

6-1961

Industrial Resources: Clark County - Winchester

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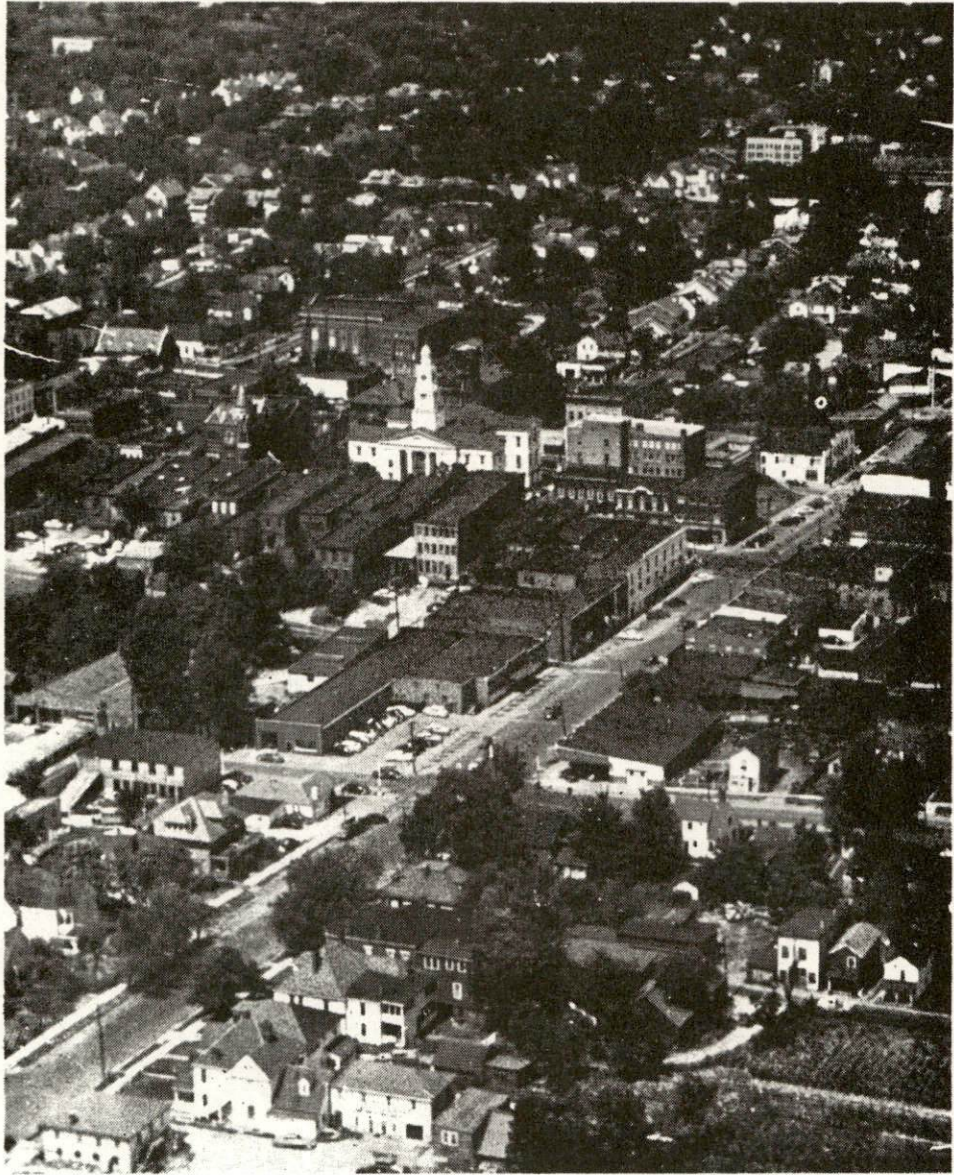
INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

21929

Prepared by
Winchester Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1961



AERIAL PHOTO OF WINCHESTER

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA FOR WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960 - Winchester - 10,187

Clark County - 21,075

WINCHESTER LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Clark and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,794 men and 4,284 women. Number of workers available from Clark County - 457 men and 513 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads serve Winchester.

Air: Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 18 miles, is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta Air Lines.

Trucks: Winchester is served by 14 interstate and intrastate truck lines.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines serve Winchester.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	378	Pittsburgh, Pa.	351
Chicago, Ill.	373	Nashville, Tenn.	242
Cincinnati, Ohio	92	New York, N. Y.	730
Detroit, Mich.	341	St. Louis, Mo.	359

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied Winchester by Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky supplies natural gas facilities in Winchester.

Water: A municipally owned water works serves Winchester.

Sewerage: Winchester has separate storm and sanitary sewers, with disposal plant.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

The following table shows population and rate of growth in Winchester, Clark County, and Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Winchester, Clark County, and Kentucky
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Winchester</u>		<u>Clark County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	5,964	---	16,694	---	---
1910	7,156	19.9	17,987	7.7	6.6
1920	8,333	16.4	17,901	0.2	5.6
1930	8,233	- 1.2	17,640	- 1.5	8.6
1940	8,594	4.4	17,988	2.0	8.7
1950	9,266	7.4	18,898	5.1	3.5
1960	10,187	9.9	21,075	11.5	2.3

Per cent of nonwhite population in City and County - 9.7

Per cent of foreign born population in City and County - 0.5

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Winchester labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Clark and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Bourbon, Estill, Fayette, Madison, Montgomery and Powell. The population centers of all area counties are within 20 miles of Winchester, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this seven-county area was 233,965, which was an increase of 30,876 from the 1950 Census of 203,089.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for the Winchester, Kentucky Area.

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, with the exception of Fayette County, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 11,929 people employed in this industry. There were 5,539 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 900 area farms and 80 Clark County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Clark County had 1,727 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In June 1960 there were 13,088 manufacturing jobs in the area with 1,253 of this number in Clark County. Fayette County had 8,807 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$534 in Powell County to \$2,099 in Fayette County.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

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

It is estimated that there are 4,794 men and 4,284 women in the Winchester area who would be available for industrial jobs. Clark County alone could furnish 457 men and 513 women included in the above total.

Due to the dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the labor supply would be available for jobs located at Winchester or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 2,093 men and 1,360 women would be available for jobs at Winchester.

In addition to the current labor supply, 19,146 boys and 18,773 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 1,991 boys and 1,831 girls of this number residing in Clark County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following table shows existing firms which indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Winchester.

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allen Company, Inc.	Crushed limestone and bituminous concrete	10	0	10
Boonesboro Quarry	Crushed limestone	20	2	22
Browning Turkey Farms, Inc.	Turkey Polts, (low - 145 Dressed Turkeys (high - 195	145	5	150
Bundy Tubing Co.	Small tubing	246	4	250
Caudill & Co.	Bluegrass seed harvester	4	1	5
Codell Bros.	Guard rails, poles, posts (wood preserving)	5	0	5
Concrete Materials Co.	Ready-mixed concrete	40	0	40
Cooperative Fertilizer Co.	Fertilizer	29	2	31
Curlee Clothing Co.	Men's suits & sports coats	19	280	299
Home Lumber Company, Inc.	Wood products, lumber	26	5	31
Kentucky Fertilizer Works	Fertilizer	12	1	13
Leggett & Platt, Inc.	Bed springs	85	0	85
Loma Manufacturing Co.	Womens and girls clothing	12	97	109
McCammish Floors	Wood cabinets, formica tops	10	0	10
The McGlone Co.	Staves	12	0	12
Murray Co.	Black Top	7	0	7
Rees Printing Co.	Commercial printing	8	1	9
O. F. Shearer & Son	Slaughtering	3	1	4
Spen-Well Feed Co.	Livestock & poultry feed	3	0	3
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	Projection lamps	70	280	350
Geo. E. Tomlinson Co.	Walnut lumber	42	3	45
G. L. Wainscott Factory	Soft Drinks	8	1	9
Winchester Sun Co.	Newspaper publishing	20	7	27

Unionization:

The one union in the area is the United Construction Workers, Local 805, UMW.

Wages:

Some examples of wages in the area are:

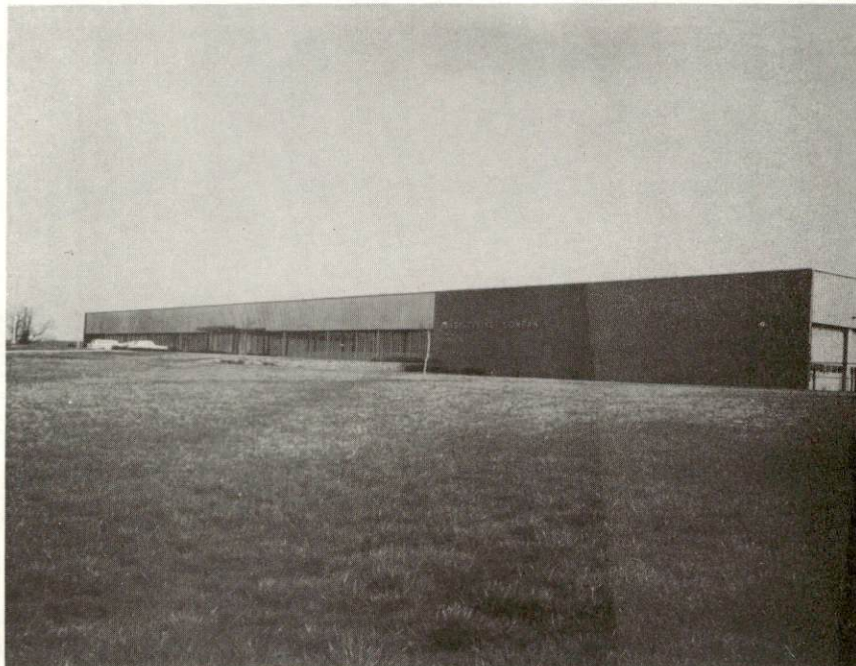
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Rate per hour</u>
Clerical	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Secretarial	1.00 to 2.00
Laborer	1.00 to 1.60
Semi-skilled - Laborer	1.15 to 2.00
Skilled - Laborer	1.50 to 3.00

Labor-Management Relations:

Labor-management relations in Winchester are described locally as excellent.



SYLVANIA ELECTRIC COMPANY



BUNDY TUBING COMPANY

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Winchester is the crossing point of the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio (East-West) and the Louisville and Nashville (North-South) Railroads. The Russell Division of the C & O operates two freights and two passenger trains daily. The L & N serves Winchester with 12 freights and two passenger trains daily. Switching service is available with tracks that will accommodate 50 cars. The average number of inbound and outbound carloads per month is 150. Package car and Railway Express service are available.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time From Winchester, Kentucky To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	33 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	5
Birmingham, Ala.	23	Los Angeles, Calif.	148
Chicago, Ill.	42 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	16 1/2
Cincinnati, Ohio	18 1/2	New Orleans, La.	40 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	56	New York, N. Y.	71 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	61	Pittsburgh, Pa.	58
Knoxville, Tenn.	25	St. Louis, Mo.	28

Highways

Highways serving Winchester are Kentucky Routes 15, 89, and 974 and U. S. Routes 60 and 227. The new U. S. I-64 passes North of the city and intersects U. S. I-75 approximately 12 miles from the city limits. The new State Eastern Toll Road will start at Winchester to serve all areas of Eastern Kentucky. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

* Director of Industrial Development, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky

Table 4

Highway Distances From Winchester, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	378	Lexington, Ky.	18
Birmingham, Ala.	412	Louisville, Ky.	92
Chicago, Ill.	373	Nashville, Tenn.	242
Cincinnati, Ohio	91	New York, N. Y.	730
Detroit, Mich.	341	Pittsburgh, Pa.	351
Knoxville, Tenn.	192	St. Louis, Mo.	359

Truck Lines:

Common carrier truck service is provided by McLean Freight Lines; Commercial Motor Freight, Inc.; and Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc. maintain terminals in Winchester. Additional carrier service is provided by Dixie-Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio; Lester Eversole Trucking Co. Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia; Pinson Transfer Co., Inc., Huntington, West Virginia; McLean Trucking Co., Winston Salem, North Carolina; Yeary Transfer Co, Lexington Kentucky; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc. Lebanon, Kentucky; Letcher Shepherd, Irvine, Kentucky; and Sutton Transfer, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time From Winchester, Kentucky To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	10
Chicago, Ill.	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2	New Orleans, La.	3	4
Cleveland, Ohio	2	3	New York, N. Y.	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

* Traffic Department, Dixie-Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

Bus Lines:

Southeastern Greyhound Lines serve Winchester with 19 buses daily operating between Lexington, Ashland, Paintsville and Hazard, all of which have scheduled stops in Winchester.

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 18 miles. Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Air Lines, serve this field with regular daily flights.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Winchester by Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Clark and adjoining counties are served by Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, whose source of supply is East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

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, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose main source of supply is United Fuel and Gulf Interstate. Transmission lines are 10 to 12 inches and the distribution lines range from 2 to 10 inches. The btu content is 1050 and the specific gravity is .60.

Current rates are:

First	1 MCF	\$2.090 per MCF
Next	49 MCF	.835 per MCF
Next	50 MCF	.795 per MCF
Next	200 MCF	.765 per MCF
All over	300 MCF	.735 per MCF
Minimum Bill		\$2.03 per MCF

Water

The Winchester Water Department has recently completed an extensive expansion program. Their source of raw water is two impounding reservoirs with a capacity of 200 million gallons, and an 18" raw water line to the Kentucky River with an ultimate capacity of 4 million gallons per day. Storage facilities with the recent completion of a 500,000-gallon gravity tank total 1,275,000 gallons. Treatment facilities will process 2,100,000 gallons per day and are designed for future expansion to 4,000,000 per day. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 15 hours. There is a surplus of 700,000 gallons per day. Mains vary from 6 to 12 inches and the pressure is maintained between 65 and 75 psi.

Current rates are:

		<u>Rates per 100 cu. ft.</u>
First	500 cu. ft.	69¢
	500 to 2,000 cu. ft.	58¢
	2,000 to 17,000 cu. ft.	48¢
	17,000 to 42,000 cu. ft.	34¢
	42,000 to 67,000 cu. ft.	25¢
	67,000 to 117,000 cu. ft.	14¢
All over	117,000 cu. ft.	12¢

Fuel Oil

The source of various grades of fuel oil in Kentucky and surrounding states is sufficient to meet the requirements of an industry locating in the area.

Current prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Coal is supplied Winchester by the Eastern Kentucky coal fields. In 1959, Eastern Kentucky mines produced 34,653,226 tons of high grade coal and the total Kentucky production was 64,990,298 tons.*

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

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

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This site contains approximately 35 acres of level land, adjacent to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and U. S. Route 29. All utilities are available. This land is priced at \$1,500.00 per acre and is under option by the Chamber of Commerce.

Site # 2:

This site contains approximately 50 acres of land North of the City and adjacent to U. S. Route 227. All utilities are available. This land is priced at \$2,000.00 per acre.

Site # 3:

This site contains approximately 29 acres North of the City, between two branches of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. All utilities are available. This site is owned by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and it is priced at \$1,200.00 per acre.

Site # 4:

This site contains approximately 15 acres of land West of the City and adjacent to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. All utilities are available. This site is under option by the Chamber of Commerce and is priced at \$2,500.00 per acre.

Site # 5:

This site contains approximately 8 acres of land West of the City and is adjacent to Site # 4. All utilities are available. The site is under option by the Chamber of Commerce and is priced at \$3,000.00 per acre.

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

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

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

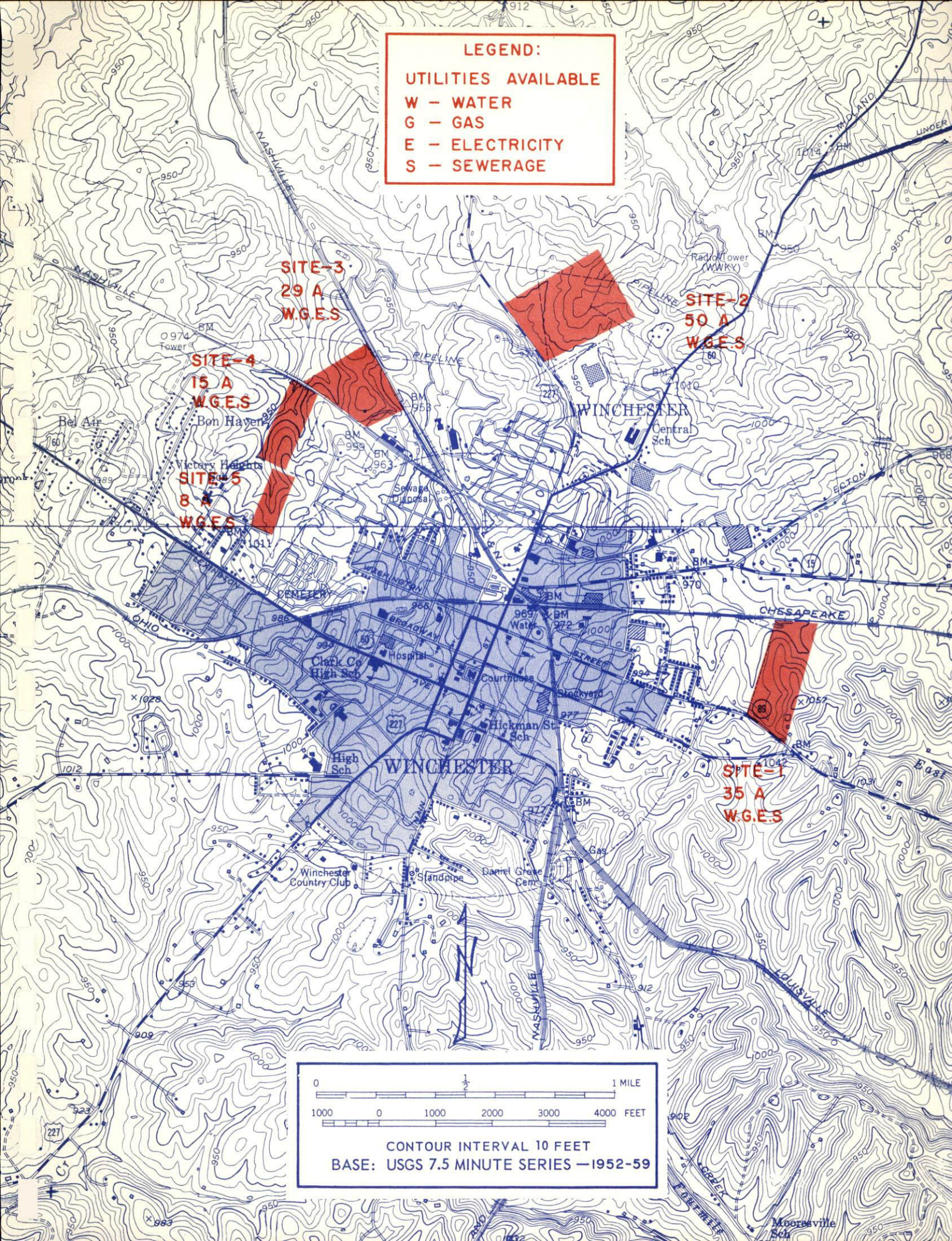
**SITE-4
15 A
W.G.E.S**

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

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



**CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES — 1952-59**



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Winchester is governed by a mayor, elected for a four-year term and two commissioners elected for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

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

Business Licenses:

A business and occupational license is required.

Planning and Zoning:

Winchester has a planning commission and a zoning ordinance which is in effect.

City Services

Fire Protection:

The fire department is staffed with a chief, 9 full-time and 16 part-time volunteer firemen. Equipment includes: a 1935, 500-gpm combined pumper and hook-and-ladder truck; a 1947, 750-gpm Seagraves pumper; one radio-equipped, 1955 Ford, 750-gpm combined chemical-and-pumper truck; and a radio-equipped emergency truck. Necessary hose and extinguishers of all types are maintained. Winchester has a Class 6 insurance rating.

The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the city is \$.14 and \$.20, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.52, respectively.

The Clark County Fire Department is staffed by two full-time and ten volunteer firemen. Equipment consists of one 500-gpm Hale pumper with 1,500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 1,000 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, two booster reels, 150-gpm auxiliary pump and 4 extinguishers.

Police Protection:

The Police Department is staffed by a chief, 17 full-time policemen and three radio operators. Motorized equipment includes two radio-equipped patrol cars and one motorcycle.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Municipal garbage collection is daily in the business districts and twice weekly in the residential sections. The charge for this service is \$2 per month in the residential sections and from \$2 to \$30 in the business districts.

Sewerage:

A municipally owned sewerage system provides separate storm and sanitary sewers with disposal plant in Winchester. The capacity of the new disposal plant now under construction will be 1,650,000 gallons per day. At present the average daily flow is 892,500 and the maximum daily flow is 1,000,500 gallons. Mains are 6, 8, and 10 inches. The sewerage charge is 50% of the water consumed with an adjustment up to 80% of the water consumed if it doesn't enter the sanitary sewers.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Winchester and Clark County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Winchester</u>	<u>Clark County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	2.00	2.00
Total	\$3.30	\$2.55

(Each taxpayer is liable for only one of these rates; \$3.30 if he lives in the City and \$2.55 if located in the County.)

Local Financial Statement

<u>Ratio of Assessment:</u>	<u>Estimated County Budget,</u> <u>1960-61:</u>
Winchester - 33%	
Clark County - 33%	\$280,420
 <u>Total Assessment:</u>	 <u>County Bonded Indebtedness:</u>
Winchester - \$14,367,422	None
Clark County - \$39,463,376	
 <u>City Income, 1960:</u>	
\$221,475	
 <u>City Expenditures, 1960:</u>	
\$241,289	
 <u>City Bonded Indebtedness:</u>	
None	

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are few housing units available for rent or sale in Winchester. Rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is \$75 to \$100. Construction costs for a two or three-bedroom house is \$10,500 to \$18,000, depending on location and materials used.

Health

Hospitals:

Winchester is served by the Clark County Hospital with 56 beds and 15 bassinets. This hospital is equipped with modern operating rooms, X-ray rooms, and laboratories. The Clark County Hospital has a fund of \$350,000, which can only be used for capital improvements. There are 14 doctors, 9 dentists, 13 registered nurses and 2 chiropractors in Winchester.

The Guerrant Clinic and Hospital has 20 beds, nursery with 8 bassinets, complete X-ray facilities, laboratory and operating rooms.

County Public Health:

The County Health Department is staffed with one part-time doctor, two full-time nurses, sanitarian, and clerk. Services provided include: immunization, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, maternal and child-health services, general sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools:

The Clark County School system now has 10 elementary schools which makes the system adequate for present needs. The student-teacher ratio is 27-1 in the elementary grades and 21-1 in the high school. Enrollment is presently 3,622 in the grades and 939 in the high school.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in
Winchester, and Clark County*
1960-1961

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>
Clark County Elementary	3,622	132
Clark County High	939	44
St. Agatha Academy (Private)	204	10

Vocational Schools:

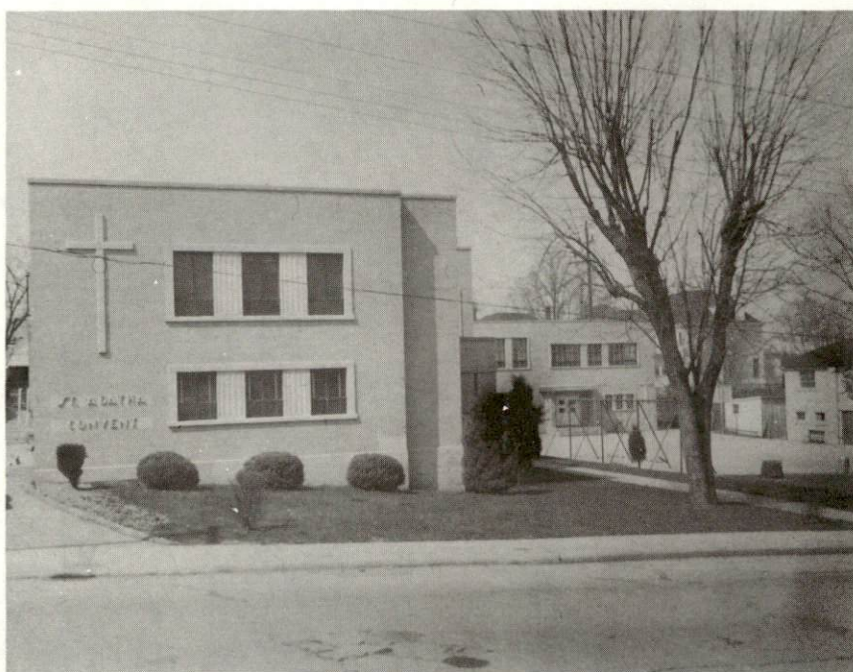
Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special-area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Courses offered in the vocational education program include: Auto Mechanics, Auto-Body Mechanics, Drafting, Electronics, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Practical Nursing, Wood Working, Radio, Sheet Metal, Air Conditioning, and Television. Winchester is served by Lafayette Area Vocational School at Lexington, Kentucky.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly being added as needs arise and facilities will permit.

Winchester has built many new Schools



NEW FANNY BUSH SCHOOL



NEW ST. AGATHA CONVENT

WINCHESTER HAS TWO HOSPITALS



CLARK COUNTY HOSPITAL



GUERRANT CLINIC

Colleges:

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Southeastern Junior College, Winchester
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 18 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 18 miles
College of the Bible, Lexington, 18 miles
Eastern State College, Richmond, 22 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, 33 miles
Berea College, Berea, 35 miles
Centre College, Danville, 59 miles
Morehead State College, Morehead, 51 miles

Libraries

Public Library, Inc., serves Winchester with 12,000 volumes and has an annual circulation of 6,000. A 1,000-volume bookmobile serves the county.

Churches

There are 23 churches in Winchester representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Church of God, Christian, Church of the Christian Science, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian. Approximately 60% of the metropolitan population are church members with about 35% attending services regularly.

Banks

Statement as of December 31, 1960

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Clark County National Bank	\$ 7,234,179.63	\$6,437,654.31
Commercial Bank	\$ 4,545,355.95	\$4,181,443.81
Peoples State Bank & Trust Co.	\$ 5,025,000.00	\$4,585,000.00
The Winchester Bank	\$10,584,175.67	\$9,265,514.97
Winchester Building & Savings Association	\$ 5,217,009.14	\$4,801,911.95
Winchester Federal Savings & Loan Association	\$ 2,929,425.79	\$2,269,161.44

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Brown & Proctor Hotel	100 rooms
Lykins Motel	19 units
Thoroughbred Motor Court	24 units
Skylit Motel	28 units
Hills Motor Court	10 units
Elam Motor Court	7 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

The Winchester Sun, a daily newspaper, has a circulation of 4,000. Papers are received daily from Lexington and Louisville.

Radio:

Winchester has one radio station, WWKY, a daytime-only station with 1,000 watts. Reception is also good from Lexington and Louisville.

Television:

Television reception is good from Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati, with all major networks represented.



SOUTHEASTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

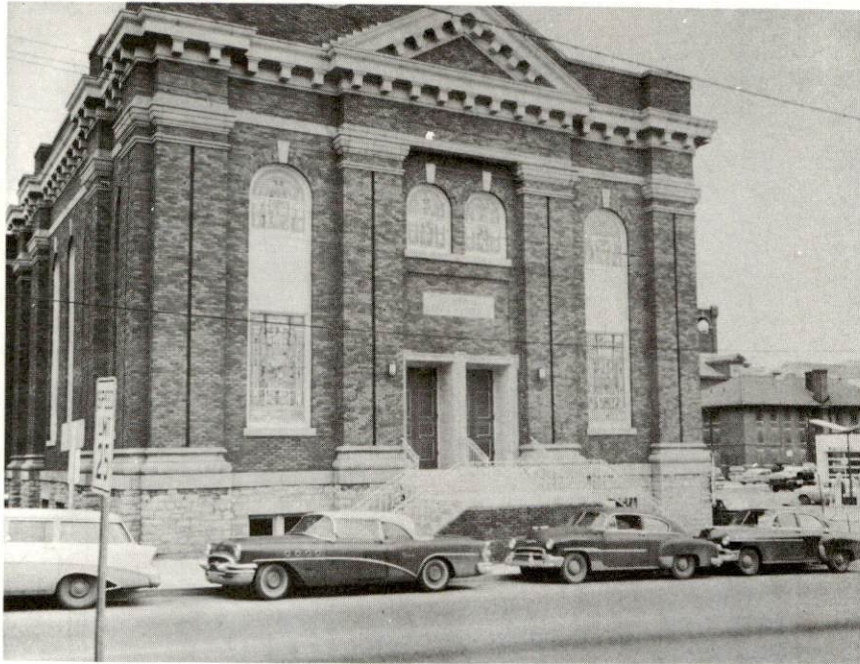


WINCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY

Winchester has a wide choice of Churches.



You are invited to visit our Churches.



Communications

Postal Facilities:

Winchester has a first-class post office with 36 employees. Mail is received 13 times and dispatched 17 times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$156,887.95.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Telephone service is provided by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Direct-distance dialing from Winchester, the first put in operation in the State of Kentucky, is excellent. The Winchester office services all Eastern and Central Kentucky long distance calls. There are 4,747 subscribers.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union office.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic:

Chamber of Commerce; Jaycees; Kiwanis; Lions, Rotary and Optimist Clubs.

Fraternal:

Blue Grass Shriner's Club; IOOF; Masons; American Legion and VFW.

Women's:

Fine Arts Club; Music Club; Lioness Club; Homemakers; Business and Professional Women's Club.

Youth:

Boy Scouts; Girl Scouts; Little League; Pony League; Cub Scouts and Brownie.

Recreation

Local:

Local recreation facilities include three (3) specially arranged city parks with city-paid supervisors directing the activities during the summer; two down-town theaters and one drive-in; a Country Club with a new club house and swimming pool, tennis court, and a nine-hole golf course.

The Jaycees have graded and seeded an area for a park. Lights, bleachers and fences are ready for immediate installation. Baseball and football areas, tennis courts, and picnic area with ovens and tables should be completed this summer.

The Lions Club Park has a ball diamond and concession stand completed, and plans are being made for the construction in 1961 of a Community Building with dining area for three or four hundred people with knock-down tables which can be removed for indoor winter sports. Plans for a swimming pool, tennis courts and outdoor shelters are being planned for 1962.

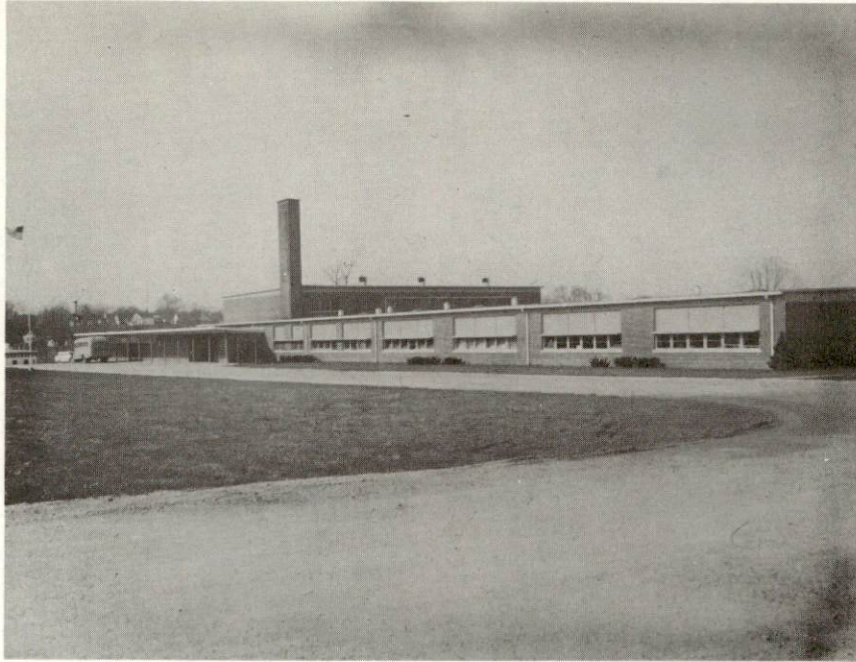
Area:

Area facilities include: Boonesboro Beach, 10 miles; Natural Bridge State Park, 35 miles; Lexington, 18 miles, one of Kentucky's leading cultural and sports centers; and Herrington Lake, 40 miles.

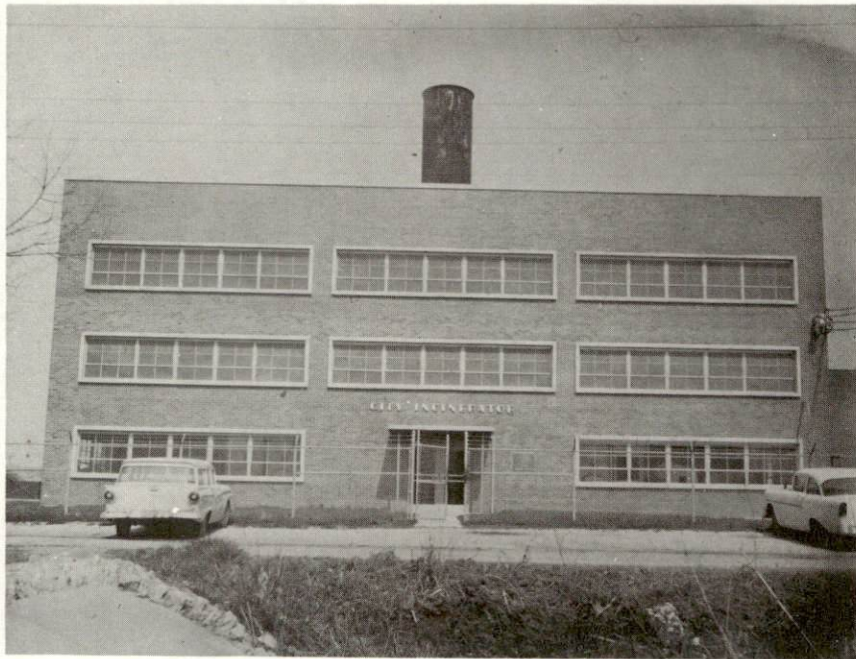
Community Improvements

Recent Improvements:

Community improvements during the past few years include the following: a new 18-inch water line from the Kentucky River with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day; a new 500,000-gallon gravity water tank; a new treatment plant which increased the total capacity to 2,100,000 gallons; expansion of the sewerage disposal plant to 2,000,000 gallons per day; a new incinerator with a capacity of 100 tons per day; a new main street lighting; renovation of the post office; and a new Southern Bell building for their direct distance dialing plant.



NEW CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



NEW CITY INCINERATOR

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Clark County covers an area of 165,760 acres. In 1954, there were 1,356 farms with a total area of 139,275 acres and averaging 102.7 acres per farm. The average value per farm was \$15,765, and the average value per acre was \$209.93. Agricultural statistics are shown below.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Clark County Area* and Kentucky
1958

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(bu)	54,800	57.7	3,160,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(bu)	8,590	24.3	209,000
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(bu)	250	24.4	6,100
Kentucky	(bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(lbs)	23,555	1,550.7	36,527,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	199,000	1,510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(tons)	19,450	2.3	45,170
Kentucky	(tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(tons)	42,000	1.4	58,420
Kentucky	(tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Clark Co. Area	(tons)	25,800	1.4	35,060
Kentucky	(tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

*Clark County area includes Clark and the surrounding counties of Bourbon, Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Madison, and Fayette.

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Clark County Area and Kentucky
1958*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Clark Co. Area	114,200
Kentucky	1,843,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Clark Co. Area	27,750
Kentucky	628,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Clark Co. Area	75,800
Kentucky	604,000

Forests

There are approximately 21,000 acres of forest in Clark County which comprise 13 per cent of the total land area. The principal type of tree is red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1959, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Minerals

Limestone constitutes the most important mineral resource of Clark County. Other minerals that have commercial potential include sand and gravel, clay and petroleum, and natural gas. Vein minerals, chiefly in the form of barite, calcite, galena, sphalerite and fluorspar occur in limited quantities from several veins, but these are of no present commercial significance.

Limestone:

Limestone occurs throughout much of the County, with the better quality stone occurring within the Middle Ordovician series along the Southwestern and Northern portions of the County. One quarry is currently operating from the Camp Nelson, Oregon and Tyrone formations on the Kentucky River -- approximately eight (8) miles Southwest of Winchester. The stone is being used for concrete aggregate, road material, and agricultural lime.

Sand and Gravel:

Sand and gravel, suitable for local construction purposes, exist as alluvial deposits along the Kentucky and Red Rivers. These might be developed under proper economic conditions.

Clays:

Local clays include scattered residual deposits from weathered Ordovician limestones and the Niagara shales (Estill and Lulbergurd formations in the Knobs section). This material affords potential supplies for the manufacture of common brick, tile, and perhaps other products.

Petroleum and Natural Gas:

Exploration has not been sufficient to prove or disprove the presence of oil and gas. To date, only insignificant amounts have been encountered.

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

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959*

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

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959.

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* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959.

Water

Ground Water:

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

A. ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM:

1. Middle Ordovician Series: (Southwestern portion of County)

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass Region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm. "

2. Upper Ordovician Series: (Northern, Central and South-central portions of County)

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

B. SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS, UNDIFFERENTIATED: (Southeastern portion of County)

"In the Outer Blue Grass and Knobs region on the East side of the Cincinnati arch, very few wells yield enough water for domestic use. "

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

MARKETS

In 1958, retail sales in Clark County were \$21,604,000.*

Per Capita income in Clark County in 1957 was \$1,384.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth (1/4) of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 -- or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000 -- or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 -- or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000 -- or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States Bureau of Census.

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the Northern part of the state to 50" or more in the Southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the Northern parts to 40 degrees in the Southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and Southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% 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.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Winchester, located in the "Centre of Pioneerland," is one of the most beautiful and historical towns in Kentucky. The oldest trail in America passes through Winchester and Clark County, "The Warriors Path," which extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Over this trail, years before the coming of the white man, passed innumerable bands of northern warriors and southern braves.

Winchester was made county seat of Clark County in 1792, over Strode's and Hood's Stations by one vote. Both Strode's and Hood's Stations are now extinct. The only monuments to their historical significance are markers placed by the Hart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The early industrial efforts in Winchester were based upon the abundant local raw materials. Grist mills, tanneries, small shoe factories and wood industries, such as coopers and cabinet makers, provided nonagricultural employment for the citizens of this growing community. Winchester also contained forges providing nails which began to replace the wooden pegs of earlier days. Kentucky is famous for bluegrass, and in this century Clark County's McCormick brothers invented a horse-drawn seed harvester which stripped and bagged the seeds -- leaving the grass standing. Winchester reflected the progressiveness of this area in the 19th Century by tripling her population during the sixty-year period from 1810 to 1870. Since 1870 the population of this bluegrass town has continued to move upward, reaching 10,187 in 1960.

Henry Clay, famous Kentuckian, made his first speech in the Clark County Courthouse. Strange that fate would will that he make his last speech in the same place - yet true - for this he did a few days before going to Washington, D. C. where he died.

Here in Winchester, on South Main Street, is the site of the birthplace of Jane Lampton, mother of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Here on the Winchester City High School campus is the old home and burial ground of former Governor James Clark.

On the corner of Main and Lexington Streets, there has been located for over a century and a half, a hotel where famous people have been entertained. Here General Fletcher was wined and dined on his visit to Lafayette in 1825. General Andrew Jackson and President James K. Polk were guests, as was General John C. Breckenridge. General John B. Houston died in this hotel - in the same room in which he was first introduced to his wife.

Appendix A

During the Civil War, Captain Steve Sharp of the Confederate Army, a native of Clark County, with a lone companion, thought to be Dudley Veal, routed a regiment of Federal Soldiers, captured the town, lowered the stars and stripes on the courthouse steeple, and ran up the Stars and Bars. Some time later, a fight between the Union and the Confederate troops started on Main Street and Broadway. The fighting continued across the eastern part of the county, into Montgomery and Estill Counties. Yes, Winchester and Clark County are steeped with historical lore.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Clark County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1960	Clark County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	3,640	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	146	4.0	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	492	13.5	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	1,147	31.5	172,028	37.7
Food & kindred products	15	.4	26,979	5.9
Tobacco	3	.1	10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	290	8.0	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	152	4.2	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	37	1.0	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	22	.6	13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	8	.2	6,222	1.3
Primary metals	220	6.0	9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	400	11.0	51,219	11.2
Other	0		2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	538	14.8	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	788	21.7	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	98	2.7	20,138	4.4
Services	257	7.1	36,976	8.1
Other	174	4.8	1,885	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Clark County and Kentucky, 1950

Subject	Clark County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	9,403	9,495	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	6,735	7,058	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,282	1,549	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,275	1,549	777,155	213,916
Employed	5,019	1,504	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,599	1,148	437,752	156,377
Government workers	403	177	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,888	165	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	129	14	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	256	45	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	256	43	28,082	7,281
New workers	0	2	415	307
Not in labor force	1,453	5,509	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	52	4,383	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	515	314	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	27	23	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	859	789	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	526	569	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	260	191	47,447	28,952
65 and over	73	29	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	5,019	1,504	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	209	182	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,334	32	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	466	90	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	217	306	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	267	143	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	705	17	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	535	287	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	17	192	1,584	21,408
Service workers	196	209	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	125	4	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	573	14	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	300	3	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	75	25	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 WINCHESTER, CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	32.9	4.18	83	73
February	35.4	3.62	82	68
March	43.7	4.32	80	65
April	54.3	3.50	75	60
May	64.3	3.81	76	64
June	72.2	4.05	78	66
July	75.9	3.65	78	67
August	74.5	3.45	81	67
September	68.5	3.07	81	65
October	57.4	2.59	79	62
November	44.8	3.34	80	68
December	35.8	3.77	84	70
Annual Norm	55.0	43.35		

1/ Station Location: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky

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

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

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

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

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

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

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: Southwest.

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	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 <u>2/</u>	.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.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
 APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	<p>There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.</p>									
Personal & Individual	<p>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 \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)</p>	<p>There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.</p>									
Real Estate	<p>Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.</p>	<p>Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.</p>									
Machinery & Equipment	<p>Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.</p>	<p>No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.</p>									
Inventory	<p>Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.</p>	<p>No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.</p>									
Sales & Use	<p>Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.</p>	<p>None</p>									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	<p>No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.</p>
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.