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Industrial Resources: Mason County - Maysville

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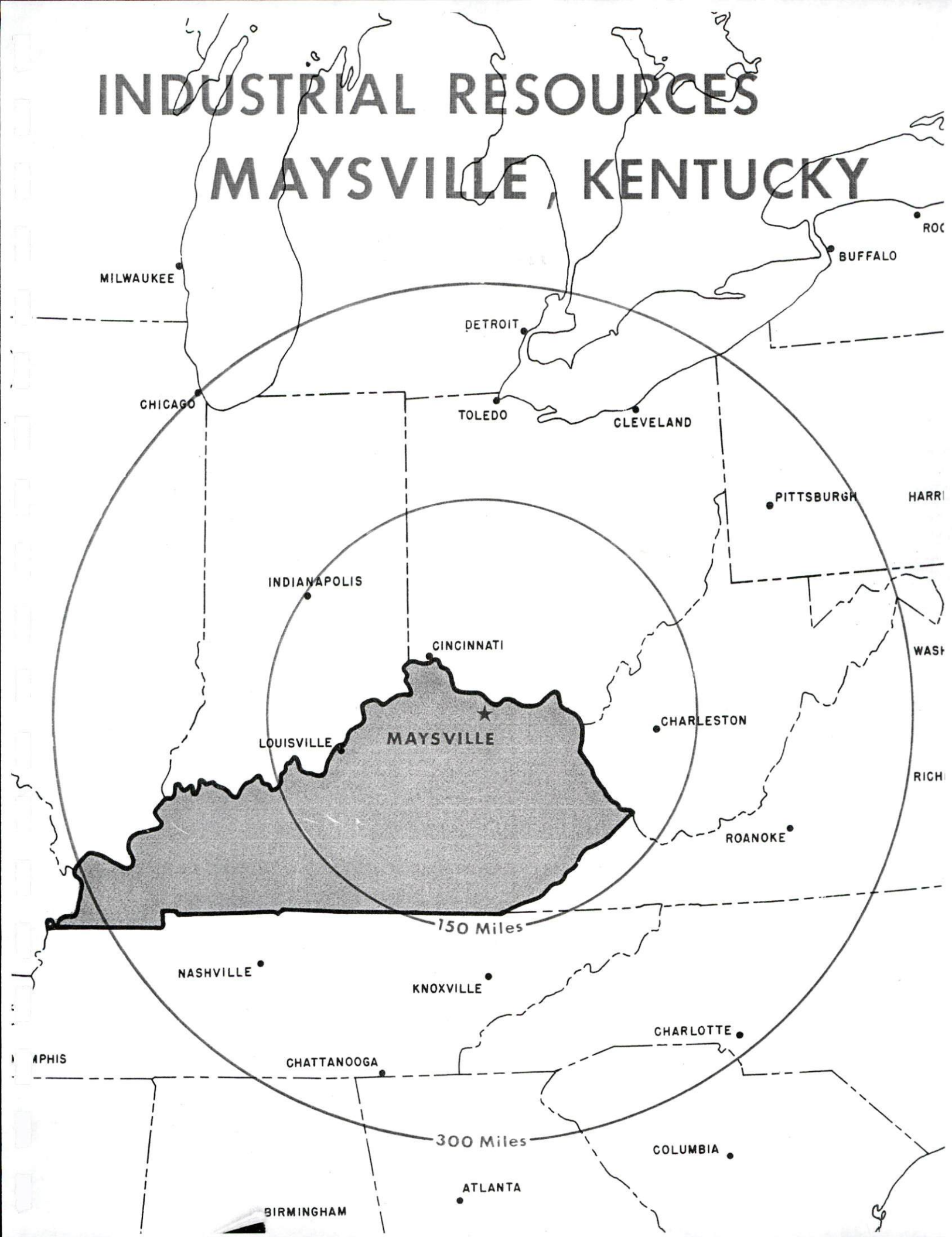
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
August, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960 - Maysville - 8,484; Mason County - 18,454

MAYSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Mason and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area- 1,100 men and 2,475 women. Number of workers available from Mason County - 135 men and 350 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Maysville is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, operating between Cincinnati and Huntington, and by a line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between Maysville and Paris, Kentucky.

Air: The nearest commercial airports are Blue Grass Field at Lexington, 65 miles distant, and Greater Cincinnati Airport at Erlanger, 75 miles distant.

Trucks: C & D Motor Delivery Company, Reinhardt Transfer Company, Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Inc., and Howard Flora Freight Lines.

Water: Barge service is available from all lines operating on the Ohio River.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Trailways System.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	456	Lexington, Ky.	64
Birmingham, Ala.	512	Louisville, Ky.	137
Chicago, Ill.	358	Nashville, Tenn.	292
Cincinnati, Ohio	63	New York, N. Y.	647
Detroit, Mich.	323	Pittsburgh, Pa.	277
Knoxville, Tenn.	263	St. Louis, Mo.	405

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company supplies Maysville with electricity. Kentucky Utilities has a generating capability of 639,000 kilowatts. Mason County is served by Fleming-Mason RECC and Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Limestone Gas Company supplies Maysville with natural gas.

Water: Maysville is supplied water by the Maysville Water Company whose source of raw water is the Ohio River. Filter capacity is 120,000-gallons per hour and average daily use is 1,200,000-gallons per day.

Sewerage: The sewerage system is separate and combined. Raw sewage is expelled into the Ohio River.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

The 1950 population of Maysville was 8,632. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Maysville, Mason County and Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Maysville, Mason County and Kentucky
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Maysville</u>		<u>Mason County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>%Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>%Increase</u>	<u>%Increase</u>
1900	6,423		20,446		
1910	6,141	- 4.4	18,611	-9.0	6.6
1920	6,107	- 0.6	17,760	-4.6	5.5
1930	6,557	7.4	18,862	6.2	8.2
1940	6,572	0.2	19,066	1.1	8.8
1950	8,632	31.3	18,486	-3.1	3.5
1960	8,484	-1.7	18,454	-0.2	2.3

(Percent of nonwhite population in County 12.0)

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Maysville labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Mason, and the adjoining Kentucky counties of Bracken, Fleming, Lewis and Robertson. The population centers of all area counties are within 20 miles of Maysville, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Census, the population of this five county area was 51,882, which was a decrease of 3,391 from the 1950 Census of 55,273.

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 8,481 people employed in this industry. There were 4,292 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 815 area farms and 85 Mason County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Mason County had 1,740 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In September 1960, there were 2,710 manufacturing jobs in the area with 1,918 of this number in Mason County. Mason County had 1,918 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 \$657.00 in Lewis County to \$1,886.00 in Mason County.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated labor supply.

- (1) The total currently employed.
- (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 1,427 men and 2,534 women in the Maysville area who would be available for industrial jobs. Mason County alone could furnish 157 men and 364 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 Maysville or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 695 men and 906 women would be available for jobs at Maysville.

In addition to the current labor supply, 5,986 boys and 5,660 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 1,817 boys and 1,820 girls of this number residing in Mason County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Browning Mfg. Co.	Power transmission equipment	330	70	400
Carnation Milk Co.	Evaporated milk	200	30	230
Clover Leaf Dairy Products Co.	Dairy products	19	1	20
The Daily Independent	Newspaper & job printing	12	5	17
Duke Tobacco Co., Inc.	Tobacco redrying	85	30	115
Hendrickson Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	12	4	16
January and Wood Co.	Yarns, twines, trot-lines & staging	208	142	350
Lucky Stride Shoes, Inc.	Women's and children's shoes	90	160	250
Magee's Bakery	Bakery products	22	14	36
Maysville Concrete Products	Concrete blocks, ready-mix concrete	3	0	3
Maysville Ready-Mix Concrete Co.	Ready-mix concrete	6	0	6
Parker Tobacco Co., Inc.	Tobacco redrying	50	30	80
Public Ledger	Newspaper & job printing	10	6	16
Southern Ice Co.	Ice	2	0	2
Southwestern Tobacco Co., Inc.	Redried tobacco	75	25	100
Standard Supply Co.	Concrete block	10	0	10
Wald Manufacturing Co.	Bicycle parts			350

Unionization:

The only manufacturing union in Maysville is the Textile Workers of America (AFL-CIO).

Wages:

Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Maysville-Mason County, or the State Department of Economic Development.

Labor-Management Relations:

Labor-management relations are described locally as excellent.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Maysville is served by the Chicago and Cincinnati Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad operating between Chicago, Cincinnati and South Portsmouth. There are four local passenger trains daily and two local freights. Switching service is available daily, except Sunday, on 8 tracks which will accommodate approximately 50 cars. Package car service and Railway Express are available. There is an average of 300 outbound carloads per month consisting mostly of tobacco, scrap iron, milk, and various manufactured products. There is an average of 110 inbound cars per month consisting mostly of coal, iron, steel, cotton, feed and lumber.

A branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, connecting with the main line at Paris, serves Maysville.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time *From Maysville, Kentucky to:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	33	Louisville, Ky.	39 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	46 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	171 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	42	Nashville, Tenn.	16
Cincinnati, Ohio	18	New Orleans, La.	64
Cleveland, Ohio	55 1/2	New York, N.Y.	71
Detroit, Mich.	60 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	57 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	24 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	61 1/2

Highways

Maysville is served by U.S. Highways 52, 62 and 68; State Routes 8, 10 and 11, and Ohio Routes 136, 763 and U.S. 41. The transportation map on the following page shows major highways, railroads, waterways, and recreation areas in Kentucky.

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

Table 4

Highway Distances From Maysville, Kentucky to:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	456	Lexington, Ky.	64
Birmingham, Ala.	512	Louisville, Ky.	137
Chicago, Ill.	358	Nashville, Tenn.	292
Cincinnati, Ohio	63	New York, N. Y.	647
Detroit, Mich.	323	Pittsburgh, Pa.	277
Knoxville, Tenn.	175	St. Louis, Mo.	405

Truck Lines:

Common carrier truck service is provided by C & D Motor Delivery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Reinhardt Transfer Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Inc., Aberdeen, Ohio; and Howard Flora Freight Lines, Maysville, Kentucky. The nearest terminals are in Maysville and nearby Aberdeen, Ohio.

The following table shows the approximate transit time from Maysville to various points in the United States, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excluded.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time * From Maysville, Kentucky to:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	7
Chicago, Ill.	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	New York, N. Y.	3	4
Detroit, Mich.	1	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines:

Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Trailways System serve Maysville with 4 buses daily. Southeastern Greyhound operates between Lexington and Maysville, and Trailways System operates between Cincinnati and Huntington.

The Duke Transit Company serves Maysville and environs with local bus service.

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field at Lexington, Kentucky, 64 miles distant. This airport is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines.

Greater Cincinnati Airport, at Erlanger, 75 miles distant, is served by TWA, American, Eastern, Piedmont, Delta and Lake Central Airlines.

Tyler Airport, located in nearby Aberdeen, Ohio, 1 1/2 miles distant, has a 4,000' sod runway and other facilities for light aircraft.

Water Transportation

Barge service is available from all lines operating on the Ohio River. The map on the following page shows the navigable waters of the Eastern United States.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Maysville by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Mason County is served by the Fleming-Mason R.E.C.C. and Kentucky Utilities Company.

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

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by Limestone Gas Company whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation of the Columbia Gas System. Gas is brought into the city by 6" and 8" lines which connect with the primary high pressure line 2 1/2 miles southwest of Maysville. Pressure at this connection point is 100 psi. BTU content is not less than 1,000 and the specific gravity is .6 to .64. Available supply is 12,000 MCF per day above present requirements with a restriction of 2,000 MCF per day for any one customer for boiler fuel. Maximum use for a 24-hour period in 1960 was 5,500 MCF. There are presently 3,500 gas meters in service. Current gas rates are as follows:

Rate #1

First	1,000 cu. ft. per month	\$1.82 minimum charge
Next	9,000 "	.80 per MCF
Next	40,000 "	.76 "
Excess	50,000 "	.71 "

Rate #2 - Interruptible

First	500 MCF per month	\$.50 per MCF
Excess	500 MCF per month	\$.43 per MCF

Water

Water is supplied by the Maysville Water Company whose source of raw water is the Ohio River. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 2,900,000-gallon capacity reservoir, and a 100,000-gallon stand-pipe. The city is currently engaged in a \$200,000 expansion of the water system with several lines being extended into the county. Pumping and filter capacity is 120,000 gallons per hour and the average pumping time to meet requirements is 8 hours. Mains vary in size from 3" to 18" and the pressure is maintained at 145 psi. The average daily water consumption is 1,200,000-gallons. Maximum daily use in 1958 was 1,400,000 gallons. Current water rates are as follows:

Current monthly rates per 1,000-gallons are:

First	1,000	\$1.80 (minimum)
Next	3,000	.84
Next	6,000	.75
Next	40,000	.53
Next	200,000	.30
Next	250,000	.23
All Over	500,000	.18

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available from several local dealers. Supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky and surrounding states are sufficient to meet the needs of an industry locating in the area. Prices in carload lots will be furnished on request by the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

High volatile bituminous coal is available in the Maysville area from both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields. In 1959, 64,990,298 tons of coal were produced in these fields.

High grades of coke may be obtained from nearby sources.

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

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This site contains approximately 91 acres of level land located one-half mile east of the Maysville city limits. This property is adjacent to the Ohio River, and to the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; access is by a city street. The site is presently occupied by a brick manufacturing firm. Upon purchase or lease of the property, the existing facilities could be utilized for a similar type of operation. Gas and electricity are available to the site. An abundant supply of ground water is also available.

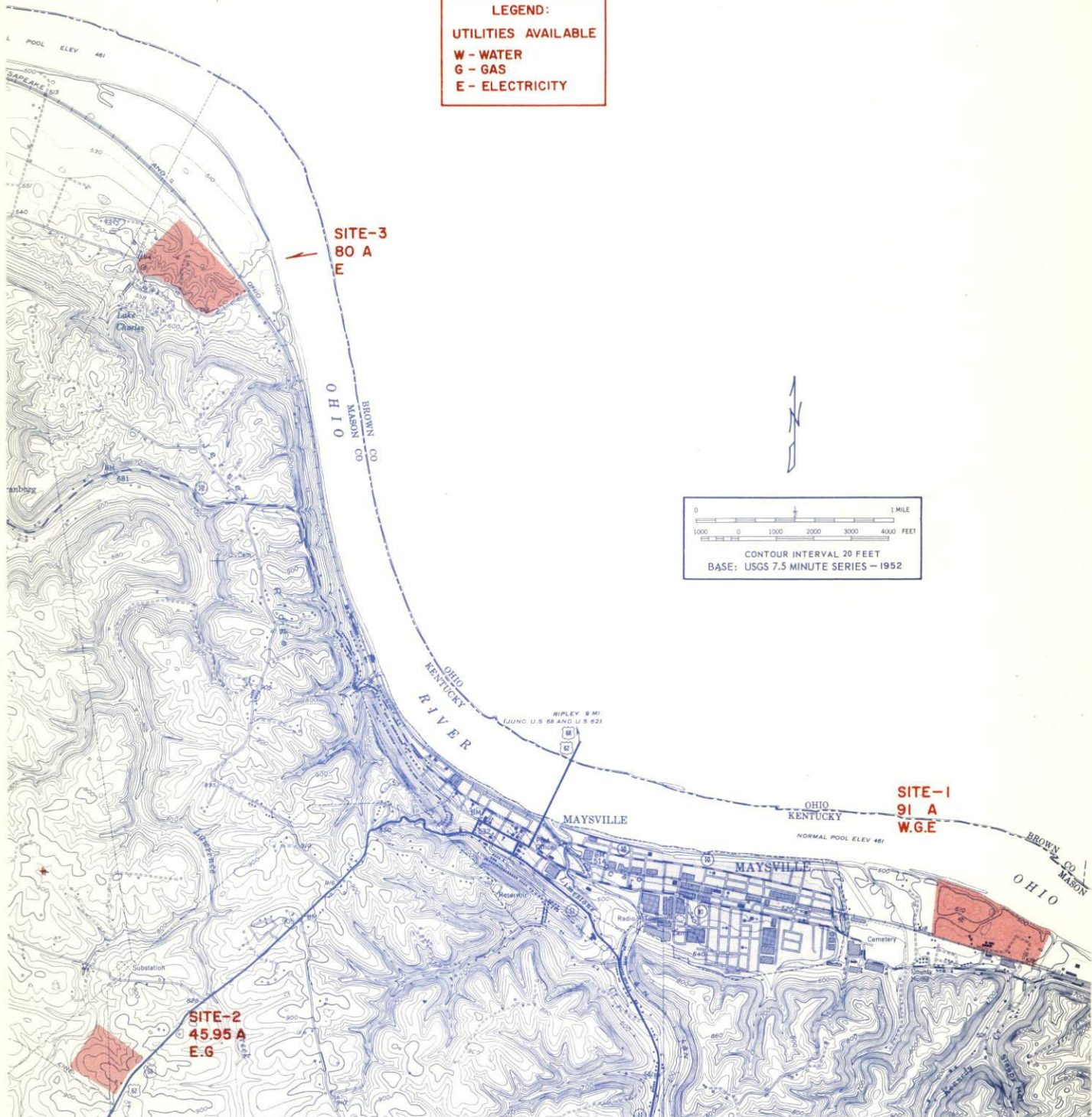
Site # 2:

This site contains approximately 45.95 acres of level to rolling land located one mile south of the city limits on U. S. 62. Water and electricity are available. The Chamber of Commerce, Maysville, Mason County, holds an option on this property.

Site # 3:

This site contains approximately 80 acres of level to rolling land located two and one-half miles west of the city limits. Access is by a paved county road. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bounds the site on the north. Electricity is available.

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



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Maysville, a third class city, has a city manager, appointed by the commission, a mayor elected for four years and the commissioners for two years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

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

Business Licenses:

A business and occupational license is levied by the city of Maysville. Fees vary according to the type of business.

Planning and Zoning:

The City of Maysville began receiving technical planning assistance from the Division of Planning and Zoning of the Kentucky Department of Economic Development in October 1958 under the terms of a contractual agreement between the Maysville Planning Commission and the Department. The Planning Commission has completed a base map, an existing land-use map and an Existing Land-Use Analysis. Studies that have been completed but not adopted include a Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations and a Zoning Ordinance and map. These are to be adopted in the near future and additional studies undertaken in order to complete the elements of the Maysville General Plan.

City Services

Fire Protection:

The Maysville Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 9 full-time firemen plus 20 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two 750- gpm pumper trucks. Each truck is equipped with 1,550 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 750 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, booster hose and booster tank. The hydrant pressure is great enough at the hydrant that they do not need the service of a pumper truck. There are 31 fire alarm boxes strategically placed throughout the city.

Several local industries cooperate with the fire department in a fireman training program for employees of their respective plants. This is a 25-hour course designed to give employees basic knowledge in fire fighting techniques to be employed before the arrival of the local fire department in case of fire.

The city has a Class 6 fire insurance rating. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for a masonry or wooden dwelling located inside the city limits is \$.14 and \$.20, respectively. The rate for the same type of dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

The Mason County fire department with 25 volunteer firemen, provides protection to Mason County residents. Equipment consists of a fully equipped 500-gpm pumper truck. Alarm is given by telephone hook-up to the homes of the firemen. The volunteer firemen also take part in the civil defense program.

Police Protection:

The Maysville Police Department is staffed by a chief and 10 patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and a motorcycle for patrol duty. Each vehicle is radio equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Garbage is collected weekly by the city at no additional charge. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill. Streets are cleaned with a street sweeper.

Sewerage:

Maysville's municipally owned sewerage system serves Maysville with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is expelled into the Ohio River. The construction of a new sewerage system and disposal plant are under consideration for the city. Present sewerage rates are as follow:

Residences	\$4.00 per year
Business establishments	6.00 "
Apartment houses	60.00 "
Business using water with sewerage	18.00 "

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Maysville and Mason County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Maysville</u>	<u>Mason County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	
School	1.88	1.50
Other (Health District)	.07	.07
Total	<u>\$3.50</u>	<u>\$2.12</u>

Local Financial Statement

<u>Ratio of Assessment:</u>	<u>Estimated County Budget, 1960-61</u>
Maysville - 33 1/3%	\$181,200.00
Mason County - 33.4%	

<u>Total Assessment:</u>	<u>County Bonded Indebtedness:</u>
Maysville - \$11,793,895	None
Mason County - \$37,709,975	

City Budget, 1960:
\$268,449.00

City Bonded Indebtedness:
\$436,000.00 (Flood Wall - \$396,000.00)
(Revenue bonds - Municipal parking lot - \$40,000.00)

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

A few housing units are available for rent or sale in Maysville. The rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is \$60.00 to \$90.00 per month. Construction cost for two and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$25,000, depending on location and types of material used.

Maysville Public Housing Program consists of 100 fully integrated units which were completed in 1954 at a cost of \$1,345,748. This project is under the supervision of the local public housing commission. The city plans, with the consent of the housing commission, to construct a housing program for the aged.

Health

Hospitals:

Haywood Hospital, a modern, fully equipped hospital with a total of 128 patient beds and 26 bassinets, provides medical facilities for residents of Maysville and the surrounding area.

Public Health Service:

The Mason County Health Department carries on a full-time health program consisting of communicable disease control, program for crippled children, infant and pre-school services and general sanitation. The staff consists of a part-time physician, nurse, health officer and sanitarian.

Education

Graded Schools:

Maysville has two high schools and six elementary schools in its public school system. The Maysville High School has a total of 16 classrooms and the elementary schools have a total of 31 classrooms in the independent system. A new addition, consisting of four classrooms, auditorium, and an all-purpose room, was constructed at one of the elementary schools in 1958 at a total cost of \$100,000. The Mason County School is a new school plant recently completed, which consolidated four small high schools. The following table shows the enrollment, number of teachers and student-teacher ratio in Mason County.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers and Student-Teacher
Ratio in Maysville and Mason County
1960-61

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Pupil - Teacher-Ratio</u>
Lewisburg Elementary	210	9	23
Orangeburg Elementary	272	11	25
Mason County High School	492	25	20
Washington Elementary	350	13	27
Maysville High School (Ind.)	376	20	19
Minerva Elementary	271	10	27
Woodleigh Elementary (Ind.)	441	18	25
John T. Fee Jr. High School (Ind.)	65	5	13
St. Patrick Elementary (Par.)	248	6	41
St. Patrick Elementary (Par.)	88	9	10

Vocational Schools:

Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Maysville is served by the Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland, Kentucky, 54 miles. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Sheet Metal, Welding and Woodworking.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for the 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 permit.

Colleges:

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Maysville Business College, Maysville.
Ashland Junior College, Ashland, 54 miles.
Morehead State College, Morehead, 44 miles.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 63 miles.
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 63 miles.
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 64 miles.
Transylvania College, Lexington, 64 miles.
Georgetown College, Georgetown, 64 miles.
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 88 miles.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Maysville-Mason County Public Library with 34,850 volumes and an annual circulation of 21,338.

Churches

There are 20 churches in Maysville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of Latter Day Saints, Episcopal, Holiness, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal and Presbyterian.

Banks

Statement as of December 31, 1960

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Bank of Maysville	\$11,421,142.51	\$9,504,063.35
Security Bank & Trust Co.	3,543,205.53	3,112,175.74
State National Bank	10,104,371.93	9,083,779.34

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Brown's Motel	36 units
Chloes Motel	11 units
Fenners Motel	17 units
White Manor Hotel	50 rooms
Central Hotel	75 rooms
Tuckers Tourist Court	6 units
Maysville Tourist Court	20 units
McCann's Motel	12 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

The Daily Independent, a morning paper, and the Public Ledger, an evening paper, serve Maysville and the surrounding areas. Daily papers also received from Cincinnati, Louisville and Huntington.

Radio:

Radio station WFTM, 250 watts, serve Maysville and the surrounding areas.

Television:

Television reception is good from Cincinnati, Dayton and Huntington. A five-channel television cable provides better reception throughout the city.

Communication

Postal Facilities:

Maysville has a first-class post office with 33 employees. Mail is received seventeen times daily, and dispatched fourteen times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$195,000.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Maysville subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described locally as excellent. Mason County is served by the Kentucky Telephone Company which has 1,140 subscribers in the county.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union office.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic:

Chamber of Commerce, Maysville-Mason County; Jaycees, Lions and Rotary.

Fraternal:

IOOF, Masonic, Moose, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, American Legion, VFW and DAV.

Women's Clubs:

Maysville Woman's Club, Younger Woman's Club, Business and Professional Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW.

Recreation

Local:

Local recreational facilities include Maysville Country Club which has a 9-hole golf course, tennis courts and swimming pool; a public swimming pool; Maysville Yacht Club which encourages water sports on the Ohio River; four city parks with tennis courts, picnic facilities and playground equipment; two downtown theaters and one drive-in theater; and Tom Browning Boys Club which offers the youth of the city various recreational activities including handicraft, woodcraft, volleyball, baseball, basketball and ping-pong. The club has a paid supervisor.

Area:

Area facilities include Blue Lick Battlefield State Park, 22 miles and Carter Caves State Park, 48 miles. Cincinnati, located 63 miles from Maysville, offers many types of athletic and cultural entertainment. This is the home of professional baseball, basketball, and hockey teams, as well as of nationally prominent college basketball and football teams. River Downs Racetrack and Coney Island Amusement Park, both in the Cincinnati area, are available to Maysville residents during the summer months.

Community Improvements

Recent:

The completion of a \$250,000 modern air-conditioned fourth floor addition to the local hospital; the construction of a 140-car parking lot in the

downtown business district; the relighting of the business district; adoption of a planning and zoning ordinance; subdivision regulations and major street plan; the formation of a Chamber of Commerce; the remodeling of Maysville's three banks and other business firms; current and proposed expansion of industries in the city.

Planned:

A three-story addition with thirty-five beds and major ancillary facilities totaling \$600,000 to the local hospital; further relighting throughout the city; the development of plans for housing for the aged; and the appointment of a citizen's committee to develop a community facilities capital improvement program.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 1,293 farms covering 149,142 acres, and averaging 115.3 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Mason County and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Mason County and Kentucky
1959

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Mason Co. (bu)	9,920	65.1	646,292
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Mason Co. (bu)	1,846	17.6	32,652
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Mason Co. (bu)	103	30.3	3,131
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Mason Co. (lbs)	4,031	1,572.6	6,339,532
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Mason Co. (tons)	7,215	2.4	17,668
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Mason Co. (tons)	9,463	1.5	14,365
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Mason Co. (tons)	682	1.5	1,057
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Mason County and Kentucky
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Mason Co.	24,053
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Mason Co.	7,053
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Mason Co.	6,104
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

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 1/4 of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600-million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the State.

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Minerals

The most important mineral resources of Mason County consist of clay, sand and gravel, and limestone.

Clay:

Deposits consist of alluvial clays along the Ohio River and upland residual clays. The river deposits have been used rather extensively for the manufacture of brick and tile. One mine produced 60,360 tons in 1959 (Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals, 1959).

Sand and Gravel:

Constructional sands and gravels are obtained from the Ohio River. A total of 84,170 tons amounting to \$112,416 was produced in 1959 (Minerals Yearbook, 1959).

Limestone:

Limestone occurs in quality and quantity suitable for local building and roadway construction. These have been used to some extent in the past but currently are not operating.

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

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	
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

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

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

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

Water

Surface Water:

The largest supply of surface water is available from the Ohio and North Fork Licking rivers. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge (USGS) of the Ohio River at Maysville and the North Fork Licking River at Lewisburg is 89,920 cfs (14 years record) and 158 cfs (8 years record), respectively.

Ground Water:

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

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Upper Ordovician Series:

"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 (Limited area in northeastern portion of County)

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

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 supplies because 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 serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these systems.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Mason County in 1958 were \$21,418,000.

Per Capita income in Mason County in 1957 was \$1,886.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails, with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Maysville owes its existence to Limestone Creek and was called Limestone until 1805 when the name was changed to Maysville. As early as 1771, the creek which cuts the city in half offered a sheltered harbor to voyagers on the Ohio. Maysville was chartered in 1787 by the Virginia Legislature, five years before Kentucky became a state. In 1833 the town was incorporated as a city and today ranks 17th in population in the state.

In 1815, Zane's Trace, the first mail route west of the Alleghanies, brought a growing stream of settlers to the Ohio crossing at Maysville. This pioneer route followed the axes of men from Wheeling, West Virginia to Nashville, Tennessee. Two streams of pioneer blood, one from Virginia and the other from New England, merged at Maysville to give its present population a typically American complexion. During the second half of the last century there was a small but strong infusion of German and Irish immigrant blood.

Mason County was established in May, 1789 by the legislature of Virginia, the last of the nine counties to be formed before Kentucky became a state. It was named for George Mason, one of Virginia's most eminent statemen and lawyers. The town is named after John Mays, whose patent covered the land upon which Maysville has grown. Mays was tomakawked in 1790 by a group of Indians led by the young Tecumseh.

Maysville achieved a place in American history as the northern terminus of the first macadamized road in Kentucky. Henry Clay, the great Whig, led an attempt to make this a federal highway. Jackson's veto of the bill solidified the western opposition to him and aided in the formation of the Whig party.

In May of 1833 cholera struck Maysville in epidemic proportions, leaving many victims behind. The citizenry fled the city, leaving it almost deserted. A few remained behind to care for the sick and bury the dead. In 1835 the dreaded disease struck the frontier town, again leaving some 115 persons dead. A fire in 1833 added to the problems of Maysville when it destroyed several of the business places of the town. Despite this series of natural disasters Maysville added 700 inhabitants to its population during the ten-year period from 1830 to 1840.

Many distinguished guests have enjoyed the hospitality of Maysville, including Henry Clay, General LaFayette, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams and U.S. Grant. An eyewitness to Grant's visit says that a huge crowd gathered on that hot day in July of 1868 to hear the campaign speech.

"When the carriage (carrying Grant) turned into the corner where the crowd was assembled, the gentlemen all rushed forward to see who could open the door for the General and the General fell out on his head."

Maysville contained men who served in both armies during the Civil War and like much of Kentucky suffered from local dissensions. The Bulletin of Maysville in October of 1864 decried Union military rule. It said that the poor quality of its paper was due to the fact that its political position did not coincide with Lincoln's, and it endorsed his election opponent, General McClellan. For this reason they could not buy paper from local dealers. The Bulletin said, "Because we do not recognize Mr. Lincoln as the government, and have not transferred our allegiance to him, do not support his usurpations, stain our hands with our brothers' blood, or believe that war and subjugation are the proper means of restoring the Union, we are prescribed and denied the exercise of privileges which we are entitled to by the laws of the land, and of which no man, or set of men have the right to deprive us."

The famous novel Uncle Tom's Cabin was based upon the experiences of Harriet Beecher Stowe during her visit to the Marshall Key home in Washington near Maysville. Here she saw her first slave sale on an old auction block before the courthouse. The story of the fleeing Eliza was the dramatization of a slave woman with her child who fled across the frozen Ohio River near Maysville. This historic Mason County town was also the birthplace of one of the greatest Confederate Army Generals, Albert Sidney Johnston. Washington can claim many firsts, including one of the first post offices west of the mountains and the first bank in Northern Kentucky. The county and the towns and villages of this area have a rich heritage upon which to build an equally rich future.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division
Mason County, Kentucky

<u>Industry, September, 1960</u>	<u>Mason County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	3,534	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	16	.4	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	211	5.9	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	1,918	54.2	172,028	37.7
Food & kindred products	322	9.1	26,979	5.9
Tobacco	15	.4	10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	520	14.7	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	0	0	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	35	.9	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	6	.1	13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	14	.3	6,222	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	1,006	28.4	51,219	11.2
Other	0	0	2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	261	7.3	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	880	24.9	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	88	2.4	20,138	4.4
Services	159	4.4	36,976	8.1
Other	1	.02	1,885	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Mason County and Kentucky
1950

Subject	Mason County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	9,101	9,385	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	6,703	6,991	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,494	1,774	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,492	1,773	777,155	213,916
Employed	5,215	1,701	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,812	1,365	437,752	156,377
Government workers	233	169	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,039	123	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	131	44	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	277	72	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	277	70	28,082	7,281
New workers	-----	2	415	307
Not in labor force	1,209	5,217	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	28	4,283	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	492	301	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	48	4	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	641	629	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	408	491	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	141	103	47,447	28,952
65 and over	92	35	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	5,215	1,701	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	181	191	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,542	28	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	419	70	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	171	304	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	266	172	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen & foremen	657	21	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	758	312	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	22	269	1,584	21,408
Service wkrs.	236	240	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	130	21	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	460	11	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	280	7	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	93	55	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 MAYSVILLE,
MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp Norm*</u>	<u>Total Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Av. Relative Humidity Readings**</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:30 AM</u>	<u>6:30PM (CST)</u>
January	33.4	3.96	83	74
February	34.6	3.18	82	70
March	44.8	4.48	82	62
April	54.1	3.67	79	59
May	64.4	3.78	82	61
June	72.9	3.99	84	65
July	76.9	4.45	86	61
August	75.4	4.01	88	64
September	69.5	2.97	90	67
October	57.5	2.52	89	67
November	45.2	3.05	83	69
December	35.3	3.52	84	73
Annual Norm	55.3	43.58		

* Station Location: Maysville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 12 years

6:30 PM readings - 12 years

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

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (36 years of record) - Annual - 58 per cent.

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

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (30 years of record) - Southwest

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,897 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not 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 <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	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.