

8-1962

Industrial Resources: Montgomery County - Mount Sterling

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MOUNT STERLING, KENTUCKY

MILWAUKEE

BUFFALO

DETROIT

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

CLEVELAND

PITTSBURGH

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

LOUISVILLE

CHARLESTON

MOUNT STERLING

ROANOKE

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

150 Miles

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

CHATTANOOGA

CHARLOTTE

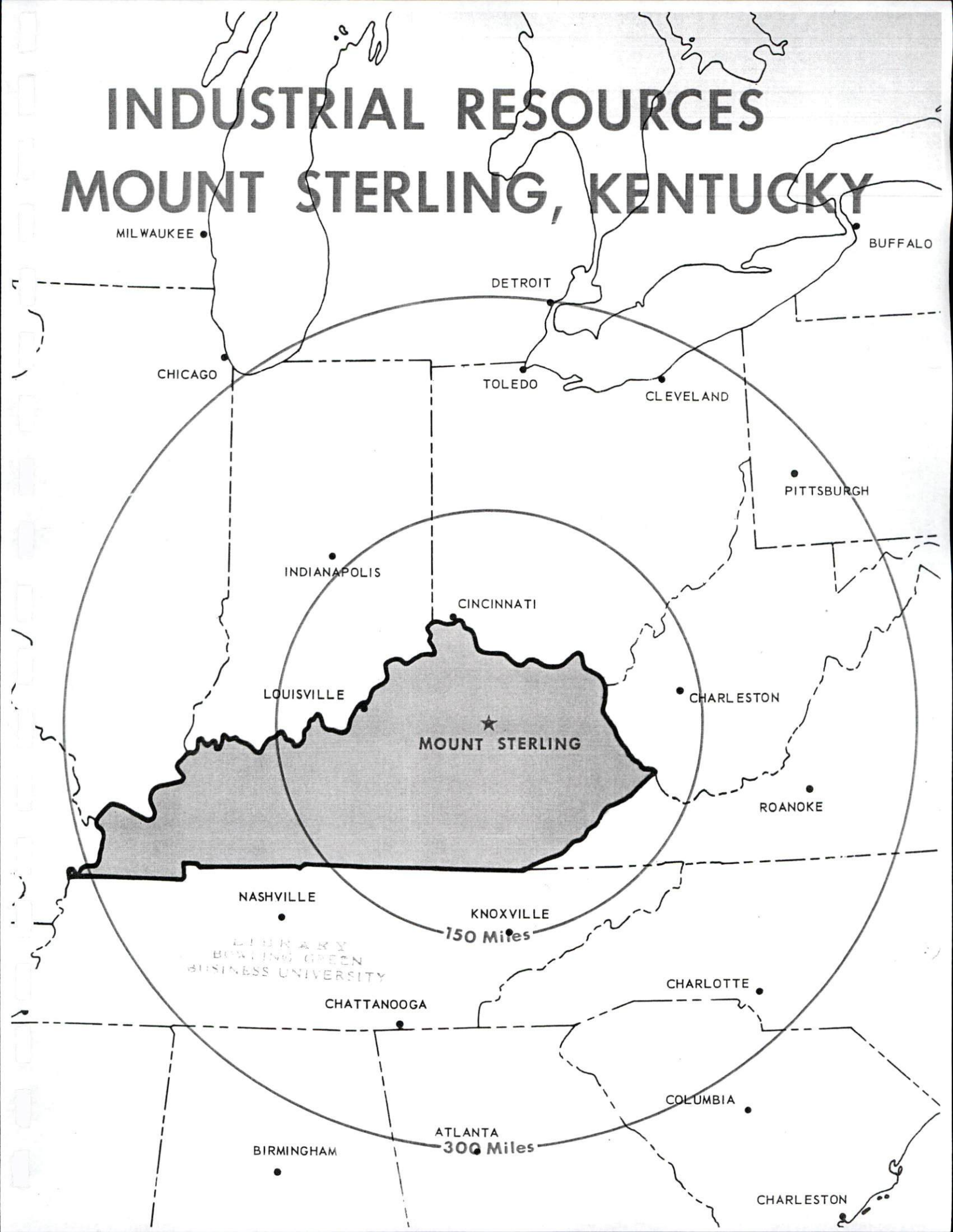
COLUMBIA

ATLANTA

300 Miles

BIRMINGHAM

CHARLESTON



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY

22731

Prepared by
The Mt. Sterling Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

August, 1962

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Mt. Sterling - 5,370

Montgomery County - 13,461

MT. STERLING LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Montgomery and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,524 men and 2,398 women. Number of workers available from Montgomery County - 414 men and 336 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Mt. Sterling is served by the Ashland Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, located in Lexington, Kentucky, 36 miles distant.

Trucks: Mt. Sterling is provided commercial trucking service by two agencies.

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Lines provides service in Mt. Sterling with 14 daily buses.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	418	Memphis, Tenn.	478
Chicago, Ill.	460	New Orleans, La.	798
Cincinnati, Ohio	120	New York, N.Y.	732
Detroit, Mich.	357	St. Louis, Mo.	374
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,218	Washington, D.C.	507

Electricity

Mt. Sterling is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Portions of Montgomery County are served by the Clark RECC.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided by columbia Gas of Kentucky whose source of supply is the Columbia Gulf Transmission Company and the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water

The Mt. Sterling Water Works, whose source of supply is Slate Creek, serves the city. The plant is presently operating at capacity.

A 1,500,000 gpd treatment plant is to be completed during 1963.

Sewerage

The city is served by the Mt. Sterling Sewer Disposal Plant. This plant is operating at capacity. Plans are in process to construct an addition to the plant which will increase its capacity and make it capable of handling a population of 12,000 inhabitants.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Montgomery County is situated partly in the outer bluegrass and partly in the Knobs Region of central eastern Kentucky. The county covers approximately 198 square miles. The topography ranges from rolling limestone in the northwestern part of the county to hilly on the southeast. Mt. Sterling, the county seat, has an elevation of 950 feet, above which ridges and knobs near the Menifee County line rise about 400 feet.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Mt. Sterling has shown a net increase in population for each decade in the past 50 years. The rate of growth varied from a 1.4% increase during the 1950's to a 10.7% increase during the 1940's. The trend of the county was somewhat different. The variations ranged from a 8.9 decrease in the 1920's to a 10.0% increase during the 1930's.

Mt. Sterling is the only community in the county classified as urban. From the presented data it can be seen that 39.8% of the population resides in this urban community.

Table 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MT. STERLING AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mt. Sterling</u>		<u>Montgomery County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	---	---	---	---	---
1910	3,932	---	12,868	---	6.6
1920	3,995	1.6	12,245	-4.8	5.5
1930	4,350	8.9	11,160	-8.9	8.2
1940	4,782	9.9	12,280	10.0	8.8
1950	5,294	10.7	13,025	6.1	3.5
1960	5,370	1.4	13,461	3.3	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in the city and county: 9.8

Economic Characteristics of the Area

With a 60.2% rural population, it is not surprising that agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in the county. There were 1,179 family workers and 117 hired workers employed in this industry in the fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing with 691 workers reported in September 1961. Total employment at that time in all industries, excluding agriculture, was 1,635.

Wage rates are generally low in Montgomery County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$53.67 for all industries and \$55.66 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. This wage differential is explained by the relative weights of particular industries. For example 82.7 per cent of the Montgomery County manufacturing employment is composed of workers engaged in production of clothing and food products. These are among the low wage industries. Looking at Kentucky as a whole they represent only 30.3 per cent of the total manufacturing employment.

The annual Montgomery County per capita income was reported at \$1,219 for 1957, which is the latest data available. This was high enough to rank 35th among the counties, but was below the state average of \$1,372.

Labor Market*

Supply Area: The Mt. Sterling labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include: Bath, Bourbon, Clark, Menifee, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Powell Counties. Commuting distance within this area is not great; most of the labor force is within 35 miles of Mt. Sterling.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two groups are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

These groups are:

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Mt. Sterling supply area was reported at 79,455 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 228 persons over the 1950 census county of 79,227. However, it should be noted that the growth occurred in Bourbon, Clark, and Montgomery Counties. The remaining counties showed a decrease in population for the decade.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement, Kentucky Area

Those among the total population that are estimated to be currently available for industrial employment include 2,524 males and 2,398 females. These totals include 1,035 unemployed and 1,489 marginally employed males and 154 unemployed and 2,244 marginally employed females. Their distribution throughout the supply area is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, MT. STERLING AREA, MAY, 1962*

	<u>Total Labor Supply</u>			<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Total Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	2,524	2,398	4,922	1,489	2,244	1,035	154
Bath	407	463	870	308	452	99	11
Bourbon	152	374	526	68	334	84	40
Clark	485	424	909	118	383	367	41
Menifee	421	216	637	317	205	104	11
Montgomery	414	336	750	239	316	175	20
Nicholas	210	215	425	188	204	22	11
Powell	435	370	805	251	350	184	20

The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 8,166 boys and 7,539 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. Probably the most influential factor determining the number that will enter the area labor force would be the type of local employment available. Table 3 shows the distribution of these children throughout the labor supply area.

* Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

** Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor market if jobs were available.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, MT. STERLING AREA
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	8,166	7,539
Bath	949	872
Bourbon	1,832	1,638
Clark	2,032	1,941
Menifee	526	487
Montgomery	1,412	1,352
Nicholas	631	502
Powell	784	747

The area has 9,419 persons engaged in agriculture. Of this number 1,296 are found in Montgomery County. The distribution of these workers is found in the following table.

Table 4

MT. STERLING AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	8,150	1,269	9,419
Bath	1,475	32	1,507
Bourbon	1,619	653	2,272
Clark	1,386	341	1,727
Menifee	765	20	785
Montgomery	1,179	117	1,296
Nicholas	1,264	72	1,336
Powell	462	34	496

* U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

** Regular workers (employed 150 or more days).

The clothing, textile, and leather industries account for the largest employment in the 7-county area as well as Montgomery County. The second largest manufacturing employment group is found in machinery, metal products, and equipment, which is a high wage industry, although Montgomery County has only 11 employees in this industry. The distribution of manufacturing by type and county is shown in Table 5.

Table 5

MT. STERLING AREA COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1961

	Area							
	Total	Bath	Bourbon	Clark	Meniffee	Montgomery	Nicholas	Powell
Total manu- facturing	2,955	14	647	1,213	16	691	316	58
Food & kindred products	178	0	16	11	0	151	0	0
Tobacco	44	0	37	3	0	4	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	1,425	0	358	417	0	421	229	0
Lumber & furniture	292	11	28	183	16	18	0	36
Print., publ., & paper	81	3	25	39	0	10	4	0
Chemicals, petroleum, & rubber	28	0	0	26	0	0	0	2
Stone, clay & glass	122	0	12	14	0	76	0	20
Primary metals	199	0	0	199	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal pro- ducts and equipment	503	0	171	321	0	11	0	0
Other	83	0	0	0	0	0	83	0

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

More details of the area's total employment is obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics which are shown in Table 6. Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment group is wholesale and retail trade of which 500 employees in Montgomery County are covered.

Table 6

MT. STERLING AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES*
SEPTEMBER, 1961

	Area Total	Bath	Bourbon	Clark	Menifee	Montgomery	Nicholas	Powell
Mining & Quarrying	216	0	5	134	0	0	0	77
Contract Con- struction	939	1	160	603	0	118	3	54
Manufacturing	2,955	14	647	1,213	16	691	316	58
Transportation, Communica- tions & Utilities	975	29	149	552	24	132	29	60
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,137	67	520	855	0	500	120	75
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	282	27	69	101	0	64	21	0
Services	548	5	130	247	4	127	14	21
Other	235	0	45	187	0	3	0	0
Total	8,287	143	1,725	3,892	44	1,635	503	345

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Mt. Sterling.

Table 7

MT. STERLING MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1961

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Advocate Publishing Co.	Newspaper publishing, job printing	6	3	9
Atlas Concrete Products Corp.	Ready mixed concrete, concrete blocks	8	1	9
John L. Cassity & Sons Printers	Job printing	7	1	8
Clay Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redrying	(seasonal)		
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	11	0	11
Cowden Mfg. Co.	Men's and boys' dungarees, coveralls, shop coats	45	335	380
Giffin Sportswear, Inc.	Sanitary belts, supporters	6	95	101
Highway Concrete Pipe, Inc.	Concrete culvert pipe	17	1	18
The Hunt Candy Co.	Fancy packaged candies	1	10	11
Knoxville Glove Co.	Work gloves	10	30	40
Mahler & Sons Packing Co.	Meat processing	3	0	3
Mt. Sterling Packing Co.	Meat packing	23	0	23
Trojan, Inc.	Armor, hollywood bed frames and rails, bunk springs	19	6	25
Wright Produce Co.	Poultry processing	(not available)		

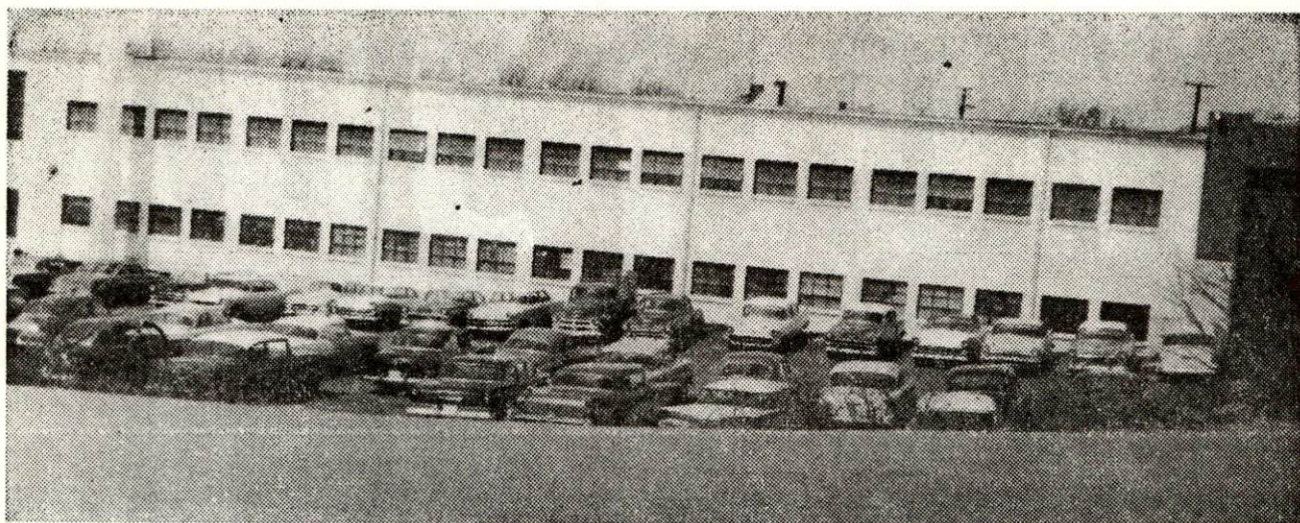
Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Per Hour</u>
Production Laborer	\$1.15 - \$1.40
Assembler	1.25 - 1.60
Punch Press Operator	1.25 - 1.60
Sprayer or Painter	1.25 - 1.60
Machinist, Set Up	1.50 - 2.35
Welder, Arc or Actylene	1.50 - 2.10

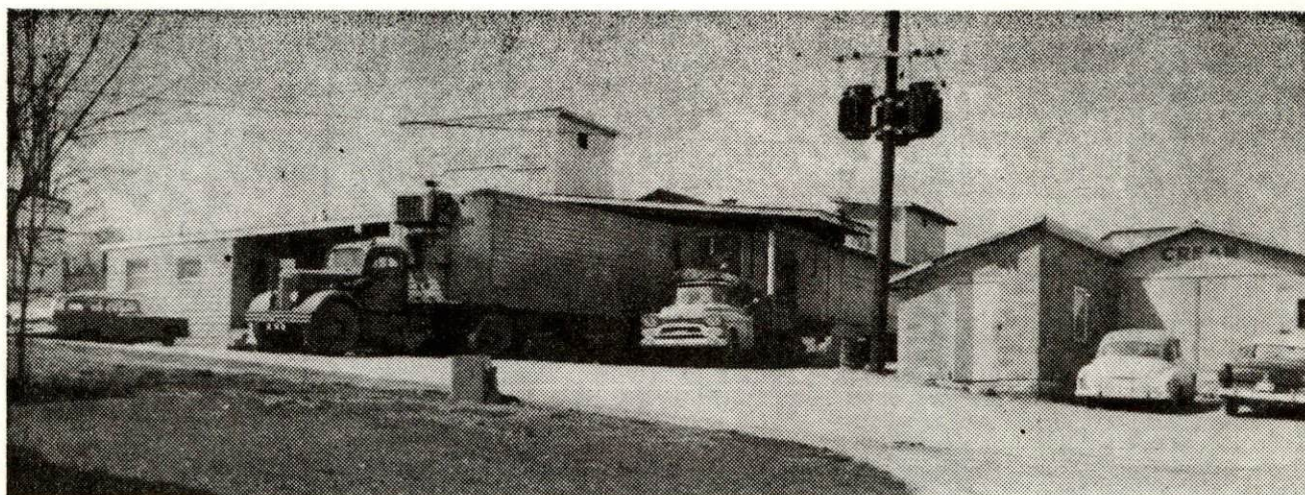
	<u>Per Week</u>
Shipping Clerk	\$60.00 - \$70.00
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk.	\$55.00 - \$65.00

Unions

The only union in Mt. Sterling is United Garment Workers Local 199 (AFL-CIO) which represents the employees of Cowden Manufacturing Company.



COWDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY in Mt Sterling employs over 440 with an annual payroll of over a million and a half dollars. Majority of employees are women.



WRIGHT PRODUCE COMPANY, operated by Armour & Company, processes and ships over 120,000 broilers and fryers each week. Has promoted chicken raising in this area.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Mt. Sterling is served by the Ashland Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company with 2 local freights and 2 local passenger trains daily traveling east and west respectively. Switching service is available 7 days per week.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is available twice daily, Monday through Friday.

Table 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u> <u>CL</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u> <u>CL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd AM	Louisville, Ky.	1st PM
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd AM	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th PM
Chicago, Ill.	1st PM	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st AM	New Orleans, La.	3rd AM
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd AM	New York, N.Y.	3rd AM
Detroit, Mich.	2nd AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd PM
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd AM	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd PM

Highways

Mt. Sterling is served by U. S. Routes 60 and 460, Interstate 64, and Kentucky Routes 11 and 713. Interstate 64 is a part of the national interstate system and upon statewide completion it will provide convenient access to the mayor cities of the United States.

* C & O Railway Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

Table 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	418	Lexington, Ky.	35
Birmingham, Ala.	442	Louisville, Ky.	112
Chicago, Ill.	460	Nashville, Tenn.	256
Cincinnati, Ohio	120	New York, N.Y.	732
Detroit, Mich.	357	Pittsburgh, Pa.	376
Knoxville, Tenn.	227	St. Louis, Mo.	374

Truck Service: Interstate and intrastate commercial trucking service is provided by Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, and Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia, with points of interchange in Lexington, Louisville, and Pikeville, Kentucky; Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio; and Charleston, Huntington, and Blue Field, West Virginia. The nearest terminal facilities are located in Lexington, Kentucky.

Table 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
	<u>Days</u>			<u>Days</u>	
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	ON	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON	ON	New Orleans, La.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

ON-Overnight

* Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky

Bus Lines: Bus transportation is provided by the Southern Greyhound Lines, operating between Lexington, Ashland, and Paintsville, with 14 daily buses. There are 7 daily buses bound for Lexington, 5 dailies bound for Ashland, and 2 dailies bound for Paintsville.

Taxi, Car & Truck Rental: Mt. Sterling has 3 taxi agencies.

Air

Mt. Sterling is served by Blue Grass Field, a second-class airport located in Lexington, Kentucky, 36 miles distant. There are 3 lighted paved runways of 5,500', 3,500', and 3,500', respectively.

Services include all octanes of fuel except JP-4, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, 24-hour weather bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, limousine, U-Drive-It service, crop spraying, and Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Eastern provides 8 flights daily, Delta - 5 flights, and Piedmont - 13 flights (except on weekends when the number is reduced to 9. These provide connections to all major cities in the United States.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The city is served by the Mt. Sterling Water Works, whose source of supply is Slate Creek. The capacity of the treatment plant is 685,000 gpd. Treatment consists of chlorination, coagulated with alum and lime, and filtered. The peak daily use has been 700,000 gallons and the average daily use is 500,000 gallons. Water is distributed in 2 to 12 inch mains at a pressure of 80 psi. Storage facilities consist of a 500,000-gallon underground reservoir, a 300,000-gallon elevated tank, and a 40,000-gallon clear well.

A new treatment plant with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day is to be completed in 1963 and will cost approximately \$1,000,000.

Current Rates: (Based on a two month period)

<u>Net Rate</u>	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Per 100 Cubic Feet</u>
First	200	\$5.00 (Minimum)
Next	1,200	.75
Next	2,600	.65
Next	2,600	.55
Next	6,800	.45
Next	12,000	.40
Next	25,400	.35

Surface Water Resources

Since no major stream traverses the area, surface water can only be made available through local impoundment.

Ground Water Resources

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian systems. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that most drilled wells along the larger drainage lines will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells will produce more than 500 gallons a day except in dry weather. Away from the drainage lines, most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day). Wells along drainage lines may produce enough water for a domestic supply except during dry weather. Generally, the ground water in Montgomery County is hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulphide especially at depths greater than 100 feet.

Sewerage System

Mt. Sterling is served by the Mt. Sterling Sewer Disposal Plant. Primary treatment consists of a clarifier and distributor and secondary treatment consists of a clarifier and digester. The capacity of the plant is 390,000 gallons per day. On a peak day 42% of the incoming sewerage is bypassed. Final discharge empties into Hinkston Creek. Sanitary mains are 18" and storm mains are 30" down. All of the city is served by sewers.

An enlargement of the present plant to a 2,600,000 gpd system is in the planning stage.

Rates equal 20% of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

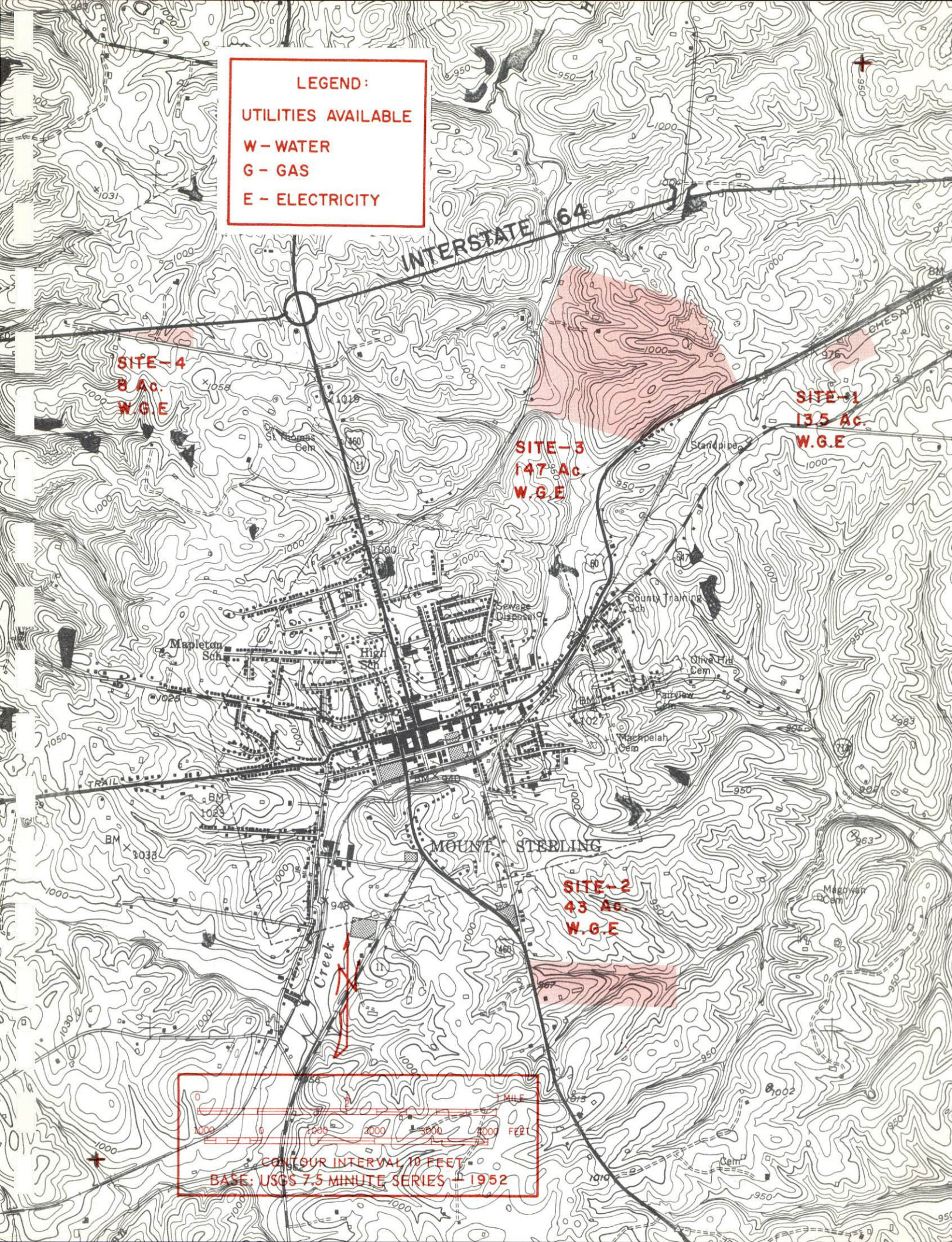
- Site # 1: Acreage and Topography: 13.5 acres, rolling land
Location: 1 1/4 miles northeast of Mt. Sterling on U. S. Route 60
and Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
Highway Access: U. S. Route 60
Railroads: C & O Railroad passes through the site
Water: Mt. Sterling Water Works - 10" main adjacent to the
property
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky - 4" line located 3,000' west of
property
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Co. - lines adjacent to property
Sewerage: None
- Site # 2: Acreage and Topography: 43 acres, level-to-rolling land
Location: 1/2 mile south of Mt. Sterling on U. S. Route 460
Highway Access: U. S. Route 460
Railroad: 1 mile from C & O railroad depot in Mt. Sterling
Water: Mt. Sterling Water Works - 4" line located 1,000' north
of property
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky 4" line located 1,000' north of
property
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Co. - lines are on property
Sewerage: None
- Site # 3: Acreage and Topography: 147 acres, rolling land
Location: 1 mile northeast of Mt. Sterling on U. S. Route 60
Highway Access: U. S. Route 60
Railroad: C & O Railroad track parallels U. S. 60 opposite this
site.
Water: Mt. Sterling Water Works - 10" main located 1,000' south
of property

Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky - 4" line located 1,000' south of
property
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Co. - lines are adjacent to property
Sewerage: None
- Site # 4: Acreage and Topography: 8 acres, level-to-rolling land
Location: 1 mile from Mt. Sterling just off Kentucky Route 11.
Interstate 64 bounds this site on the north
Highway Access: An access road leads to Kentucky Route 11, 1/2
mile east.
Railroad: The C & O Railroad depot in Mt. Sterling, 1 3/4 miles
south
Water: Mt. Sterling Water Works - 6" main located 1/2 mile south

(Site # 4: Continued)

Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky - 4" line located 1/4 mile south
Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Co. - lines are on property
Sewerage: None

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



SITE-4
8 Ac.
W.G.E.

SITE-1
13.5 Ac.
W.G.E.

SITE-3
147 Ac.
W.G.E.

SITE-2
43 Ac.
W.G.E.

1 MILE
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Mt. Sterling, the county seat of Montgomery County is governed by a mayor and eight councilmen. The mayor of this fourth-class city is elected for 4 years while the councilmen are elected for 2-year terms.

County: Montgomery County is governed by a county judge and three commissioners which are elected at large.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Mt. Sterling may allow a 5-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: Mt. Sterling requires business and occupational licenses. The fees range from \$5.00 to \$600.00

Planning and Zoning

The Mt. Sterling Planning and Zoning Commission was established in 1958 at which time a contract was made with the Planning and Zoning Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Completed projects include: A base map, an existing land-use map, an existing land-use analysis, a zoning ordinance, a major street plan, and subdivision regulations. A land-use plan and an economic base study are to be completed by July 1963.

Fire Protection

The Mt. Sterling Fire Department is staffed by 5 full-time firemen and 12 part-time firemen who are signaled to the station by a code siren. Equipment includes two pumper trucks having capacities of 750 gpm and 500 gpm and other equipment fulfilling the state standards.

The city has a Class 6 NBFU insurance rating. Annual fire protection costs are approximately \$20,000.

Police Protection

The Mt. Sterling Police Department consists of a chief, 7 patrolmen, a radio operator, and a clerk. The force utilizes one late model, radio-equipped car.

Garbage and Sanitation

Mt. Sterling provides municipal garbage collection daily in the business district and twice weekly in the residential areas. The refuse is discarded into a city-owned dump. The Sanitation Department is staffed by 11 full-time employees. There is no charge for garbage collection.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1961:

Income - \$142,794.91
Expenditures - \$142,569.90

City Bonded Indebtedness as of May 1, 1962: None
Water Revenue Bonds - \$1,029,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Fiscal year 1961-62:

Budget - \$157,013.00
Bonded Indebtedness - \$324,000.00 (Courthouse Bonds)

TAXES

Property Taxes

Table 11 shows property taxes applying in Mt. Sterling and Montgomery County. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix E.

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR MT. STERLING AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Mt. Sterling</u>	<u>Montgomery County</u>
County	\$.62	\$.62
City	.75	---
School	2.00	1.50
State	.05	.05
Total	\$3.42	\$2.17

1961 Local Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Mt. Sterling	-	26.9%
Montgomery Co.	-	29.6%

Net Assessed Value of Property for taxes due in 1960

(Subject to full rate)

Mt. Sterling	-	\$ 6,022,398
Montgomery Co.	-	\$21,792,392

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: There are three school systems in the county: Montgomery County System, Mt. Sterling Independent System, and two Catholic Parochial Schools. The county system has 2 high schools and gymnasiums, and 2 elementary schools. Mt. Sterling Independent has 2 elementary schools, one high school, and one gymnasium. Hot lunches are served throughout the systems. The current county budget is \$642,505 and the budget of the Mt. Sterling system is \$347,502.

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN MT. STERLING AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Montgomery Co. Elem.	1,612	50	32
Montgomery Co. High	441	28	16
Mt. Sterling Elem. (Ind.)	622	23	27
Mt. Sterling High (Ind.)	218	12	18
Lutie Quiaenberry (Par.)	6	1	6
St. Patrick	76	3	25

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

Mt. Sterling is served by the Lafayette Vocational School located in Lexington, 35 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, practical nursing, radio, sheet metal and air conditioning, and television.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 35 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 35 miles
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 35 miles
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 38 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 42 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 49 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 51 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 74 miles
Lees Junior College, Jackson, Kentucky, 74 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Mary Chiles Hospital, located in Mt. Sterling, has 40 beds and 12 bassinets. The hospital has facilities for major and minor surgery, laboratory, x-ray, and cardiograph EKG machine. The medical staff includes 12 doctors, 13 registered nurses, 23 practical nurses, and 2 laboratory technicians.

Public Health: The Montgomery County Health Department is located in Mt. Sterling. The staff includes a nurse, sanitarian, and clerk. There are 3 doctors on the county health board. Present programs include vital statistics, nursing, maternity service, child care, chronic disease, crippled children services, mental health, sanitation, and general public health activities.

Housing

It has been estimated that 8 houses and apartments could be rented and 10 houses could be purchased at any time. The construction cost for the average 3-bedroom brick home with full basement ranges from \$14,000 to \$16,000. There are six subdivisions open for development in Mt. Sterling.

Public Housing: The first low-rent housing project, containing 60 units, was completed in 1958. The units are of duplex structure and contain 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms. Total cost was \$776,000. In 1959, 22 units constructed in the two-story apartment design were completed. This project cost \$293,000. By late 1963 or early 1964, 40 additional units are to be completed. This project will have 12 units for elderly couples of which 8 will be one-bedroom apartments. The remaining 28 units will contain 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bedrooms. The units containing 1, 2, and 3 bedrooms will be duplex structures and the 4 and 5 bedroom units will be single story homes. This project will cost \$579,000.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Mt. Sterling is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a manual system. A toll free exchange is maintained within a 5-mile radius of the city. A dial system is to be installed by 1965.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union. Only daytime service is available.

Postal Facilities: Mt. Sterling has a first-class Post Office with 23 employees. Mail is received 9 times daily and dispatched 4 times daily via truck and train. There are 4 local routes. The post office building was remodeled in 1961. This improvement cost \$25,000.

Newspapers: Mt. Sterling is served by the Mt. Sterling Advocate, a weekly which has a circulation of 3,841. Daily papers are received from Louisville and Lexington.

Radio: Mt. Sterling has one local station, WMST, operating on 1,150 kilocycles with 500 watts from 6:00 A.M. to sunset. Clear reception is also heard from Lexington and Winchester.

Television: Television reception is excellent from WLEX-TV and WKYT-TV, Lexington, Kentucky, and from WCPO-TV and WLW-TV, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Libraries

Mt. Sterling is served by the Mt. Sterling Public Library which is located on the second story of the city hall building. The library has 17,000 volumes and the annual circulation has been 4,800. The library is open from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday, and from 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., Monday and Friday nights. A \$25,000 Fund Drive is in process to relocate the library in a large residence which was recently willed to the Library Board.

Churches

Religious denominations represented in Mt. Sterling include: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Montgomery National Bank	\$4,478,604.29	\$4,035,794.90
The Traders National Bank	4,416,921.40	4,073,919.33
Mt. Sterling National Bank	4,602,021.23	4,071,886.72
The Exchange Bank of Kentucky	4,307,230.92	3,898,671.05

The Mt. Sterling Federal Savings and Loan Association has total assets of \$1,243,000.

Hotels and Motels

Colonial Inn	20 rooms
Little's Motel	26 units
Midland Trail Hotel	16 rooms
Montgomery Hotel	48 rooms
North Side Motel	11 units
Briar Hill Motel	20 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, I.O.O.F., American Legion, Knights of Columbus, VFW, DAV

Womens: Mt. Sterling Woman's Club, Women's Civic Club, Eastern Star, DAR, Rebekahs, American Legion Auxiliary, Tuesday Club, Jr. Tuesday Club, Garden Club, Homemakers, Epsilon Sigma Alpha, Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H Club, DeMolay, Little League, FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA

Recreation

Local: The Montgomery County Recreation Park, consisting of 3 acres, contains a swimming pool, a wading pool, 2 tennis courts, a concession stand, picnic tables, grills, one shelter house with tables, hand swings, and a concrete basketball court.

The American Legion Park, located 2 miles from town, contains a lighted ball diamond, bleachers, and a picnic area. The annual Montgomery County Horse Show is held here.

Teen Roundezous, the local teen club, is open daily except Sunday and Monday. Facilities include pool tables, a juke box, and a ping pong table.

The Mt. Sterling Golf and Country Club, 1 1/2 miles from the city, contains a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, clubhouse, and a fishing lake with boat slips.

Mt. Sterling has one 4-lane bowling alley.

There are two indoor movie theaters and 2 drive-in theaters in Mt. Sterling.

Sid Calk Lake, Inc., a private club, contains a 15-acre lake and cabins.

Area: Natural Bridge State Park, located within the Cumberland National Forest, is 34 miles southeast of Mt. Sterling. The park contains a lake with a swimming area, a wading pool, bathhouse, one and two bedroom cottages, Hemlock Lodge, dining facilities, camping and trail facilities, picnicking area, and hiking trails.

Blue Licks State Park is 47 miles northwest of Mt. Sterling. This 100-acre park contains a pioneer museum, and picnicking, hiking, and recreational facilities.

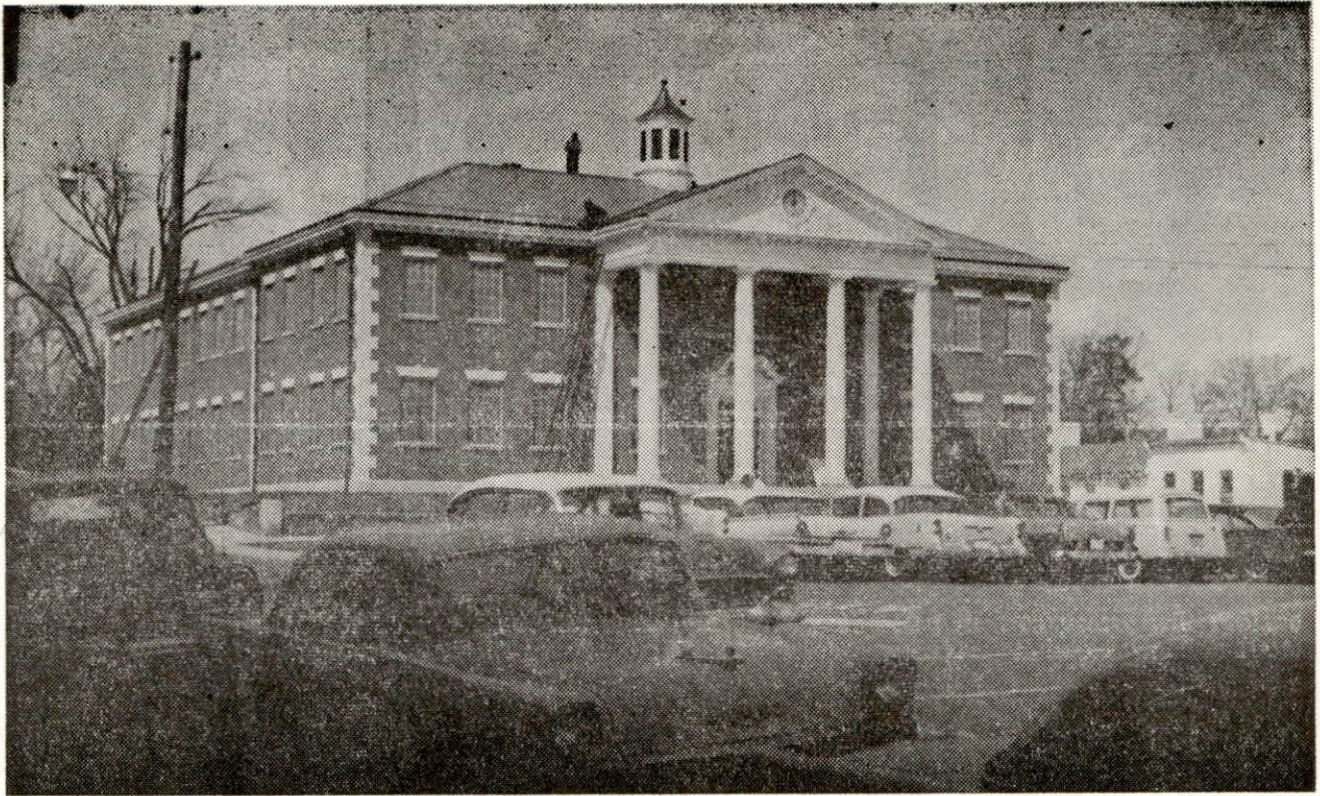
Carter Caves State Park is located 64 miles northeast of Mt. Sterling. Within the park are natural bridges, caves, mountain streams, forests, and Smoky Valley Lake. Smoky Valley Lake has a beach, bathhouse, and boating facilities. Cottages and group camping facilities are available. A gift shop and riding stable are also maintained.

Other facilities in the area include: Herrington Lake, 63 miles; Dewey Lake, 98 miles; and Cumberland Lake, 113 miles.

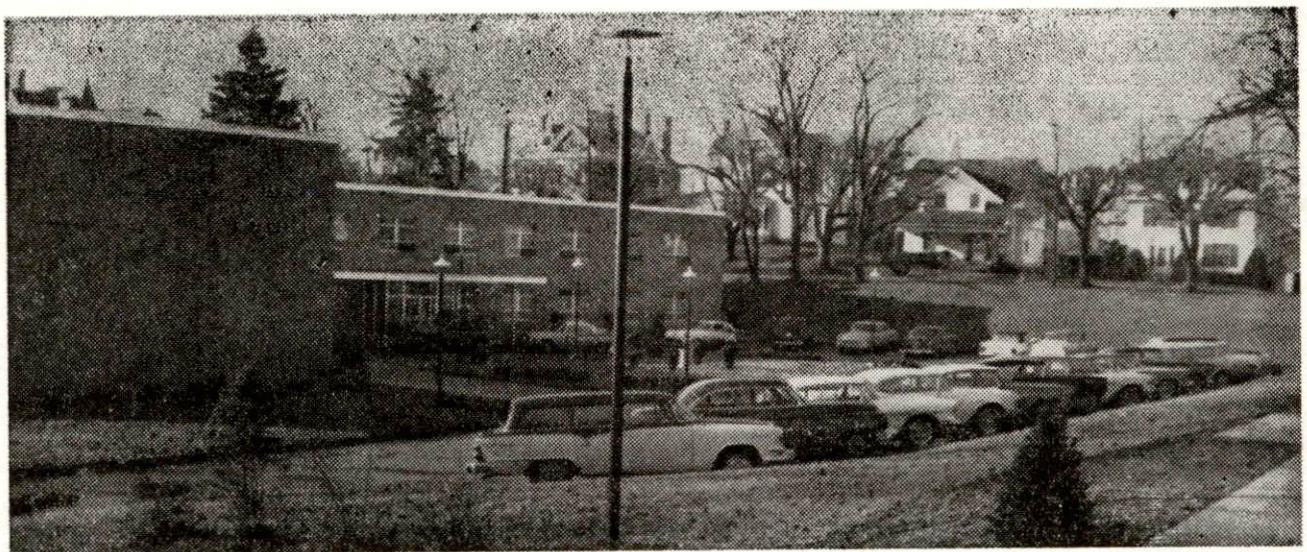
Community Improvements

- Recent:
- (1) In 1961 the Post Office was remodeled at a cost of \$25,000.
 - (2) The section of U. S. Highway Route I-64 has recently been completed. An interchange is located 3/4 mile from Mt. Sterling.
 - (3) A 1,500,000 gpd water plant costing approximately \$1,000,000 is to be completed during 1963.
 - (4) By late 1963 or early 1964 a 40 unit, low-rent housing project costing approximately \$579,000 is to be completed.
 - (5) A land-use plan and economic base study is to be completed by July 1963.
 - (6) A \$25,000 Fund Drive is underway to relocate the library in a recently donated building.
 - (7) A new 20 unit motel has been constructed in the city.

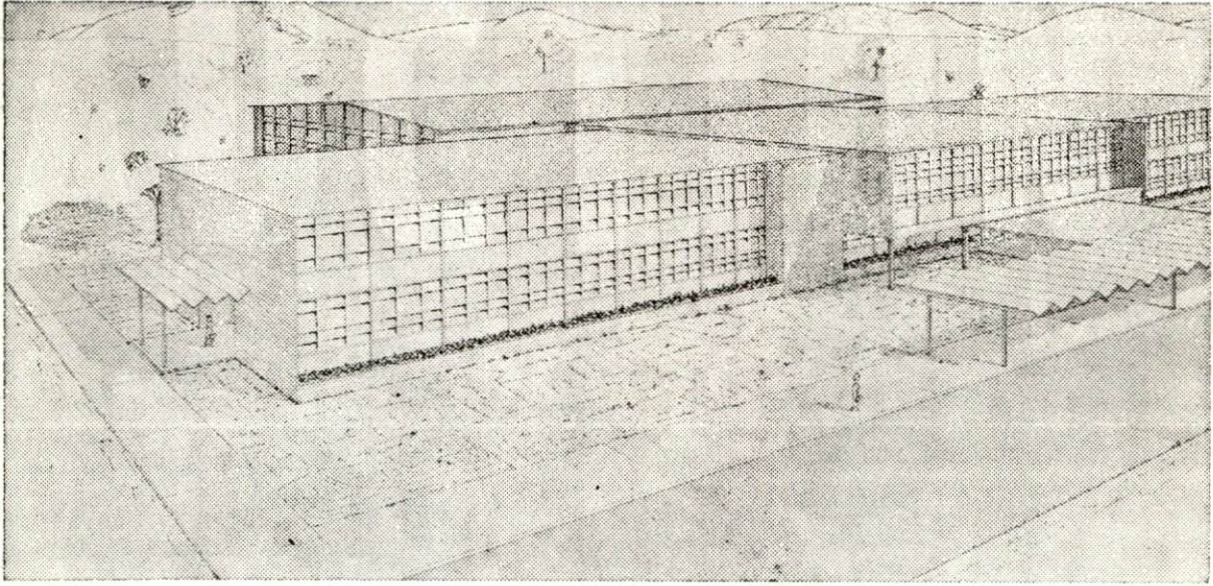
- Planned:
- (1) The sewer system is to have its capacity increased to handle a population of 12,000 persons. Preliminary plans are in process.



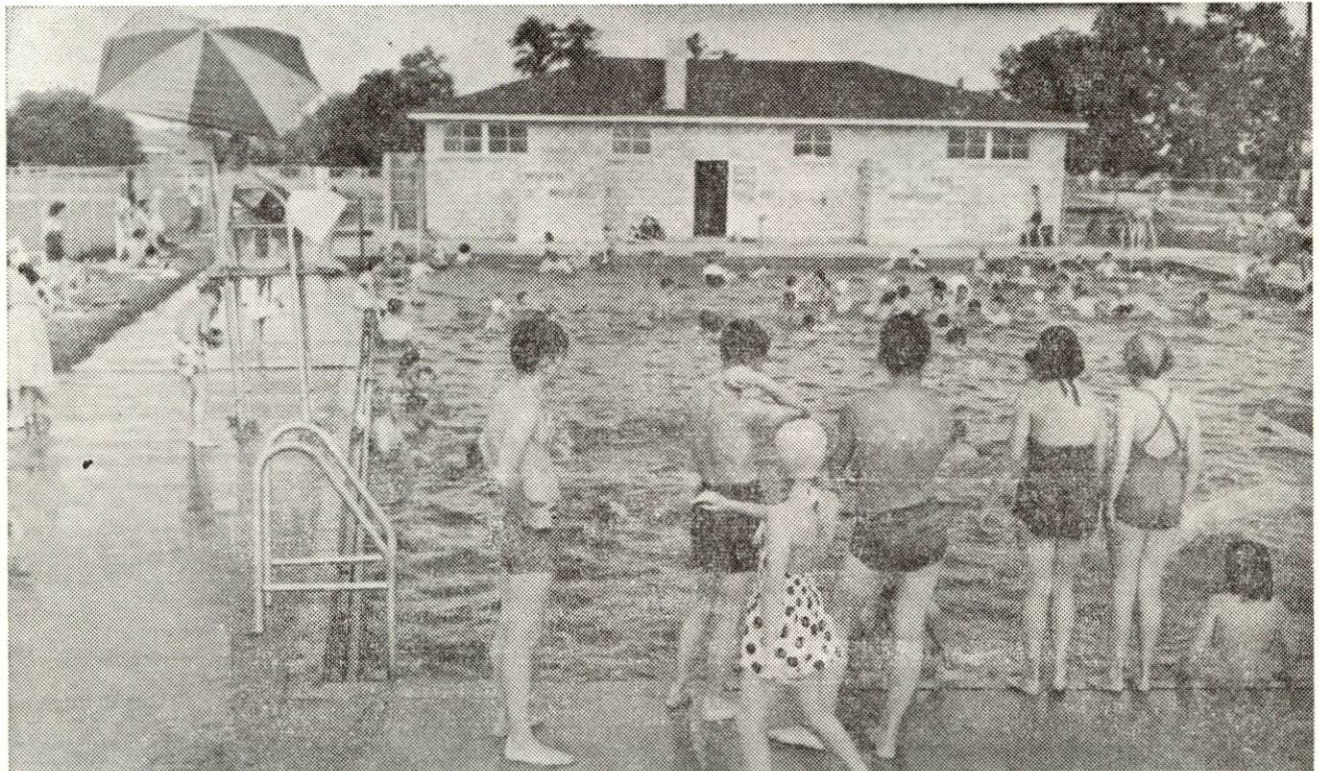
NEW COURTHOUSE in Montgomery County completed in 1960 at a cost of \$350,000. County voted special tax to construct building.



NEW MARY CHILES HOSPITAL, opened in December, 1960. 50-bed hospital cost over \$630,000, half of which was contributed by local residents.



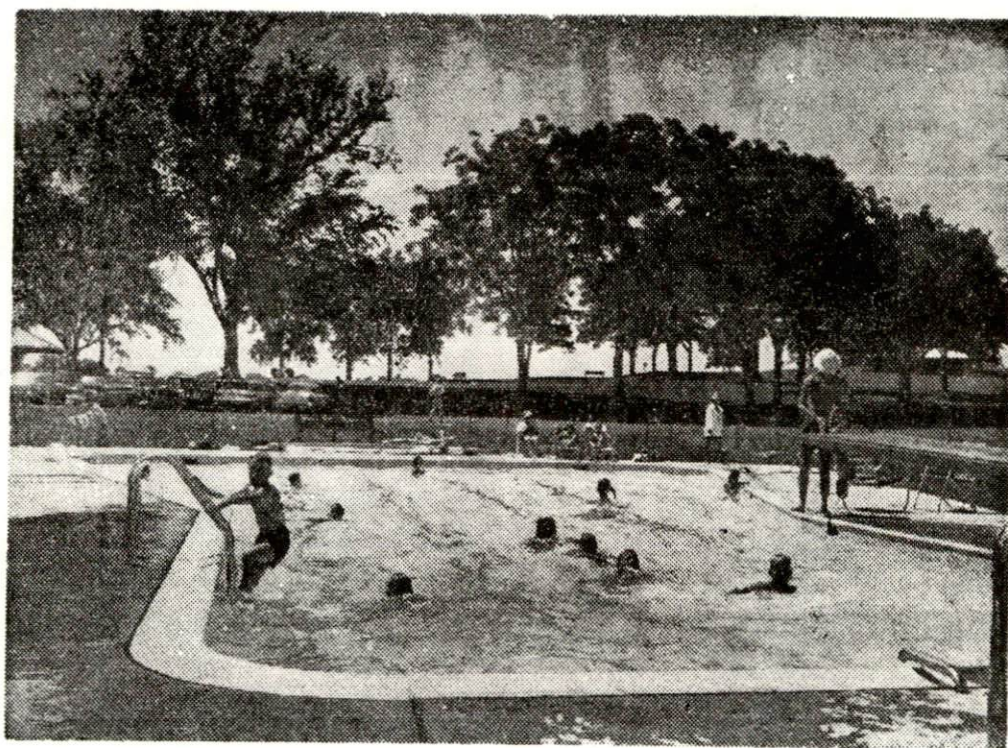
NEW HIGH SCHOOL for county students, expected to be completed in two years, will replace county's present two high schools. The new \$350,000 Mt. Sterling Elementary School opened in 1961.



SWIMMING POOL at the Montgomery County Recreation Park cost \$57,000 and was paid for by public subscription. Park also has wading pool, tennis courts, picnic areas, playground equipment.



MT. STERLING COUNTRY CLUB opened in 1961. The nine-hole course is one of the finest in the state, as is the clubhouse.



SWIMMING POOL at the Mt. Sterling Golf and Country Club.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, there were 1,115 farms in Montgomery County covering 116,303 acres, an average of 104.3 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Montgomery County and Kentucky.

Table 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (bu)	5,924	47.7	283,145
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (bu)	451	21.0	9,511
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Corn Silage:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (tons)	393	10.2	4,010
Kentucky (tons)	47,483	10.7	512,571
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (lbs)	2,888	1,591.0	4,595,029
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (tons)	2,003	1.9	3,816
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (tons)	6,044	1.2	7,627
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Montgomery Co. (tons)	2,050	1.0	2,127
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Montgomery Co.	19,324
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Montgomery Co.	3,211
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Montgomery Co.	5,188
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

Limestone constitutes the most important mineral resource of Montgomery County. Other minerals include sand and gravel, petroleum and natural gas and coal.

Limestone: Limestone, suitable for roadstone and general construction purposes, occurs locally throughout most of the county. Agricultural lime may be secured from the Lower Chester and Lower Ordovician limestones in the southeastern and northern portions of the county, respectively. One quarry is presently in operation.

Sand and Gravel: Residual sand and gravel, suitable for general construction purposes, occur as conglomerates in the lower Coal Measures in the southeastern portion of the county. These might be developed under favorable market conditions.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Small amounts of oil and gas have been secured from the shallow "Corniferous" zone in the southeastern section of the county. Several small oil wells in the city of Mt. Sterling are reported to have produced from the Trenton formation. The first reported oil production in Montgomery County came in 1955. Accumulative oil production through 1961 totaled 643 barrels. No production was reported in 1961.

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

Coal: Due to the limited extent of the Coal Measures, confined to the isolated "Knobs" in the southeastern portion of the county, very little coal occurs. The only reported production for the county came in 1947 when 7,667 tons were produced.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 per cent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 per cent, petroleum - 15 per cent, and natural gas - 5 per cent. Stone represented 5 per cent, sand and gravel - 1 per cent, and clay - 1 per cent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 per cent.

Table 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

(1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

(3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(4) Weight not recorded.

(5) Less than \$1,000.

(6) Preliminary figure.

(7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Forests

Montgomery County contains 25,000 acres of forested land which represents 19 per cent of the total land area of the county. Predominant tree types found in the county are oak, pine, and hickory.

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

Kentucky's forests are guarded from fire by a radio interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

Table 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

The Montgomery County per capita income was \$1,219 in 1957.

In 1958 retail sales in Montgomery County totaled \$15,202,000.

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

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

HISTORY

Montgomery County, the 22nd in number of formation, was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, a major-general in the American Revolutionary Army, who fell at the storming of Quebec in December, 1775, at the young age of thirty-nine.

Montgomery County, formed from Clark County in 1795, has been called the Piedmont of Kentucky. It obtained this nickname when its territory extended beyond the mountains, from the Big Sandy River to the Cumberland River and to the Kentucky River -- engulfing the entire southeastern section of Kentucky. Since that time eighteen counties have been carved out of that territory, and today Montgomery County consists of a land area of only 204 square miles. It is, at present, bound on the south by Powell County, southeast and east by Bath and Menifee Counties, north by Nicholas and Bath Counties, and west by Clark and Bourbon Counties.

The county is well-watered by the Hinkston Creek and Red River, and their tributaries, Spencer, Flat Creek, Lulbegrud, Slate, Stepstone, and Sycamore.

The soil of the county is first-rate rich limestone, making it high in fertility. It has proven itself to have a greater depth of soil than much of the surrounding area. It prides itself in being included in the celebrated "Blue Grass" area.

Mount Sterling, the county seat of Montgomery, was first surveyed by Enoch Smith, Sr., in 1793. Founded on land owned by Smith and several other men, the town was generally called "Little Mountain Town," bearing this historic title for many years. It was later given its present name by Hugh Forbes, a Scotchman, who told about a pretty little town in Scotland, where he spent his boyhood, called "Stirling." Thus it was named, as a compromise, "Mount Stirling." However, as human folly will have it, the name has been erroneously spelled "Mount Sterling" throughout the years.

In 1805, the population of Mount Sterling was about 100. In 1870, it had increased to 1,040, due primarily to the rise in trade and, later, the completion of the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy Railroad from Lexington to Mount Sterling in 1872.

The mysterious race known as the "mound-builders," who lived thousands of years ago, have left traces of their existence in Montgomery County. Within the mounds have been found many curious articles -- in addition to the human bones -- such as copper breast plates and queensware, large ivory and copper beads, and copper bracelets. Other mounds have revealed skillfully wrought flint arrowheads and pipes curiously carved and covered with hieroglyphics. It is believed that sixty or more of these mounds were within the borders of Montgomery County.

Appendix A

The county of Montgomery will ever be memorable in the history of Kentucky because it is the scene of "Estille's Defeat," a battle fought on March 22, 1782, on the banks of Hinkston Creek, only a few miles from Mt. Sterling. Captain James Estill, with a party of 25 men, engaged in battle against an equally-numbered party of Wyandottes. Great bravery was displayed on both sides, and among those killed was Captain Estill, who died in hand-to-hand combat with an Indian.

In 1870, Montgomery County had a population of a little less than 10,000.

The number of acres of land in Montgomery in 1875 was 108,232, assessed at \$2,340,097, actual value about five million; of town lots 240, assessed at \$324,540, actual value about \$700,000.

The number of stores in 1875 was 49, valued at \$85,890. The value under the equalization law in 1875, was \$345,411, an increase over 1874 of more than \$127,000.

The total value of taxable, assessed property in 1874 was \$3,187,645; in 1875, \$3,337,867, an increase over 1874 of \$150,222.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1961</u>	<u>Montgomery County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	1,635	100.0	450,797	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	30,480	6.7
Contract Construction	118	7.2	38,043	8.4
Manufacturing	691	42.2	169,562	37.6
Food & kindred products	151	9.2	25,996	5.7
Tobacco	4	.2	10,520	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	421	25.7	25,542	5.6
Lumber & furniture	18	1.1	14,151	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	10	.6	10,432	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13,713	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	76	4.6	5,904	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	9,737	2.1
Machinery, metals & equip.	11	.6	51,097	11.3
Other	0	00	2,470	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	132	8.0	33,214	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	500	30.5	117,790	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64	3.9	20,663	4.5
Services	127	7.7	39,208	8.6
Other	3	.1	1,837	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Montgomery County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	6,604	6,857	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,514	4,866	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,292	1,329	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	3,292		705,411	290,783
Employed	3,139	1,296	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,587	997	440,020	208,384
Government workers	256	146	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,245	121	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	51	32	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	153	33	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,222	3,537	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	14	8	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	432	373	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	776	3,136	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	352	2,362	91,626	539,838
65 and over	424	794	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,139	1,296	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	161	150	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	793	35	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	221	28	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	118	221	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	251	164	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	418	12	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	452	292	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	19	170	1,123	25,183
Service workers	107	169	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	359	15	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	160	5	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	80	35	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MT. STERLING, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	29.9	3.84	83	77
February	41.7	3.41	82	71
March	49.3	5.07	81	66
April	50.5	4.10	79	62
May	60.4	4.07	81	63
June	69.7	4.49	83	64
July	74.0	5.13	85	66
August	73.5	3.73	88	66
September	71.4	2.97	86	64
October	58.3	2.30	86	65
November	46.6	3.00	82	69
December	36.9	3.54	83	75
Annual Norm	55.2	46.65		

* Station Location: Mt. Sterling, Kentucky

** Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 17 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 17 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (17 yrs. of record) - 99 clear; 104 partly cloudy,
162 cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (Not Available)

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (17 yrs. of record) - 130

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (17 yrs. of record) - 5

Days with thunderstorms: (17 yrs. of record) - 49

Days with heavy fog: (17 yrs. of record) - 18

Prevailing wind: (15 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (31 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means 4,677

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa-				
tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
Farm products in the hands				
of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise				
nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else-				
where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural				
and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products				
in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not				
elsewhere specified ^{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> <p>Bank Deposits 100% 1/10 of 1¢</p> <p>Stocks & Bonds 100% 25¢ per \$100</p> <p>Accounts Receivable 85% 25¢ per \$100</p>	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.

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.