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Industrial Resources: Lewis County - Vanceburg

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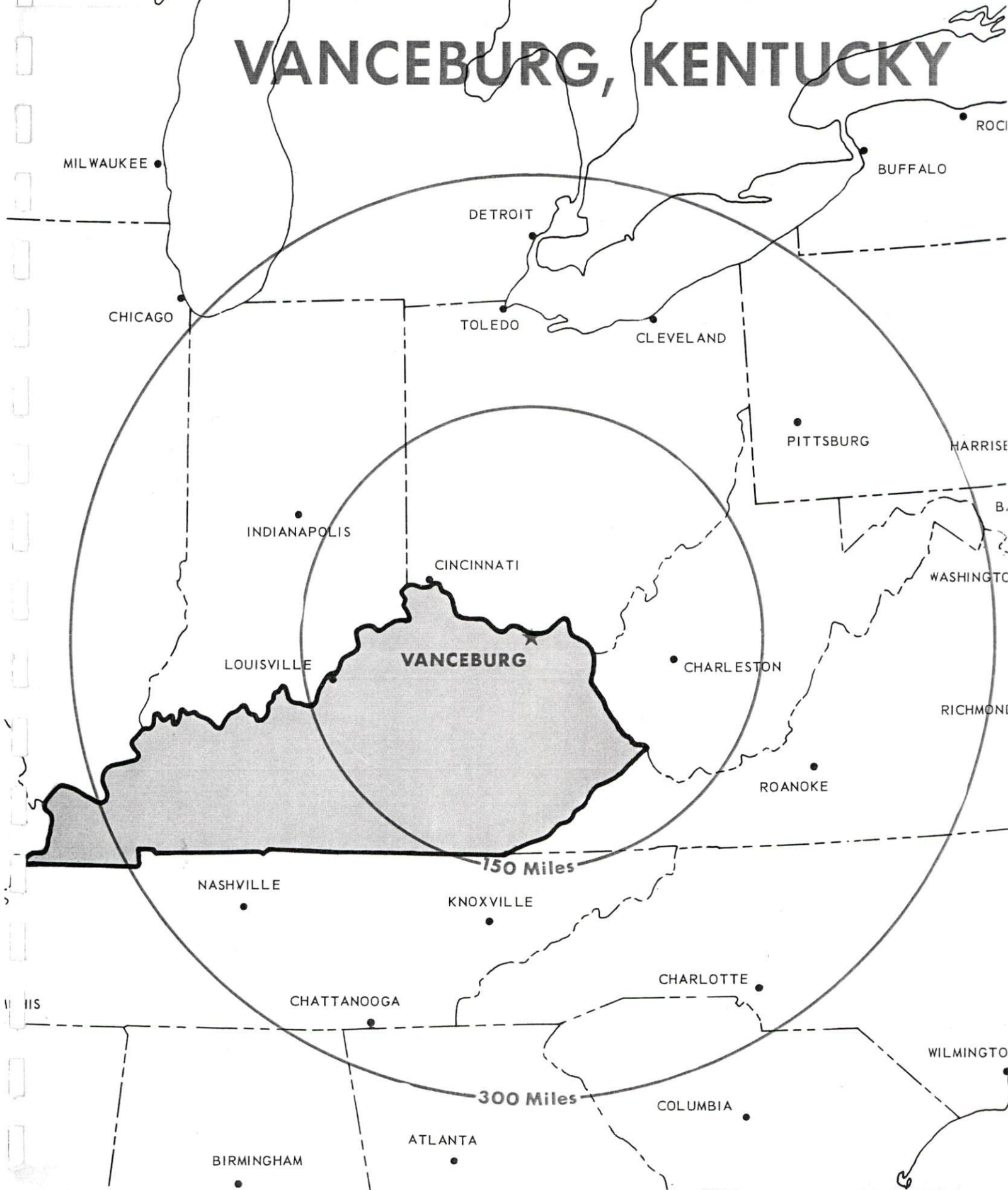
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

VANCEBURG, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
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21905

Prepared by
The City of Vanceburg
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
February 1961

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SUMMARY DATA FOR VANCEBURG, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1960: Vanceburg - 1,881 Lewis County - 13,115

VANCEBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Lewis and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area is 3,560 men and 5,048 women. Number of workers available from Lewis County is 392 men and 729 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad serves Vanceburg.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport, located between Ashland, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, 61 miles.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided in Vanceburg by C & B Trucking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Inc., Ripley, Ohio.

Water: Vanceburg is located on the Ohio River.

Bus Lines: Vanceburg is served by Trailways System.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Vanceburg, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	489	Louisville, Ky.	176
Chicago, Ill.	389	New York, N.Y.	640
Detroit, Mich.	302	St. Louis, Mo.	439

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Vanceburg is served electricity by a municipally-owned system, whose source of supply is Kentucky Power Company.

Natural Gas: Vanceburg is served by a municipally-owned gas company, whose source of supply is Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company.

Water: Water is supplied by a municipally-owned water company, whose source of supply is two deep wells. Storage for treated water is provided by a 150,000 gallon elevated tank.

Sewerage: Vanceburg has combined storm and sanitary sewers.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Table 1 shows the population and rates of growth in Vanceburg, Lewis County, and Kentucky, 1900-1960.

Table 1. Population Growth in Vanceburg, Lewis County and Kentucky						
Year	Vanceburg		Lewis County		Kentucky	
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase	
1900	1,161		17,868			
1910	1,145	- 1.4	16,887	- 5.5	6.6	
1920	1,353	18.5	15,829	- 6.3	5.5	
1930	1,388	2.6	14,315	- 9.6	8.2	
1940	1,184	- 14.7	15,686	9.6	8.8	
1950	1,528	29.1	15,520	- 13.8	3.5	
1960	1,881	23.1	13,115	- 15.6	2.3	
Per cent of Negro population in city and county - 0.2						
Per cent of foreign born population in city and county - .001						

Labor Force 1 /

Definition of Population Trend. The Vanceburg labor supply area is defined for the purposes of this statement to include Lewis and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Mason and Rowan. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Vanceburg, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Population of this six county area was 105,322 according to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, which was a decrease of 1,088 from the 1950 Census of 106,410.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area was economically agricultural, with approximately 11,137 people employed in this industry. There were 6,213 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 1,336 farms had cash sales below \$1,200. Lewis County had 2,009 persons employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In March 1960, there were 4,268 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 391 of this number in Lewis County. Mason County had 1,874 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 \$1,214 in Fleming to \$536 in Greenup.

It is estimated that there are 3,560 men and 5,048 women in the Vanceburg area who would be available for industrial jobs. Lewis County alone could furnish 392 men and 729 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 Vanceburg or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 700 men and 900 women would be available for jobs at Vanceburg.

In addition to the current labor supply, 12,398 boys and 11,897 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 1,723 boys and 1,629 girls of this number residing in Lewis 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 - \$40 to \$60 per week; laborer - \$1 to \$1.25 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.40 to \$1.60 per hour; skilled - \$2 to \$2.50 per hour; truck driver - \$75 per week; electrical (nonunion) - \$2.50 per hour.

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Oval A. Goodwin Sawmill	Rough lumber	4	0	4
Lewis County Herald				
Publishing Co.	Newspaper publishing	1	2	3
C. J. Thomas	Ties, lumber	4	0	4
Moore-White	Lumber	40	1	41
U. S. Shoe Corp.	Women's shoes	95	230	325
C. W. Wamsley Lumber Co.	Skid boards, pallets, and lumber	59	1	60

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Vanceburg.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Vanceburg is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Russell, Kentucky. There are two local freight trains and four passenger trains daily. Switching service is provided by two tracks, which can accommodate 12 cars. The average number of inbound carloads per month is ten, and the average number of outbound carloads per month is six. These consist mainly of ties, lumber, feed, gases, and coal.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Vanceburg, Kentucky				2/
To	Arrive	To	Arrive	
Atlanta, Ga.	2 days	Louisville, Ky.	1 day	
Birmingham, Ala.	2 days	Los Angeles, Calif.	5 days	
Chicago, Ill.	1 day	Nashville, Tenn.	2 days	
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 day	New Orleans, La.	2 days	
Cleveland, Ohio	2 days	New York, N. Y.	2 days	
Detroit, Mich.	2 days	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2 days	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 days	St. Louis, Mo.	2 days	

Highways

Highways serving Vanceburg are State Routes 8, 10, and 59. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas, and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by C & B Trucking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Ripley, Ohio.

Table 4. Truck Transit Time from Vanceburg, Kentucky						3/
To	Arrive (days)		To	Arrive (days)		
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL	
Atlanta, Ga.	3	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	9	
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	2	
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2	

(continued)

Table 4. (continued)

To	Arrive (days)		To	Arrive (days)	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	4
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	4	6
Detroit, Mich.	1	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

Bus Lines. Trailways System serves Vanceburg with intrastate service.

Table 5. Highway Distances from Vanceburg, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	489	Lexington, Ky.	138
Birmingham, Ala.	655	Louisville, Ky.	170
Chicago, Ill.	389	Nashville, Tenn.	321
Cincinnati, Ohio	95	New York, N. Y.	640
Detroit, Mich.	302	Pittsburgh, Pa.	275
Knoxville, Tenn.	292	St. Louis, Mo.	439

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport, located between Ashland, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, 61 miles. It is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Air Lines with regular daily flights.

Water Transportation

Vanceburg is located on the Ohio River. A nine foot navigation channel is maintained along the entire length of the Ohio River by a series of locks and dams. The system is currently being improved by the construction of new and larger docks and dams under the congressionally approved program of the Corps of Engineers. The program, in part, will provide for the new dams to replace several smaller existing ones. In all, the number of lockages will be reduced from 46 to 19, and the present method of double locking large tows will be eliminated by the new 1,200 foot lock chambers. These improvements will substantially decrease transportation time and costs.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Vanceburg has a municipally owned power company. The source of supply is Kentucky Power Company.

Kentucky Power Company is an integrated part of the American Electric Power Company's interconnected system, which has a generating capacity of 6,364,000 kilowatts. The area served by Kentucky Power Company is substantially covered with transmission and distribution lines. Large users of electricity may be assured of an adequate and dependable supply of low cost electricity.

Rates for industry may be obtained from the Vanceburg Municipal Power Company.

Natural Gas

A municipally-owned gas company distributes natural gas in Vanceburg. The source of supply is Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company. Distribution is through 2, 4, and 6 inch lines. Btu content is approximately 1,040 per cubic foot, and the specific gravity is .6. Pressure is maintained at 150 psi.

Current rates are as follow:

Minimum bill and up to 600 cubic feet	\$1.70
Next 1,400 cubic feet	1.40 per MCF
Next 3,000 cubic feet	1.15 per MCF
Next 5,000 cubic feet	.90 per MCF
Next 10,000 cubic feet	.85 per MCF

Water

Vanceburg has a municipally-owned water company, whose source of supply is two deep wells. Storage for treated water is a 150,000 gallon elevated tank. Pumping time to meet daily requirements is 6 hours. The average daily use is approximately 180,000 gallons and the maximum daily use is approximately 200,000 gallons. The distribution lines range from 2 to 8 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 68 psi.

Water rates are as follow:

First 2,000 gals.	\$1.25 per M gals.
Next 2,000 gals.	.90 per M gals.
Next 1,300 gals.	.70 per M gals.
Next 1,300 gals.	.50 per M gals.
Excess of 6,600 gals.	.40 per M gals
Minimum bill - \$2.50 per month	

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio to meet the needs of an industry locating in this area. Current prices of the various grades of fuel oil may be obtained from the Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. In 1959, Kentucky's mines produced 64,990,298 tons of coal. 4/

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

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

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Vanceburg has a second class post office with six employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. The 1959 postal receipts totaled \$16,296.

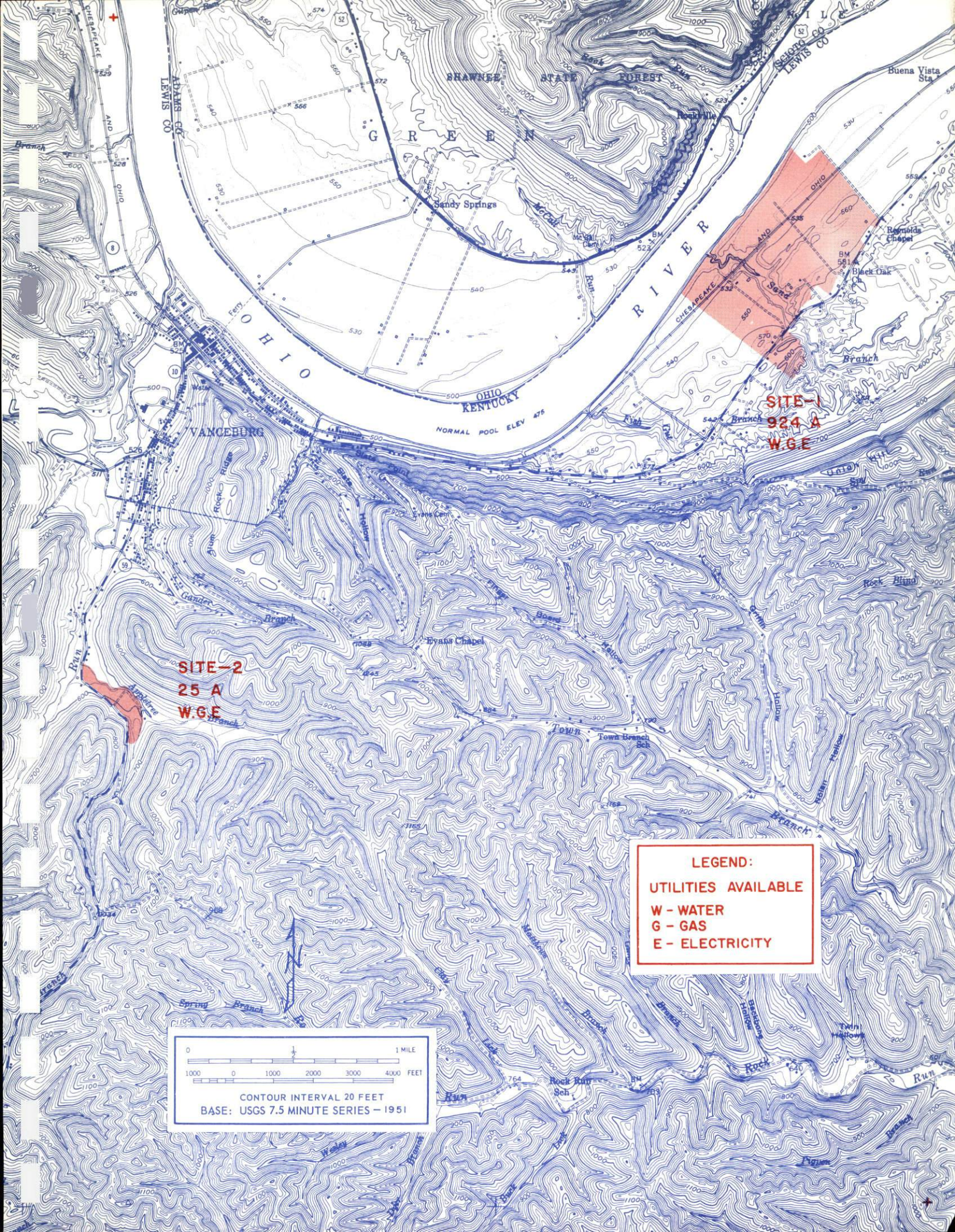
Telephone and Telegraph

General Telephone Company of Kentucky serves 550 Vanceburg subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described as good.

Telegraph service is provided by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. This site contains approximately 924 acres of level land located two miles east of the city limits. The property is adjacent to Route 10 and the Ohio River. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad crosses the site. Most of the land lying between the highway and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is flood free. Water, gas, and electricity are available.



SITE-2
25 A
W.G.E.

SITE-1
924 A
W.G.E.

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

0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1951

Site #2. This site contains 25 acres of level land located approximately one-half mile south of the city limits on state Route 59. Water, gas, and electricity are available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Vanceburg is a fourth class city 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, Vanceburg may allow a new industry a five year property tax exemption. This exemption cannot be extended beyond the five year period.

Business Licenses. Business and occupational licenses are required. These vary from \$5 to \$25, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning. Vanceburg has a planning and zoning commission which is working in conjunction with the Division of Planning and Zoning, Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department is staffed with a chief and 16 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a 1951 Midwest 500 gpm pumper with a 250 gallon booster tank, 1700 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and 600 feet of 1 1/2 hose. The city has a Class 7 fire insurance 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 dwellings located outside the city limit is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection. The Vanceburg Police Department is staffed with a chief and two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Private collection is made four times weekly in the business sections and weekly in the residential sections. The monthly collection fee is \$4.00 for businesses and \$1.00 for residences. Disposal is by sanitary land-fill.

Sewerage. Vanceburg has a combined storm and sanitary sewerage system with raw sewage emptying into the Ohio River. There are no sewerage rates.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Vanceburg and Lewis County for 1960.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Vanceburg and Lewis County, 1960.		
	<u>Vanceburg</u>	<u>Lewis County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	2.00	2.00
Health	.08	.08
Total	<u>\$3.38</u>	<u>\$2.63</u>

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Vanceburg	33%
	Lewis County	33%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Vanceburg	\$1,663,725.00
	Lewis County	\$8,344,357.00
<u>City Income, 1960.</u>		\$ 19,845.52
<u>City Expenditures, 1960.</u>		\$ 19,272.70
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>		None
<u>Estimated County Budget,</u> <u>fiscal year, 1960-1961.</u>		\$ 94,466.00
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>		None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are few housing units available for rent or sale. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$60 to \$70 per month. Construction costs for two and three bedroom houses range from \$10,000 to \$15,000. There are two new subdivisions, one completed and one in the final stages of construction.

Health

Hospitals. Hospitals in the immediate area are Haywood Hospital, Maysville, 30 miles, with 101 beds; Mercy Hospital with 150 beds; General

Hospital with 100 beds; and Smith-Everett Hospital with 50 beds, at Portsmouth, 22 miles. These hospitals are all well equipped with the latest in modern hospital facilities.

Public Health Program. The Lewis County Health Department, which is housed in a new \$50,000 building, is staffed with a sanitarian, nurse, part-time nurse, nutritionist, clerk, and a medical consultant. The program offers the following services: child health, immunizations and tests, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, part-time dental health program, chronic disease, crippled children, mental health, general sanitation, and X-ray services.

Education

Graded Schools. Lewis County has a modern consolidated school system, operating at capacity. The system's student-teacher ratio is 28 to 1 in the elementary grades and 21 to 1 in high school. Lewis County is planning a \$500,000 school improvement program including a new high school and additions to the various other schools in the system.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Vanceburg and Lewis County, 1959-60.			5/
System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers	
Lewis County Elementary (total)	2,461	80	
Lewis County High (total)	608	28	
Vanceburg Elementary	408	12	

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

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.

Vanceburg is served by the Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland, 61 miles. Courses offered include auto mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, sheet metal, welding, woodworking, and carpentry.

Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Morehead State College, Morehead, 46 miles; Kentucky Christian College, Grayson, 42

miles; Ashland Center of the University of Kentucky, Ashland, 59 miles; University of Kentucky, College of the Bible, Transylvania College, Lexington, 116 miles; Kentucky Bible College, Winchester, 95 miles; North Kentucky Center of the University of Kentucky, and Villa Madonna College, Covington, 90 miles.

Libraries

The Lewis County Library contains 3,830 volumes and has an annual circulation of 3,300.

The Lewis County bookmobile serves the rural areas of the county with 2,600 volumes. The annual circulation in 1959 was 43,700 volumes.

Churches

There are six churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of the First Born, Church of God, and Methodist.

Banks

	Statement as of June 16, 1960	
	Assets	Deposits
Citizens Deposit Bank	\$4,323,149.18	\$3,715,565.15

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Commercial Hotel	18 rooms
Hendrickson's Motel	12 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Lewis County Herald, a weekly paper, has a circulation of 2,105. Newspapers are received daily from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Radio. Radio reception is from WKKS, Vanceburg, 500 watts; WFTM, Maysville; WCMI, Ashland; and WRHY and WNXT, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Television. Television reception is from Cincinnati, Ohio and Huntington, West Virginia.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Lions.

Fraternal. Masonic and American Legion.

Women's. Junior Woman's Club, Eastern Star, Garden Club, and Homemakers.

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

Other. Farm Bureau.

Recreation

Local facilities include an indoor motion picture theater, a drive-in theater, swimming pool, Kinniconick Creek for fishing, a playground with a full-time supervisor, a lighted softball field, picnic tables, outdoor grill, tennis courts, volley ball court, and facilities for horseshoe pitching.

Area facilities include Carter Caves State Park, 17 miles, known for its scenic beauty, and offering facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, and horseback riding, and Blue Licks Battlefield, with a pioneer museum and picnic facilities.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Some recent improvements in Vanceburg include a \$50,000 Lewis County Health Department, a \$16,000 Civic Building, a new \$25,000 radio station, WKKS, \$40,000 improvements on the Christian Church, and a \$60,000 swimming pool.

Future plans call for a \$500,000 improvement program for the county schools, which will include a new high school and extensive improvements to other schools, a new post office, and street improvements will be made possible by the issuance of car stickers as an additional source of income.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Lewis County covers an area of 134,400 acres. In 1954, there were 866 farms with a total area of 56,411 acres and averaging 131.8 acres per farm. The average value per farm was \$6,270, and the average value per acre was \$49.47. Agricultural statistics are shown on the following page.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for Lewis County Area* and Kentucky, 1958

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>				
Lewis Co. Area	(bu)	43,300	50.5	2,185,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Lewis County Area	(bu)	6,420	23.3	150,000
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Lewis County Area	(bu)	1,100	21.1	23,200
Kentucky	(bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Lewis County Area	(lbs)	13,316	1,443.0	19,215,154
Kentucky	(lbs)	199,000	1,510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Lewis County Area	(tons)	17,700	2.2	43,460
Kentucky	(tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Lewis County Area	(tons)	41,800	1.4	57,490
Kentucky	(tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Lewis County Area	(tons)	17,500	1.3	21,900
Kentucky	(tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

Livestock		Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>		
Lewis Co. Area		77,650
Kentucky		1,843,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>		
Lewis Co. Area		29,750
Kentucky		628,000
<u>Sheep:</u>		
Lewis Co. Area		13,200
Kentucky		604,000

* Lewis County area includes Lewis and the surrounding counties of Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Mason and Rowan.

Forests

Lewis County has 235,000 acres of forested land, which is 76% of the total land area of the county. The principal types of trees in this area are yellow poplar, oak, hickory, and beech.

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 resource of Lewis County is limestone. Other minerals include sand and gravel, and clay. Minor amounts of coal have been mined locally. Small quantities of oil and gas have been encountered, but no commercial production has been reported.

Limestone. Limestone suitable for general construction purposes occurs in limited quantities within the county. Some highly calcareous limestone of upper Mississippian age are present in the extreme eastern portion. These limestones are suitable for agricultural purposes and may contain high-calcium (95% of CaCO_3) zones.

Sand and Gravel. Sand and gravel can be secured in large quantities from the Ohio River for general construction purposes. This material is being developed along the Ohio River where markets are favorable.

Clay. Residual and transported clay and shale deposits occur locally. These might be suitable for the manufacture of common brick.

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/
Mineral	Unit	Quantity	
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	
		(continued)	

Table 9. (continued)

Mineral	Unit	Quantity
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figures.

WATER

Surface Water: A large supply of surface water is available from the Ohio River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Ohio River at Maysville is 89,640 cfs (USGS, 14 year record).

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

Ordovician System

Upper Ordovician Series (western portion of the 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 (western portion of the county)

"In the Outer Blue Grass and Knobs regions on the east side side of the Cincinnati Arch, very few wells yield enough water for domestic use. Small springs are common in the Outer Blue Grass region."

Mississippian System

Osage Group (eastern portion of the 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."

Quaternary System

Alluvium (along the Ohio River)

"Along the Ohio River the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common."

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

In 1958, retail sales in Lewis County were estimated at \$5,245,000. 8/
Per capita income in Lewis County was estimated at \$657. 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

Lewis County, Kentucky, located in the northeastern section of the state, was formed in 1806 from what is now Mason County. The inhabitants are of Anglo-Saxon origin and most of the residents are descendents of the first settlers of the early 19th Century. The area has remained predominantly agricultural from the time of its settlement. The major crop is burley tobacco.

It is said that the first horses brought to Kentucky were landed from a flat boat at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek (Vanceburg) and were taken into the Bluegrass area via a marked trail from the salt works at Vanceburg up the creek to Cain Ridge settlement in Bourbon County.

Standing in the Lewis County Court House yard in Vanceburg is the only Union monument south of the Mason-Dixon line.

The topography of the section varies from the fertile bottom lands of the Ohio River and minor streams to hill and woodland country. The growth of Vanceburg closely parallels the growth of commerce in the Ohio Valley. From its earliest days, Vanceburg has enjoyed the benefits of river commerce and transportation. It is also the center of a lumber producing area and dairy farming. The wild life of the area includes quail, duck, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, and deer. The streams of the county offer excellent bass and other game and rough fish.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Lewis County, Kentucky				
Industry, June, 1960	Lewis County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	602	100.	452,964	100.
Mining & Quarrying			33,562	7.4
Contract Construction	30	5.0	35,939	7.9
Manufacturing	387	64.3	171,782	37.9
Food and kindred products			26,453	5.8
Tobacco			9,742	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather	288	47.8	25,595	5.6
Lumber & furniture	99	16.5	15,712	3.5
Printing, pub. and paper			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	34	5.7	33,627	7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	123	20.4	119,879	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	11	1.8	19,890	4.4
Services	17	2.8	36,534	8.1
Other			1,751	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population, Lewis County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Lewis County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

Total Population	6,982	6,538	1,474,987	1,469,819
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EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	4,663	4,311	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,574	548	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,570	548	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,440	530	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,225	243	437,752	156,377
Government workers	159	102	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,660	62	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	396	123	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	130	18	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	128	18	28,082	7,281
New workers	2	0	415	307
Not in labor force	1,089	3,763	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	22	2,887	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	472	309	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	7	3	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	588	564	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	397	451	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	153	98	47,447	28,952
64 and over	38	15	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3,440	530	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	62	73	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,417	22	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	108	30	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	66	38	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	99	45	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	280	6	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	348	95	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	1	47	1,584	21,408
Service workers	51	30	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	391	115	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	254	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	334	4	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	29	22	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 VANCEBURG, LEWIS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	7:30 AM	7:30 PM (CST)
January	33.4	3.96	83	74
February	34.6	3.18	82	70
March	44.8	4.48	82	62
April	54.1	3.67	79	59
May	64.4	3.78	82	61
June	72.9	3.99	84	65
July	76.9	4.45	86	61
August	75.4	4.01	88	64
September	69.5	2.97	90	67
October	57.5	2.52	89	67
November	45.2	3.05	83	69
December	35.3	3.52	83	73
Annual Norm	55.3	43.58	84	66

1/ Station Location: Maysville, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of record - 7:30 AM readings - 12 years; 7:30 PM readings - 12 years

Days cloudy or clear: 88 days clear, 109 days partly cloudy, 168 days cloudy (8 years of record)

Per cent of possible sunshine: Annual - 58 per cent (36 years of record)

Days with precipitation over 0.01 inch: 132 days (36 years of record)

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: 6 days (36 years of record)

Days with thunderstorms: 53 days (36 years of record)

Days with heavy fog: 18 days (36 years of record)

Prevailing wind: Southeast (30 Years of record)

Seasonal heating degree days: Approximate long-term means - 4,897 degree days (51 years of record)

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 association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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	<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 reversion 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.