville, Tenn.	74 1/2 hours	St. Louis, Mo.	52 hours

Highways

Scottsville is served by state routes 100, 101 and 98 and by U. S. routes 31-E and 231. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier service is provided by Mohawk Motor Lines, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee and Hayes Freight Line, Inc., Springfield, Illinois.

Bus Lines. Southeastern Greyhound Lines with two round trips daily and Fuqua Bus Lines, with one round trip daily and Trailway Motor Coach serve Scottsville.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	322	Lexington, Ky.	163
Birmingham, Ala.	285	Louisville, Ky.	129
Chicago, Ill.	426	Nashville, Tenn.	65
Cincinnati, Ohio	240	New York, N. Y.	894
Detroit, Mich.	496	Pittsburgh, Pa.	530
Knoxville, Tenn.	207	St. Louis, Mo.	393

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, Bowling Green, 24 miles distant. The airport covers 241 acres and has two runways each 4,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. Service is provided by Eastern Airlines. Berry Field, Nashville, Tennessee, 60 miles distant also serves the area by the services of American, Eastern and Ozark.

UTILITIES

Electricity

The Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation purchases power from the T. V. A. System's 69 K. V. A. line. Rates are as follows:

<u>Demand Charge.</u>	First 10 KW nc; additional 1 KW @ \$1.00 Per KW
<u>Energy Charge.</u>	150 KW @ 3.0¢
	350 KW @ 2.0¢
	1250 KW @ 1.0¢
	13250KW @ 0.08¢
	Additional 1 KW @ .55¢
	Over 40 KW - Demand Charge - 1000 KW @ \$1.00; 1 KW @ .90
<u>Energy Charge</u>	15,000 @ .80¢
	25,000 @ .60¢
	60,000 @ .40¢
	400,000 @ .30¢

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by the Scottsville Gas Company, a municipally owned system. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Company's 26" line at Halifax, Kentucky, eleven miles west of Scottsville. The municipal distribution system is through 1, 3 and 4 inch lines to consumers. The average B. T. U. content is 1050 per cubic foot with specific gravity of approximately .60.

First	5,000 cubic feet	.886 per M cubic feet
Next	5,000 cubic feet	.786 per M cubic feet
Next	5,000 cubic feet	.686 per M cubic feet
Next	10,000 cubic feet	.586 per M cubic feet
Next	225,000 cubic feet	.536 per M cubic feet
Over	250,000 cubic feet	.45 per M cubic feet

Water

Water is supplied by the municipally owned water system whose source of raw water is deep well springs. Storage facilities consist of elevated tanks with a capacity of 550,000 gallons. The water mains vary from 8 inches at the standpipes to 4 inches in the downtown area. The maximum daily use is 200,000 gallons and a surplus of 150,000 gallons is available. The average pumping time to meet requirements is twelve hours and pressure is maintained at 90 p. s. i.

		<u>In City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
Water rates:	First	2,000 gallons \$1.50 per M gal.	\$2.50 per M gal.
	Next	48,000 gallons .50 per M gal.	.65 per M gal.
	Over	50,000 gallons .25 per M gal.	.25 per M gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are several local sources available for uses of industrial and commercial 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. Current prices will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal

Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal fields supply the area with grades of bituminous coal. In 1955, the mines in Kentucky produced 68,900,744 tons of coal. 4/ Current prices will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development.

Coke

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Scottsville has a second class post office with 14 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 12 times daily. There are five rural routes, two city routes and three star routes. Postal receipts for 1956 totaled \$31,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

General Telephone Company serves Scottsville. Western Union Telegraph Company also serves the area. North Central Telephone Cooperative Corporation serves Allen County.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

All industrial sites are under option to the Scottsville Chamber of Commerce.

Site #1. 25 acres of level to rolling land located on U.S. 31-E. The site is bounded on the north by the L & N Railroad. Water, gas, power and sewers can be made available.

Site #2. 40 acres of level to rolling land located just off U.S. 31-E. L & N Railroad crosses the site at the southeast end. Water, gas, power, and sewers can be made available.

Site #3. This site contains 10 acres with all city facilities available. L & N Railroad borders the site on the northwest.

Site #4. This site located on Kentucky Highway 100 contains 10 acres with all city facilities. Railroad access is available.

Site #5. 100 acres of level to rolling land located on Kentucky Highway 100 about 2 miles from city limits. Water, gas, and power are available.

Site #6. 40 acre site on U. S. 231. Water, gas and power are available.

Available Industrial Building

This building contains 40,000 square feet of floor space. It is constructed of concrete block, a new built-up roof, with loading docks, gas heat, TVA power, city water, sanitary facilities. The site is adequate for expansion in the future.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Scottsville is a fourth class city governed by a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor is elected for a four year term and the councilmen for two year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

City Services

Fire Protection. The Scottsville fire department consists of a chief and 16 volunteers. Equipment includes a 1951 Ford pumper with a 500 gpm capacity and a 1945 Federal pumper with a 500 gpm capacity. Each truck is equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and booster tank. Scottsville has a sixth class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The police department consists of one chief and five patrolmen. Motorized equipment includes one car equipped with two way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected daily by the city. The expense of collection is provided by city revenue.

Sewerage. Separate storm and sanitary sewerage system. The sewage disposal plant is designed for a capacity flow of 324,000 gallons with a present flow of 200,000 gallons. The sewage from the sanitary system is given primary and secondary treatment at the disposal plant. The mains vary from four to ten inches.

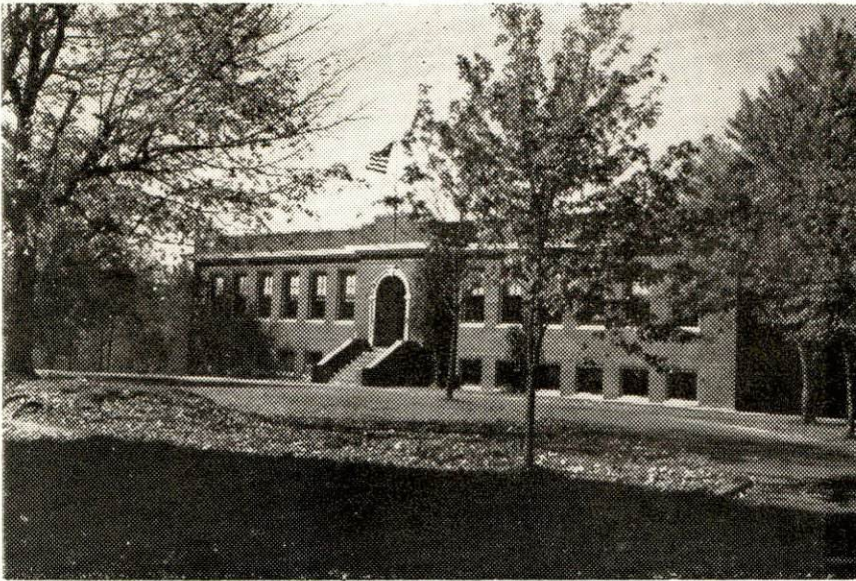
Sewer rates:	First	2,000 cubic feet	\$1.25 minimum
	Next	2,000 cubic feet	.25 per M cf
	Next	4,000 cubic feet	.20 per M cf
	Next	12,000 cubic feet	.15 per M cf
	Over	20,000 cubic feet	.10 per M cf

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Scottsville and Allen County for 1957.

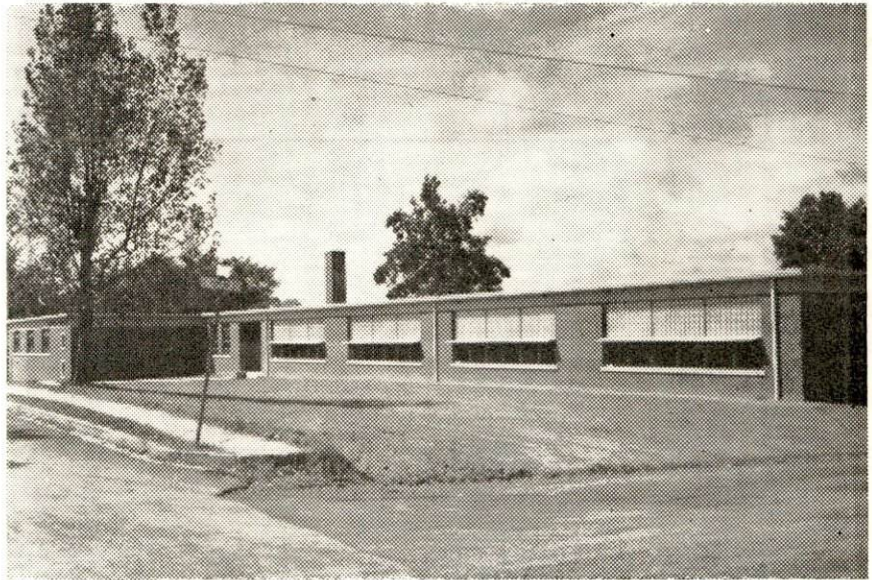
Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Scottsville and Allen County, 1957

	<u>Scottsville</u>	<u>Allen County</u>
County	\$.56	\$.56
State	.05	.05
City	1.10	
School	1.75	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.46</u>	<u>\$2.11</u>



SCOTTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

SCOTTSVILLE ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

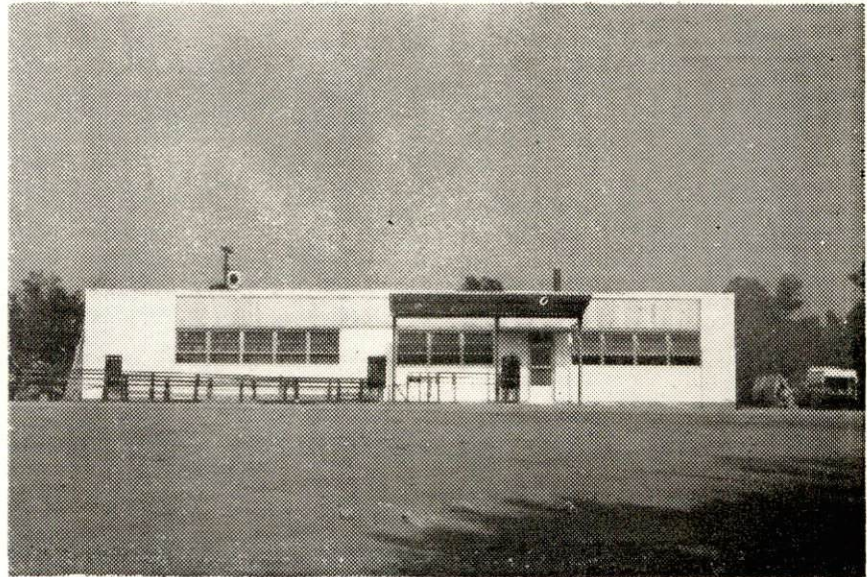


ALLEN COUNTY HIGH
SCHOOL



JACKSONIAN HOTEL
Scottsville, Ky.

NEW PET MILK RECEIVING
PLANT
Scottsville, Ky.



HAYES BROTHERS FLOORING
COMPANY
Makers of Fine Hardwood
Flooring
Scottsville, Ky.

Ratio of Assessment. Scottsville - 25%; Allen County - 31%.

Total Assessment. Scottsville - \$2,192,677; Allen County - \$10,144,371.

City Income 1957 - \$193,136.00.

City Expenditures 1957 - \$177,000.00.

City Bonded Indebtedness 1957 - \$225,000.

County Income, fiscal year 1958 - \$105,926.

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1958 - \$105,966.

County Bonded Indebtedness 1958 - \$46,000.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

The rental range for two and three-bedroom houses in Scottsville is \$35 to \$50 per month. Construction cost for two and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$15,000 depending on design, materials and location.

Health

Hospitals. The Allen County Hospital with a capacity of thirty beds serves the area. The hospital was completed in 1952 and is equipped with complete operating rooms, laboratories and x-ray.

County Public Health Service. The County Health Department is located in Scottsville. The public health program comprises communicable disease control, immunizations and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, maternal and child health, school health, general sanitation and general public health activities.

Education

Graded Schools. The Allen County Board of Education awarded a contract August 7, 1957, for the construction of two new elementary schools and the addition to two other elementary schools. These four schools will serve all of Allen County and will replace all the present buildings. They will be occupied in the fall of 1958. This building project will cost \$346,780.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Scottsville and Allen County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Allen County High	563	20
Allen County Elementary	1,130	42
Scottsville Elementary	393	12
Scottsville High	211	10

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Scottsville is served by the Western Trade School, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 24 miles distant. Courses offered at Western Trade School include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, and woodwork.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 24 miles distant; Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 68 miles distant; Bethel Women's Junior College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 81 miles distant and Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 83 miles distant.

Libraries

The Kentucky Bookmobile serves Scottsville and Allen County. The local high schools maintain libraries which are available for public use.

Churches

There are seven churches in Scottsville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Church of Christ and Methodist.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1957</u>	
	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Kentucky State Bank	\$2,351,167.28	\$2,150,781.53
Farmers National Bank	4,282,603.25	3,954,495.43



FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

J. L. TURNER & SON
Wholesale Dry Goods

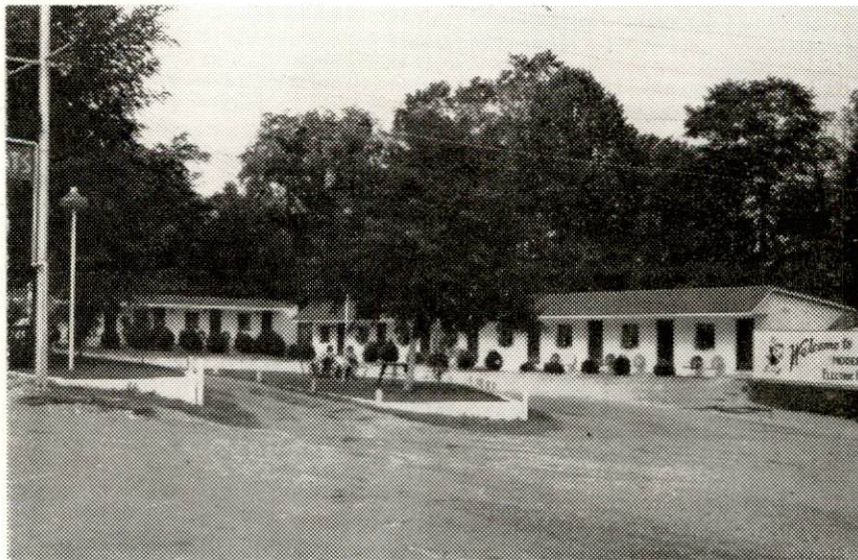
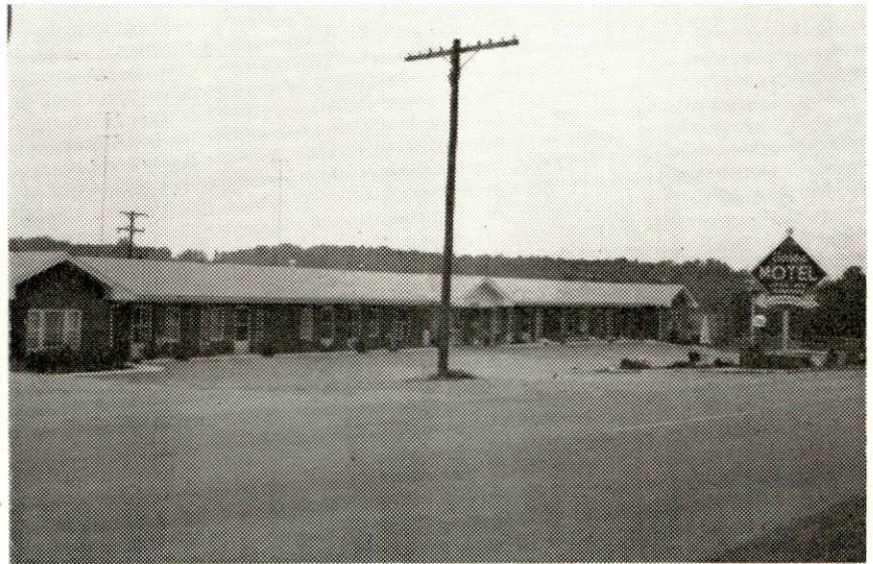


KENTUCKY STATE BANK



VALLEY VIEW MOTOR
COURT

CARTER'S MOTEL



SHADY BROOK MOTOR
COURT

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

Auto Dealers	7	Barber Shops	4
Clothing	8	Beauty Shops	5
Drugs	3	Dry Cleaners	2
Farm Supplies	5	Funeral Homes	1
Furniture	2	Restaurants	9
Hardware	3	Service Stations	15
Variety	2		

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Jacksonia Hotel	55 rooms
Johnson Hotel	12 rooms
Carter's Motel	12 units
Valley View Motor Court	12 units
Shady Brook Court	12 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspaper. The Citizen Times, a weekly and the Allen County News, also a weekly, serve Scottsville. The Nashville Banner and the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times also serve the area.

Radio. Radio reception covers the area from Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky. A permit for a local radio station from the F. C. C. is expected soon.

Television. Television reception comes from stations located in Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Rotary, Lions, Jaycees, Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. Masonic, VFW, American Legion.

Women's. Homemakers, Garden Club, Mother Club, PTA, Eastern Star, DAR, Business & Professional Woman's Club.

Youth. Boy and Girl Scouts, FFA, Rainbow Girls, F. H. A., 4-H.

Recreation

Local. Scottsville has two playgrounds, one operated by the Lions Club and the other by the city. Both have the usual playground equipments. A nine-hole golf course is maintained by a group of local citizens. The Allen

County fairgrounds is located in Scottsville; one theatre which changes billing three times weekly, and a drive-in theatre.

Area. Area recreation facilities include: Mammoth Cave, 45 miles distant and Dale Hollow Reservoir, 40 miles distant. Dale Hollow offers excellent facilities for swimming, fishing and boating. Old Hickory Lake is 35 miles distant.

Community Improvements

Scottsville has installed new mercury vapor street lights and renovated the courthouse. Future improvements call for the construction of two new county schools and a \$50,000 addition to the Baptist Church, has just been completed. The Methodist Church has recently been air conditioned; a new medical center is to be built soon and also there are plans to construct a club house and swimming pool at the golf course.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Allen County covers an area of 364 square miles. The 1955 census lists the number of farms at 2,743 with the average size of 87.6 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco and lespedeza hay. Livestock and livestock products also provide a source of income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Allen County for 1955.

Table 7. . AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR ALLEN COUNTY, 1955				6/
Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Total Production	
Corn (bu.)	26,000	35.5	932,000	
Burley Tobacco (lbs.)	1,650	1,465.0	2,417,000	
Wheat (bu.)	2,400	19.0	45,600	
Soybeans (bu.)	100	14.5	1,400	
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	1,000	2.20	2,200	
Clo-tim Hay (tons)	1,500	1.25	1,880	
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	10,400	1.10	11,440	

(cont'd. on following page)

Table 7 cont'd.

Product	Value of Farm Product Sold 1954
Crops	\$1,919,000
Livestock and Livestock Products	1,687,000
Dairy Products	433,000
Poultry and Poultry Products	282,000
Forest Products	47,000

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR KENTUCKY

Livestock	Number on Farms 1956	Total Value (Dollars)
All Cattle and Calves	1,826,000	147,906,000
Milk cows	654,000	68,670,000
All Hogs and Pigs	1,203,000	19,609,000
Sheep and Lambs	593,000	10,674,000
Chickens	8,349,000	8,349,000
Turkeys	64,000	307,000

Forests

Allen County has 81,000 acres of forested land. This covers 35% of the total land area. The tree types found include: oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and red cedar.

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

Allen County. The most important mineral resources of Allen County are oil and limestones. Some natural gas has been produced. Clays of quality suitable for common brick and tile manufacture, occur and gravels for limited local construction uses, can be obtained along the Barren River and some of the creeks.

In 1956 Allen County was the 13th largest oil producing county in Kentucky with a production of 71,010 barrels. Limestone deposits are used for roadway construction.

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 on the following page, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950		7/
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except 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

Scottsville is located in the center of Allen County, which is located in the southcentral part of the state. Lexington, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Cincinnati, Atlanta and St. Louis lie within a three hundred mile radius of Scottsville. Through these distribution centers easy access is gained to other large industrial centers throughout the United States.

In 1955 retail sales in Allen County were estimated at \$9,700,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$750 per capita and \$2,501 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 southcentral 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

Allen County was carved out of Warren and Barren Counties in the year 1815. The county was named for Colonel John Allen, a "man of pure life, of heroic character, and strong legal ability," who was slain at Frenchtown on the River Raisin, near Detroit, in what was then Michigan Territory during the War of 1812. The town of Scottsville was named for General Charles Scott, who defeated Colonel Allen for Governor of Kentucky in 1808, thus linking together in a peculiar way two bitter political adversaries.

The county seat was located near the center of the county and the deciding factor in fixing the site was an ever-flowing spring on the south border of the town site. This spring is treasured still by the people and from time to time has been improved in its surroundings until now it has become the central attraction in a small city park.

The county is bordered on the north and east by Big Barren River, winding south, and fringed by Woods-Hall Ranch, for many years famous as the most valuable stock farm in southern Kentucky, with its eleven hundred acres of river bottom.

For many years great timber operations have been carried on here and millions of feet of virgin forest are still being worked by the Marvin Wood Lumber Company. Fabulous fortunes have been amassed in oil development in the last decade and millions more are lying dormant awaiting the day of restored activity in the oil business. Agriculture and stock raising are prominent, and Allen County is the heart of the famous "one-sucker tobacco district."

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Allen County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1956	Allen County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	909	100.0	454,277	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	41	4.5	43,108	9.5
Contract Construction	8	.9	36,520	8.0
Manufacturing	501	55.1	170,260	37.5
Food and kindred products	--	--	25,568	5.6
Tobacco	--	--	9,950	2.2
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	372	40.9	24,416	5.4
Lumber & furniture	125	13.7	16,838	3.7
Printing, Pub. and paper	4	.4	9,144	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	--	--	13,271	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	--	--	5,145	1.1
Primary metals	--	--	8,919	2.0
Machinery, metal & equip.	--	--	53,728	11.8
Other	--	--	3,281	.7
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	35	3.9	31,925	7.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	255	28.0	117,247	25.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	18	2.0	17,461	3.8
Services	51	5.6	36,278	8.0
Other	--	--	1,478	.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Allen County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Allen County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6,835	6,952	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,070	5,154	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	4,054	720	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	4,053	719	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,999	703	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,123	553	437,752	156,377
Government workers	145	80	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,378	46	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	353	24	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	54	16	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	52	15	28,082	7,281
New workers	2	1	415	307
Not in labor force	1,016	4,434	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	25	3,665	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	428	267	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	8	4	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	555	498	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	313	367	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	169	113	47,447	28,952
65 and over	73	18	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	3,999	703	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	87	58	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,057	16	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	175	18	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	52	96	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	147	69	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	310	14	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	367	311	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	1	39	1,584	21,408
Service workers	51	56	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	346	11	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	169	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	187	2	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	50	12	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 SCOTTSVILLE, ALLEN 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	37.6	4.99	84	72
February	39.3	4.02	80	65
March	49.1	5.22	77	59
April	58.2	4.49	75	54
May	67.8	4.16	78	57
June	76.1	3.84	79	60
July	79.4	4.27	81	61
August	78.2	3.74	84	63
September	72.5	3.18	85	61
October	60.3	2.74	84	57
November	48.2	3.83	81	62
December	38.7	4.29	81	69
Annual Norm	58.8	48.77		

1/ Station Location: Bowling Green, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years 6:30 PM readings - 64 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) 119 days clear; 121 days partly cloudy; 125 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 years of record) annual 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) south.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) Approximate long-term means - 3,738 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

**KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.									
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, 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 Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.