

9-1960

## Industrial Resources: Nicholas County - Carlisle

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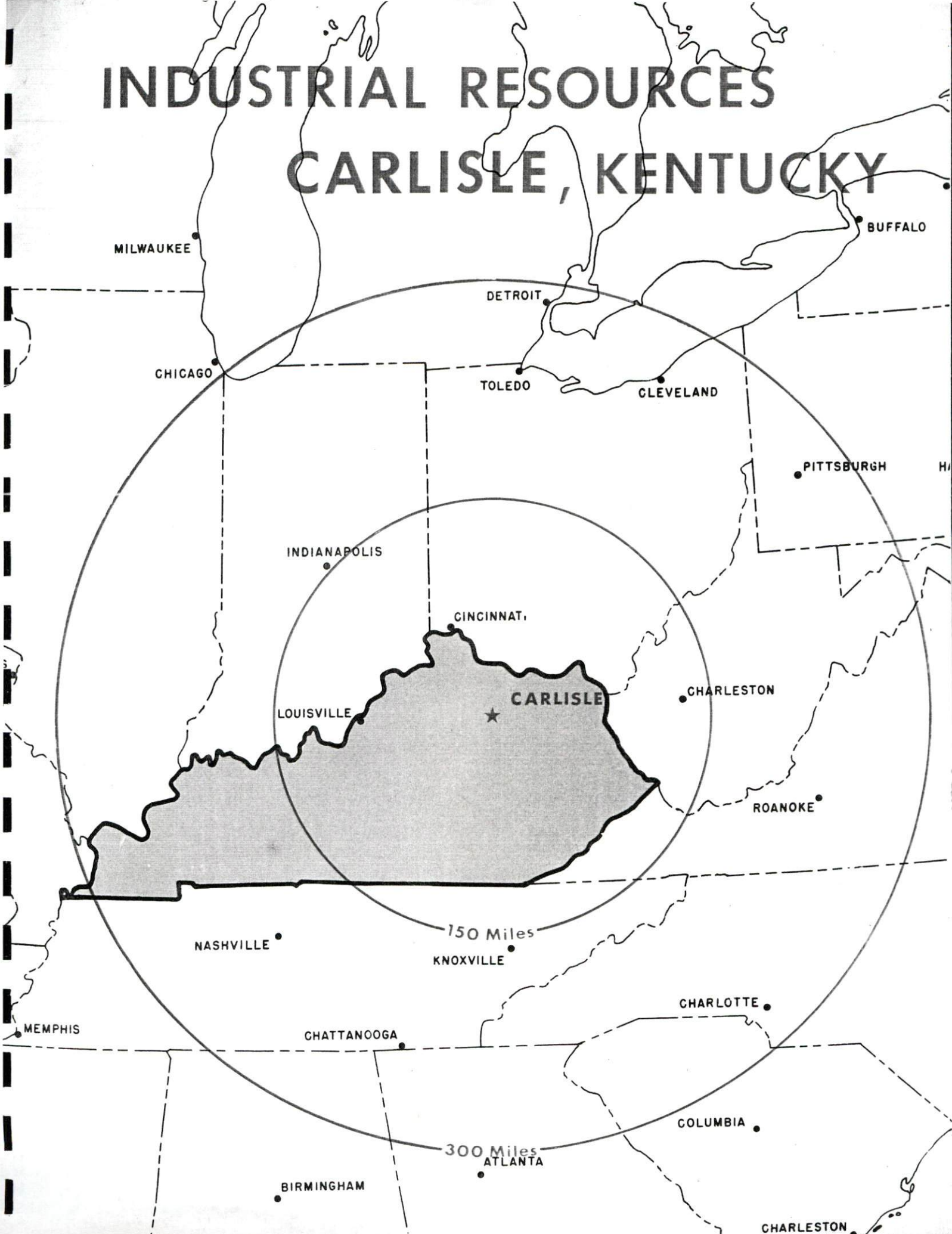
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CARLISLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

21817

Prepared by

Carlisle-Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

September, 1960

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Carlisle - 1, 524          Nicholas County - 7, 543  
1960 (est.)          Carlisle - 1, 552          Nicholas County - 6, 653

CARLISLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Nicholas and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3, 173 men and 3, 088 women. Number of workers available from Nicholas County - 278 men and 140 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serves Carlisle with one local freight train daily.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 32 miles. This airport is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines with regular daily flights.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided by Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc. and Hayes Freight Lines.

Bus Lines: The Southeastern Greyhound Lines serves Carlisle with three buses daily.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Carlisle, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	418	Lexington, Ky.	33
Birmingham, Ala.	440	Louisville, Ky.	110
Chicago, Ill.	369	Nashville, Tenn.	254
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	New York, N. Y.	749
Detroit, Mich.	326	Pittsburgh, Pa.	366
Knoxville, Tenn.	225	St. Louis, Mo.	374

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Carlisle is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Carlisle Gas System; Source of supply is Columbia Gas Company.

Water: Carlisle Municipal Water System; Source of supply is Licking River and two impounded lakes.

Sewerage: Carlisle does not have a central sanitary sewer system. Septic tanks are in widespread use throughout the city.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Carlisle was 1,524. Table 1 shows the population and recent rates of growth in Carlisle, Nicholas County, and Kentucky.

Year	Carlisle		Nicholas County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			11,952		
1910	1,293		10,601	-11.5	6.6
1920	1,569	21.3	9,894	-6.7	5.5
1930	1,499	-3.8	8,571	-13.4	8.2
1940	1,414	-5.7	8,617	.5	8.8
1950	1,524	7.8	7,532	-12.6	-1.1
1960 (est.) 1/	1,552	1.8	6,653	-11.7	2.3
Per cent of Negro Population in Nicholas County - 3.9					
Per cent of Foreign Born Population in Nicholas County - .3					

### Labor Force 2/

Definition and Population Trend The Carlisle labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Nicholas and the following adjoining Kentucky Counties: Bath, Bourbon, Fleming, Harrison, Montgomery, and Robertson. The population centers of all area counties are within 25 miles of Carlisle, which makes commuting feasible from most points within the area.

Population of this seven-county area was estimated at 71,239 in 1957 by the University of Kentucky Department of Rural Sociology, which was a decrease of 6,059 from the 1950 Census count of 77,298. Net out-migration from the area between 1950 and 1957 was estimated at 12,221 with 743 of this number migrating from Nicholas County. All area counties experienced an outward movement of population during that seven-year period.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically agriculture dominates the area with 13,462 employed in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. Nicholas County farm employment was 1,618 in that year. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 8,546 farms in the area classified as commercial, with 1,110 of this number having cash sales below \$1,200 in that year.

Manufacturing employment is quite thin in the area with about 3,184 jobs in September 1959. Bourbon and Harrison Counties account for

61.7 per cent of the area's manufacturing. Nicholas County's manufacturing employment totaled 321 in that month.

Per capita income as estimated by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky in 1957 was \$1,368 for the state. Per capita income for area counties ranged from \$810 in Bath to \$1,701 in Harrison County with Nicholas in between with \$1,073.

The state wide average weekly wage for jobs covered by unemployment insurance during the third quarter of 1959 was \$80.05 for all industries and \$92.09 for manufacturing. Nicholas County's average during that quarter was \$44.32 for all industries and \$44.33 for manufacturing.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The total currently unemployed.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would join 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 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 3,173 men and 3,088 women in the Carlisle area who could be recruited for industrial jobs, with 278 men and 140 women of this number residing in Nicholas County.

Due to this dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the area labor supply would be available for jobs located at Carlisle or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that around 1,269 men and 1,205 women could be recruited immediately for industrial jobs located at Carlisle.

In addition to the current supply of labor, 8,027 boys and 7,546 girls in the Carlisle area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years, with 748 boys and 673 of the girls included in the above total residing in Nicholas County. It can reasonably be assumed from national labor force participation rates that a minimum of 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age. Due to the greater mobility of these younger workers they would probably be available for employment anywhere in the area.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial, \$ .85 to \$1.25 per hour; laborer, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hour; skilled \$1.75 to \$2.50 per hour.



**The Giffin Manufacturing Co., Inc.**



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

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

### Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Carlisle Mercury	Newspaper publishing	2	1	3
Giffin Mfg. Co., Inc.	Men's undershorts	24	376	400
Nicholas County Star	Newspaper publishing	2	2	4

### Unionization

There are no unions represented in Carlisle.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Carlisle is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The Chesapeake and Ohio has inter-connecting lines with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Winchester and Maysville. Services include one daily freight operating between Paris and Maysville.

Railway Transit Time from Carlisle, Kentucky				3/
To	Arrive (hrs.)	To	Arrive (hrs.)	
Atlanta, Ga.	33	Louisville, Ky.	31	
Birmingham, Ala.	50 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif	131	
Chicago, Ill.	23 1/4	Nashville, Tenn.	27	
Cincinnati, Ohio	10 1/2	New Orleans, La.	64	
Cleveland, Ohio	44	New York, N. Y.	70 3/4	
Detroit, Mich.	41 1/4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	46	
Knoxville, Tenn.	24 1/4	St. Louis, Mo.	37	

## Highways

Carlisle is served by Kentucky Highways 32, 36, 929 and 1560. U. S. Highway 68 is 2 1/2 miles west of the city.

The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Ecklar Moore Express which has a terminal in Cynthiana, Kentucky, and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.

To	TL	Arrive	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd day		3rd day
Chicago, Ill.	2nd "		2nd "
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd "		2nd "
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd "		2nd "
Los Angeles, Calif.	5th "		7th "
New Orleans, La.	3rd "		4th "
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd "		3rd "
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd "		3rd "
Cincinnati, Ohio	overnight		overnight
Detroit, Mich.	2nd day		2nd day
Louisville, Ky.	overnight		overnight
Nashville, Tenn.	2nd day		2nd day
New York, N. Y.	3rd "		4th "
St. Louis, Mo.	2nd "		2nd "

Bus Lines. Southeastern Greyhound Lines operates three buses daily between Carlisle, Maysville and Lexington.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	418	Lexington, Ky.	33
Birmingham, Ala.	440	Louisville, Ky.	110
Chicago, Ill.	369	Nashville, Tenn.	254
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	New York N. Y.	749
Detroit, Mich.	326	Pittsburgh, Pa.	366
Knoxville, Tenn.	225	St. Louis, Mo.	374

## Airways

The nearest airport is located in Paris, Kentucky. This field is adequate for light aircraft only. Bluegrass Field, Lexington, is the nearest commercial airport. This field is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines with regular daily flights.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Carlisle by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Nicholas County are served by Fleming-Mason RECC and Harrison County RECC.

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

### Natural Gas

The Carlisle Gas System, a municipally operated system, distributes gas in Carlisle. The source of supply is the Columbia Gas Company. Distribution is through 2 and 3 inch lines. The Btu content is 1040 per cubic foot, and specific gravity is .6. The pressure is maintained at 100 psi. There are approximately 620 meters in Carlisle. Current rates are:

First 1,000 cu. ft.	\$2.00 minimum
Next 1,000 cu. ft.	.90 per 1,000 cu. ft.
Next 3,000 cu. ft.	.80 per 1,000 cu. ft.
Next 10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per 1,000 cu. ft.
Over 15,000 cu. ft.	.65 per 1,000 cu. ft.

### Water

Water is supplied by the Carlisle Municipal Water System. Source of raw water is two impounded lakes, located near Carlisle, and having a storage capacity of 42,000,000 gallons. An alternate source of supply is provided by an 8 inch line to the Licking River, 8 miles distant. Pumping capacity is 385 gpm. Average pumping time to meet requirements is 5 1/2 hours. Average daily use is 100,000 gallons; maximum daily use is 125,000 gallons. Mains vary in size from 4 to 10 inches and pressure is maintained at 70 to 74 psi. The current water rates will be found on the following page.

First	1,000 gal.	\$2.00 minimum
Next	4,000 gal.	1.20 per 1,000 gal.
Next	5,000 gal.	1.10 per 1,000 gal.
Next	5,000 gal.	.90 per 1,000 gal.
Over	100,000 gal.	.40 per 1,000 gal.

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio to meet the needs of an industry located in the area. Since there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included. Current prices in car load lots on any grade of fuel oil may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

### Coal and Coke

Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. In 1958, Kentucky's mines produced 67,809,271 tons of coal. 5/

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

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Carlisle has a second class post office with twelve employees. Mail is received three times and dispatched four times daily. Postal receipts for 1959 totaled \$20,240.

### Telephone and Telegraph

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 1,262 subscribers in Carlisle and surrounding communities. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office in Paris, Kentucky, 17 miles distant.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

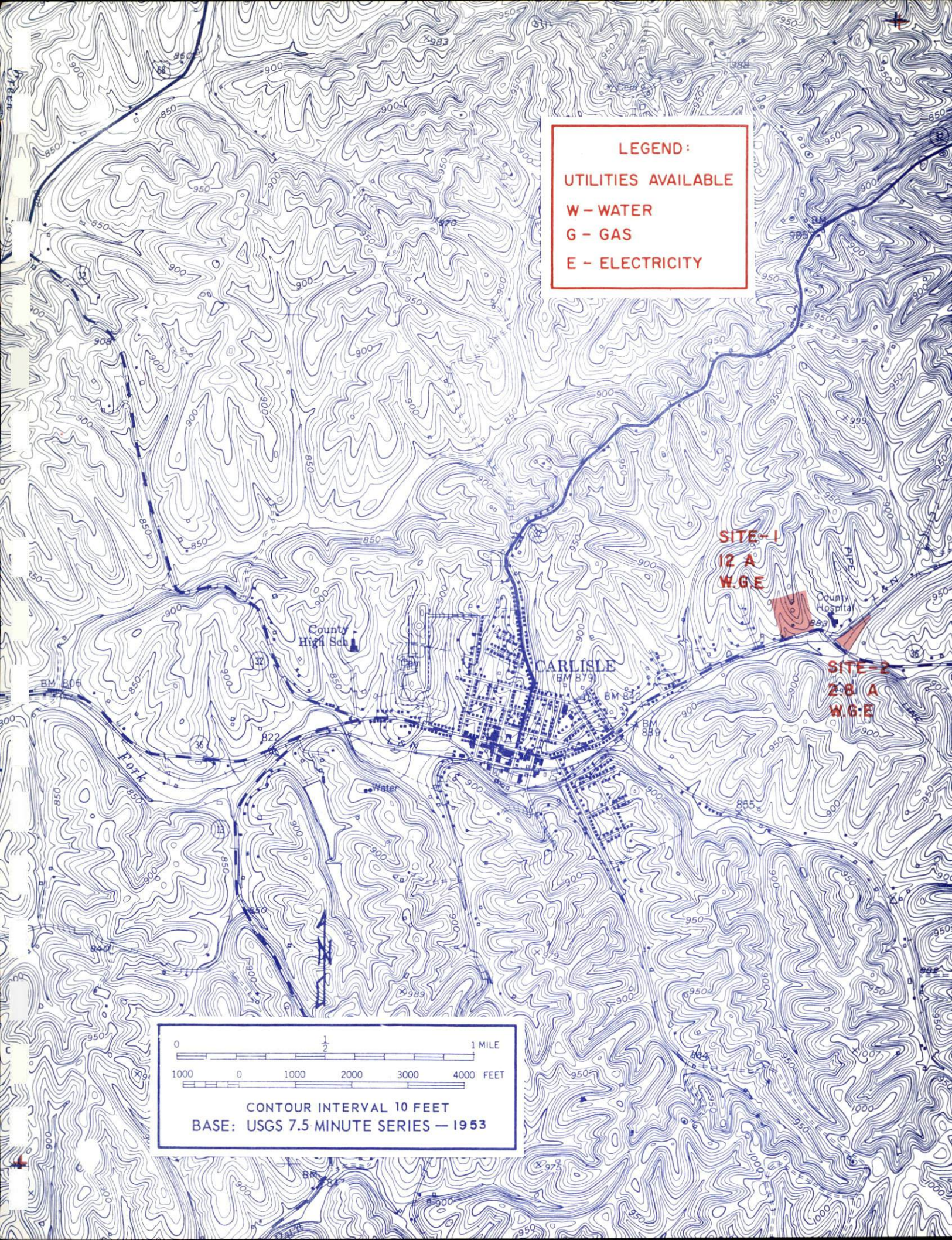
Site # 1. This site contains approximately 12 acres of rolling land, located one mile east of Carlisle. It is adjacent to Kentucky Highway 36 and approximately 200 feet from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Water, gas and electricity are available.

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

**SITE-1**  
12 A  
W.G.E

**SITE-2**  
2-B A  
W.G.E

0 1/2 1 MILE  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953



Site # 2. This site contains approximately 2.8 acres of level land located one mile east of Carlisle. It is adjacent to Kentucky Highway 36 and is traversed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and a main line of the Columbia Gas Company. Water, gas and electricity are available.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Carlisle is a fourth class city governed by a mayor, elected for a four year term, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

Nicholas County is governed by a judge and a fiscal court.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by Kentucky Revised Statute 92.300, Carlisle, or any other municipality, may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond a five year period.

Business Licenses. Business and occupational licenses are not required.

Planning and Zoning. Carlisle does not have a planning and zoning program.

### City Services

Fire Protection. The Carlisle Fire Department consists of a chief and twelve volunteers. The equipment consists of a 1946 Dodge truck with a 500 gpm pump, 1,050 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 400 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, and a 300 gallon booster tank with 150 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose.

The city has a Class 7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The Carlisle Police Department employs a chief and two patrolmen. Equipment consists of one patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Trash is collected weekly by the city in both business and residential areas. There is no charge for this service. Garbage is collected weekly by private contractors with a charge of \$1.50 per month. Disposal is by means of a landfill.

Sewerage. Carlisle does not have a sewerage system. Sewage disposal is provided by individual septic tanks and privately owned sewer lines, which empty raw sewage into Brushy Fork Creek. Maintenance of the privately owned sewer lines is provided by the city. This service is financed by an investment of the individuals whose lines are connected to the main sewer line.

## TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Carlisle and Nicholas County for 1960.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Carlisle and Nicholas County, 1960.		
	Carlisle	Nicholas County
County	\$ .65	\$ .65
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.55	1.50
Other (Health)	.12	.12
Total	\$3.12	\$2.32

<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Carlisle	35.0%
	Nicholas County	35.6%
 <u>Total Assessment.</u>	Carlisle	\$ 2,589,000.00
	Nicholas County	\$10,634,055.00
 <u>City Income, 1959.</u>		\$ 33,387.96
 <u>City Expenditures, 1959.</u>		\$ 33,052.38
 <u>City Bonded Indebtedness. (Gas and Water lines)</u>		\$ 226,000.00
 <u>County Income, fiscal year, 1959-60.</u>		\$ 179,635.00
 <u>County Expenditures, fiscal year, 1959-60.</u>		\$ 139,635.00
 <u>County Bonded Indebtedness. (Hospital)</u>		\$ 56,000.00

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Several houses are available for rent or sale. Rental range for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is from \$40 to \$60 per month. Construction cost for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is \$12,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and type of material used.

One subdivision is in the process of development.

## Health

Hospitals. The Nicholas County Hospital, a new, modern hospital, has 30 beds and 13 bassinets. There are three physicians and two dentists practicing in Carlisle.

Public Health Service. The Nicholas County Health Department employs a part-time doctor, part-time sanitarian, nurse and clerk. The Health Department administers the following services, communicable disease control, tuberculosis control and health program, crippled children's program, general health activities, and sanitation and laboratory services.

## Education

The Carlisle Independent School System consists of one elementary school and one high school. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 33-1 in the elementary grades and approximately 16-1 in high school.

The Nicholas County School System consists of one high school and two elementary schools and has a student-teacher ratio of approximately 23-1 in the elementary grades and approximately 36-1 in high school. Both systems are presently operating at capacity.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Carlisle and Nicholas County, 1959-60

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Morefield Elementary	197	6
Nicholas County Elementary	455	12
Nicholas County High School	321	14
Carlisle Elementary (Ind.)	232	7
Carlisle High School (Ind.)	146	9

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Carlisle is served by the Lafayette Vocational School in Lexington. 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.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 34 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 35 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 53 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, 48 miles; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, 55 miles; Centre College, Danville, 70 miles; Berea College, Berea, 68 miles; University of Louisville, Ursuline College, Nazareth College and Bellarmine College, Louisville, 105 miles.

## Libraries

The Nicholas County Memorial Library, located in Carlisle, contains



4,000 volumes and has an annual circulation of 2,400. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of the county weekly.

#### Churches

There are eight churches in Carlisle representing the following denominations: Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Pilgrim Holiness and Presbyterian.

#### Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1959</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Deposit Bank of Carlisle	\$3,329,599.80	\$2,933,174.02
First National Bank	2,286,888.40	1,413,951.35

#### Hotel and Motel Accommodations

The nearest motel accommodations are in Millersburg, six miles.

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Carlisle Mercury and Nicholas County Star, both weekly newspapers, have a circulation of approximately 1,500 each. Newspapers from Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington are received daily.

Radio. There are no radio stations in Carlisle. Radio stations located in Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati provide good coverage.

Television. Television reception from Lexington and Cincinnati is described locally as good.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Carlisle-Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, and Nicholas County Jr. Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. American Legion, VFW, Masons, and Fish and Game Club.

Women's Clubs. Younger Woman's Club, Garden Club, and Eastern Star.

Youth Clubs. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA, FHA, Babe Ruth League, and Little League.

#### Recreation

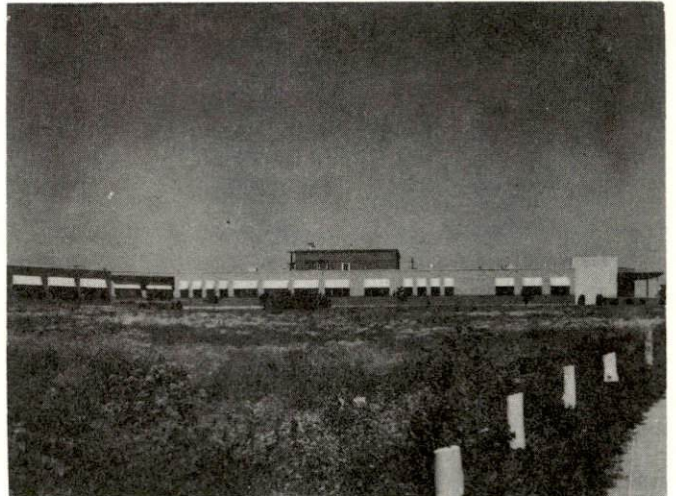
Local facilities include a motion picture theater, a National Guard Armory, a city and county ball park, and school playgrounds.



Nicholas County Courthouse



Forest Retreat



Nicholas County Hospital

Area facilities include Keeneland race track at Lexington, Carter Caves State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Pioneers Memorial State Park, and Blue Licks Battlefield State Park.

### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Some recent improvements in Carlisle include installation of mercury vapor lights on Main Street, business fronts remodeled, and new streets have been extended to one of the new subdivisions.

In long range planning stage are a municipal swimming pool, park area and clubhouse.

### RESOURCES

#### Agricultural Products

Nicholas County covers an area of 130,560 acres. In 1954, there were 1,345 farms, with a total area of 112,714 acres and averaging 83.8 acres per farm. The average value per farm was \$8,982, and the average value per acre was \$127.33. Agricultural statistics are shown below.

Table 8. Agricultural Statistics for Nicholas County Area\* and Kentucky 1958 7/

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (bu)	42,000	60.8	2,556,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (bu)	11,800	23.6	279,100
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (bu)	300	25.0	7,500
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (lbs.)	20,740	1600.2	33,188,000
Kentucky (lbs.)	199,000	1510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (tons)	30,800	2.2	68,670
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (tons)	42,400	1.4	61,060
Kentucky (tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Nicholas Co. Area (tons)	17,100	1.3	23,160
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

Livestock	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Nicholas Co. Area	97,200
Kentucky	1,843,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Nicholas Co. Area	26,650
Kentucky	628,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Nicholas Co. Area	105,150
Kentucky	604,000
* Nicholas County area includes Nicholas and the surrounding counties of Bath, Bourbon, Fleming, Harrison and Robertson.	

### Forest

Nicholas County has 26,000 acres of forested land, which is 20 per cent of the total land area of the county. The principal type of tree in this area is red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

### Mineral Resources

The most important mineral resource of Nicholas County is limestone. Clay of possible commercial importance is also present.

Limestone. Limestone is available in quantities suitable for concrete aggregate and roadway construction purposes. One quarry is reported in operation(1958).

Clay. Residual and alluvial clay deposits which might be used for the manufacture of tile and brick are reported. Quantitative and qualitative data on these deposits, however, are lacking.

Water. The largest source of surface water is from the Licking River along the northeastern boundary of the county. Local municipal supply is from impoundments of small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Licking River at Blue Lick Springs is 2,248 cfs (16 years record).

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Middle and Upper Ordovician series. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Middle Ordovician Series: "Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

Upper Ordovician Series: "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 field as much 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."

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

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

Table 9.	Kentucky Mineral Production in 1958		8/
Mineral	Unit	Quantity	
Clays	Short Tons	737, 000	
Coal	Short Tons	66, 312, 000	
Fluorspar	Short Tons	25, 861	
Gem Stones		(1)	
Lead (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	516	
Natural Gas	Million Cubic Feet		
Natural Gas Liquids			
Natural Gasoline	Thousand Gallons	37, 926	
LP Gases	Thousand Gallons	150, 655	
Petroleum (Crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	17, 509 (2)	
Sand and Gravel	Short Tons	4, 685, 000	
Silver (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Troy Ounces	99	
Stone	Short Tons	12, 597, 000	
Zinc (Recoverable Content of Ores, etc.)	Short Tons	1, 285, 000	

(1) Quantity not canvassed.

(2) Preliminary figures.

## MARKETS

In 1958, retail sales in Nicholas County were estimated at \$4,293,000. 9/  
Per capita income was estimated at \$1,073. 10/

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one fourth of the national market. In 1957, the population was 39,901,000, or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000, or 23.2% of the United States; and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000, or 28.2% of the United States. In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000, or 22.3% of the United States. 11/

## CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts, to 40 degrees in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent or more to the southwest.

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

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## APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Nicholas County was formed in 1799 out of parts of Bourbon and Mason Counties. It was the 42nd in order of formation and named in honor of Colonel George Nicholas. Carlisle, the county seat, was incorporated in 1816. It is situated in the northeast middle part of the state, and is bound on the north by Robertson and Fleming Counties, east by Fleming and Bath, south by Bath and Bourbon, and west by Bourbon and Harrison. The Licking River forms part of the northeast boundary line.

On August 19, 1782, the famous and fatal battle of Blue Licks took place on the old State Road.

## Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Nicholas County, Kentucky				
Industry December, 1959	Nicholas County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	502	100	454, 589	100
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	31, 954	7.0
Contract Construction	5	.9	38, 424	8.5
Manufacturing	321	63.9	173, 021	38.1
Food and kindred products	1	.1	27, 347	6.0
Tobacco	0	0	10, 775	2.4
Clothing, tex. & leather	317	63.1	25, 815	5.7
Lumber & furniture	0	0	16, 342	3.6
Printing, pub. and paper	3	.5	9, 987	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13, 432	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	0	0	5, 875	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	5, 143	1.1
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0	56, 109	12.3
Other	0	0	2, 196	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	32	6.3	33, 924	7.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	116	23.1	119, 186	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	20	3.9	19, 308	4.2
Services	8	1.5	36, 653	8.1
Other	0	0	2, 119	.5

## Appendix C

## Economic Characteristics of the Population of Nicholas County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Nicholas County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3,869	3,663	1,474,987	1,469,819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	2,836	2,737	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,280	535	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,279	535	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,241	527	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	605	394	437,752	156,377
Government workers	124	83	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,438	39	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	74	11	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	38	8	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	38	8	28,082	7,281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	556	2,202	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	22	1,843	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	265	129	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	7	3	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	262	227	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	189	179	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	58	39	47,447	28,952
65 and over	15	9	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	2,241	527	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	62	62	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,323	10	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	98	23	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	31	46	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	41	39	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	135	8	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	84	97	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	6	60	1,584	21,408
Service workers	50	47	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	74	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	216	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	41		49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	80	124	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 CARLISLE, NICHOLAS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	33.4	44.2	83	73
February	34.6	3.62	82	68
March	44.6	5.15	80	65
April	54.3	4.12	75	60
May	64.3	4.13	76	64
June	72.9	4.63	78	66
July	76.4	4.94	78	67
August	74.8	4.06	81	67
September	68.8	3.02	81	65
October	56.5	2.78	79	62
November	44.4	3.42	80	68
December	35.4	3.94	84	70
Annual Norm	55.0	48.23		

1/ Station Location: Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

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

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - Annual - 52 per cent.

Days with Precipitation over -.01 Inch: (66 years of record) - 133 days

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 years of record) - 44 days

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (62 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) - Approx. long-term means - 4,763 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

## General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <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.



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 the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$13 for each exemption.	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 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent 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 percent 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 percent 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 follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.