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Industrial Resources: Clay County - Manchester

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY

21866

Prepared by
The Manchester Kiwanis Club
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
April 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1960: Manchester - 1,868; Clay County - 20,748

MANCHESTER LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Clay and all adjoining counties.

Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area is 19,383 men and 10,305 women. Number of workers available from Clay County is 1,811 men and 1,404 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Manchester is served by a branch line of the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company operating between Cincinnati and Knoxville.

Air: The London Municipal Airport, London, 23 miles, is served by Piedmont Airlines.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided by Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Black Brothers Bus Line, operating between Richmond and Harlan, Kentucky, serves Manchester.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Manchester, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	308	Louisville, Ky.	168
Chicago, Ill.	465	New Orleans, La.	831
Cincinnati, Ohio	176	New York, N. Y.	828
Detroit, Mich.	434	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Manchester is served by Kentucky Utilities Company. Clay County is served by Kentucky Utilities and Jackson County RECC.

Natural Gas: The Peoples Gas Company, whose source of supply is Petroleum Exploration, Inc., serves Manchester.

Water: Manchester is served by a municipally owned water works, whose source of raw water is Big Goose Creek.

Sewerage: Approximately 40% of Manchester is served by a municipally owned sewerage system. Treatment is primary only.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The following table shows the population and rate of growth in Manchester, Clay County, and Kentucky from 1900 to 1960:

Table 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN MANCHESTER, CLAY COUNTY, & KENTUCKY 1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Manchester</u>		<u>Clay County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	398	---	15,364	---	---
1910	626	57.3	17,789	15.8	6.6
1920	---	---	19,795	12.8	5.5
1930	---	---	18,526	- 6.4	8.2
1940	1,509	---	23,901	29.0	8.8
1950	1,706	13.0	23,116	- 3.3	3.5
1960	1,868	11.5	20,748	-10.2	3.2

(Per cent of nonwhite population in County - 2.2)

Labor Force 1/

Definition of Population Trend. The Manchester labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Bell, Clay, Owsley, Knox, Jackson, Laurel, Leslie, and Perry Counties. With the exception of Hazard, Perry County, 55 miles, the population centers of all area counties are within 39 miles of Manchester, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this eight-county area was 168,191, which was a decrease of 41,251 from the 1950 Census of 209,442.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 8,116 people employed in this industry. There were 3,475 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 2,706 area farms and 470 Clay County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Clay County had 1,305 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In June 1960, there were 2,383 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 257 of this number in Clay County. Bell County had 861 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 \$441 in Knox to \$1,110 in Perry.

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 10,383 men and 10,305 women in the Manchester area who would be available for industrial jobs. Clay County alone could furnish 1,811 men and 1,404 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 Manchester or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 3,721 men and 2,534 women would be available for jobs at Manchester.

In addition to the current labor supply, 29,552 boys and 28,461 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 3,580 boys and 3,371 girls of this number residing in Clay 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.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial - \$150 to \$200 per month; laborer - \$1 to \$1.25 per hour; skilled laborer - \$2.50 per hour; machinist helper - \$1.50 to \$2 per hour; truck driver - \$1.50 to \$1.90 per hour; welder - \$2 to \$3 per hour; maintenance - \$150 per month.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Manchester are described locally as good.

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 Manchester, Kentucky.

Table 2

MANUFACTURING FIRMS, PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Acme Enterprise	Phonograph Records	1	1	2
Bledsoe Lumber Co.	Lumber	10	0	10
Keith Lumber Co.	Rough Lumber	19	0	19
Manchester Enterprise	Newspaper publishing, commercial printing	4	0	4
New McCreary Lumber Co.	Rough Lumber	15	0	15

Unionization

There are no labor unions represented in Manchester.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Manchester is served by a branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad operating between Manchester and Corbin, Kentucky. Connections are made at Corbin with the Cincinnati Division of the L&N, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio and Knoxville, Tennessee.

There is one freight daily except Sunday. Switching service is provided daily with accommodations for 26 cars. Railway Express service is available. Passenger service is not available. Outbound shipments consist mainly of coal and lumber.

Table 3

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY TO:

2/

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Louisville, Ky.	19 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	47	Los Angeles, Calif.	147 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	25	Nashville, Tenn.	38 1/2
Cincinnati, Ohio	19 1/2	New Orleans, La.	54 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	45 1/2	New York, N. Y.	71 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	41 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	46 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	16	St. Louis, Mo.	51 1/2

Highways

Manchester is served by U. S. Route 421 and Kentucky Route 80. The transportation map on the following page shows the major highways, railroads, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., with terminal facilities in London, 23 miles.

Table 4

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY TO:

3/

<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.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines. Black Brothers Bus Line, operating between Richmond and Harlan, Kentucky, serves Manchester with five round trips daily.

Table 5

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MANCHESTER, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	308	Lexington, Ky.	94
Birmingham, Ala.	274	Louisville, Ky.	168
Chicago, Ill.	465	Nashville, Tenn.	831
Cincinnati, Ohio	176	New York, N. Y.	828
Detroit, Mich.	434	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444
Knoxville, Tenn.	132	St. Louis, Mo.	463

Airways

The London Municipal Airport, 23 miles, is served by Piedmont Airlines with six flights daily. The paved runway is 4,000' x 100' and is equipped with beacon, runway and obstruction lights. Services provided include taxi, U-Drive-It, weather and inter-airways communications. Charter and private flying services are available.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Manchester is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Clay County is served by Kentucky Utilities and Jackson County RECC.

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 in Manchester by the Peoples Gas Company, a subsidiary of Petroleum Exploration Inc., whose sources of supply are the Eastern Kentucky fields and the United Fuel Gas Company. The distribution mains are 2, 4 and 6 inch, and pressure is maintained at 25 psi. The btu content is 1,180, and the specific gravity is .69.

Rates are as follow:

Minimum monthly bill	\$2.50
(First 2 MCF included)	
Next 4 MCF per month	.98 per MCF
Next 44 MCF per month	.87 per MCF
Next 350 MCF per month	.80 per MCF
All over 400 MCF per month	.72 per MCF

Water

The Manchester Municipal Water Works, whose source of supply is Big Goose Creek, serves the city. Storage facilities consist of a 135,000 gallon underground concrete storage tank. The pumping capacity is approximately 14,000 gallons per hour and the average pumping time to meet requirements is 14 hours. Distribution mains are 2, 4 & 6 inch, and the average daily use is 135,000 gallons. Pressure is maintained at 98 psi.

Monthly rates are as follow:

First	3,000 gal.	\$2.25 Minimum
Next	5,000 gal.	.50 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal.	.40 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal.	.30 per M gal.
Next	50,000 gal.	.25 per M gal.
Over	68,000 gal.	.20 per M gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Supplies of fuel oil from Kentucky and the surrounding states are sufficient to meet the requirements of an industry locating in the area.

Delivered prices of the various grades of fuel oil may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Manchester is located in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields. Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. The Eastern Kentucky fields produced 34,653,226 tons in 1959. Total Kentucky production in that year was 64,990,298 tons. 4/

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

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

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Manchester has a second class post office with eleven employees. Mail is received 4 times daily and dispatched 5 times daily. Postal receipts in 1960 totaled \$18,820.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Northeastern Telephone Company serves 996 Manchester subscribers with a dial system.

A local Western Union office provides telegraph service.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several available industrial sites in the Manchester area. Information concerning these sites will be furnished on request by the Manchester Kiwanis Club, or the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Manchester, the county seat of Clay County, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two years.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses. Manchester requires a business and occupational license. Fees vary according to the type of business or occupation.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Manchester Fire Department consists of a chief and six firemen, all volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 750 gpm Howe pumper with a 500 gallon booster tank, 2,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 1,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose and 500 feet of 1 inch hose. The truck is equipped with oxygen masks and a respirator. Alarm is by a telephone system.

Police Protection. The Manchester Police Department is staffed by a chief and three volunteers utilizing privately owned patrol cars.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage collection in Manchester is by private contract. Collection is daily in the business district and twice weekly in residential areas. Rates are \$2.75 per residence. Disposal is in a city dump.

Sewerage. Approximately 40 per cent of the city is served by separate storm and sanitary sewers. Treatment is primary only, and there is no disposal plant. The sewerage rate is \$1 per month.

TAXES

Table 6

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
1960-1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Manchester</u>	<u>Clay County</u>
County	\$1.00	\$1.00
State	.05	.05
City	.65	---
School	1.50	1.50
Health	.08	.08
Total	<u>\$3.28</u>	<u>\$2.63</u>

<u>Ratio of Assessment</u>	Manchester	28%
	Clay County	28%
<u>Total Assessment</u>	Manchester	\$2,319,499.00
	Clay County	\$9,041,232.00
<u>City Income, 1960</u>	(General Fund)	\$ 29,821.89
<u>City Expenditures, 1960</u>	(General Fund)	\$ 28,879.10
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness</u>		None
<u>Estimated County Budget,</u> <u>fiscal year, 1960-61</u>		\$ 118,864.00
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness</u>		\$ 207,000.00

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are a few housing units for rent and sale in Manchester. The rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is \$60 to \$75 per month. Construction cost for a two or three-bedroom house is \$12,000 to \$15,000, depending on the materials used and type of structure.

Health

Hospitals. The Manchester Community Hospital has 17 beds with three staff doctors and two registered nurses. Laboratory and X-ray facilities are available.

The Mary Mount General Hospital, London, 23 miles, has 35 beds and all modern equipment, including complete emergency and operating facilities. A 108-bed State Tuberculosis Hospital is also located in London.

County Public Health Service. The New \$80,000 Clay County Health Department is staffed by a part-time health officer, nutritionist, an administrative assistant, a full-time sanitarian, three nurses and two clerks. The public health program consists of infant and pre-school services, school health, statistical services, tuberculosis, heart program, communicable disease control, maternity care, sanitation and food inspections.

Education

Graded Schools. Clay County High School has a student-teacher ratio of 25-1 and the elementary school has a ratio of 21-1. Clay County High, located in Manchester, is the only public secondary school in the county.

Table 7

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN
MANCHESTER AND CLAY COUNTY 5/
1960-61

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>
Clay County High (total)	790	32
Manchester Elementary	752	25.5
Clay County Elementary (total)	5,119	169.2
Oneida Institute (Baptist - High)	201	10

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

Manchester is served by Hazard Area Vocational School, 55 miles, Harlan County Area Vocational School, 65 miles and the Somerset Area Vocational School, 58 miles. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, machine shop, welding, woodworking and carpentry, printing, electronics, general industrial electricity, heavy equipment operation and maintenance, radio and electricity. Courses offered are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

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.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Sue Bennett Jr. College, London, 23 miles; Union College, Barbourville, 53 miles; Cumberland Jr. College, Williamsburg, 54 miles; Lee's Jr. College Jackson, 66 miles; Berea College, Berea, 53 miles; Eastern State College Richmond, 68 miles; Centre College, Danville, 92 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 94 miles.

Libraries

The Clay County Public Library, located in Manchester, has a total of 4,488 volumes with an annual circulation of approximately 14,045.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Manchester: Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal, and Presbyterian.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1960</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First State Bank	\$3,002,540.41	\$2,777,130.14
First National Bank	\$2,918,563.65	\$2,638,097.65

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Royal Hotel	15 rooms
Manchester Inn	9 rooms
Cozy Motel	12 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Manchester Enterprise, weekly, has a circulation of 3,210. Newspapers are received daily from Knoxville, Lexington and Louisville.

Radio. WWXL, Manchester, serves the area with 1,000 watts of daytime broadcasting.

Television. Television reception is from Knoxville and Johnson City, Tennessee and Lexington, Kentucky.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Kiwanis, Fish and Game, and Possum Club.

Fraternal. Masonic, American Legion, and VFW.

Women's Clubs. Woman's Club, Progressive Women's Club, Younger Woman's Club, Eastern Star, and VFW Auxiliary.

Youth. Teen-Agers Club, Band Booster's Club, 4-H Club, Junior Fish and Game Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cubs, and Brownies.

Recreation

Local Facilities. Manchester has one indoor theatre and two drive-in theatres. The Kiwanis Recreation Park offers a lighted softball field, tennis and basketball courts, and a summer program of Little League baseball.

The J. M. Feltner Memorial Boy Scout Camp, two miles east of London, 23 miles, serves a 19-county area with a modern, well equipped camping area. Levi Jackson State Park, 26 miles, is located three miles south of London. Facilities at this park include a new swimming pool, a bridle path, camping and picnic facilities, and house trailer facilities.

Area Facilities. Cumberland Falls State Park, 58 miles, offers complete facilities for swimming, picnicking and horseback riding. Cumberland Lake, 65 miles, offers facilities for all types of water recreation, camping and picnicking. Other area recreational facilities include: Pine Mountain State Park, Pineville, 35 miles; Herrington Lake, Danville, 85 miles; and Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Middlesboro, 59 miles.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Clay County covers an area of approximately 303,360 acres. It's 2,365 farms cover 172,033 acres, or 56.7 per cent of the total land area. The average size farm is 72.7 acres. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for the Clay County Area and Kentucky.

Table 8

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CLAY COUNTY AREA* AND KENTUCKY 1958

6/

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Har- vested Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Clay County Area (bu)	41,300	39.6	1,635,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Clay County Area (bu)	310	19.7	6,100
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000

Table 8. (continued)

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Har- vested Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Clay County Area (bu)	0	0	0
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Clay County Area (lbs)	5,882	1,546.0	9,098,000
Kentucky (lbs)	199,000	1,510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Clay County Area (tons)	1,650	2.1	3,540
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Clay County Area (tons)	31,000	1.1	34,480
Kentucky (tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Clay County Area (tons)	19,000	1.2	22,530
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of Jan. 1, 1959</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Clay County Area	40,600
Kentucky	1,843,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Clay County Area	20,700
Kentucky	628,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Clay County Area	0
Kentucky	604,000

*Clay County Area includes Clay and the surrounding counties of Knox, Bell, Leslie, Owsley, Jackson and Laurel.

Forests

There are 223,000 acres of forested land in Clay County covering 74% of the total land area. Principal tree types are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and pine.

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 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Clay County consist of coal and natural gas. Other minerals of importance include petroleum and clay. Sand and gravel suitable for local construction purposes can be obtained along the larger stream beds. Total value of reported mineral production in 1959 amounted to over four million dollars from coal. (Mineral Yearbook, 1959)

Coal:

Production: For the period 1892 through 1959, Clay County produced nearly fifteen million tons of coal. In 1959, production totaled 1,065,746 tons from seventy-two truck mines. The important seams worked were the Horse Creek and Hazard No. 4.

Quality: The coals are high volatile bituminous, low in ash and sulphur content and high in b.t.u. value. They characterize much of the coals of the Eastern Kentucky coal field which are among the nation's best. An analysis of a tipple sample of the Horse Creek seam follows:

Moisture - 3.1
Volatile Matter - 39.1
Fixed Carbon - 51.7
Ash - 6.1
Sulphur - 2.2
B.T.U. Dry Basis - 15,320
Ash Softening Temp. °F - 2,030
(Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines)

Reserves: Total original reserves, amount to 975.34 millions of short tons estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Resources of Eastern Kentucky." This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

Natural Gas and Petroleum:

Substantial amounts of natural gas have been produced in the County. Production has been secured principally from the "Corniferous" (Devonian) and Big Lime and "Big Injun" formations (Mississippian). This County offers good potential for further exploration.

A small amount of petroleum was produced in the late 40's. Production came from the formations mentioned above.

Clay:

Clay and shale deposits occur interbedded with coals, sandstones and conglomerates of the Coal Measures and alluvial clays exist along major streams. Recent investigations indicate some of these deposits could be used for the manufacture of some structural clay products and lightweight aggregates.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked 10th in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals in order of value were coal, petroleum, stone, and natural gas. Among the States, Kentucky ranked second in ball clay and fluorspar production and third in bituminous coal output.

Table 9

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1959

7/

<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	16,163,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figures

Water:

Surface Water: Clay County is drained principally by the South Fork Kentucky River and its two principal tributaries, Goose and Red Bird creeks. Low flow measurement of stream discharge (USGS) of Goose Creek near Manchester is .2 cfs. Other sources of water supply may be secured by impoundments.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Pennsylvanian system. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

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

MARKETS

Retail sales in Clay County totaled \$7,605,000 in 1958.^{8/} Per capita income was estimated at \$528 in 1957.^{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 United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000, or 23.2% of the United States; and 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.^{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 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent 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

Clay County, established in 1806, was the 47th county formed in Kentucky. Later, parts of Clay County were taken to form Perry, Laurel, Breathitt, Owsley and Jackson Counties. The county was named in honor of General Green Clay, the commander of three thousand Kentucky troops, who captured Fort Meigs during the War of 1812.

Manchester, the county seat, was named after the great manufacturing city of Manchester, England.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Clay County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1960	Clay County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	1,735	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	1,154	66.5	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	24	1.4	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	254	14.6	172,028	37.7
Food & kindred products	0		26,979	5.9
Tobacco	0		10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	0		26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	250	14.4	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	4	.2	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0		13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	0		6,222	1.3
Primary metals	0		9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	0		51,219	11.2
Other	0		2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	14	.8	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	236	13.6	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	20	1.1	20,138	4.4
Services	33	1.9	36,976	8.1
Other	0		1,885	.4

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Clay County and Kentucky, 1950				
Subject	Clay County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	11,912	11,204	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,054	6,707	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,505	463	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,504	462	777,155	213,916
Employed	5,446	454	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,391	222	437,752	156,377
Government workers	139	91	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,068	83	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	848	58	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	58	8	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	54	8	28,082	7,281
New workers	4		415	307
Not in labor force	1,549	6,244	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	43	5,221	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	394	196	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	9	1	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,103	826	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	599	579	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	384	194	47,447	28,952
65 and over	120	53	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	5,446	454	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	98	60	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,724	28	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	242	48	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	67	56	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	79	69	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen & foremen	337	1	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	1,488	19	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	4	53	1,584	21,408
Service workers	45	56	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	833	40	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	173	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	288		49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	68	23	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 MANCHESTER, CLAY 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	35.7	4.51	83	69
February	37.7	3.68	81	64
March	45.8	4.92	78	59
April	55.3	3.81	75	53
May	64.5	4.06	78	58
June	72.7	4.52	80	63
July	76.2	5.05	83	66
August	75.1	4.31	86	68
September	69.7	3.07	86	66
October	57.6	2.87	86	63
November	48.5	2.70	83	64
December	37.0	3.86	84	69
Annual Norm	56.1	46.36		

1/ Station Location: Heidelberg, Lee County, Kentucky (30 year period).

2/ Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee.

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

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 120 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 124 days cloudy.

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: Annual 57 per cent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or more Snow, Sleet, Hail: (68 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (71 years of record) - 48 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (71 years of record) - 18 days.

Prevailing Wind: (33 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,777 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.

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>	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</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, 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%.)	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 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent 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 per cent 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	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <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	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
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.