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Industrial Resources: Bracken County - Augusta

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY

21802

Prepared by

The Augusta Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

May, 1960

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Augusta - 1,599; Bracken County - 8,424
1958 (est.) Bracken County - 7,291

AUGUSTA LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Bracken and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 578 men and 1,049 women. Number of workers available from Bracken County - 195 men and 444 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Augusta is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company operating between Cincinnati and Huntington.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Greater Cincinnati Airport at Erlanger, Kentucky, 65 miles distant. Bluegrass Field, in Lexington, is 70 miles distant.

Trucks: A B & C Motor Freight Lines, with terminals in Augusta and Cincinnati, serves Augusta with common carrier truck service.

Water: There are no barge facilities at Augusta at the present time.

Bus Lines: The Trailways System, operating between Cincinnati and Portsmouth and other points, provides bus service on U. S. 52 across the Ohio River from Augusta.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Augusta, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	455	Lexington, Ky.	67
Birmingham, Ala.	483	Louisville, Ky.	141
Chicago, Ill.	354	Nashville, Tenn.	322
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	New York, N. Y.	702
Detroit, Mich.	317	Pittsburgh, Pa.	337
Knoxville, Tenn.	221	St. Louis, Mo.	400

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company supplies Augusta with electricity. Bracken County is served by the Harrison County RECC and Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Augusta has a recently installed municipal gas system. Source of supply is a high pressure line of Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The water system is municipally owned and operated. Source of raw water is three 100' artesian wells, and the storage capacity is 50,000 gallons.

Sewerage: Augusta has separate storm and sanitary sewers which cover approximately 80% of the city. Raw sewage is expelled into the Ohio River.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Augusta was 1,599. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Augusta, Bracken County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Augusta, Bracken County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	Augusta		Bracken County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,718		12,137		
1910	1,787	4.0	10,308	-15.1	6.6
1920	1,820	1.8	10,210	- 1.0	5.5
1930	1,675	-8.0	9,616	- 5.8	8.2
1940	1,701	1.6	9,389	- 2.4	8.8
1950	1,599	-6.0	8,424	-10.3	3.5
1958 (est.) 1/			7,291	-13.6	1.4

Percent of Negro Population in City and County - .3.
 Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - .2.

Labor Force 2/

Definition and Population Trend. The Augusta labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Bracken and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Pendleton and Robertson. In addition to the Kentucky counties, workers would probably be drawn from Brown County, Ohio, but due to the lack of detailed information for the Ohio county, this statement will relate only to the three Kentucky counties.

Population of the area was estimated at 18,390 in 1956 by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, which was a decrease of 2,525 from the 1950 Census Count of 20,915. In 1956 there were 7,045 inhabitants in Bracken County, compared to the 8,424 in 1950.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. The Augusta area is primarily agricultural with 4,347 persons employed on farms according to the 1950 Census. Bracken County had 1,664 persons employed on farms during that year. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, 415 of the area's 2,965 commercial farms had cash sales below \$1,200.

Manufacturing in the area is thin with 376 jobs in September 1958 covered by unemployment insurance. Of this number, 181 were in Bracken

County with the majority in the lumber and wood products industry and the machinery, metal products and equipment industry.

Per capita income as estimated by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky in 1956 was \$1,339 for the state as a whole. Per capita income for the area counties ranged from \$1,006 for Pendleton County to \$1,150 for Robertson, with Bracken County in between with \$1,068.

During the third quarter of 1958, the average weekly wage covered by unemployment insurance in Bracken County was \$64.92 with the manufacturing average at \$68.49. The state average for the same period was \$74.74 for all industries and \$86.07 for manufacturing

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated 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 approximately 578 men and 1,049 women in the area who could be immediately recruited for industrial employment. This number included 33 men and 5 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in April 1959. Bracken County alone could furnish 195 men and 444 of the women included in the above total.

Due to dislike of commuting and other factors, it is not likely that all of this area labor potential would be available for work at Augusta, or any other one town in the area. It is estimated that 300 men and 450 women could be recruited for factory jobs at Augusta immediately and would be available on a commuting basis at least during the early stages of production. A number of workers could be drawn from Brown County, Ohio, which is located across the Ohio River from these counties.

In addition to the current supply of labor, there are 1,950 boys and 1,750 girls living in the area who will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. This includes 800 boys and 700 girls from Bracken County.

It can be reasonably assumed from national labor force participation rates that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age. Due to the greater job mobility of these young workers, it is likely that they would accept employment at any single point in the area.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour; skilled - \$1.25 to \$2.00 per hour; assembler - \$1.00 to \$1.10; maintenance - \$1.15 to \$1.50 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Augusta 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 Augusta.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Clopay Corporation	Vinyl and polyethylene film products	78	2	80
The F. A. Neider Co.	Small metal stampings	45	30	75
The Bracken Chronicle	Newspaper publishing, job printing	3	1	4

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Augusta.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Augusta is served by the Chicago-Cincinnati Division of the Chesapeake

and Ohio Railway Company, operating between Chicago and Huntington. There are three passenger trains and one local freight train daily. Switching service is available daily except Sunday, on three tracks which will accommodate forty cars. Package car service is available. Railway Express is delivered daily by truck. There is an average of twenty inbound loads each month while the number of outbound loads is negligible. Most of the inbound loads consist of lumber, coal, fertilizer and feeds.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Augusta, Kentucky ^{3/}

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd a. m.	Louisville, Ky.	1st p. m.
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd a. m.	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th p. m.
Chicago, Ill.	1st p. m.	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd p. m.
Cincinnati, Ohio	same p. m.	New Orleans, La.	2nd p. m.
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd a. m.	New York, N. Y.	3rd p. m.
Detroit, Mich.	2nd a. m.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd p. m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd a. m.	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd a. m.

Highways

Augusta is served by State Route 19. A ferry across the Ohio River provides access to U. S. 52. A new highway, State Route 8, is nearing completion. This road will parallel the Ohio River from Maysville to Newport, passing through the southern city limits of Augusta. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, navigable waterways, and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. A B & C Motor Freight, with terminals located in Augusta and Cincinnati, serves Augusta with common carrier truck service.

Table 4. Truck Transit Time from Augusta, Kentucky ^{4/}

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

Bus Lines. Bus service is available across the Ohio River from Augusta on U. S. Highway 52.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	455	Lexington, Ky.	67
Birmingham, Ala.	483	Louisville, Ky.	141
Chicago, Ill.	354	Nashville, Tenn.	322
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	New York, N. Y.	702
Detroit, Mich.	317	Pittsburgh, Pa.	337
Knoxville, Tenn.	271	St. Louis, Mo.	400

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Greater Cincinnati Airport at Erlanger, Kentucky, 65 miles distant. Airlines serving this field include American, Eastern, TWA, Delta, Lake Central, and Piedmont Airlines.

Water Transportation

River transportation is available at Augusta from many of the major barge lines operating on the Ohio River. At the present time, however, there are no existing dock and terminal facilities.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Augusta by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The county is served by Harrison RECC and Kentucky Utilities.

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

Natural Gas

Augusta has a recently installed municipal gas system whose source of supply is a high pressure line of the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation. Gas is distributed by 2" and 3" mains with a pressure of 15-20 psi. Btu content is 1,000 and the specific gravity is 0.60. It is estimated that the present system has the necessary capacity to supply a town twice the size of Augusta. Present gas rates are as follows:

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50 minimum bill
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.25 per Mcf
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	1.00 per Mcf
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.80 per Mcf
All over	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per Mcf

Water

Water is supplied by a municipally owned and operated system whose source of supply is three 100' artesian wells. The purity of the raw water is such that it makes further treatment unnecessary. Storage facilities consist of a 50,000 gallon capacity standpipe. Pumps include one 450 gpm and one 500 gpm. Mains are 8" and 4" with a pressure of 45 psi. There is a flat monthly rate of \$3.00 for each residence with an added charge of \$1.50 for outside hydrants.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio to meet the needs of industry locating in the area. Since there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included. Current prices will be furnished on request by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields supply the area with various grades of bituminous coal. In 1958 a total of 67,809,271 tons of coal was produced in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. 5/

Delivered prices of coal and coke will be furnished on request by the Department of Economic Development.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Augusta has a second class post office with 7 employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily. Postal receipts for 1958 were \$12,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Northeastern Telephone Corporation, with 514 local subscribers, serves the town with a dial system. Long distance service is described as excellent.

Telegrams may be called in to the Western Union office in Maysville, and the charge will be added to the monthly telephone bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Augusta has one site, containing approximately 2 1/2 acres of gently sloping land located 1/2 mile east of the city limits. Road access is provided by a county highway adjacent to the property. Upon completion, Kentucky Route 8 will also be adjacent to the site. Water, gas, and electricity are available. An option is held on this property by the Augusta Chamber of Commerce.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Augusta 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 (Kentucky Revised Statutes 92.300), Augusta 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 Augusta Fire Department has one full-time fireman and thirty volunteers. Equipment consists of two 500 gpm pumper trucks fully equipped with 2 1/2" and 1 1/2" hose. One truck is available for use outside the city limits. Additional equipment includes two 240 gpm portable pumps. Alarm is given by means of a siren located at the fire department. Augusta has a Class 7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by two patrolmen, who use their own automobiles in performing their duties.

Garbage and Sanitation. Free garbage collection is made weekly by the city. Disposal is by means of a sanitary fill.

Sewerage. Augusta has 80% coverage by separate storm and sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is expelled into the Ohio River.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Augusta and Bracken County for 1958.

	<u>Augusta</u>	<u>Bracken County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	.85	
School	1.75	1.50
Other (Health District)	.10	.10
Total	\$3.45	\$2.35

Ratio of Assessment - Augusta - 35%; Bracken County - 35%.

Total Assessment - Augusta - \$1,000,000;
Bracken County - \$12,133,396.

City Income - \$44,997.19.



LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY



0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1952-53

City Expenditures - \$31,547.00.

City Bonded Indebtedness - None.

County Income, fiscal year 1959 -----)
) -- Estimated Budget
County Expenditures, fiscal year 1959 -----) \$119,611.

County Bonded Indebtedness - None.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are a few houses in Augusta for rent or sale. Rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$30 to \$50 per month. Construction costs for the same type house vary from \$8,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and materials used.

Health

Hospitals. The nearest hospital is Haywood Hospital in Maysville, 23 miles distant. This is a modern fully-equipped hospital with 101 patient beds.

Medical personnel in Augusta includes two physicians and a part-time optometrist.

Public Health Service. The Bracken County Health Department, located in Brooksville, 10 miles distant, carries on a full-time health program consisting of communicable disease control, infant and pre-school services, and general sanitation. The staff consists of a part-time physician, a full-time sanitarian, a registered nurse, and a clerk.

Education

Graded Schools. Augusta Public School, an independent school, houses grades 1-12 with a total enrollment of 320 students. This school has 6 elementary classrooms and 7 high school classrooms. It is estimated that the student enrollment could be doubled before it would become necessary to expand the existing facilities. The system is fully integrated.

St. Augustine, an elementary parochial school, has a total enrollment of 71 students.

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Augusta Elementary (total)	180	6
Augusta High (total)	140	6
St. Augustine Elementary (total)	71	2
Bracken County Elementary (total)	827	30
Bracken County High (total)	259	14
St. James Elementary & High (total)	93	7

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

Augusta is served by the Northern Kentucky Vocational School, Covington, Kentucky. Courses offered are auto mechanics, radio and television service, printing, woodwork, machine shop, sheet metal and welding. It should be noted that courses change as the demand requires.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include University of Cincinnati and Xavier University, Cincinnati, 45 miles distant; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 70 miles distant; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 59 miles distant; Northern Kentucky Center, an extension of the University of Kentucky, located in Covington, 50 miles distant; and Villa Madonna College, also in Covington.

Libraries

The Augusta Public Library has 1,800 volumes and an average monthly circulation of 100. A bookmobile visits this library each week and takes books to the rural schools and communities in the county.

Churches

There are eight churches in Augusta representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Nazarene, Christian, Presbyterian, and Pilgrim Holiness.

Women's Clubs. Bracken County Garden Club, Eastern Star, Daphne Club, Homemakers, American Legion Auxiliary, and V.F.W. Auxiliary.

Youth Clubs. Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brown County Baseball League.

Recreation

Local Facilities. Augusta has a municipal park covering approximately one acre. Recreational facilities include basketball courts, baseball and softball diamond, playground equipment and a recently constructed shelter house. This park is maintained by a 10¢ tax levy and has a paid supervisor during the summer months. A boat club is in the process of being organized at the present time. There is one downtown theatre that is open on weekends only.

Area Facilities. Cincinnati, located 45 miles from Augusta, offers many types of athletic and cultural entertainment. This is the home of professional baseball, basketball, and hockey teams, as well as of nationally prominent college basketball and football teams. River Downs Racetrack and Coney Island Amusement Park, both in the Cincinnati area, are available to residents of Augusta during the summer months.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Some recent improvements in Augusta include the installation of a new natural gas system by means of a \$200,000 revenue bond issue; a new heating system was installed at the local public school in 1957 at a cost of \$50,000; the city has added a new 105' artesian well to the water system; the Recreation Department has recently constructed a pavilion at the local park; and, in the immediate future, the contract will be let for the construction of a new state highway through the southern city limits, adding a new street to the present system. This highway will extend from Maysville to Newport, by way of Augusta, and will greatly expedite traffic to the Greater Cincinnati area.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Bracken County covers an area of 206 square miles. In 1954, there were 1,303 farms covering an area of 120,652 acres and an average

size of 92.6 acres. The average value per farm was \$10,298 with the average acre being valued at \$111.56. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for the Bracken County Area for 1958.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for the Bracken County Area*
And Kentucky, 1958 7/

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (bu)	26,000	57.5	1,495,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (bu)	9,150	23.1	211,400
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (bu)	50	24.0	1,200
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (lbs)	15,450	1673.6	25,858,000
Kentucky (lbs)	199,000	1510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (tons)	37,100	2.0	75,800
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (tons)	34,500	1.4	47,930
Kentucky (tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area (tons)	7,700	1.4	10,530
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000
<u>Livestock</u> Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959			
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area		78,700	
Kentucky		1,843,000	
<u>Milk cows:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area		31,150	
Kentucky		628,000	
<u>Sheep:</u>			
Bracken Co. Area		44,970	
Kentucky		604,000	

*The Bracken County Area includes Bracken and the surrounding counties of Mason, Robertson, Harrison and Pendleton.

Forests

Bracken County has 37,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 28% of the total land area; however, the quality and quantity of the timber found in the county is inadequate for large scale commercial use.

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 (500 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources of Bracken County are limestones, clays, and sands and gravels. Small amounts of oil have been secured from "sands" of the Upper Ordovician series.

Limestones. These occur throughout the county in quantity and quality suitable for local building purposes and roadway construction.

Clays. Residual and transported clay deposits in the uplands and the Ohio River Valley areas offer a possible source of raw material for the manufacturing of bricks. Local clays might also be used with some of the limestones as cement manufacturing materials.

Sands and Gravels. Transported deposits of sands and gravels along the Ohio River are suitable for general construction and concrete making purposes.

In 1958 Kentucky ranked 10th in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$402,121,000, and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states Kentucky ranked 3rd in bituminous coal, 2nd in ball clay production and 4th in fluorspar.

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production in 1958		8/
Mineral	Unit	Quantity
Clays	Short Tons	737,000
Coal	Short Tons	66,312,000
Fluorspar	Short Tons	25,861
Gem Stones		(1)
Lead (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	516
Natural Gas	Million Cubic Feet	72,248
Natural Gas Liquids		
Natural Gasoline	Thousand Gallons	37,926
LP Gases	Thousand Gallons	150,655
Petroleum (Crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	17,509 (2)
Sand and Gravel	Short Tons	4,685,000
Silver (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Troy Ounces	99
Stone	Short Tons	12,597,000
Zinc (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	1,285,000

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figures.

MARKETS

Augusta is located in northern Kentucky and is a primary retail trading center of Bracken County. Cincinnati, Huntington, Louisville, Nashville, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Detroit lie within a 300 mile radius of Augusta. Due to the city's geographical location and proximity to rail, highway, and water transportation, ready access is had to many of the nation's large population centers.

In 1958, retail sales for Bracken County were estimated at \$5,206,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,158 per capita and \$3,844 per household. 9/

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the national market. In 1957 the population was 39,901,000 or 23.4% of the U.S., personal income was \$80,029,000,000 or 23.2% of the U.S., and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,728,000 or 28.2% of the U.S. In 1958 retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000 or 22.3% of the U.S. 10/

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 in the northern parts, to 40 degrees in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 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. Warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Augusta, located in Bracken County, was established on October 2, 1797. The tract of land was part of the newly formed county which had been created from parts of Mason and Campbell Counties in 1796. The site of Augusta was part of a land grant made to Phillip Buckner for his services in the American Revolution. Augusta is located on the south bank of the Ohio River, midway of its longest direct course. It was acclaimed by early travelers as "one of the most beautiful situations on the Ohio."

The early pioneers were from wealthy and cultured families, and this fact made itself evident in the early interest in education beginning with the establishment of Bracken Academy in 1799. This was the first of a series of schools of which the present public school is a part. Augusta College, the first Methodist college in the west, was established by the Methodist Conferences of Ohio and Kentucky in 1822. This school has produced many prominent leaders, including the presidents of some of the largest universities and theological schools in the United States.

September 27, 1862, a memorable date in Augusta's history, marked an attack on the city by a detachment of Morgan's Cavalry. Nine prominent citizens of Augusta were killed and a large part of the town was destroyed by fire.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Bracken County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1959	Bracken County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	356	100.0	454,589	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	4	1.1	31,954	7.0
Contract Construction	14	3.9	38,424	8.5
Manufacturing	201	56.4	173,021	38.1
Food and kindred products	25	7.0	27,347	6.0
Tobacco	0		10,775	2.4
Clothing, tex. & leather	0		25,815	5.7
Lumber & furniture	81	22.7	16,342	3.6
Printing, pub. & paper	0		9,987	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0		13,432	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	15	4.2	5,875	1.3
Primary metals	0		5,143	1.1
Machinery, metal & equip.	80	22.5	56,109	12.3
Other	0		2,196	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	46	13.0	33,924	7.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67	18.8	119,186	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	21	5.9	19,308	4.2
Services	3	.8	36,653	8.1
Other	0		2,119	.5

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

Subject	Bracken County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,273	4,151	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,215	3,119	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,616	529	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,615	529	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,593	525	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	809	339	437,752	156,377
Government workers	112	78	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,499	55	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	173	53	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	22	4	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	22	4	28,082	7,281
New workers	---	---	415	307
Not in labor force	599	2,590	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	25	2,145	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	261	156	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	10	5	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	303	284	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	216	223	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	53	43	47,447	28,952
65 and over	34	18	17,861	8,104

**MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS**

All employed	2,593	525	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	73	60	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,296	19	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	127	22	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	46	67	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	65	40	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	243	7	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	218	160	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	5	39	1,584	21,408
Service workers	44	37	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	167	44	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	181	2	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	81	2	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	47	26	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 AUGUSTA, BRACKEN 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	33.4	3.96	83	74
February	34.6	3.18	82	70
March	44.8	4.48	82	62
April	54.1	3.67	79	59
May	64.4	3.78	82	61
June	72.9	3.99	84	65
July	76.9	4.45	86	61
August	75.4	4.01	88	64
September	69.5	2.97	90	67
October	57.5	2.52	89	67
November	45.2	3.05	83	69
December	35.3	3.52	84	73
Annual Norm	55.3	43.58		

1/ Station Location: Maysville, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 12 years; 6:30 PM readings - 12 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (8 years of record) - 88 days clear; 109 days partly cloudy; 168 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (36 years of record) - Annual 58 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (36 years of record) - 132 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (36 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (36 years of record) - 53 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (36 years of record) - 18 days.

Prevailing Wind: (30 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,897 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</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
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 associa- tion 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 else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

**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 is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 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.