

7-1960

# Industrial Resources: Washington County - Springfield

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Washington

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
The Springfield Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
July, 1960

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR SPRINGFIELD, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Springfield - 2,032; Washington County - 12,777  
1960 (est.) Washington County - 11,122

SPRINGFIELD LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Washington and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,315 men and 3,052 women. Number of workers available from Washington County - 535 men and 507 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Air: Arnold Airport, Springfield, is suitable for small plane operations. Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 59 miles distant, is a scheduled stop for Delta, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines.

Trucks: Bardstown Transfer Line, Inc., McDuffee Freight Lines.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Springfield, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	379	Memphis, Tenn.	400
Chicago, Ill.	350	New York, N. Y.	745
Cincinnati, Ohio	141	New Orleans, La.	682
Detroit, Mich.	423	St. Louis, Mo.	321
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,237	Washington, D. C.	554

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Springfield is served by Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers are served by Fox Creek RECC, Inter-County RECC, Kentucky Utilities Company and Salt River RECC.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company distributes gas in Springfield. The source of supply is Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: The city has a municipal water system. Storage includes a 66 million gallon reservoir and a 145 million gallon reservoir. There are two 100,000 gallon standpipes in addition to a 25,000 gallon clear well storage.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers are provided. The sewage plant has a designed capacity of 150,000 gallons per day.





VIEW OF WEST MAIN



VIEW OF EAST MAIN



EL-MAR MOTEL



U. S. POST OFFICE



## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Springfield was 2,032. Table 1 shows the population and recent rates of growth in Springfield, Washington County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Springfield, Washington County, and Kentucky, 1900-1960.

Year	Springfield		Washington County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,016		14,182		
1910	1,329	30.8	13,940	- 1.8	6.6
1920	1,529	15.0	14,773	5.9	5.5
1930	1,487	- 1.8	12,623	-14.6	8.2
1940	1,767	18.9	12,965	2.7	8.8
1950	2,032	14.9	12,777	- 1.5	3.5
1960 (est.) <sup>1/</sup>			11,122	-13.0	2.4

Per cent of Negro Population in City and County - 10.2.

Per cent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - .3.

### Labor Force <sup>2/</sup>

Definition and Population Trend. The Springfield labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Washington and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Anderson, Boyle, Marion, Mercer and Nelson. The population centers of all area counties are within 36 miles of Springfield, which makes commuting feasible from almost any point in the area.

Population of the six-county area was estimated at 88,378 in 1957 by the University of Kentucky Department of Rural Sociology, which was a decrease of 5,291 from the 1950 Census count of 93,669. Estimated net out-migration of the Springfield area between 1950 and 1957 totaled 15,500 persons. Boyle with a net in-migration of 954 persons in this seven year period was the only area county to experience an inward movement of population.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the Springfield area is primarily agricultural with 12,678 employed in this industry according to the 1950 Census of Population. This is a fairly prosperous farming area as only 1,190 of the area's 7,567 commercial farms had cash sales below \$1,200 in 1954.

In June, 1959, there were 4,873 manufacturing jobs in the area with only 349 of these in Washington County. Boyle County with 1,585 manufacturing jobs and Nelson County with 1,241 manufacturing jobs account for 58 per cent of the area's manufacturing.

Per capita income as estimated by the University of Kentucky, Bureau of Business Research, was \$1,368 for the state as a whole in 1957. Area counties ranged from \$962 in Marion to \$1,563 in Nelson County with Washington somewhat in between with \$1,115.

The average weekly wage for jobs covered by unemployment insurance during the second quarter of 1959 was \$80.05 for all industries for the state as a whole and \$92.09 for manufacturing. Comparable figures for Washington County were \$46.50 for all industries and \$40.95 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 3,315 men and 3,052 women in the Springfield area who would be available for attractive industrial jobs. Washington County alone could furnish 535 men and 507 women included in the above total.

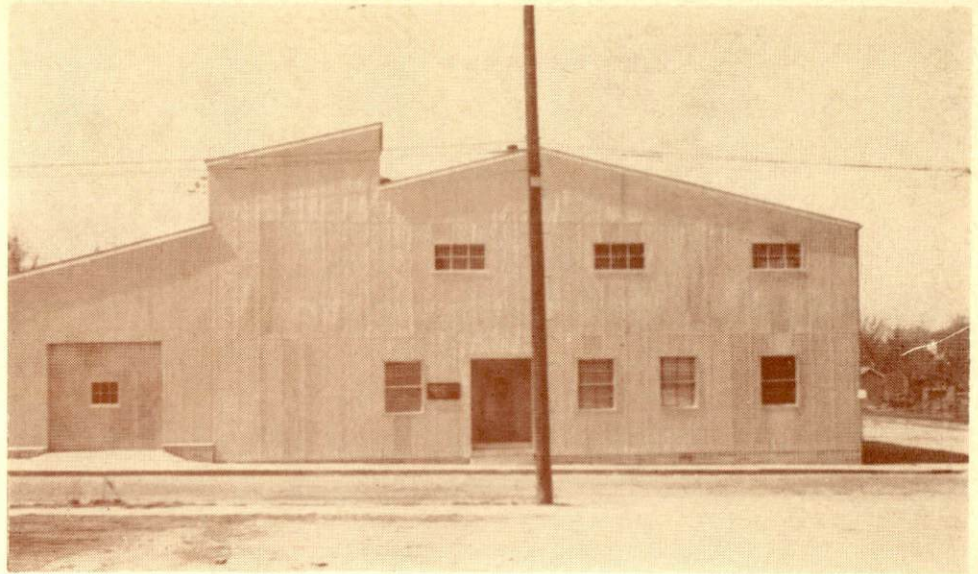
Due to dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the area labor supply would be available for jobs located at Springfield or any other one site in the area, however, it is estimated that 1,558 men and 1,380 women would be available for jobs located at Springfield.

In addition to the current labor supply, 10,283 boys and 10,234 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years with 1,514 boys and 1,515 girls of this number residing in Washington County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age, and would probably be available anywhere in the area.





HAYDON MILL & GRAIN COMPANY



JAMES I. MILLER LOOSELEAF TOBACCO COMPANY



ARMOUR CHEESE FACTORY



Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.35 to \$1.50 per hour; skilled - \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hour.

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Armour Creameries	Cottage cheese, dried milk and butter	32	8	40
Cowden Mfg. Co.	Work clothing	32	293	325
Hayden Mill & Grain Co.	Feeds & flour	15	0	15
Springfield Sun	Newspapers	4	1	5
Western Cooperage Co.	Breakdown of whiskey barrels	21	1	22

### Unionization

The only union represented in the area is the United Garment Workers, AFL-CIO.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Springfield is served by the Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and connects with the main line that runs to Cincinnati and New Orleans. There is one local freight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Outbound loads consist mostly of tobacco, lumber and livestock.



Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Springfield, Kentucky <span style="float: right;">3/</span>			
To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	9 1/2 hrs.	Lexington, Ky.	4 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	23 hrs.	Louisville, Ky.	2 1/2 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	32 1/2 hrs.	Nashville, Tenn.	16 1/2 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	27 hrs.	New York, N. Y.	71 1/2 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	47 hrs.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	46 1/2 hrs.
Knoxville, Tenn.	24 1/2 hrs.	St. Louis, Mo.	27 1/2 hrs.

### Highways

Springfield is served by U.S. Highway 150, which is being rebuilt from Bardstown to Springfield, and Kentucky State Highways 53, 55, 152, and 528. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Truck lines serving Springfield include Bardstown Transfer Lines, Inc., Bardstown, Kentucky, and McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky.

Table 4. Truck Transit Time from Springfield, Kentucky <span style="float: right;">4/</span>					
To	Arrive		To	Arrive	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	2 days	2 days	Birmingham, Ala.	2 days	3 days
Chicago, Ill.	2 days	2 days	Cincinnati, Ohio	1 day	1 day
Cleveland, Ohio	2 days	2 days	Detroit, Mich.	2 days	2 days
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 days	2 days	Louisville, Ky.	1 day	1 day
Los Angeles, Calif.	4 days	5 days	Nashville, Tenn.	2 days	2 days
New Orleans, La.	2 days	3 days	New York, N. Y.	2 days	3 days
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2 days	3 days	St. Louis, Mo.	2 days	2 days

Bus Lines. Bus service is provided by Southeastern Greyhound Lines which operates between Columbia and Louisville. There are three northbound and three southbound buses daily.

Table 5. Highway Distances from Springfield, Kentucky			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	379	Lexington, Ky.	59
Birmingham, Ala.	355	Louisville, Ky.	58
Chicago, Ill.	350	Nashville, Tenn.	169
Cincinnati, Ohio	141	New York, N. Y.	745
Detroit, Mich.	423	Pittsburgh, Pa.	552
Knoxville, Tenn.	225	St. Louis, Mo.	321

### Airways

Arnold Airport, 3 miles southeast of Springfield, is a Class I airport, equipped for small plane operations. Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 59 miles distant, is served daily by Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky, 54 miles distant, is served by American, Delta, Eastern, Ozark, Piedmont, and TWA.

### UTILITIES

#### Electricity

Springfield is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers are served by Fox Creek RECC, Inter-County RECC, Kentucky Utilities Company and Salt River 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

Western Kentucky Gas Company distributes gas in Springfield. The source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The Btu content per cubic foot is 1000; specific gravity is 0.60. Current rates are available from the Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

#### Water

A municipal water system serves Springfield. The source of supply is a 66,000,000 gallon reservoir and a 145,000,000 gallon reservoir. Average daily use is 240,000 gallons; peak daily use has been 283,000 gallons. Average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 10 hours. At present the filtration capacity is 700 gpm. Another filter is being built with a rated

capacity of 175 gpm and will be ready for use soon. There are two 100,000 gallon standpipes in addition to the 25,000 gallon clear well storage. Average pressure is maintained at 45 to 100 psi. The mains average 2" to 6".

Water rates inside city limits:

First	1,500 gal. per mo.	\$2.00 minimum
Next	3,500 gal. per mo.	0.70 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal. per mo.	0.65 per M gal.
Next	15,000 gal. per mo.	0.60 per M gal.
Next	15,000 gal. per mo.	0.50 per M gal.
Next	25,000 gal. per mo.	0.40 per M gal.
Next	50,000 gal. per mo.	0.30 per M gal.
All over	115,000 gal. per mo.	0.20 per M gal.

Water rates outside city limits:

First	1,500 gal. per mo.	\$3.00 per M gal.
Next	3,500 gal. per mo.	1.05 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal. per mo.	1.00 per M gal.
Next	15,000 gal. per mo.	0.90 per M gal.
Next	15,000 gal. per mo.	0.75 per M gal.
Next	25,000 gal. per mo.	0.60 per M gal.
Next	50,000 gal. per mo.	0.45 per M gal.
All over	115,000 gal. per mo.	0.30 per M gal.

Raw water - \$.15 per thousand.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are several local distributors who will make industrial and commercial fuel oil available. Current prices will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Coal is available from the Western and Eastern Kentucky Coal Fields. A total of 67,809,271 tons of coal were mined in Kentucky during 1958. 5/

Current prices of coal and coke will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development.



## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Springfield has a second class post office with ten full time employees, three rural mail carriers and three star route carriers. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily. Postal receipts for 1959 totaled \$36,000.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Springfield is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a dial system. There are 2,500 subscribers in Springfield and Washington County. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

The City of Springfield owns an excellent 22-acre site, within the city limits, with all necessary utilities. There are paved streets to the site and it is accessible to major highways.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Springfield, a fifth class city, is governed by a mayor, who is elected for a four year term, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by State Law, KRS 92.300, Kentucky cities may allow a five year city property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond a five year period.

Business Licenses. The City of Springfield requires a small business license fee of \$20 to \$50 to be paid each year for the privilege of owning and operating a business within the city limits.

Planning and Zoning. Springfield does not have planning and zoning.

## City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department consists of a part-time chief and 11 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a Seagraves truck with a 500 gpm pump and 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, and a GMC truck equipped with a 500 gpm pump and 1,750 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose. There are 58 fire hydrants throughout the city. Springfield has a Class 7 fire insurance rating

Police Protection The police department consists of a chief and two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Municipal collection is daily in the business section and weekly in the residential sections. The fee for collection is \$6.00 a year for residential and \$15 to \$20 a year for the business section. Springfield maintains a city land fill for garbage disposal.

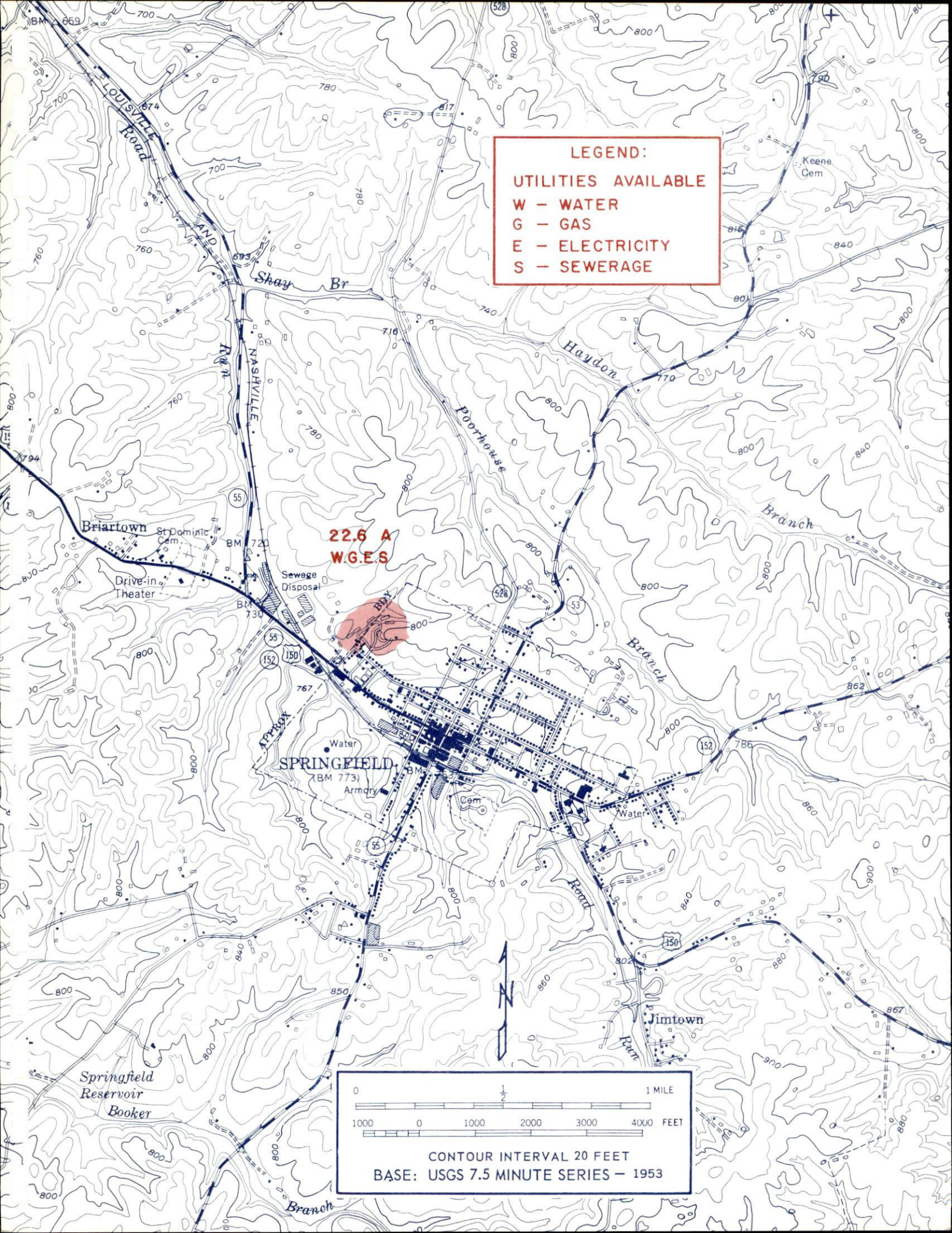
Sewerage. The sewage disposal plant was completed in 1939 with a designed peak capacity of 150,000 gallons per day. The sewerage rates inside the city limits are 50 per cent of the water bill. In extremely wet weather there is an overflow in the system. An engineering firm has made a survey and plans call for the alleviation of this situation in the near future.

## TAXES

Table 6 shows property taxes applying in Springfield and Washington County for 1959.

Table 6. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value, Springfield and Washington County, 1959.		
	Springfield	Washington County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	05
City	.75	
School	2.00	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.30</u>	<u>\$2.05</u>

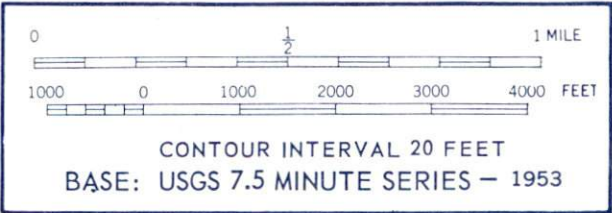




**LEGEND:**  
**UTILITIES AVAILABLE**  
W - WATER  
G - GAS  
E - ELECTRICITY  
S - SEWERAGE

**22.6 A**  
**W.G.E.S.**

**SPRINGFIELD**  
(BM 773)





<u>Ratio of Assessment.</u>	Springfield - 25.0% Washington County - 27.1%
<u>Total Assessment.</u>	Springfield - \$ 2,942,500.00 Washington County - \$19,198,485.00
<u>City Income, 1959.</u>	\$47,571.29
<u>City Expenditures, 1959.</u>	\$51,657.34
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	None (Water company \$278,000 to be amortized in 1978.)
<u>County Income, fiscal year 1959.</u>	\$123,024.50
<u>County Expenditures, fiscal year 1959.</u>	\$113,024.50
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	None

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Some housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range of two and three bedroom houses is \$50 to \$75. Three subdivisions with 75 lots are available with all utilities. Construction cost for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$15,000 depending on location and types of materials used.

### Health

Hospitals. The Lebanon-Springfield Hospital, located in Lebanon, is a modern 60-bed hospital. There are four physicians and three dentists in Springfield.

Public Health. The County Health Department is located in Springfield. This department is staffed with a nurse, sanitarian, clerk and part-time doctor. Services provided by the department include: immunization, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, school health service, sanitation service and health education.



## Education

Washington County and Springfield schools have a total enrollment of 2,918 students, and a total of 109 teachers. The over all student-teacher ratio is approximately 33 students per teacher. A new Springfield city high school will be built in the near future at a cost of \$425,000. This new school will have 9 classrooms, a library, home economics room, 2 science laboratories, a cafeteria and a gymnasium. The school will initially accommodate 350 students. The building will be constructed so that a second floor can be added at a minimum cost. Upon completion of this new school, the elementary grades will move into the facilities presently occupied by the high school.

The following table gives the schools, enrollment, and number of teachers in the Springfield and Washington County systems.

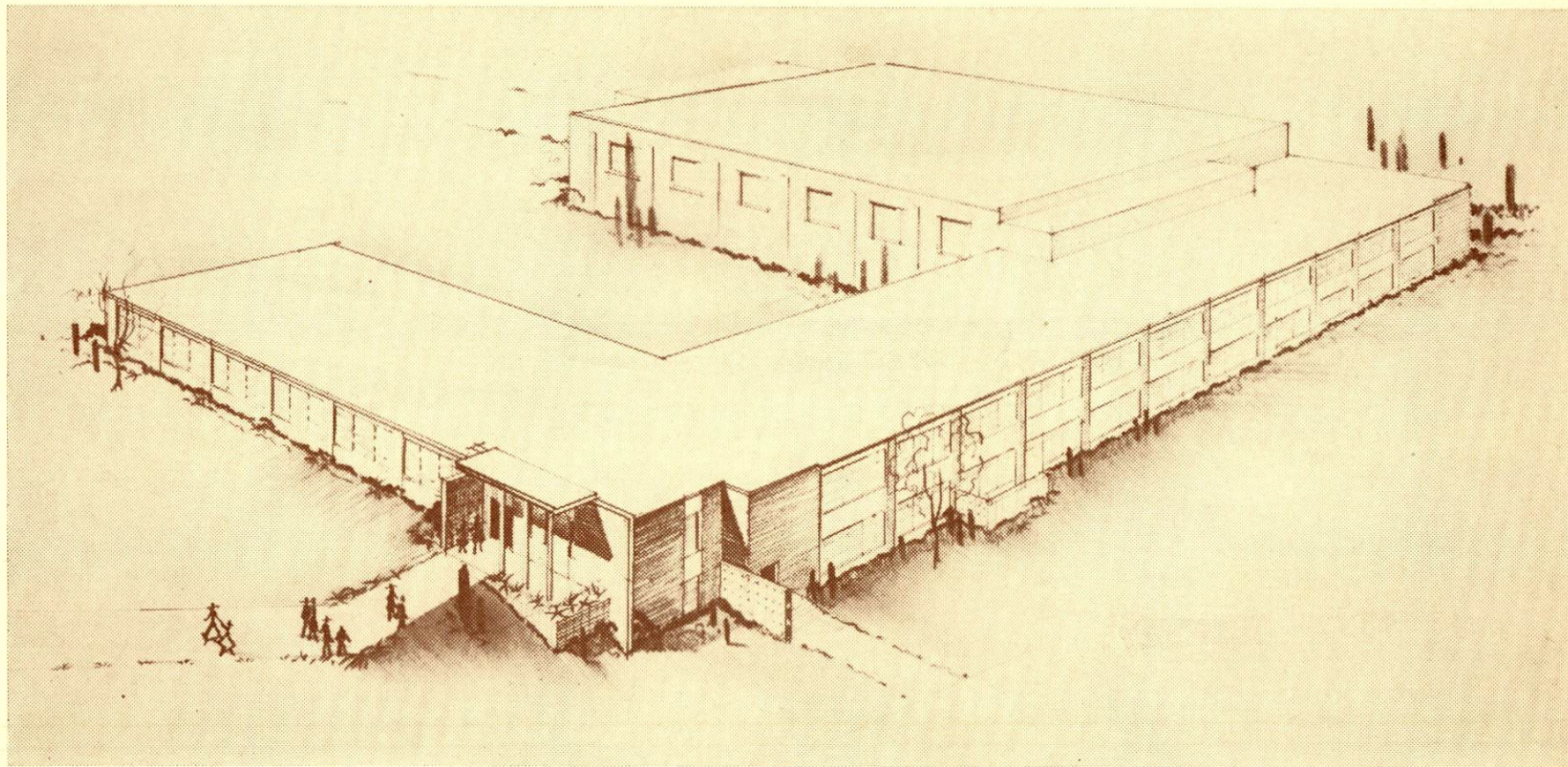
Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Springfield and Washington County, 1959-60 6/		
System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Washington County (Elem.)	1,231	41
Washington County (High)	311	13
Springfield Elem.	445	16
Springfield High	201	9
Parochial (High & Elem.)	730	30

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.

Springfield is served by the Oakdale Vocational School at Louisville, Kentucky, 50 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, and sheet metal. Springfield is also served by the Lafayette Vocational School, Lexington, Kentucky, 59 miles distant. Courses offered are: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, sheet metal, television, and woodworking. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

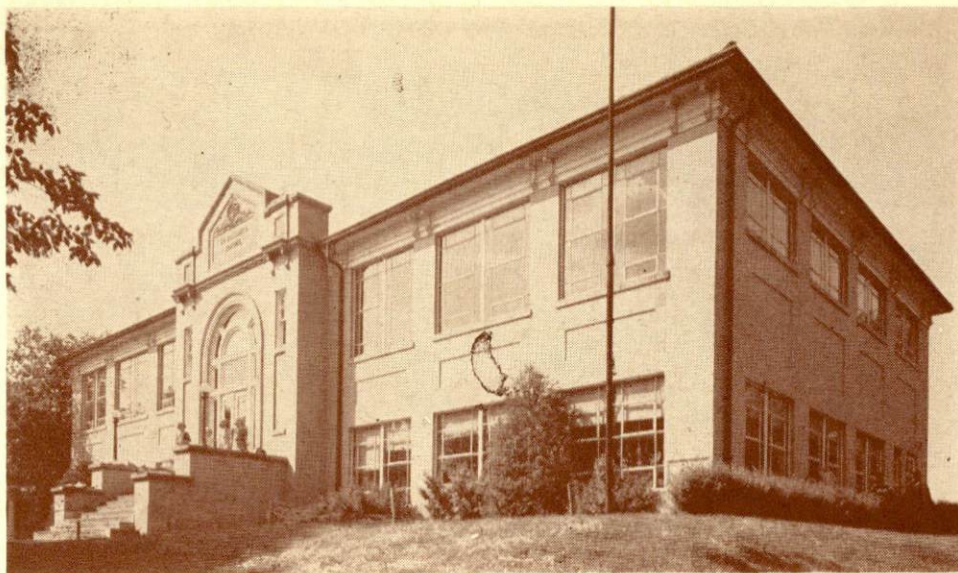
Colleges. Saint Catherine Junior College is located approximately three miles north of Springfield on U.S. Highway 150. This school's curriculum includes subjects in the following fields: teacher education, medical technology, secretarial studies, and home economics. It is a coeducational liberal arts college with 87 students.



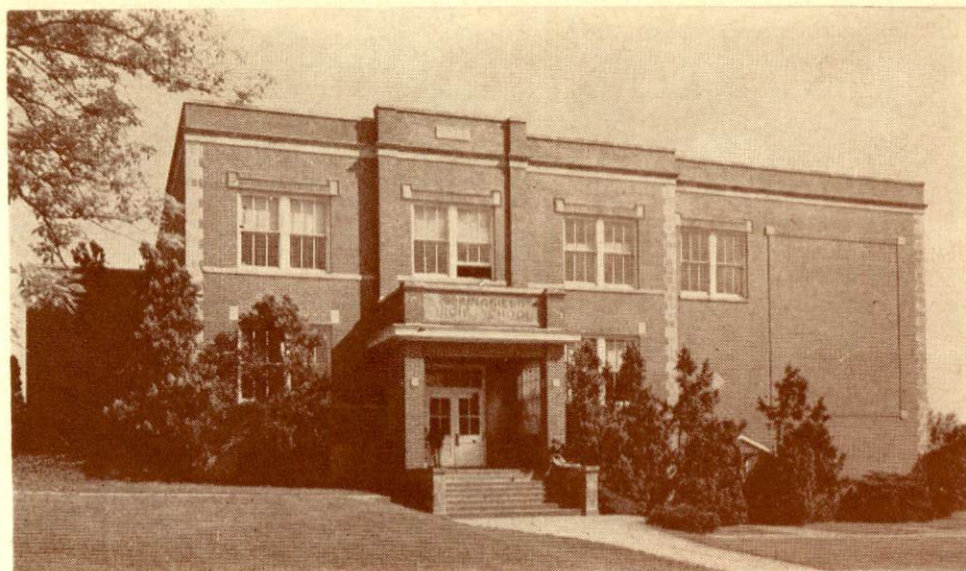


SPRINGFIELD'S NEW AND MODERN HIGH SCHOOL





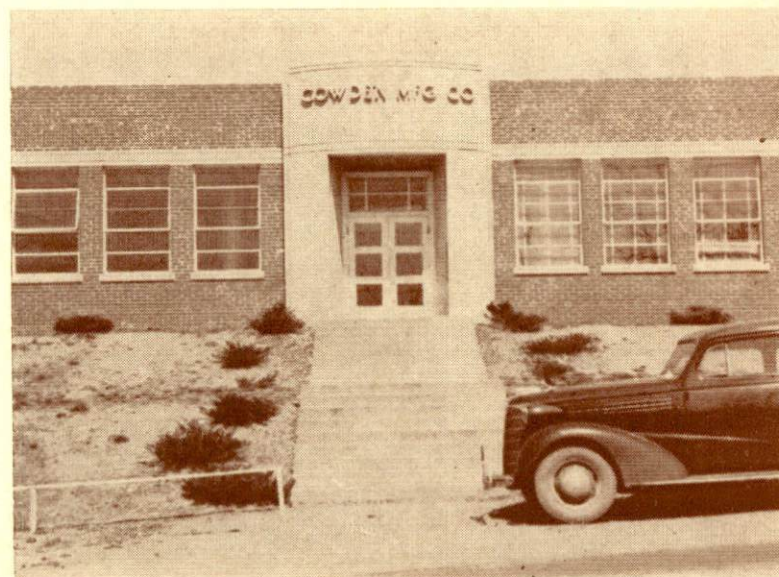
ST. DOMINIC GRADE SCHOOL



SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

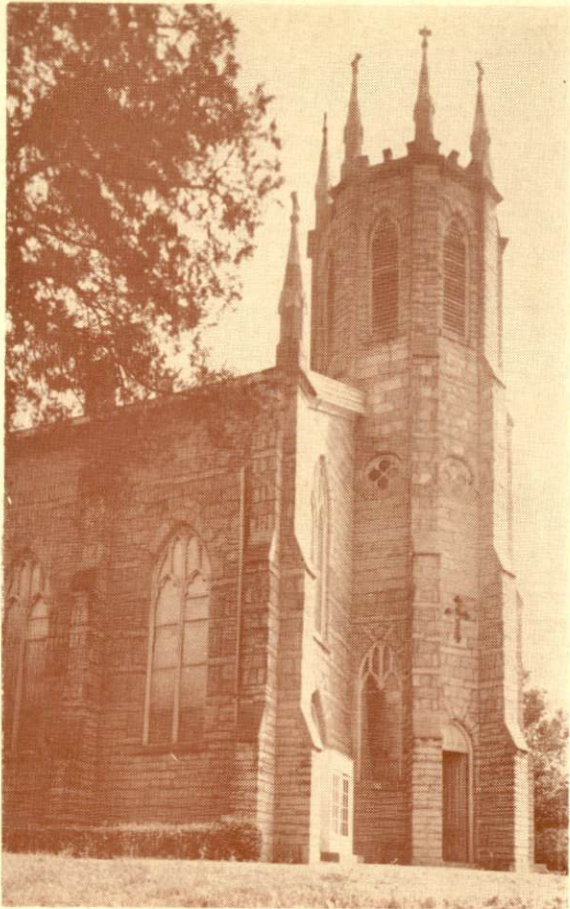


STUDIO, RADIO STATION WLBN



COWDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY





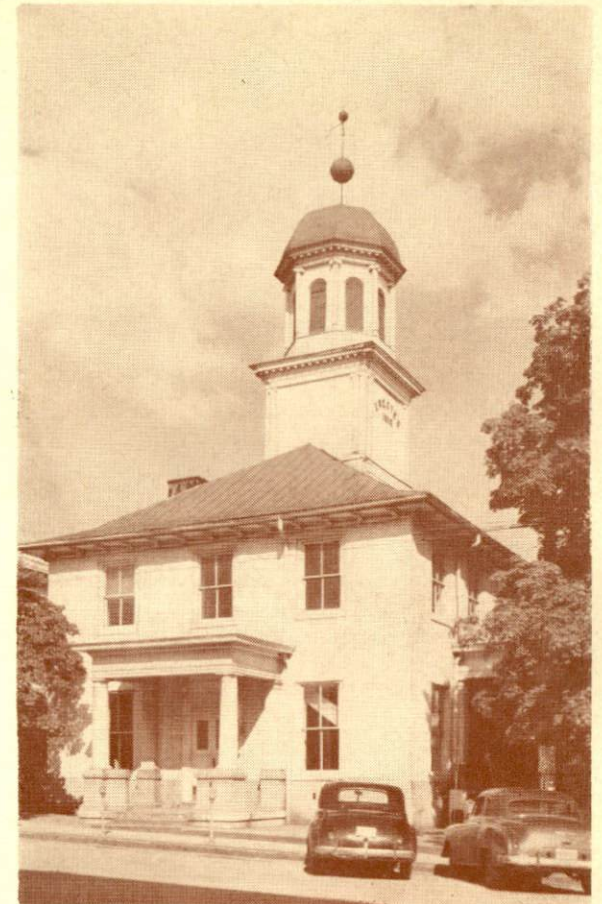
ST. ROSE CATHOLIC CHURCH



ST. DOMINIC CATHOLIC CHURCH



PUBLIC GRADE SCHOOL



WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE





CHRISTIAN CHURCH



BAPTIST CHURCH



METHODIST CHURCH



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



Other institutions of higher learning in the area include: Centre College, Danville, 27 miles; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 29 miles; Berea College, Berea, 63 miles; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, 63 miles; University of Kentucky, Transylvania College and College of the Bible, Lexington, 59 miles; Nazareth Junior College, Bardstown, 19 miles; University of Louisville, Bellarmine College, Nazareth College, Ursuline College, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 50 miles.

#### Libraries

The Springfield Public Library, maintained principally by the Woman's Club, has 1,000 volumes and a circulation of approximately 150 volumes a month. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of Washington County.

The Saint Catherine Junior College Library contains more than 9,000 volumes well distributed to meet the various needs of the college. The public is also invited to make use of this library.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Springfield: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

#### Banks

	Statement as of Dec. 31, 1959	
	Assets	Deposits
The Springfield State Bank	\$5,958,031.22	\$5,546,701.80
First and People's Bank	5,076,249.45	4,523,205.86

#### Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Walton Hotel	39 rooms
Lincoln Hotel	11 rooms
El Mar Motel	20 rooms

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Springfield Sun, a weekly, has a circulation of 2,800. Louisville and Lexington newspapers are received daily.

Radio. WLBN, Lebanon, Kentucky, has a studio in Springfield and operates from 9:00 to 3:30 daily.

Television. WAVE-TV, WHAS-TV, Louisville, Kentucky.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions, and Rotary.

Fraternal. American Legion, Masonic, and Knights of Columbus.

Women's Clubs. Eastern Star, Women's Club, and Homemakers.

Youth. Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, Cub Scouts, and Little League.

Others. Sportsman Club.

#### Recreation

There are a variety of recreational facilities available in Springfield. Lincoln Homestead State Park, located 5 miles from Springfield, has an 18-hole golf course, 15 grills, and a clubhouse. In Springfield, there is a public swimming pool and a wading pool. There is a drive-in theater, with a walk-in seating section. Bingham's Camp, 16 miles from Springfield, is used as a summer camp for boys and girls. Approximately 40 counties in the surrounding area take advantage of the many facilities at the camp.

Area facilities include: Lake Cumberland State Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Herrington Lake, Mammoth Cave, My Old Kentucky Home.

### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

In the past two years Springfield has completed several community improvements. A few of the major ones are: new mercury vapor lights on Main Street; two miles of new streets have been built; two new lakes in the area have been completed; WLBN has built a new radio studio; and a new 18-hole golf course has been built at Lincoln Homestead State Park.





BINGHAM 4-H CLUB CAMP



LINCOLN HOMESTEAD GOLF COURSE — 18 HOLES



SWIMMING POOL



## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

In 1954 there were 1,804 farms in Washington County covering 182,203 acres for an average of 101.0 acres per farm. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for the Washington County area and Kentucky.

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

7/

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Total Production
<u>Corn:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (bu)	57,300	55.0	3,173,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (bu)	9,350	19.9	1,864,000
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (bu)	450	23.1	10,400
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (lbs.)	15,380	1313.5	20,202,000
Kentucky (lbs.)	199,000	1510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (tons)	28,000	2.1	61,260
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (tons)	30,600	1.4	43,240
Kentucky (tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Washington Co. Area (tons)	54,000	1.3	70,300
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

(continued)

Table 8 (continued)

Livestock	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Washington Co. Area	124,000
Kentucky	1,843,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Washington Co. Area	44,600
Kentucky	628,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Washington Co. Area	109,050
Kentucky	604,000

\*Washington County area includes Washington and the surrounding counties of Anderson, Boyle, Marion, Mercer and Nelson.

### Forests

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.

There are approximately 42,000 acres of forests in Washington County which comprises 21% of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, red cedar and beech.

### Mineral Resources

The principal mineral resources of Washington County consist of limestone, clays and water. Wells drilled for oil and gas have been unsuccessful.

Limestone. Limestone occurs in quantity and quality suitable for construction and some building purposes. One quarry has been reported in operation.

Clays. Residual clays of quality suitable for brick manufacturing are reported to be present. However, these are not known to occur in sufficient quantities for commercial development.

Water. Because there are no large streams in Washington County, most of the surface water supplies are secured from impoundment of small streams.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician Series. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Upper Ordovician Series: "Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many go dry in late summer".

Kentucky. In 1958 Kentucky ranked 10th 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 3rd in bituminous coal, 2nd in ball clay production and 4th in fluorspar.

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production in 1958 8/		
Minerals	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	72,248
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 figure :



## MARKETS

Springfield, located in Washington County, is in the central part of Kentucky. Cincinnati, Knoxville, Louisville, Lexington and Nashville lie within a 300 mile radius of Springfield.

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 U.S., personal income was \$80,029,000 or 23.2% of the U. S., and value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 or 28.2% of the U. S. In 1958 retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000 or 22.3% of the U. S. 9/

In 1958, retail sales in Washington County were estimated to be \$6,757,000. Effective buying income was estimated to be \$968 per capita, and \$3,737 per household. 10/

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the 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 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

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## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Washington County is situated near the center of the state. The territory out of which it was formed was taken from Nelson County which adjoins it on the west. The county was organized in 1792 and was the first to be formed in the new State of Kentucky, the previous nine counties having been established by the Virginia Legislature. It was named in honor of George Washington. All of Marion County and a portion of Anderson County were made from the original Washington County.

Springfield, the county seat, is one of the oldest towns in the state. It was established in 1793 and received its name from a spring in the bounds of town. Springfield was incorporated December 7, 1831.

On June 10, 1806, Thomas Lincoln secured a license to marry Nancy Hanks, and on June 12th they were married in the home of Francis Berry. They began housekeeping in a little cabin, belonging to Richard Berry, Jr., near the hamlet of Beechland in Washington County. Three children were born to the Lincolns. The first child, a girl named Nancy, lived only a few months. The second, also a girl, was named Sarah, and the third, a son, was the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

The marriage bond of Abraham Lincoln's parents may be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Washington County,  
Kentucky

Industry, September, 1959	Washington County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	860	100	454,589	100
Mining & Quarrying	111	12.9	31,954	7.0
Contract Construction	25	2.9	38,424	8.5
Manufacturing	372	43.2	173,021	38.1
Food and kindred products	0	0	27,347	6.0
Tobacco	8	.9	10,775	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	358	41.6	25,815	5.7
Lumber & furniture	0	0	16,342	3.6
Printing, Pub. and paper	6	.7	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	59	6.9	33,924	7.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	217	25.2	119,186	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	28	3.3	19,308	4.2
Services	48	5.6	36,653	8.1
Other	0	0	2,119	.5



Economic Characteristics of the Population for Washington County and Kentucky, 1950.

Subject	Washington Co.		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6,367	6,410	1,474,987	1,469,819

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	4,300	4,354	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,554	717	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,553	716	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,511	708	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	859	502	437,752	156,377
Government workers	96	89	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,358	53	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	198	64	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	42	8	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	42	8	28,082	7,281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	746	3,637	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	13	2,885	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	274	149	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	6	11	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	453	592	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	289	455	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	126	106	47,447	28,952
65 and over	38	31	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3,511	708	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	106	119	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,081	15	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	169	29	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	49	72	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	97	51	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	253	13	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	186	219	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	3	96	1,584	21,408
Service workers	44	60	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	195	5	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	208	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	53	6	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	67	20	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 WASHINGTON 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	35.2	4.51	83	73
February	36.2	3.66	82	68
March	46.2	4.77	80	65
April	54.9	4.04	75	60
May	64.1	4.17	76	64
June	72.5	3.18	78	66
July	75.7	3.53	78	67
August	74.7	3.58	81	67
September	69.5	2.91	81	65
October	57.8	2.42	79	62
November	45.6	3.05	80	68
December	36.4	3.27	80	70

Annual Norm            55.8                      40.49

1/ Station Location: Danville, Boyle 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: 129 days Clear; 106 days partly Cloudy; 130 days Cloudy

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years record) - Annual 52 percent

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (66 years record) - 133 days

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (62 years record) - Southwest

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (44 years record) Approximate long term means - - 4,763



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

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

### Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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



## General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



# 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 \$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> <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</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85</td><td>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.