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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LANCASTER, KENTUCKY



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21856

Prepared by

The Garrard County Board of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky
February 1961

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SUMMARY DATA FOR LANCASTER, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1960: Lancaster - 3,020; Garrard County - 9,749

LANCASTER LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Garrard and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area is 4,694 men and 5,631 women. Number of workers available from Garrard County is 671 men and 1,114 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serves Lancaster.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington 34 miles, which is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Air Lines with regular daily flights.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided by McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Eldridge Truck Line, Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines serve Lancaster with five buses daily.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Lancaster, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	375	Lexington, Ky.	34
Birmingham, Ala.	400	Louisville, Ky.	99
Chicago, Ill.	410	Nashville, Tenn.	192
Detroit, Mich.	375	New York, N. Y.	767

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Lancaster is served by Kentucky Utilities Company. Garrard County is served by Kentucky Utilities Company and Inter-County RECC.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company distributes gas in Lancaster. The source of supply is Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: A municipally-owned water company serves Lancaster. The source of raw water is two impoundments covering 15 acres.

Sewerage: Lancaster's sewerage system consists of sanitary sewers and a disposal plant. The system is presently operating at capacity.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Table 1 shows population and rates of growth in Lancaster, Garrard County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Lancaster, Garrard County and Kentucky, 1900-60					
Year	Lancaster		Garrard County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,640		12,042		
1910	1,507	- 8.1	11,894	- 1.2	6.6
1920	2,166	43.7	12,503	5.1	5.5
1930	1,630	-24.7	11,552	- 7.5	8.2
1940	1,999	22.6	11,910	3.0	8.8
1950	2,402	20.1	11,029	- 7.4	3.5
1960	3,021	25.7	9,747	-11.6	2.3
Per cent of Negro population in city and county - 10.6					
Per cent of foreign born population in city and county - .2					

Labor Force 1/

Definition of Population Trend. The Lancaster labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Garrard and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Boyle, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer and Rockcastle. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Lancaster, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Population of this seven county area was estimated at 120,639 by the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, which was a decrease of 1,795 from the 1950 Census of 122,434.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1950 Census of Population, the area is economically agricultural, with approximately 17,506 people employed in this industry. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 10,119 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 1,780 farms had cash sales below \$1,200. Garrard County had 3,165 persons employed in agricultural jobs in 1950.

In March 1960, there were 4,762 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 445 of this number in Garrard County. Boyle had 1,606 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs in 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 \$734 in Lincoln to \$1,472 in Boyle.

For the state as a whole, the average weekly wage for jobs covered by unemployment insurance during the first quarter of 1960 was \$78.46 for all industries and \$88.98 for manufacturing. Comparable figures for Garrard County were \$43.18 for all industries and \$44.59 for manufacturing.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components for 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 4,694 men and 5,631 women in the Lancaster area who would be available for industrial jobs. Garrard County alone could furnish 671 men and 1,114 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 Lancaster or any other site in the area. However, it is estimated that 1,900 men and 2,200 women would be available for jobs at Lancaster.

In addition to the current labor supply, 12,528 boys and 11,998 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 1,114 boys and 1,104 girls of this number residing in Garrard 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 - \$160 to \$200 per month; laborer - \$1 to \$1.10 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.30 to \$1.75 per hour; skilled - \$1.75 to \$2.85 per hour; truck driver - \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Lancaster are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Lancaster, Kentucky.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Central Record	Newspaper publishing, printing	5	1	6
Cowden Mfg. Co.	Work clothing	63	465	528
Garrard Mills	Feed, flour, meal	7	1	8
Barnes Furniture	Furniture	7		7
Walden and Grubbs	Blacktopping	25		25
Fair Hardwood Lumber Co.	Timber for ball bats	8		8
National Pallet Co.	Pallets	8		8

Unionization

The only union represented in Lancaster is the United Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Lancaster is served by a branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company operating between Lancaster and Stanford.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Lancaster, Kentucky				2/
To	Arrive (hrs.)	To	Arrive (hrs.)	
Atlanta, Ga.	26	Louisville, Ky.	23	
Birmingham, Ala.	50	Los Angeles, Calif.	146	
Chicago, Ill.	47	Nashville, Tenn.	44	
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	New Orleans, La.	68	
Cleveland, Ohio	72	New York, N. Y.	98	
Detroit, Mich	74	Pittsburgh, Pa.	74	
Knoxville, Tenn.	19	St. Louis, Mo.	54	

Highways

The highways which serve Lancaster are U.S. 27, and State Routes 52 and 39. The transportation map on the following page shows the major highways, railroads, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier service is provided by McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon; Eldridge Truck Line, Science Hill; Dixie Ohio Express, Akron, Ohio, and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Table 4. Truck Transit Time from Lancaster, Kentucky						3/
To	Arrive (days)		To	Arrive (days)		
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL	
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	Detroit, Mich.	2	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	Louisville, Ky.	1	1	
Los Angeles, Calif.	7	6	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1	
New Orleans, La.	5	3	New York, N. Y.	4	3	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1	

Bus Lines. Southeastern Greyhound Lines serves Lancaster with three southbound and two northbound buses daily, operating between Lexington, Kentucky and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Table 5. Highway Distances from Lancaster, Kentucky			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	375	Lexington, Ky.	34
Birmingham, Ala.	400	Louisville, Ky.	99
Chicago, Ill.	410	Nashville, Tenn.	192
Cincinnati, Ohio	120	New York, N. Y.	767
Detroit, Mich.	376	Pittsburgh, Pa.	418
Knoxville, Tenn.	180	St. Louis, Mo.	363

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 34 miles. This field is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta Air Lines with regular daily flights. There is an airport at Danville, 12 miles, which can accommodate light aircraft.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Lancaster is supplied electricity by Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Garrard County are served by Kentucky Utilities Company and Inter-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 Lancaster by Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. Distribution is through 2, 4, and 6 inch lines. The Btu content is 1,025 per cubic foot, and specific gravity is .60. Pressure is maintained between 20 and 30 psi.

Industrial rates may be obtained from the Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Water

Water is supplied by the Lancaster Municipal Water Works. The source of raw water is two impoundments covering a surface area of 15 acres. Storage facilities for treated water are provided by a 110,000 gallon elevated tank and a 50,000 gallon clear well. Pumping capacity is 500 gpm. Average pumping time to meet requirements is 6 hours. Average daily use is 135,000 gallons and maximum daily use is 175,000 gallons. Mains vary in size from 4 to 10 inches, and the pressure is maintained at approximately 70 psi.

Current water rates are:

First	2,000 gallons	\$2.00 Minimum
Next	2,000 gallons	.75 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gallons	.60 per M gal.
Next	8,000 gallons	.45 per M gal.
All additional		.35 per M gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

The supply of the 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 Lancaster by both the Western and Eastern Kentucky coal fields. In 1959, Kentucky mines produced 64,990,298 tons of high grade coal. 4/

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.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Lancaster has a second class post office with eighteen employees. Mail is dispatched and received three times daily. Postal receipts for 1959 totaled \$35,500.

Telephone and Telegraph

The General Telephone Company of Kentucky serves 1,430 Lancaster subscribers with a manual system. Plans have been made to convert to a dial system by June 1961. A new \$50,000 building to house the new system is now under construction.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1. This site contains approximately 34 acres of slightly rolling land. Road access is by State Route 39. All utilities are available.

Site # 2. This site contains approximately 11 acres of land, bordered on the north by State Route 52. All utilities are available.

Site # 3. This site contains approximately 3 acres of land bordered on the south by State Route 52. All utilities are available.

Site # 4. This site contains approximately 18 acres of land bordered by State Route 52. All utilities are available.

Site # 5. This site contains approximately 27 acres of land bordered by U. S. Route 27. All utilities are available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Lancaster, a fifth class city, is governed by a mayor, who is elected for a four year term, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses. Business and occupational licenses are not required in Lancaster.

Planning and Zoning. Lancaster has an active planning and zoning commission.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Lancaster Fire Department is staffed with a chief and sixteen volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a 1947 GMC, 500 gpm pumper-type truck, and one hose truck with 1,550 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, and 250 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose. Lancaster has a Class 7 NBFU rating.

The basic insurance rate for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is \$.18 and \$.26, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection. The Lancaster Police Department is staffed with a chief and three full-time and one part-time patrolmen. Equipment consists of one radio-equipped patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Municipal garbage collection is daily in the business district and weekly in residential sections. The collection fee

is included in the sewerage rates. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Sewerage. Lancaster's sewerage system consists of sanitary sewers and a disposal plant. The sewerage is given primary and secondary treatment at the disposal plant and then expelled into nearby Town Branch Creek. Mains are 6, 8 and 10 inches.

Current sewerage rates are as follow:

Residential:	Minimum
Single - family unit	\$1.40
Two - family unit	2.10
Three or more family unit	2.80
All other	2.80

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Lancaster and Garrard County for 1960.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Lancaster and Garrard County, 1960.		
	<u>Garrard County</u>	<u>Lancaster</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	<u>\$2.80</u>	<u>\$2.05</u>

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Lancaster	26.6%
	Garrard County	26.6%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Lancaster	\$ 3,535,407
	Garrard County	\$17,469,333
<u>City Income, 1960.</u>		\$ 64,270
<u>City Expenditures, 1960.</u>		\$ 64,270
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>		\$ 349,000
<u>County Income, fiscal year, 1959-60.</u>		\$ 104,337

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

SITE-5
20 A.
W,G,E

SITE-3
8 A.
W,G,E,S

SITE-4
18 A.
W,G,E,S

SITE-2
11 A.
W,G,E,S

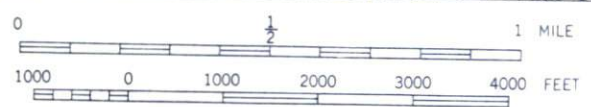
SITE-1
34 A.
W,G,E,S

LANCASTER

Sewage disposal

Cem

Cem



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1952

County Expenditures, fiscal year, 1959 - 60.

\$104,337

County Bonded Indebtedness.

None.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are few houses for rent or sale in Lancaster. Rent for two and three bedroom houses is \$40 to \$60. Construction cost for two and three bedroom houses is \$9,000 to \$16,000, depending on location and type of materials used. Four subdivisions have recently been completed.

Health

Hospitals. Lancaster is served by Garrard County Memorial Hospital with 30 beds and 10 bassinets. This hospital is staffed with three general practitioners, one surgeon, and one full-time technician. It is fully equipped with facilities for both major and minor surgery.

Public Health. The Garrard County Health Department is staffed with a part-time physician, two part-time dentists, a part-time educator, a part-time nutritionist, a nurse, a clerk, and an administrator who also does sanitation services. Services provided by the department include: communicable disease control, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, maternity, infant and pre-school health and sanitation services, adult health examinations, health education, and nutrition services.

Education

Graded Schools. The Lancaster school system consists of a high school and an elementary school. The student-teacher ratio is 29-1 in the grades and 21-1 in high school. Enrollment is presently 358 in the grades and 253 in high school. Plans have been made for the addition of two new high school classrooms.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Lancaster
and Garrard County, 1959-60.

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Buckeye (High & Elem.)	229	11
Camp Dick Robinson (High & Elem.)	366	13
Paint Lick (High & Elem.)	421	14
Wrens View (Elem.)	123	4
Lancaster (High & Elem.)	611	24
Mason School (Negro High & Elem.)	120	7
St. William (Par. Elem.)	27	2

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, radio, sheet metal, air conditioning and television. Lancaster is served by Lafayette Area Vocational School, Lexington, Kentucky.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: College of the Bible, University of Kentucky, and Transylvania College, Lexington, 43 miles; Centre College, Danville, 12 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, 23 miles; Berea College, Berea, 21 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, 29 miles; and Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 55 miles.

Libraries

The Lancaster Woman's Club Library serves Lancaster with 4,072 volumes and has an annual circulation of 8,452 volumes. A bookmobile serves the county.

Churches

There are eight churches in Lancaster representing the following denominations: Baptist, Church of God, Catholic, Methodist, Nazarene, Christian Church of Christ, and Presbyterian.

Banks

	<u>Statements as of June 30, 1960</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Garrard Bank & Trust Co.	\$2,590,737.52	\$2,289,014.28
The National Bank of Lancaster	\$3,799,528.88	\$3,017,864.36

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

The Walker Hotel	30 rooms
Seven Gables Tourist Home	10 rooms
The Colonel Motel	16 units
Golden Gate	14 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Central Record, a weekly newspaper, has a circulation of 2,300. Papers are received daily from Lexington and Louisville.

Radio. Radio reception is good from WHIR, Danville; WHAS, WAVE,

and WAKY, Louisville and WLEX, WLAP, and WVLK, Lexington.

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

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, and Garrard County Board of Commerce.

Fraternal. Masonic, IOOF, American Legion, and VFW.

Women's. Woman's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Homemakers, and Hospital Auxiliary.

Youth. Little League, 4-H, FHA, FFA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Cub Scouts.

Recreation

Local recreational facilities include Lake Placid Recreation Club, with facilities for swimming, fishing and picnicking; Daniel's Hunting Reserve offers excellent hunting and fishing facilities; a public park is being planned with a baseball field, playground and picnic area. Recreational activities at the local school are under the direction of a supervisor during the summer months.

Area recreational facilities include Herrington Lake, 6 miles, and Lake Cumberland, 48 miles, which provide camping, swimming, boating, and fishing, Boonesboro Beach, 30 miles, provides swimming, boating and picnicking, Keeneland Race Track is located in Lexington, 35 miles.

Community Improvements

Some recent improvements in Lancaster include: the Garrard County Health Department building, at a cost of \$96,000; all streets and highways within the city have been resurfaced; a new Baptist Church has been completed; Cowden Manufacturing Company has a new warehouse and shipping depot; several subdivisions have been completed in the past three years; and the city has recently purchased a new garbage truck.

A new telephone building is under construction.

Future plans call for the development of a new city park with a baseball field, playground and swimming pool, and a two-room addition at the high school.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Garrard County covers an area of 151,040 acres. In 1954, there were 1,778 farms with a total area of 142,167 acres and averaging 80 acres per farm. The average value per farm was \$12,221, and the average value per acre was \$159.18. Agricultural statistics are shown below.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for Garrard County Area* and Kentucky, 1958 6/

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(bu)	71,748	54.3	3,895,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(bu)	8,200	22.4	184,000
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(bu)	50	24.0	1,200
Kentucky	(bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(lbs)	21,710	1,450.4	31,489,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	199,000	1,510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(tons)	17,550	2.2	38,970
Kentucky	(tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(tons)	39,190	1.4	55,700
Kentucky	(tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area	(tons)	72,800	1.3	96,650
Kentucky	(tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000
<u>Livestock</u>		<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959</u>		
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area			130,960	
Kentucky			1,843,000	
<u>Milk cows:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area			41,400	
Kentucky			628,000	
<u>Sheep:</u>				
Garrard Co. Area			97,000	
Kentucky			604,000	
*Garrard County Area includes Garrard and the surrounding counties of Boyle Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, and Rockcastle.				

Forests

There are approximately 25,000 acres of forests in Garrard County which comprise 17% of the total land area. The principal types of trees are red cedar, pine, and hickory.

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 most important mineral resource of Garrard County consists of limestone. At least fifteen vein mineral deposits are present. Small amounts of petroleum and natural gas have been encountered in scattered wells but none have been produced commercially.

Limestone. Limestone suitable for general construction purposes occurs in large quantities particularly in the northwestern portion of the county. Chemical analyses of the Perryville formation indicate that it might have operable thicknesses of high calcium, or, near high calcium stone which could be used for agricultural lime. One quarry has been operated.

Vein Minerals. The vein deposits consist principally of barite. Other associated minerals include fluorite, sphalerite and calcite. The most recent commercial development occurred along Boone Creek near Dix River, just north of Kentucky Highway 62.

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

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production in 1958			7/
Mineral	Unit	Quantity	
Clays	Short Tons	737,000	
Coal	Short Tons	66,312,000	
Fluorspar	Short Tons	25,861	
Gem Stones			(1)
Lead (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	516	
Natural Gas	Million Cubic Feet	72,248	

(continued)

Table 9, (continued)

Mineral	Unit	Quantity
Natural Gas Liquids		
Natural Gasoline	Thousand Gallons	37,926
LP Gases	Thousand Gallons	150,655
Petroleum (Crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	17,509 (2)
Sand and Gravel	Short Tons	4,685,000
Silver (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Troy Ounces	99
Stone	Short Tons	12,597,000
Zinc (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	1,258
(1) Quantity not canvassed		
(2) Preliminary figure		

Water

Surface Water: A large supply of surface water is available from Herrington Lake, Dix River and the Kentucky River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Kentucky River at Camp Nelson and Dix River near Danville are 5,401 cfs (15 years record) and 434 cfs (12 years record), respectively.

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

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM Middle Ordovician Series (Northwestern 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."

Upper Ordovician Series (Central portion 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."

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS UNDIFFERENTIATED (Southeastern portion of county) "In the Outer Blue Grass and Knobs regions on the east side of the Cincinnati arch, very few wells yield enough water for domestic use. "

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM Osage Group (Southeastern portion of county) "Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm. "

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 these systems.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Garrard County were estimated at \$6,981,000 in 1959. 8/
Per capita income for Garrard County was estimated at \$1,206 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 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 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

Garrard was the twenty-fifth Kentucky county. It was formed in 1796 from portions of Lincoln, Mercer, and Madison Counties. The first county and court organizations were completed in June, 1797. Lancaster, the county seat, was established the following year.

The rich soil of the county has made it chiefly agricultural. Only in recent years has industry become important to its economy. Tobacco is the chief crop, while the production of purebred stock has run it a close second. Dairying is becoming a major occupation.

Lancaster was established by settlers from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who patterned and named their new home after their old. It was built on land owned by Captain William Buford.

Opposite the Lancaster City School on Lexington Street is the red brick house once owned by Allen Burton, a well known lawyer and one of the 17 Kentuckians who voted for Abraham Lincoln in the election of 1860. He once served as Minister to Colombia. Later the house was occupied by William O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky (1895-1899). It is now the Seven Gables Tourist Home.

One of the most interesting houses in town is the white clapboard structure on Maple Avenue which has been remodelled from a double log cabin built in 1789 by John Boyle, as a home for his bride. When Boyle was elected to Congress, Samuel McKee and his bride moved into the house and remained until he was elected to succeed Boyle in Congress. The newly married Robert P. Letchers moved into the "buckeye cabin" and lived there until he went to Washington to fill McKee's seat. Each of the three left a fine record of statesmanship. Boyle was Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals as was McKee. Letcher became Governor of Kentucky in 1840 and later was Ambassador to Mexico.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Garrard County, Kentucky				
Industry, June, 1960	Garrard County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	874	100.	452,964	100.
Mining & Quarrying	9	1.0	33,562	7.4
Contract Construction	34	3.9	35,939	7.9
Manufacturing	458	52.4	171,782	37.9
Food and kindred products	7	.8	26,453	5.8
Tobacco			9,742	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather	444	50.8	25,595	5.6
Lumber & furniture			15,712	3.5
Printing, pub. and paper	7	.8	10,271	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber			13,612	3.0
Stone, clay & glass			6,208	1.4
Primary metals			8,641	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.			53,114	11.7
Other			2,434	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	64	7.3	33,627	7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	227	25.0	119,879	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	19	2.2	19,890	4.4
Services	30	3.4	36,534	8.1
Other	6	.7	1,751	.4

Appendix C

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

Subject	Garrard County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,583	5,446	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,050	3,941	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,181	580	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,131	580	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,167	563	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	917	429	437,752	156,377
Government workers	102	63	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,997	56	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	151	15	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	14	17	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	14	17	28,032	7,230
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	869	3,361	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	18	2,689	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	294	159	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	13	1	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	544	512	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	290	346	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	204	143	47,447	28,952
65 and over	50	23	17,861	8,104

**MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS**

All Employed	3,167	563	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	75	63	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,785	16	169,628	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	158	34	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	36	64	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	71	57	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	192	11	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	157	171	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	5	43	1,584	21,408
Service workers	48	47	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	148	4	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	344	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	99	1	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	49	51	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vo. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR LANCASTER, GARRARD 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	36.7	4.70	83	73
February	37.9	3.25	82	68
March	47.1	4.94	80	65
April	56.0	3.79	75	60
May	65.2	3.99	76	64
June	73.1	4.63	78	66
July	66.4	4.73	78	67
August	75.0	4.17	81	67
September	69.0	2.92	81	65
October	58.6	2.76	79	62
November	45.8	3.21	80	68
December	37.8	4.12	80	70
Annual Norm	56.6	47.21		

1/ Station Location: Berea, Madison County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

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

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: (62 years of record) - southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) - Approximate long-term - 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</u> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(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)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
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 capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</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	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <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.