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# Industrial Resources: Scott County - Georgetown

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY





INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY

22717

Prepared by  
The Georgetown-Scott County Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
August, 1962

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Georgetown - 6,986

Scott County - 15,376

### GEORGETOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Scott and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,689 men and 3,225 women. Number of workers available from Scott County - 247 men and 321 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific division of the Southern Railway System and the Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad operate daily through Georgetown with freight and passenger service.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is located in Lexington, 15 miles distant. Georgetown has a private airfield for smaller aircraft. This field has an 1,800 foot turf runway with service for private and charter flights.

Water: The nearest navigable waterway is the Kentucky River, which has docking facilities located in Frankfort, Kentucky, 18 miles distant.

Trucks: Several trucking lines provide the city with excellent freight maneuverability.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines provide the area with north-south and east-west through and local service.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	398	Memphis, Tenn.	456
Chicago, Ill.	366	New Orleans, La.	776
Cincinnati, Ohio	68	New York, N.Y.	721
Detroit, Mich.	323	St. Louis, Mo.	332
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,174	Washington, D. C.	555



### Electricity

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves Georgetown and some rural portions of Scott County. Other rural county areas are served by the Harrison County RECC and the Owen County RECC.

### Natural Gas

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., provides an adequate supply of gas to the city. Their source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation.

### Water

The Georgetown municipal water system has its source of supply from historic Royal Spring and an auxiliary supply from Elkhorn Creek. There is a surplus of 1,000,000 gallons over the daily peak demand.

### Sewerage

The municipal sewerage system utilizes separate storm and sanitary sewers. The present disposal plant has a capacity of 1,000,000 gpd, but a new plant now being designed will have a capacity of 1.5 million gpd.



## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Scott County is situated in the heart of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Area-wise, it is of medium size, covering about 289 square miles. The southern portion of this county, a gently undulating plain, is included geographically within the inner bluegrass, while the northern half of the county, hilly and maturely dissected, is definitely a part of the outer bluegrass region.

Georgetown, exhibiting various elevations ranging from 810 to 900 feet above sea level, is the county seat of Scott County, and is located in a great meander of the north fork of Elkhorn Creek. Ridges to the north along the divide, between Licking River and Eagle Creek, rise to more than 1,000 feet.

Scott County is divided into two great physiographic divisions by a ridge that extends from east to west through its center, passing through Oxford in the east and Stamping Ground in the West, and separating the waters of North Elkhorn Creek from those of Eagle Creek. The northern area, commonly called the "hill country," is very rolling and becomes more and more broken as the distance from the divide increases. The southern part, known as the "Blue Grass Region," consists of a level to gently rolling country, and occupies about 40% of the county. The two types of soil found in Scott County are Hagerstown clay and Hagerstown loam, the former found in the northern part, the latter in the southern half of the county.

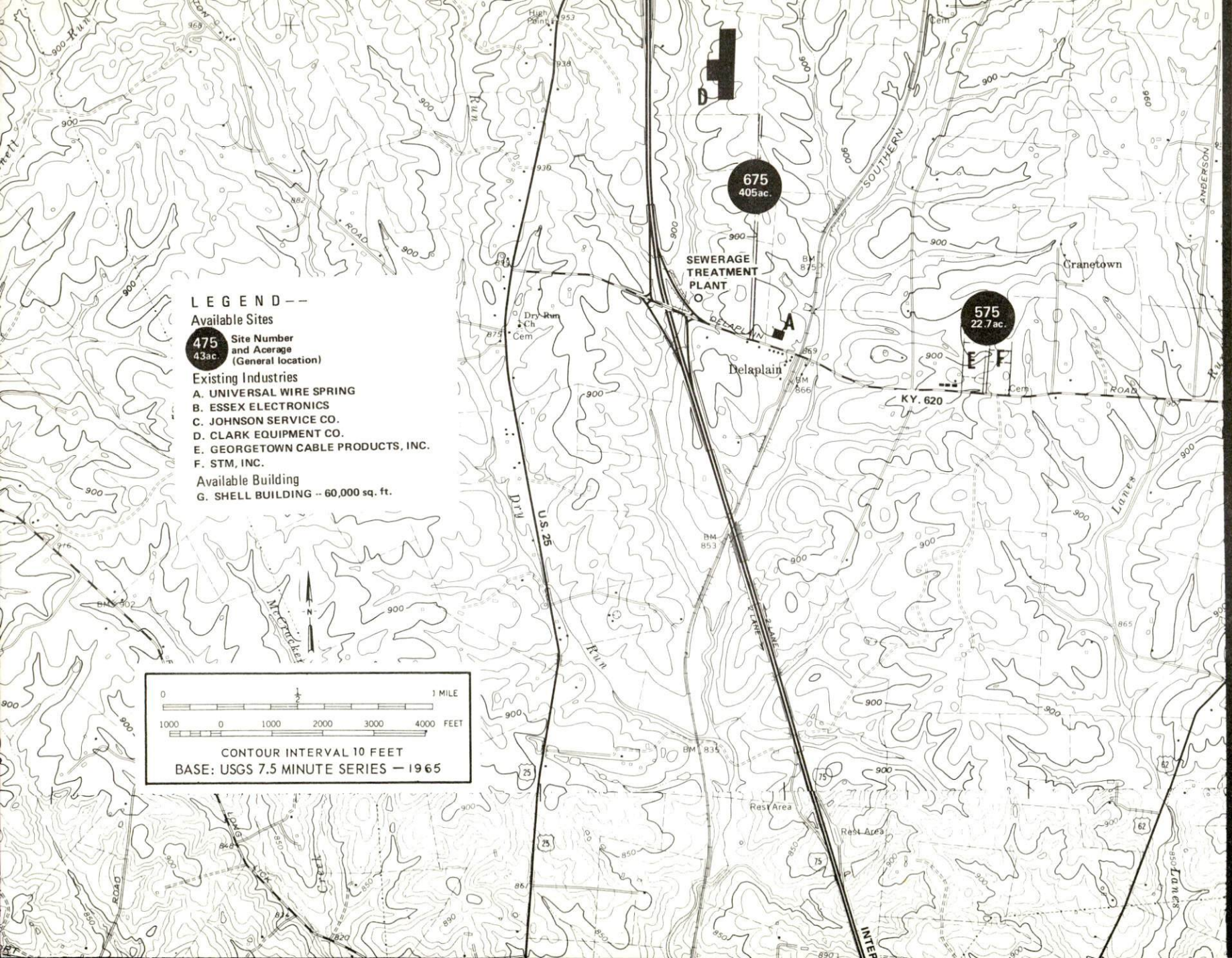


The county is watered by the North and South Elkhorn Creeks, Eagle Creek, and the tributaries of these three streams. The Kentucky River receives the largest part of this drainage, which passes on into the Ohio.

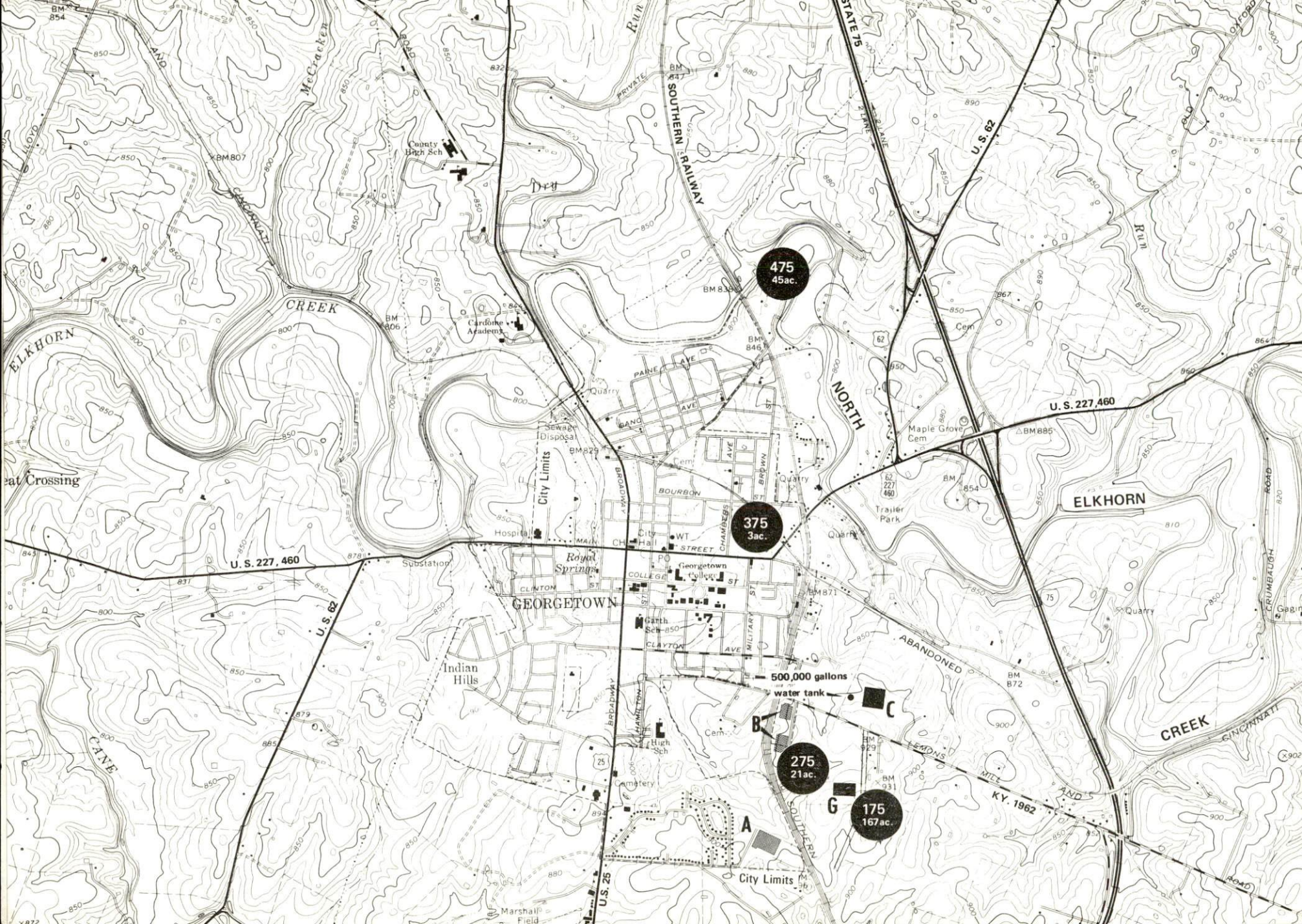


# GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY -- Index to Industrial Sites -- 1975

For detailed data on individual sites, contact Mr. Joe E. Johnson, 143 E. Main Street, Georgetown, Kentucky, or the Site Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.









## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population Growth

Population made a sharp decline during the period of time of World War I, but shortly thereafter gains were made and it has been steadily increasing ever since. Georgetown underwent industrial growth in the early 1950's and a small population boom. Since then industry and population have grown in equal proportion.

Table 1

### POPULATION DATA FOR GEORGETOWN AND SCOTT COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Georgetown</u>		<u>Scott County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	----	----	18,056	----	15.5
1910	4,533	----	16,956	-6.1	6.6
1920	3,905	-13.8	15,318	-9.7	5.5
1930	4,229	8.3	14,440	-5.7	8.2
1940	4,420	4.5	14,314	-0.9	8.8
1950	5,516	24.7	15,141	5.8	3.5
1960	6,986	26.6	15,376	1.6	3.2

Georgetown is classified as urban and contains 11.5 percent nonwhite as compared with 11.6 percent nonwhite in Scott County.

### Economic Characteristics of the Area

Georgetown and Scott County are evenly divided between agricultural and industrial employment with 1,862 persons employed in agriculture and 1,634 persons in industry.

In 1957, per capita income in the Scott County area ranged from \$908 in Grant County to \$2,099 in Fayette County. The Scott County per capita income figure was \$1,400.

The following tables give a breakdown of employment and labor in Georgetown and the Georgetown area.



## Labor Market\*

Supply Area: The labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this brochure to include Scott, Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Harrison, Owen, and Woodford Counties.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed as follows:

- (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: There is an estimated 2,689 men and 3,225 women presently available for employment in the Georgetown-Scott County area. The following table is a breakdown of these figures.

Table 2

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, GEORGETOWN AREA, MAY, 1962\*

			Total	Marginal Employment**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	2,689	3,225	5,914	1,222	2,513	1,467	712
Scott	247	321	568	167	283	80	38
Bourbon	152	374	526	68	334	84	40
Fayette	908	1,243	2,151	31	831	877	412
Franklin	366	122	488	146	---	220	122
Grant	290	264	554	249	251	41	13
Harrison	305	347	652	234	313	71	34
Owen	327	310	637	281	284	46	26
Woodford	94	244	338	46	217	48	27

\* Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

\*\* Men that would shift from marginal employment such as agriculture and women not now in the labor force, but who would enter if jobs were available.



The prospect of industrial opportunity in Georgetown is measured in the following table by the future labor supply. Of course, not all will enter the local labor force, but strong influence will be exerted by the availability of industrial employment.

Table 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	20,554	19,594
Scott	1,308	1,282
Bourbon	1,832	1,638
Fayette	10,608	10,284
Franklin	2,707	2,475
Grant	929	908
Harrison	1,259	1,152
Owen	807	706
Woodford	1,104	1,149

Area Employment Characteristics: Even though employment is high, the available labor supply will allow additional industrialization. Distribution of agriculturally and industrially employed persons in the area is described on the following pages. The next table is a breakdown of the agricultural employment in the Scott County area.

Table 4

GEORGETOWN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	Family Workers	Hired Workers**	Total
Area Total:	12,057	2,993	15,050
Scott	1,612	250	1,862
Bourbon	1,619	653	2,272
Fayette	1,155	1,253	2,408
Franklin	1,199	166	1,365
Grant	1,665	60	1,725
Harrison	2,201	155	2,356
Owen	1,942	92	2,034
Woodford	664	364	1,028

\* 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture (County table 6)

\*\* Employed 150 days or more.



Agricultural employment, with 15,050 persons, and manufacturing employment, with 15,819 persons, are evenly divided in the Georgetown labor supply area.

The Georgetown area employment in manufacturing was led by machinery, metal products and equipment with 7,407 persons employed. Others in order of number of persons employed are: Food and kindred products; clothing, textile and leather; tobacco; and printing, publishing and paper. Following this list is other employment that utilizes Kentucky's natural resources. This table is a breakdown of manufacturing in the area counties.

Table 5

GEORGETOWN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*  
JUNE, 1961

	Scott	Bourbon	Fayette	Franklin	Grant	Harri- son	Owen	Wood- ford	Area Total
Total manu- facturing	937	647	9,819	2,083	300	818	62	1,153	15,819
Food and kindred products	36	16	1,196	771	1	140	54	577	2,791
Tobacco	2	37	1,419	1	1	4	1	---	1,465
Clothing, textile & leather	---	358	288	718	63	163	---	182	1,772
Lumber and furniture	5	28	161	2	---	1	4	---	201
Print., publ., & paper	8	25	897	52	4	16	3	8	1,013
Chemicals, petroleum, & rubber	27	---	61	---	225	27	---	6	346
Stone, clay & glass	---	12	403	30	6	5	---	---	456
Primary metals	68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	68
Machinery, metal pro- ducts and equipment	595	171	5,290	509	---	462	---	380	7,407
Other	196	---	104	---	---	---	---	---	300

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.



The type of Georgetown area employment that is covered by unemployment insurance is led by manufacturing with 15,819 persons employed; next is wholesale and retail trade with 12,593. Other types of covered employment in the area are listed and broken down by county in the following table.

Table 6

GEORGETOWN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES\*  
JUNE, 1961

	Scott	Bourbon	Fayette	Frank- lin	Grant	Harri- son	Owen	Wood- ford	Area Total
Mining & Quarrying	---	5	129	64	---	21	---	---	219
Contract Con- struction	46	160	3,013	696	15	126	62	35	4,153
Manufacturing	937	647	9,819	2,083	300	818	62	1,153	15,819
Transportation, Communica- tions & Utilities	87	149	2,349	286	22	323	85	123	3,424
Wholesale & Retail Trade	384	520	9,443	1,216	171	494	115	250	12,593
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	54	69	1,600	242	43	82	21	38	2,149
Services	126	130	5,245	570	59	66	10	16	6,222
Other	---	45	490	43	---	16	6	---	600
Total	1,634	1,725	32,088	5,200	610	1,946	361	1,615	45,179

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



## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The firms presently in Georgetown have been well balanced with the population, wage scale, community facilities and other types of employment.

This growing community has accepted its recent expansion and has kept in stride or ahead of the demands placed upon it.

Table 7

### GEORGETOWN 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>
Blue Ribbon Pen & Pencil Co.	Pen and pencil imprint	6	42	48
C. & C. Cutter Co.	Cutting tools & dyes	10	5	15
Carbide Products, Inc.	High speed & carbon tools	45	10	55
Electric Parts Corp.	Elec. blankets & wire	172	257	429
Frye Printing Co.	Newspaper publ. & print.	2	0	2
Georgetown Industries, Inc.	Ball pens	4	65	69
Georgetown Metal Stamping Co.	Wire forming prod.	32	3	35
Georgetown News & Times	Newspaper pub. & job printing	6	2	8
Hydro-Plastic Co.	Moulded typewriter parts	15	15	30
Kentucky Die Casting Corp.	Custom alum. die casting	45	0	45
Mrs. Lowery's Candies	Candy	0	2	2
Mallard Pen & Pencil Co., Inc.	Lead pencils, etc.	30	51	81
Model Mills	Flour, corn meal, feeds	5	0	5
Scott County Aluminum Co.	Storm windows & doors	21	8	29
St. John Company	Precision metal parts	6	0	6
Universal Wire Spring Div.	Upholstery springs	432	18	450
Nally & Gibson	Crushed rock	21	0	21



Prevailing Wage Rates

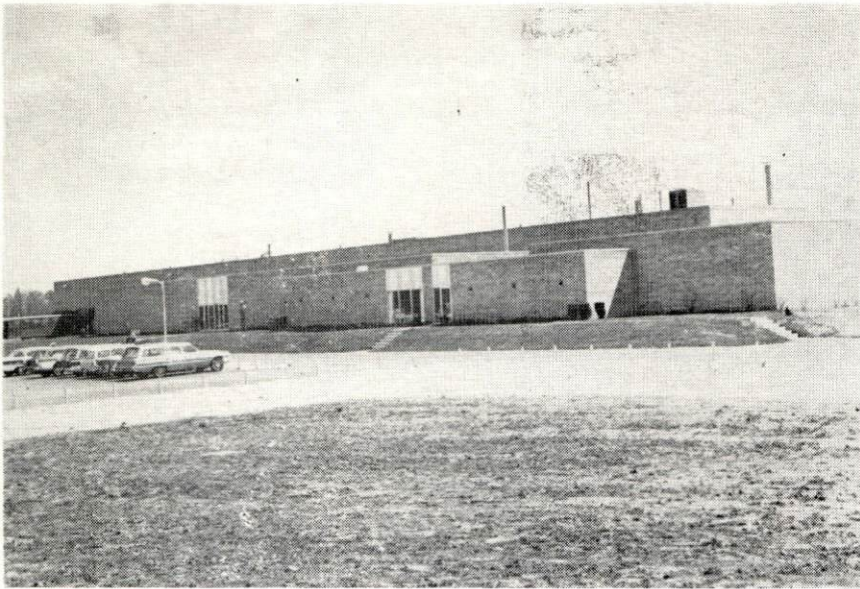
Unskilled	\$1.15 to \$1.30
Semi-skilled	1.30 to 1.45
Skilled	1.85 to 2.50

Average weekly wages in Scott County range from \$57.34 for all industries to \$61.10 in manufacturing.\*

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\* Weekly Wages include only those workers covered by unemployment insurance as of September, 1961.

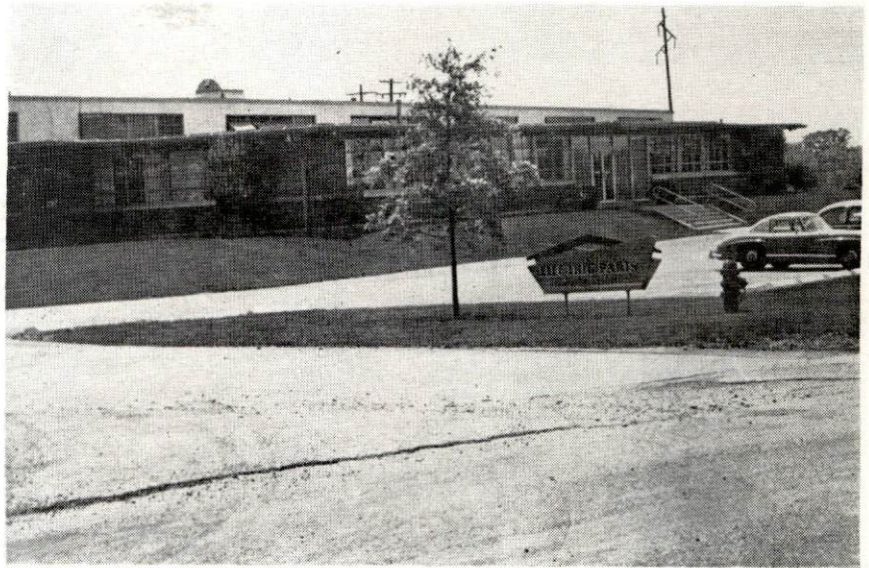




**Universal Wire Spring Division,  
Hoover Ball & Bearing Company**  
The newest member of the Georgetown industrial family.

**Electric Parts Corporation**

Plans to add a 100,000 Square foot  
addition to this building.



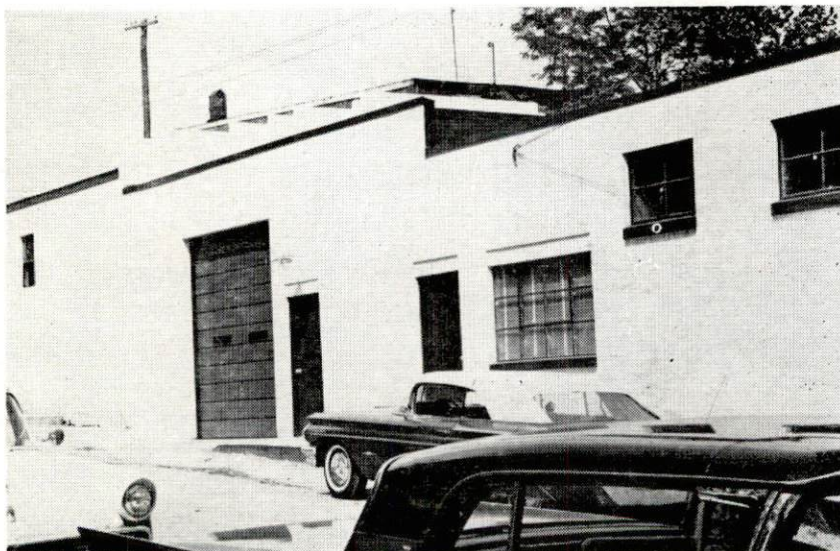
**Mallard Pencil Company's  
Main Plant and Office**





**Carbide Products Company**

**Kentucky Die Casting Corporation**  
Has Under Construction a 50 x 200  
Foot Addition to their plant.



**Georgetown Metal Stamping Co.**  
Is another newcomer to the  
Georgetown industrial scene.



## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation service, in general, to and from Georgetown is very good. The proximity to market areas substantially decreases transit distances and times.

### Railroads

The Southern Railway System operates one local freight, two through freights, and two passenger trains daily each way.

The Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad has one freight daily each way operating between Frankfort and Paris, Kentucky.

The combined inbound freight averages 275 carloads per month, consisting mainly of grain, lumber, sand, and fertilizer. The combined outbound shipments average 175 carloads per month, consisting mainly of auto parts, dry feed, and whiskey. Switching service for 30 cars is provided 24 hours daily.

Railway Express service is available and an office is maintained at the depot. It is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturday with store-door pickup.

Table 8

Railway Transit Time from Georgetown, Kentucky, To:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>LCL</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>CL</u> <u>Hours</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>LCL</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>CL</u> <u>Hours</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3	36	Louisville, Ky.	2	18
Birmingham, Ala.	3	36	Los Angeles, Calif.	10	144
Chicago, Ill.	3	72	Nashville, Tenn.	3	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	4	New Orleans, La.	3	72
Cleveland, Ohio	3	72	New York, N.Y.	5	96
Detroit, Mich.	3	72	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	72
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	18	St. Louis, Mo.	3	24

\* Southern Railway System



## Highways

Georgetown is served by U. S. Highways 25, 227, 460 and 62. The Georgetown interchange of Interstate Route 75 will be located one mile east of the city, and Interstate 64 will be located 6 miles away. The transportation map shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways, and recreational areas in Kentucky. The fold at the bottom of this map shows the relative position of the I-64 and I-75 interchange with the city of Georgetown.

Table 9

Highway Distances from Georgetown, Kentucky, To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	398	Lexington, Ky.	13
Birmingham, Ala.	420	Louisville, Ky.	68
Chicago, Ill.	366	Nashville, Tenn.	234
Cincinnati, Ohio	68	New York, N.Y.	721
Detroit, Mich.	323	Pittsburgh, Pa.	424
Knoxville, Tenn.	215	St. Louis, Mo.	332

Truck Service: Truck lines serving the area include C. & D. Motor Delivery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Cynthiana, Kentucky; Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio; and Railroad Express Agency, Inc., New York, New York.

Table 10

Truck Transit Time from Georgetown, Kentucky, to Selected  
Market Centers\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>LTL</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>TL</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>LTL</u> <u>Days</u>	<u>TL</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: Georgetown is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines with 8 southbound, 11 northbound, 2 westbound, and 2 eastbound buses daily. The buses through Georgetown have terminals in Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and Chattanooga.

Taxi Service: The Jones Bros. Taxi Company offers service from 5:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight, seven days per week.

### Air

Blue Grass Field, a Class-4, small hub airport is located in Lexington, 25 minutes or 15 miles south of Georgetown. Delta, Piedmont, and Eastern Airlines serve this field with a total of 28 flights daily. The airport has lighted runways, an administration building with restaurant facilities, rent-a-car offices, a weather station, instrument landing equipment, and a control tower. The runways are 5,500' x 150', 3,500' x 150', 3,500' x 150'.

This airport also has two private flying services with facilities for repair, aircraft for charter and crop spraying service, almost all octanes of fuel, flight instruction, and aircraft storage.

Located near Georgetown is Marshall Field, a privately operated airport for smaller aircraft, offering an 1,800 foot turf runway. Charter flights are available.

### Water

The Kentucky River, located west of Georgetown, is navigable from Carrollton to a point 259 miles upstream. A six foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams. The locks will accommodate only the smaller tows. There are several barge lines utilizing the river facilities now. In 1960, there was 399,633 tons shipped on this river, or 28,369,836 ton-miles. Cargo, in 1960, was mainly gasoline and oil inbound (14%), down-bound coal (32%), and movements of sand and gravel (53%).



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Power is furnished to Scott County by Kentucky Utilities Company, Harrison County RECC and Owen County RECC. By agreement, large industrial loads are reserved for the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service to Georgetown as well as 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. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in the Georgetown area by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation. Both companies are affiliates of the Columbia Gas System. Distribution lines in Georgetown vary from 2 to 12 inches, but most are 4 and 6 inches. The average btu content per cubic foot is 1,020 with a specific gravity of .60. Pressure is maintained at approximately 125 psi. Current rates are listed below. Special rates are available upon request for large volume customers.

#### Rates:

		<u>Per MCF</u>
First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$2.0862
Next	49,000 cu. ft.	.8312
Next	50,000 cu. ft.	.7912
Next	200,000 cu. ft.	.7612
All Over	300,000 cu. ft.	.7312
Minimum Bill		\$2.03

#### Summer Air-Conditioning Service:

All Gas used	\$ .40 per thousand cubic feet
Minimum charge:	None



### Coal and Coke

Georgetown is supplied by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6% increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88%, auger mines 7%, and strip mines 5% of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine.\* Shipments were 82% by rail or water and 18% by truck. The captive tonnage was 20% of the total production.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Covington, and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

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\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962



## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the municipal water system whose source of raw water is Royal Spring. From the spring water runs into a 1,000,000 gallon settling basin. Storage facilities for treated water include a 300,000 gallon standpipe and a 150,000 gallon clear-well. The filtration plant, which maintains two pumps at all times, has a maximum pumping time of 10 hours. A surplus of approximately 1,000,000 gallons per day is available. City water is distributed through 4, 6, 8, and 10 inch mains at a pressure of 85 pounds per square inch. The Commonwealth of Kentucky has built a dam at nearby Elkhorn Creek which provides additional storage of 15,000,000 gallons of raw water. Georgetown also has a 6 inch line running to Elkhorn Creek for an alternate source of supply.

Water rates are as follows:

First	600 cubic feet	\$.50 per Mcf
Next	1,100 cubic feet	.40 per Mcf
Over	1,700 cubic feet	.20 per Mcf

### Surface Water Resources

The largest source of surface water is available from North Elkhorn Creek. Other sources may be secured from impounded streams. The average discharge of North Elkhorn Creek at Georgetown is 142 cfs (USGS, 4 years record).

### Ground Water Resources

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician system. Available information (U.S. Geological Survey) indicates that most drilled wells along large drainage lines will produce enough water for domestic supply with a power pump and pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells produce as much as 300 gallons per minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams. Along lesser drainage lines and in some of the upland areas in the southern portion of the county, most drilled wells 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 drainage areas, most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day). Wells in valleys may produce enough water for a domestic supply except in dry weather. Ground water in Scott County is generally hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulphide especially at depths greater than 100 feet.



### Sewerage System

The Georgetown sewerage system consists of separate storm and sanitary sewers. The outflow mains to the disposal plant are 12 inches. Primary and secondary treatments are given at the plant, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day. The average daily flow is 600,000 to 800,000 gallons per day.

Planned construction includes the expansion of the disposal plant to a capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day with 18 inch outflow mains. After completion of this expansion program, the system can accommodate a population of 12,000 persons.

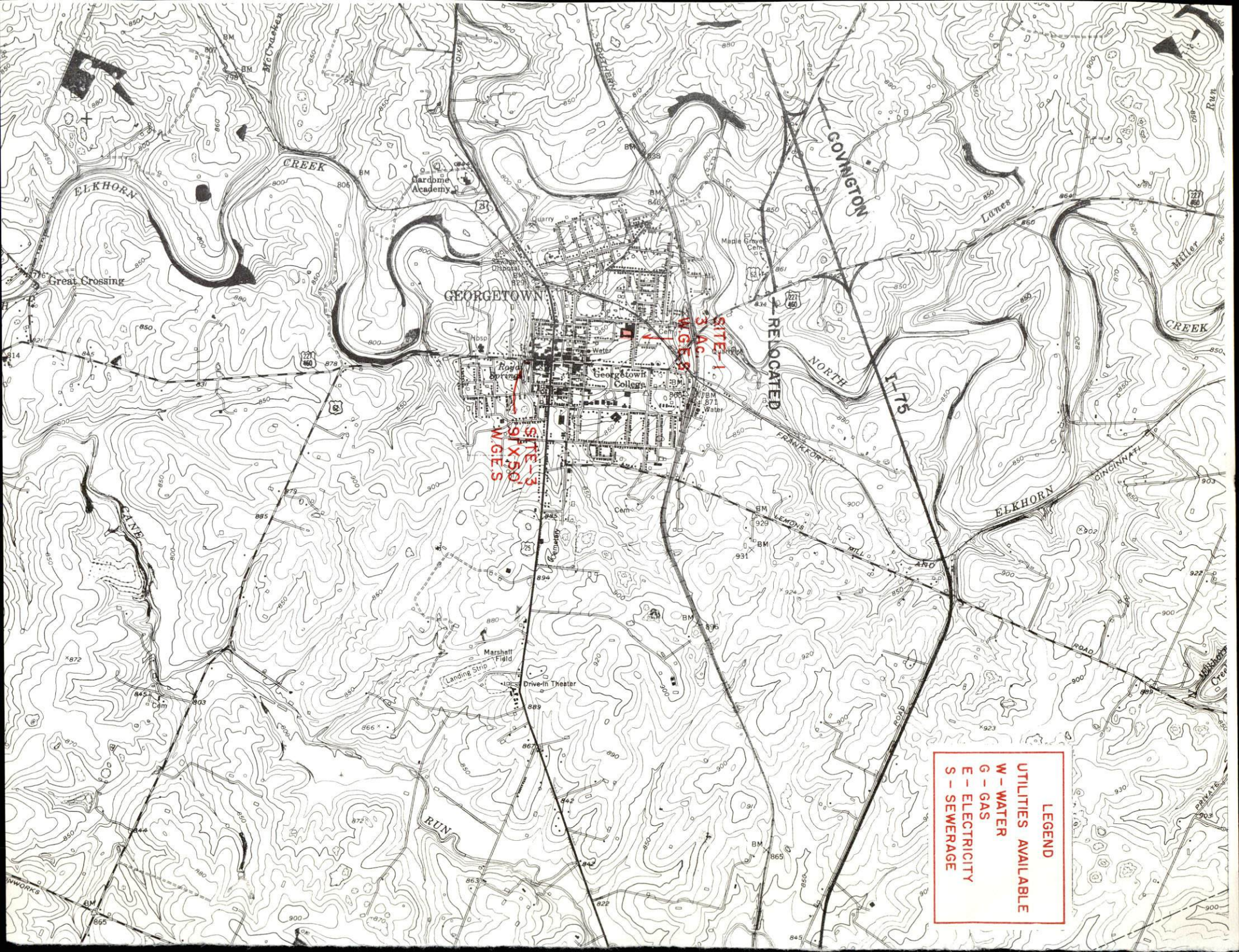


## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1: This centrally located 3 acre site is within the city of Georgetown. All utilities are available. All major highways are readily accessible from this site. This site is situated on Chambers Avenue at Bourbon Street.

Site # 2: This rolling, 30 acre site is bound on the east by U. S. 25 and on the west by a county road. This site is almost on the Scott-Fayette county border. The Southern Railroad is within 3/4 of a mile. Water, gas and electricity are available. This site is approximately 2 1/2 miles south of Georgetown.



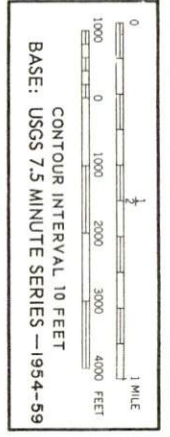


LEGEND  
UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
W - WATER  
G - GAS  
E - ELECTRICITY  
S - SEWERAGE





SITE-2  
30 AC  
W.G.E.



UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
HOSPITAL



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Georgetown, the county seat of Scott County, is a fourth-class city, governed by a Mayor elected for a four year term, and eight Councilmen elected for two year terms.

County: The Scott County Fiscal Court is composed of a County Judge elected for a four year term, and three Commissioners elected by district for four year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Georgetown may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond the five year period.

Business Licenses: An occupational license is required which is one-tenth of one percent of the gross receipts for commercial businesses. Other licenses range from \$5 to \$250.

### Planning and Zoning

Georgetown has a planning committee and a zoning committee which are active. There is a revised base map, zoning regulations, subdivision regulations, a street plan, and a new existing land use analysis.

### Fire Protection

The Georgetown Fire Department consists of a full-time chief and 17 volunteer firemen. There is a 500 gpm, a 600 gpm, and a 750 gpm fire truck. The volunteer firemen have regular monthly training sessions.

Georgetown has a Class-7 NBFU fire insurance rating.

The Scott County Fire Department stores three fire trucks within the city limits. The Georgetown Fire Department has access to the county equipment at all times.

The county equipment includes two 300 gpm and a 750 gpm fire truck, floodlights and a breathing apparatus.



### Police Protection

The Georgetown Police Department consists of a chief and eight patrolmen, all full-time. The department has two radio equipped patrol cars. The base radio station has connections with the State Police and City Police of adjoining communities.

Scott County has a sheriff and two deputies. Equipment consists of one cruiser.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Municipal garbage collection is daily in the business district and weekly in the residential areas. Rates are \$1 per residence and \$2 per business. Disposal is by means of a city dump, using the land fill method.

### Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of the city and county governments.

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

The city income for 1961 was \$240,450 and expenditures were \$207,797.52. The city has bonds on the water and sewer systems for \$340,000, general obligations bonds of about \$40,000, and an industrial revenue bond of \$2.5 million.

#### County Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

The county budget for 1962 is \$196,514.76. Outstanding bonded indebtedness amounts to \$232,000.



## TAXES

### Property Taxes

Taxing rates for property located within the city of Georgetown or in Scott County are listed in the following table. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix E.

Table 11

#### PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR GEORGETOWN AND SCOTT COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Georgetown</u>	<u>Scott County</u>
County	\$ .58	\$ .58
State	.05	.05
City	.92	---
School	2.00	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.55</u>	<u>\$2.13</u>

### Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Scott County	-	34.1%
Georgetown	-	33.7%

### Net Assessed Value of Property

Georgetown, in 1961, had property valued at \$6,969,885 subject to the full local rate, which was an increase of \$638,570 over the 1960 assessment.



## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Educational Facilities

Georgetown and Scott County have separate school systems. The Georgetown independent school system has one high school and one grade school. Construction of six additional classrooms and one study hall has begun at the high school in order to accommodate a transfer of the seventh and eighth grades from the grade school. The city schools at present have 44 classrooms.

The Scott County school system has one high school and four elementary schools with a total of 81 classrooms.

Table 12

### SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN GEORGETOWN AND SCOTT COUNTY

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Garth Elementary	767	28	27
Georgetown High School	269	14	19
Scott County High School	477	24	20
Scott County Elementary			
(Total)	1,567	64	24.5
Cardome Academy (Par.)	90	14	6.4

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.

Scott County is served by the Lafayette Vocational School in Lexington, Kentucky, 13 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, radio, machine shop, practical nursing, sheet metal, air conditioning, and television.



The trade preparatory courses listed 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, and as facilities permit.

Colleges: Georgetown College, the first Baptist school west of the Alleghenies, and the second oldest Baptist College in America, is located in Georgetown. The school has a current enrollment of 1,300 students.

A recent report listed Georgetown 97th among 1,380 colleges and universities in the percentage of her graduates listed in Who's Who in America.

Georgetown College confers six degrees: The Master of Education, The Bachelor of Arts, The Bachelor of Science, The Bachelor of Music Education, The Bachelor of Science in Commerce, and the Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include:

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 12 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 12 miles  
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky, 10 miles  
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 18 miles  
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 25 miles  
Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 38 miles  
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 52 miles  
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 75 miles  
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 75 miles  
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 75 miles  
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 77 miles

#### Health

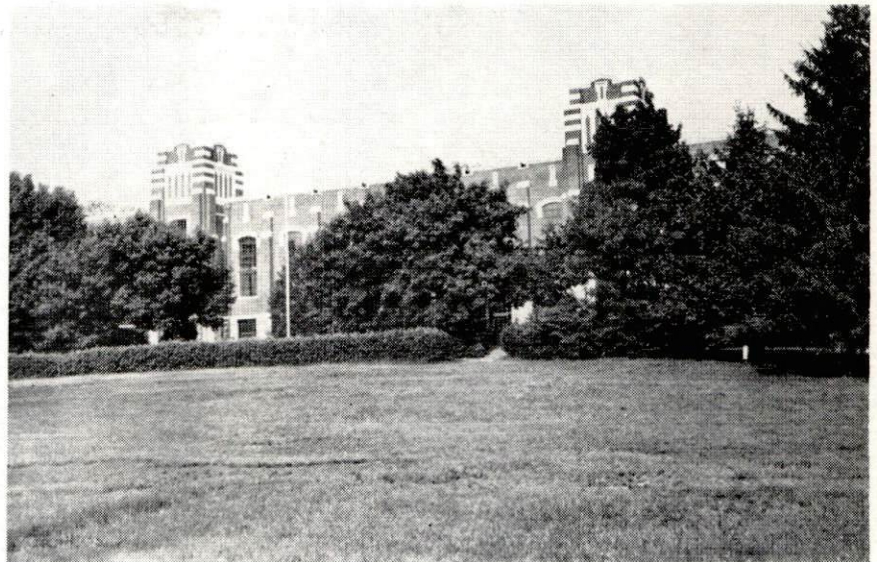
Hospitals: The John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital in Georgetown is a county owned, general, short-term hospital that has 65 patient beds and 18 bassinets. Rates vary from \$10 to \$16 a day. The staff utilizes the services of 10 medical doctors and 45 nurses.

Facilities at the hospital include a clinical laboratory, EKG, nursery, emergency room, operating rooms, OB & delivery rooms, and diagnostic x-ray.

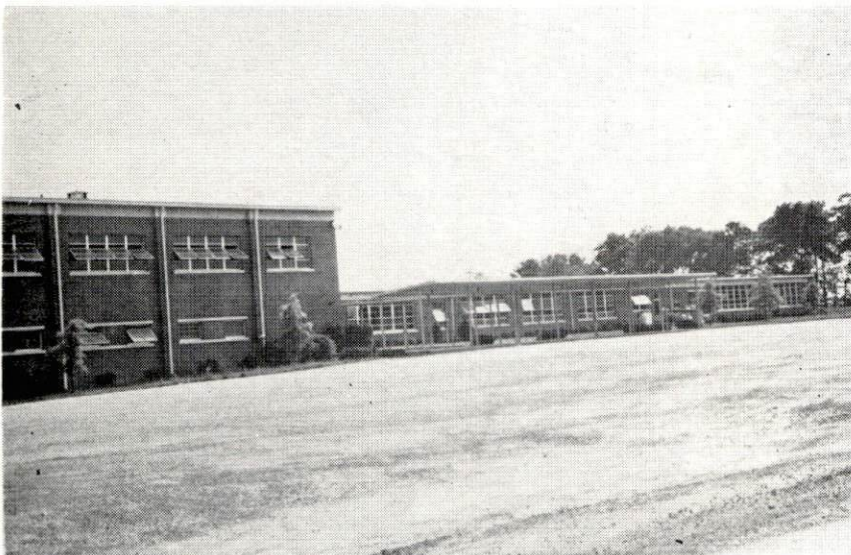




**Georgetown High School**



**Garth Elementary School**



**Scott County High School**  
**One mile north of Georgetown**





**Georgetown's Main Street, Looking East**



**South Broadway, US-25, Looking North  
From The Hill At The Southern Edge Of Town**





**John L. Hill Chapel  
On The Georgetown College Campus**



**Giddings Drive and Georgetown College's  
Historic Giddings Hall**





C & C Cutter Company



Scott County Aluminum Co.



Hyrdo Plastics, Incorporated



Hospitals in Lexington, 12 miles distant, are the Central Baptist, 170 beds; Good Samaritan, 268 beds; St. Joseph, 294 beds; Cardinal Hill, 50 beds; Shriners, 50 beds; Foundation Hospital, 25 beds; U.S. Veterans Hospital, 1,170 beds; U.S. Public Health, 1,043 beds; Eastern State, 1,171 beds; and the new University of Kentucky Medical School Hospital, 400 beds.

There are also many fine clinics, clinical laboratories, and medical specialists in Lexington.

Public Health: The Scott County Health Department is located in Georgetown. The staff consists of one physician, three registered nurses, and one clerk. Part-time employees are an administrative assistant, a nutritionist, a health educator, a sanitarian, and a health officer.

The program centers on chronic disease control, cardio-vascular control, infant and preschool care, school health, nutrition, general sanitation, food and milk, and statistical services.

The 1961-62 budget is \$38,323.15.

There are two personal care homes in Georgetown with a total of 50 beds.

#### Housing

There are several housing units for rent or sale in Georgetown. Three new subdivisions are now being developed which will add almost three hundred houses. The rental range, for two and three bedroom houses is from \$75 to \$125 per month. The construction cost for two and three bedroom houses ranges from \$13,000 to \$17,000, depending on the location, type of structure and materials used.

#### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone System presently maintains a manual system in Georgetown but the company plans to utilize a dial system by 1965. There are about 4,000 subscribers through this exchange. The entire county is toll-free. Mobile phone service is available.

Western Union Telegraph maintains services at the Cardinal Gift Shop, which is open 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Monday through Friday, and 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. on Saturday.



Postal Facilities: Georgetown has a 1st class post office with 23 employees. There are six city routes and three rural routes. Mail is dispatched three times daily by truck, train and bus. Mail is received four times daily by truck and train. Postal receipts for 1961 were \$141,227.

Newspapers: The Georgetown News, a weekly newspaper, has a circulation of 2,984; the Georgetown Times, a weekly, has a circulation of 2,066; The Graphic, a weekly, has a circulation of 1,500. Newspapers are received daily from Lexington and Louisville.

Radio: A Georgetown station, WAXU, has 10,000 watts and serves the area with daytime broadcasting on 1580 kilocycles. Radio stations in Lexington, Louisville, and other surrounding towns are also received clearly.

Television: Reception is from two UHF stations in Lexington - channels 18 and 27; one UHF and two VHF stations in Louisville - channels 32, 3 and 11; and three stations in Cincinnati - channels 5, 9, and 12.

#### Libraries

The Georgetown Public Library has 18,756 volumes and a circulation of about 50,000. There are 6,000 registered borrowers. The library has one librarian and three part-time assistants. Hours maintained are 1:30 P.M. to 5:45 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, and 9:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. to 5:45 P.M. on Saturday.

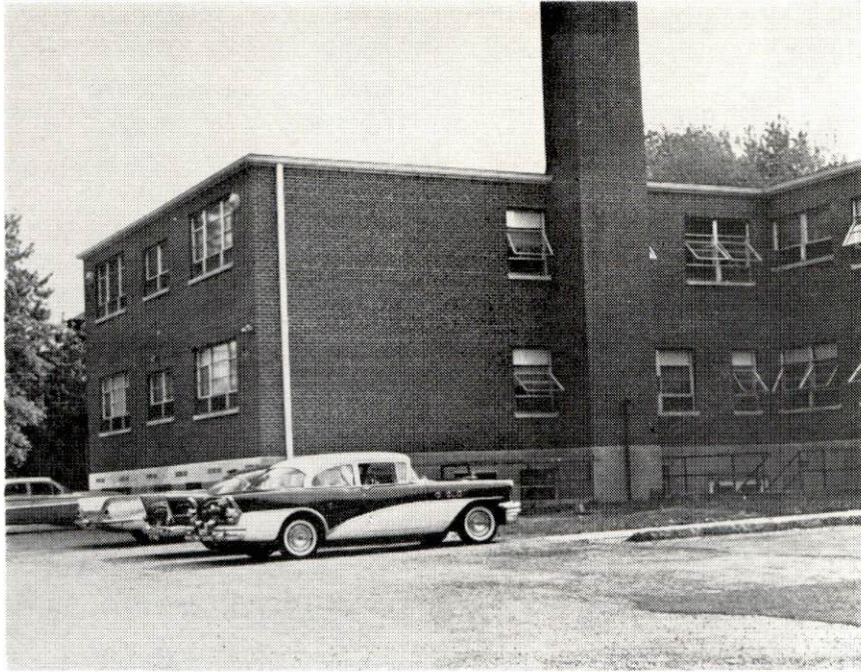
The Georgetown College Library is also available to the public.

#### Churches

There are nine churches in Georgetown representing the following religious denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Church of God, and the Church of Christ.

Church membership and church attendance are both about 60%.



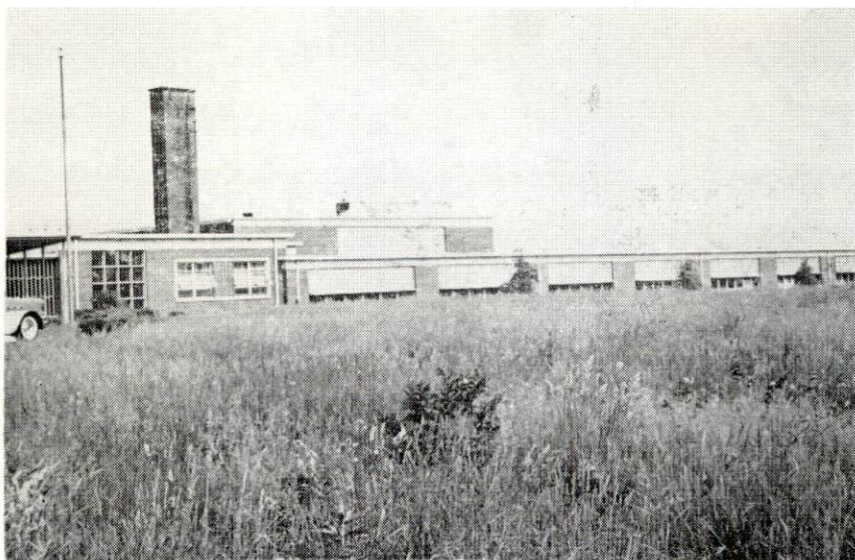


John Graves Ford Memorial Hospital  
New Wing



East Main Street, Georgetown  
Looking West

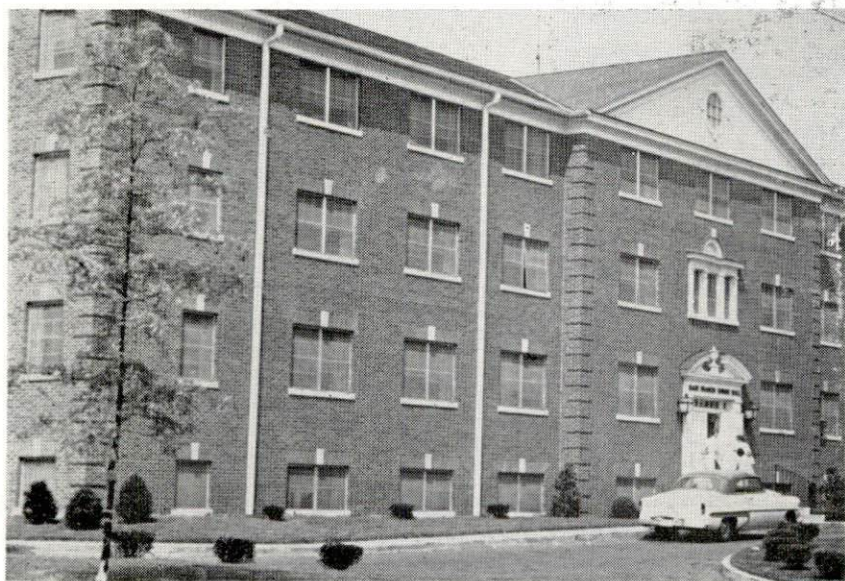




Eastern Elementary School  
Part of the County School System.

#### Cardome Academy

Roman Catholic School for girls.  
One-half mile north of Georgetown.



Knight Hall  
New Girls Dormitory at Georgetown College.



## Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Georgetown National Bank	\$4, 729, 159.45	\$4, 257, 923.02
Farmers Bank & Trust Company	4, 605, 297.87	4, 016, 077.93
The First National Bank	5, 152, 256.37	4, 632, 960.91

## Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Blue Grass Motel	8
Bon Air Motel	14
Colonial Motel	5
Dixie Drive-In Motel	8
Paddock Motel	8

## Clubs and Organizations

American Legion	Girl Scouts
American Legion Auxiliary	Homemakers
Boy Scouts	IOOF
Brownie Scouts	Jr. Chamber of Commerce
Business & Prof. Women's Club	Jr. Women's Club
Chamber of Commerce	Key Club
Cub Scouts	Knights of Pythias
Daughters of America	Kiwanis
Daughters of American Revolution	Masons
Eastern Star	Optimist
FFA	Rotary
FHA	Scott Co. Women's Club
4-H Club	VFW
Fraternal Order of Police	VFW Auxiliary
Georgetown Improvement Company	Welcome Wagon

## Recreation

Local: Local facilities include a theatre, a drive-in theatre, two baseball diamonds, a summer playground with two full-time employees, a 9-acre school playground with tennis courts, swings, slides, volley ball, baseball, etc., Sportsman's Club (skeet range), and several streams which provide excellent fishing opportunities. Little League football, baseball, and basketball teams have been organized. Georgetown College is well known for its athletic teams in local and national competition. The college swimming pool is open to local citizens at various scheduled times.



Area: Four 18-hole golf courses are located at Lexington, 12 miles away. Keeneland Race Track offers a spring and fall program of thoroughbred competition. The University of Kentucky is nationally known for athletic competition.

Area facilities include Natural Bridge State Park, 68 miles; General Butler State Park, 78 miles; My Old Kentucky Home State Park, 68 miles; Pioneer Memorial State Park, 44 miles; Constitution Square State Park, 48 miles; William Whitney House, 48 miles; Isaac Shelby Memorial, 48 miles; Lincoln Homestead State Park, 74 miles; Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, 38 miles; and Falmouth Lake State Park, 43 miles.

#### Culture

Georgetown College and the Colleges in Lexington offer a variety of cultural activities. There are regular concert and forum series, outstanding lecturers, amateur theatrical groups, youth symphonies and art attractions.

#### Community Improvements

Recent community improvements include the development of three new subdivisions, the extension of approximately three miles of new sewerage lines, the enlargement of the municipal parking lot, and the construction of several new streets in the new subdivisions.

Planned improvements include a new private swimming pool and a new sewage disposal plant. Private parking lots are being considered to provide additional off-street convenience.



# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,328 farms in Scott County covering 166,251 acres, an average of 125.2 acres per farm.

Table 13

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR SCOTT COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Scott County. (bu)	7,282	45.5	331,804
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Scott County (bu)	975	19.9	19,422
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Scott County (lbs)	4,822	1,656.6	7,988,410
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Scott County (tons)	5,333	2.3	12,424
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Scott County (tons)	5,368	1.6	8,633
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Scott County (tons)	1,717	1.2	2,218
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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



Table 14

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR SCOTT COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Scott County	22,831
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Scott County	1,909
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Scott County	31,780
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Scott County consists of limestone. Other minerals include clay and vein minerals. Some deposits of phosphatic limestone of potential commercial value may occur in the southern portion of the county.

Limestone: Limestone, suitable for local railway and other constructional purposes, occurs in large quantities in much of the county. One quarry was operated in 1961.

Clay: Clay, suitable for manufacturing common brick, has been reported in the county. Deposits of commercial quantity, however, are not known to be present.

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



Vein Minerals: Vein mineral deposits in the form of barite, galena and sphalerite occur in several localities but sufficient quantities for development under present day economic conditions have not been found.

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 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.



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



## Forests

There are approximately 30,000 acres of forests in Scott County which comprise 16% of the total land area. The principal tree types are Red Cedar, Oaks, Hickory, Yellow Poplar, and Sweet Gum.

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.

LIBRARY  
BOWLING GREEN  
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY  
BOWLING GREEN  
KENTUCKY



## 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



In 1960, personal income in Kentucky was \$4, 702, 000, 000 and per capita income was \$1, 543.

In 1958, retail sales in Kentucky amounted to \$2, 581, 000, 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

Scott County was set off from Woodford County in 1792 and was the second-born county of the new State of Kentucky. It was named in honor of General Charles Scott, who was Governor of Kentucky from 1808 to 1812.

At the time of its start, the county had approximately 700 people and in 1904 had a population of 18,000.

Georgetown, the county seat, is 17 miles east of Frankfort, 12 miles north of Lexington, and 70 miles south of Covington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. It was first known as McClelland's Station, Virginia, from 1776 to 1784, and then became Lebanon Station, Virginia, from 1784 to 1790. For the next two years it was called George Town, Virginia, named in honor of George Washington, and with Kentucky's admission into the Union in 1792, it became finally Georgetown, Kentucky. It had a population in 1800 of 350, and in 1900 had increased to 5,000.

The history of Georgetown is unique in that as far as can be ascertained, the first settlement of more than one family, at any point in Kentucky north of the Kentucky River, was at Georgetown, in November 1775. Also, the first fortified station built anywhere north of the Kentucky River was established at the "Royal Spring," which now serves as a source of water for the city.

Georgetown, which established the present Georgetown College in 1829, was also once the site of Bacon College (1836), Western Military Institute (1846), and two female Seminaries.

Scott County has contributed two of its distinguished residents to the office of Governor of Kentucky, one to the office of Governor of Illinois, and three to the office of Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

Among the many great and distinguished settlers of Scott County, perhaps the most illustrious was Richard M. Johnson, who rose to Vice President of the United States on the ticket of Martin Van Buren in 1836, to become the first Kentuckian to be elected to one of the nation's two most important positions. Colonel Johnson achieved fame when he was credited with the killing of Tecumseh, an important Indian chief, in the decisive Battle of the Thames in 1813.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
SCOTT COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1961</u>	<u>Scott County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	1, 634	100.0	450, 797	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	---	---	30, 480	6.7
Contract Construction	46	2.8	38, 043	8.4
Manufacturing	797	57.3	169, 562	37.6
Food & kindred products	36	2.2	25, 996	5.7
Tobacco	2	.1	10, 520	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	---	---	25, 542	5.6
Lumber & furniture	5	.3	14, 151	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	8	.4	10, 432	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	27	1.6	13, 713	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	---	---	5, 904	1.3
Primary metals	68	4.1	9, 737	2.1
Machinery, metals & equip.	595	36.4	51, 097	11.3
Other	196	11.9	2, 470	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	87	5.3	33, 214	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	384	23.5	117, 790	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	54	3.3	20, 663	4.5
Services	126	7.7	39, 208	8.6
Other	---	---	1, 837	.4



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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Scott County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total population	7,526	7,850	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,484	5,899	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,082	2,077	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	4,082	2,077	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,993	2,017	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	2,409	1,506	440,020	208,384
Government workers	396	382	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,157	94	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	31	35	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	89	60	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,402	3,822	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	8	4	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	644	804	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	750	3,014	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	256	2,187	91,626	539,838
65 and over	494	827	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,993	2,017	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	243	271	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	875	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	252	48	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	184	453	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	217	101	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	524	19	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	630	390	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	---	215	1,123	25,183
Service workers	154	303	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	575	16	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	144	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	195	189	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 GEORGETOWN, SCOTT 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	36.6	4.50	83	77
February	37.9	3.14	81	70
March	45.4	4.83	81	65
April	55.0	4.09	78	62
May	64.5	3.88	81	63
June	74.2	3.81	83	64
July	77.7	4.38	85	66
August	76.2	3.60	87	66
September	69.8	2.72	85	64
October	58.5	2.18	86	66
November	45.8	3.25	82	69
December	37.4	3.17	83	74
Annual Norm	56.6	43.55		

\* Station Location: Frankfort, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 16 years;  
7:00 P.M. readings 16 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (16 yrs. of record) - 100 clear, 106 partly cloudy,  
159 cloudy

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (16 yrs. of record) - 130

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (16 yrs. of record) - 5

Days with thunderstorms: (16 yrs. of record) - 47

Days with heavy fog: (16 yrs. of record) - 18

Prevailing wind: (14 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 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</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 <sup>1/</sup>	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 <sup>2/</sup>	.50	Full	Full	Full

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

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



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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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