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Industrial Resources: Allen County, Kentucky

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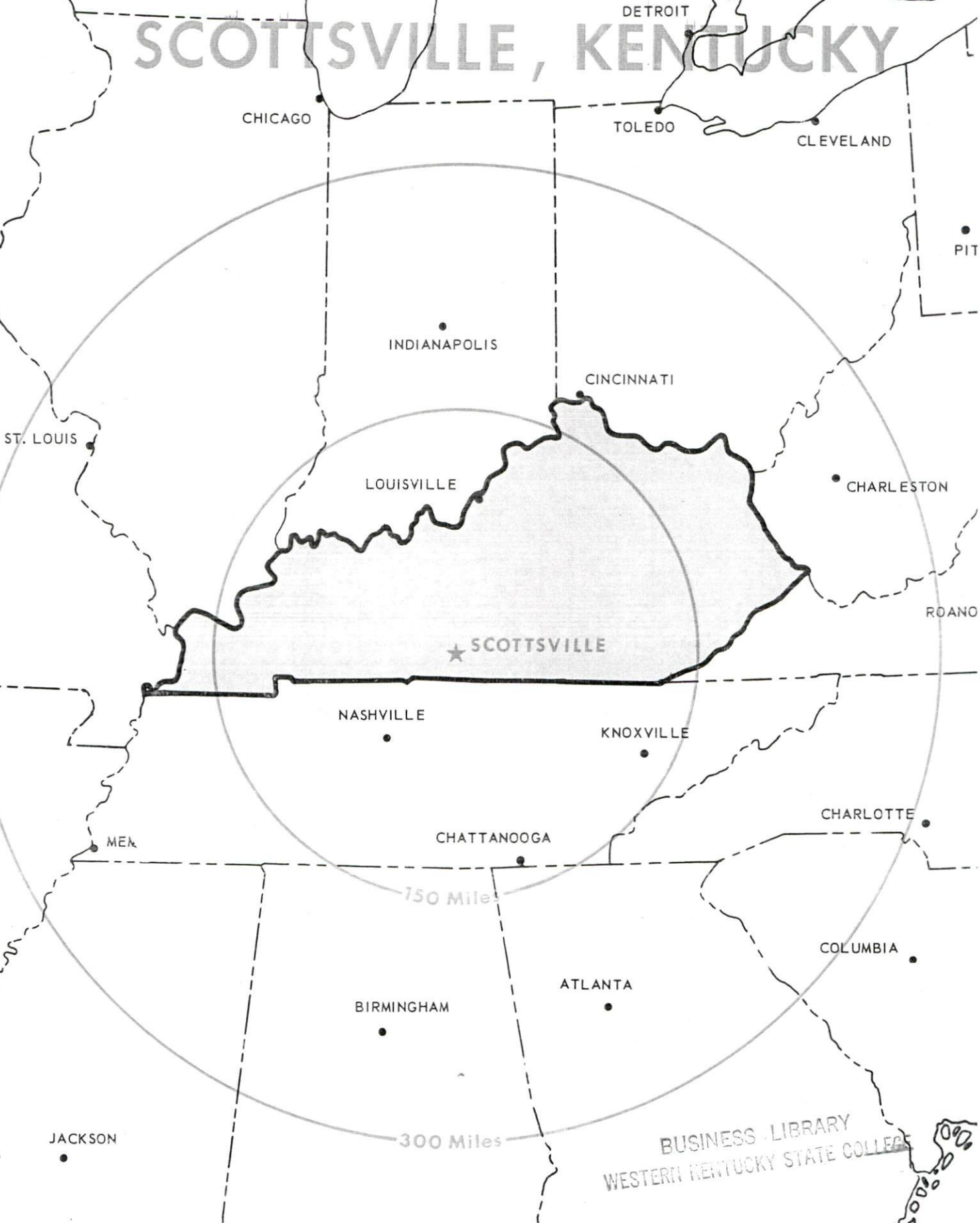
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Scottsville-Allen County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

October, 1963

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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AIR VIEW OF SCOTTSVILLE

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Scottsville - 3,324

Allen County - 12,269

SCOTTSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Allen and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,831 men and 1,590 women. Number of workers available from Allen County - 811 men and 393 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Scottsville is served by a branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport which is served by Eastern Air Lines with four flights daily.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided by Dixie Highway Express, Inc., Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Skaggs Transfer, Inc., and Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines serves Scottsville with four buses daily.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> | <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Atlanta, Ga. | 322 | Louisville, Ky. | 120 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 420 | Nashville, Tenn. | 65 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 235 | New York, N. Y. | 890 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 490 | St. Louis, Mo. | 393 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 160 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 525 |

Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the Tri-County RECC, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Natural Gas

The Scottsville Gas Company, a municipally owned system, distributes gas in Scottsville. The source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water

Water is supplied Scottsville by the municipally owned water company, whose source of supply is deep well springs. The maximum daily use has been 200,000 gallons with a surplus capacity of 150,000 gallons.

Sewerage

The city has separate storm and sanitary sewers. Construction of a new disposal plant was completed in 1962 at a cost of \$300,000. Sewerage is given primary and secondary treatment at the disposal plant.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Scottsville has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years, except during the 1920's and 1930's. Scottsville presently maintains a 300% increase above its census 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR SCOTTSVILLE AND ALLEN COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

| Year | <u>Scottsville</u> | | <u>Allen County</u> | | <u>Kentucky</u> |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <u>Population</u> | <u>% Change</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>% Change</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| 1900 | 824 | ---- | 14,657 | ---- | 15.5 |
| 1910 | 1,327 | 61.0 | 14,882 | 1.5 | 6.6 |
| 1920 | 2,179 | 64.2 | 16,761 | 12.6 | 5.5 |
| 1930 | 1,867 | -14.3 | 15,180 | - 9.5 | 8.2 |
| 1940 | 1,797 | - 3.7 | 15,496 | 2.0 | 8.8 |
| 1950 | 2,060 | 14.6 | 13,787 | -11.0 | 3.5 |
| 1960 | 3,324 | 61.3 | 12,269 | -10.1 | 3.2 |

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture accounts for a large employment group in Allen County. There were 2,353 family workers and 36 hired workers employed in this industry in the fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing with 718 workers reported in September of 1962. Total employment at that time in all industries was 1,447, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Allen County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$45.89 for all industries and \$45.36 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Allen County in 1961 was \$1,005. This was below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales for Allen County during 1961 totaled \$11,029,000.*

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Scottsville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Allen, Barren, Monroe, Simpson, and Warren Counties.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture 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 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Scottsville supply area was reported to be 109,410 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 1,044 persons since the 1950 census count of 110,454.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, SCOTTSVILLE AREA, NOVEMBER, 1962*

| | <u>Total</u> | | | <u>Labor Supply**</u> | | <u>Unemployed</u> | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Area Total: | 3,831 | 1,590 | 5,421 | 3,133 | 1,411 | 698 | 179 |
| Allen | 811 | 393 | 1,204 | 738 | 376 | 73 | 17 |
| Barren | 1,003 | 564 | 1,567 | 833 | 514 | 170 | 50 |
| Monroe | 766 | 432 | 1,198 | 700 | 413 | 66 | 19 |
| Simpson | 225 | 87 | 312 | 157 | 71 | 68 | 16 |
| Warren | 1,026 | 114 | 1,140 | 705 | 37 | 321 | 77 |

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 10,074 boys and 9,829 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

TABLE 3

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

| | <u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u> | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Area Total: | 10,074 | 9,829 |
| Allen | 1,087 | 1,091 |
| Barren | 2,653 | 2,556 |
| Monroe | 1,299 | 1,183 |
| Simpson | 1,052 | 1,059 |
| Warren | 3,983 | 3,940 |

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Scottsville area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

SCOTTSVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

| | <u>Family Workers</u> | <u>Hired Workers**</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Area Total: | 13,283 | 764 | 14,047 |
| Allen | 2,353 | 36 | 2,389 |
| Barren | 4,101 | 172 | 4,273 |
| Monroe | 1,969 | 21 | 1,990 |
| Simpson | 1,700 | 195 | 1,895 |
| Warren | 3,160 | 340 | 3,500 |

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

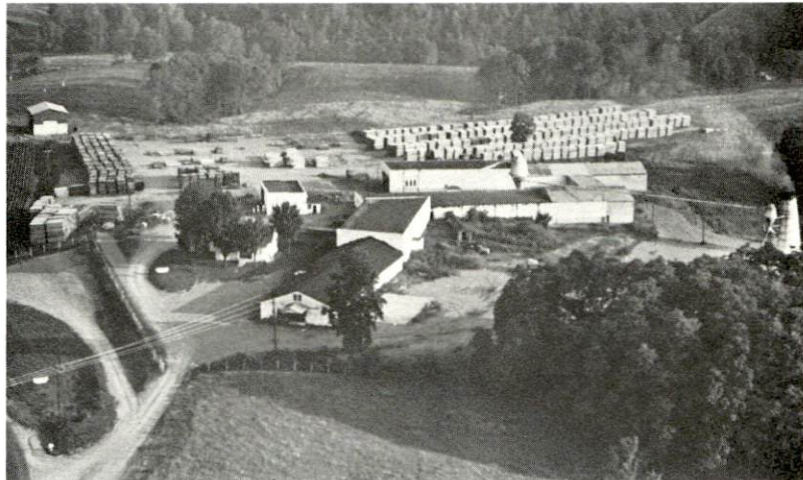
SCOTTSVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

| | Area <u>Total</u> | <u>Allen</u> | <u>Barren</u> | <u>Monroe</u> | <u>Simpson</u> | <u>Warren</u> |
|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total Manu- facturing | 7,432 | 718 | 1,463 | 541 | 1,526 | 3,184 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 1,002 | 3 | 231 | 39 | 37 | 692 |
| Tobacco | 126 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 115 |
| Clothing, Tex- tile & Leather | 2,468 | 362 | 874 | 335 | 114 | 783 |
| Lumber & Furniture | 790 | 350 | 85 | 140 | 0 | 215 |
| Print., Publ. & Paper | 143 | 3 | 46 | 23 | 16 | 55 |
| Chemicals, Petroleum & Rubber | 516 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 493 | 8 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass | 49 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 19 | 13 |
| Primary Metals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery, Metal Products & Equipment | 2,336 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 837 | 1,301 |
| Other | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance



SCOTSCRAFT



KENTUCKY FLOORING MILL



WASHINGTON OVERALL MFG. CO.



THE PET MILK CO.



J. L. TURNER AND SON



TRI-COUNTY ELECTRIC
MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

TABLE 6

SCOTTSVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

| | Area Total | Allen | Barren | Monroe | Simpson | Warren |
|---|---------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Mining & Quarrying | 232 | 54 | 68 | 15 | 0 | 95 |
| Contract Construction | 1,308 | 66 | 429 | 57 | 146 | 610 |
| Manufacturing | 7,432 | 718 | 1,463 | 541 | 1,526 | 3,184 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Utilities | 1,028 | 54 | 259 | 44 | 49 | 622 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 4,858 | 462 | 1,245 | 251 | 486 | 2,414 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 509 | 27 | 121 | 36 | 30 | 295 |
| Services | 1,451 | 60 | 347 | 20 | 141 | 883 |
| Other | 58 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 35 |
| Total | 16,876 | 1,447 | 3,944 | 964 | 2,383 | 8,138 |

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7

SCOTTSVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

| Firm | Product | Employment | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| Allen County News | Newspaper, job printing | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| The Citizen-Times | Newspaper, job printing | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Orville Clark Lumber Co. | Lumber | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Bishop and Son Lumber Co. | Lumber | 12 | 0 | 12 |

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

| <u>Firm</u> | <u>Product</u> | <u>Employment</u> | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Hayes Brothers Flooring Co. | Flooring | 52 | 0 | 52 |
| McLellan Stone Co. | Crushed stone, agricultural lime | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Pet Milk Plant | Milk | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| E. W. Stovall | Rough lumber | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| G. R. Wagoner Sawmill | Rough lumber | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Washington Overall Mfg. Co. | Work and sport pants | 50 | 350 | 400 |
| Marvin Wood Lumber Co. | Lumber | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| C. G. Bryant | Rough lumber | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Scotscraft, Inc. | Drapery hardware | 54 | 106 | 160 |

Prevailing Wage Rates

Wage rates are below the state average in Allen County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$45.89 for all industries and \$45.36 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

Unions

There are no unions represented in Scottsville.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

A branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serves Scottsville. There are two freights weekly with an average of 25 inbound carloads per month. Outbound loads average four cars per month. Passenger service is not available in Scottsville.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

| <u>Town</u> | <u>No. of Hrs.</u> | | <u>Town</u> | <u>No. of Hrs.</u> | |
|------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| | <u>CL</u> | | | <u>CL</u> | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 21 1/2 | | Louisville, Ky. | 28 | |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 16 | | Los Angeles, Calif. | 82 | |
| Chicago, Ill. | 41 1/2 | | Nashville, Tenn. | 7 | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 26 | | New Orleans, La. | 49 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 65 | | New York, N. Y. | 64 | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 61 1/2 | | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 48 | |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 31 | | St. Louis, Mo. | 28 | |

Highways

Scottsville is served by State Routes 100, 101, and 98, and by U. S. Highways 31-E and 231. Interstate Highway 65, which runs north and south, will pass about 20 miles west of Scottsville.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> | <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Atlanta, Ga. | 322 | Lexington, Ky. | 160 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 285 | Louisville, Ky. | 120 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 420 | Nashville, Tenn. | 65 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 235 | New York, N. Y. | 890 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 490 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 525 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 207 | St. Louis, Mo. | 393 |

Truck Service: Common carrier service is provided by Dixie Highway Express, Inc., Meridian, Mississippi; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; and Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM SCOTTSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Delivery Time (days)</u> | | <u>Town</u> | <u>Delivery Time (days)</u> | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | <u>LTL</u> | <u>TL</u> | | <u>LTL</u> | <u>TL</u> |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2-3 | 1-2 | Louisville, Ky. | 1-2 | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | 1 | New York, N. Y. | 4-6 | 2-4 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2-3 | 1-2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 3 | 1-2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2-3 | 1-2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2-3 | 1-2 |

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, operating between Louisville and Nashville, serves Scottsville. This line provides two round-trips daily between Louisville and Nashville.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, Bowling Green, 24 miles. The airport covers 241 acres and has two paved runways, 5,000 feet x 150 feet and 4,000 feet x 150 feet. Service is provided by Eastern Air Lines. Berry Field, Nashville, Tennessee, 60 miles, is served by American, Ozark, Eastern, Branniff, Delta, TWA, and Southern Airlines.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Tri-County RECC purchases power from the TVA system's 69 KVA line. Rates are as follows:

Residential:

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| First | 50 KWH per month | 3.0¢ per KWH |
| Next | 150 KWH per month | 2.0¢ per KWH |
| Next | 200 KWH per month | 1.0¢ per KWH |
| Next | 1,000 KWH per month | .004¢ per KWH |
| Additional | | .007¢ per KWH |

*Hayes Freight Lines, Inc.

Commercial:

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|---------------|
| First | 150 KWH per month | 3.0¢ per KWH |
| Next | 350 KWH per month | 2.0¢ per KWH |
| Next | 1,250 KWH per month | 1.0¢ per KWH |
| Next | 10,000 KWH per month | .008¢ per KWH |
| All Over | 13,250 KWH per month | .006¢ per KWH |

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by the Scottsville Gas Company, a municipally owned system, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Mains are 1, 3, and 4 inches. The average BTU content is 1,050 per cubic foot, and specific gravity is approximately .60. Rates are as follow:

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| First | 5,000 cu. ft. | \$0.926 per Mcf |
| Next | 5,000 cu. ft. | 0.826 per Mcf |
| Next | 5,000 cu. ft. | 0.726 per Mcf |
| Next | 10,000 cu. ft. | 0.626 per Mcf |
| Next | 225,000 cu. ft. | 0.576 per Mcf |
| Over | 250,000 cu. ft. | 0.490 per Mcf |

Coal and Coke

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties, with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 percent, and strip mines 58 percent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 95 percent by rail and water and 5 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.*

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

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, and Somerset. This supply is supplemented by border state operations.

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the municipally owned water system whose source of raw water is deep springs. Storage facilities consist of elevated tanks with a capacity of 550,000 gallons. In addition, an alternate source of supply is an 80,000-gallon concrete pool, supplied by a local spring and used only in case of an emergency. The water mains vary from 8 inches at the standpipes to 4 inches in the downtown area. The maximum daily use has been 200,000 gallons, and a surplus of 150,000 gallons is available. The average pumping time to meet requirements is twelve to fourteen hours, and the pressure is maintained at 90 psi. Water rates are as follow:

Water Rates:

| <u>Number of gallons per month</u> | | <u>Rate per Month</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| First | 2,000 gallons | \$3.00 minimum per month |
| Next | 2,000 gallons | 1.00 per M gallons |
| Next | 4,000 gallons | .80 per M gallons |
| Next | 12,000 gallons | .70 per M gallons |
| All Over | 20,000 gallons | .45 per M gallons |

Water Resources

Surface Water: The Barren River affords the greatest source of surface water supply. Other sources could be made available by impounding small streams. The average discharge of the Barren River at Pageville and of West Bays Fork at Scottsville is 841 cfs (USGS, 22 year record) and 10.2 cfs (USGS, 16 year record), respectively.

Ground Water: Scottsville obtains its municipal water supply from a spring issuing from limestone. The estimated minimum flow of the spring is 450 gpm. The occurrence of ground water in Allen County is from the Osage and Meramec groups of the Mississippian System. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

OSAGE GROUP

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

MERAMEC GROUP

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

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

Sewerage System

The city has separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewerage is given primary and secondary treatment at the disposal plant. The construction of the disposal plant was completed in 1962 at a cost of \$300,000.

There were also extensions to the sewerage lines.

Sewer Rates:

75% of water bill up to and including 20,000 gallons. All over 20,000 gallons .45¢ per thousand.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: Acreage & Topography: 40 acres, level land
Location: Approximately 2 miles west of Scottsville off
U. S. 231
Highway Access: U. S. 231
Railroad: Louisville and Nashville located in Scottsville
Water: Available at site
Gas: Available at site
Electricity: Tri-County RECC

SITE #2: Acreage & Topography: 40 acres, level to rolling land
Location: Approximately 2 1/2 miles southwest of Scottsville
off U. S. 31-E
Highway Access: U. S. 31-E
Railroad: Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses site at
southeast end
Water-Sewerage-Gas and Electricity: All can be made avail-
able at this site

SITE #3: Acreage & Topography: 10 acres, level to slightly rolling land.
Location: 1/2 mile south of Scottsville
Highway Access: Kentucky Highway 101
Railroad: Louisville and Nashville Railroad borders this site
on the northwest
Water & Sewerage: Scottsville municipally owned system
Gas: Scottsville Gas Company
Electricity: Tri-County RECC.

SITE #4: Acreage & Topography: 10 acres, level to slightly rolling land
Location: 1/4 mile southeast of Scottsville
Highway Access: Kentucky Highway 100
Railroad: Louisville and Nashville located in Scottsville
Water & Sewerage: Scottsville municipally owned system
Gas: Scottsville Gas Company
Electricity: Tri-County RECC

SITE #5: Acreage & Topography: 100 acres, level to rolling land
Location: Approximately 3 miles southeast of Scottsville
on Kentucky Highway 100
Highway Access: Kentucky Highway 100
Railroad: Louisville and Nashville located 3 miles away in
Scottsville
Water: Available at site
Gas: Available at site
Electricity: Available at site

INDUSTRIAL PARK

Acreage & Topography: 14 acres, level land
Location: 3 miles southwest of Scottsville on U. S. 31-E
Highway Access: U. S. 31-E
Railroad: Louisville and Nashville Railroad borders this
site on the north
Water & Sewerage: Available at site
Gas: Available at site
Electricity: Available at site

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

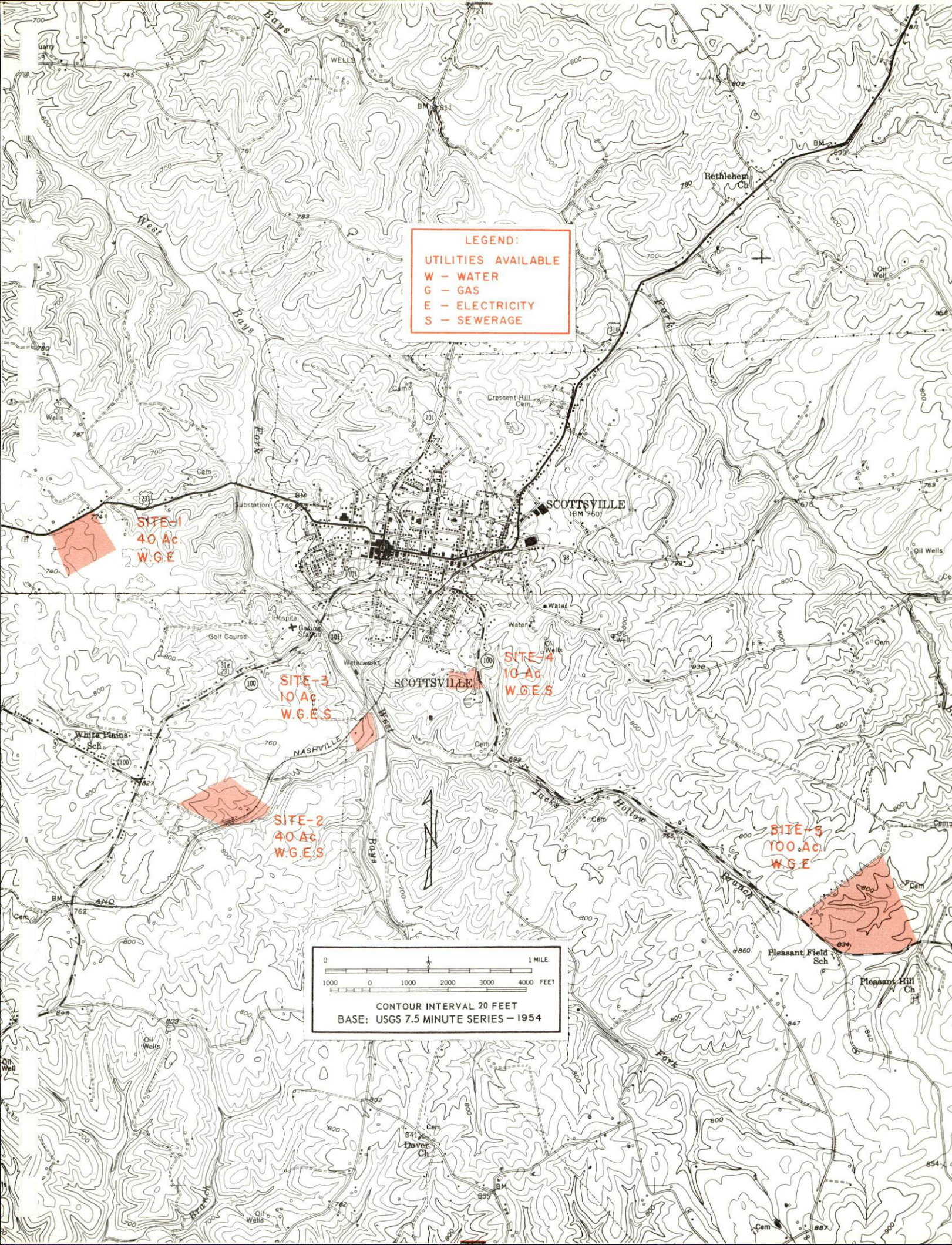
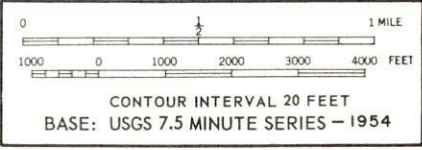
SITE-1
40 Ac
W.G.E

SITE-3
10 Ac
W.G.E.S

SITE-4
10 Ac
W.G.E.S

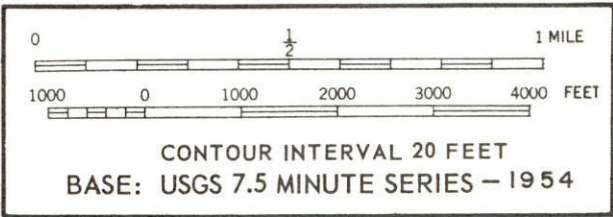
SITE-2
40 Ac
W.G.E.S

SITE-5
100 Ac
W.G.E



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

INDUSTRIAL PARK
14 Ac.
W.G.E.S.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Scottsville, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms.

County: Allen County is governed by a fiscal court, consisting of a county judge and seven magistrates elected for four-years.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Scottsville requires a business and occupational license. Fees range from \$5 to \$50.

Fire Protection

The Scottsville Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 15 volunteers. Equipment includes a 500-gpm 1951 Ford pumper and a 500-gpm 1945 Federal pumper. Each truck is equipped with 2,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, a booster tank, floodlights, and gas masks. Scottsville has a class-6 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The police department consists of a chief and seven patrolmen. Motorized equipment includes one car equipped with a two-way radio, which is in contact with the Kentucky State Police and the Allen County sheriff at all times.

Garbage and Sanitation

Free garbage collection is daily in the business district and twice weekly in the residential area of Scottsville. Disposal is in a city-owned dump. The streets within a block of the city square are washed daily.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Scottsville and Allen County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, December 31, 1962:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Income (General) | - | \$ 89,456.48 |
| Expenditures (General) | - | \$ 86,830.16 |
| Bonded Indebtedness (April 1963) | - | \$148,000.00 |

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Estimated County Budget, 1963-64 | - | \$111,766.00 |
| County Bonded Indebtedness | - | \$ 37,000.00 |

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rate applying in Scottsville and Allen County for 1962. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
SCOTTSVILLE AND ALLEN COUNTY, 1962

| <u>Taxing Unit</u> | <u>Scottsville</u> | <u>Allen County</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| County | \$.60 | \$.60 |
| State | .05 | .05 |
| City | 1.10 | --- |
| School | 2.00 | 1.50 |
| Total | <u>\$3.75</u> | <u>\$2.15</u> |

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------|
| Scottsville | - | 33 1/3% |
| Allen Co. | - | 28% |

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full rate in 1962)

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Scottsville | - | \$ 3,171,571 |
| Allen Co. | - | \$12,060,889 |

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: During the past few years Allen County has built four new elementary schools at a cost of \$346,870. There are 956 students in the Allen County Elementary Schools and the student-teacher ratio is 27-1. Allen County High has 470 students and a student-teacher ratio of 16-1. The Scottsville Independent School System has 330 students in the elementary school and a student-teacher ratio of 25-1; Scottsville High School has 147 students and a student-teacher ratio of 13-1.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN SCOTTSVILLE AND ALLEN COUNTY

| <u>School</u> | <u>Enrollment</u> | <u>No. of Teachers</u> | <u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Allen County Elem. | 956 | 35 | 27-1 |
| Scottsville Elem. (Ind.) | 330 | 13 | 25-1 |
| Allen County High | 470 | 28 | 16-1 |
| Scottsville High (Ind.) | 147 | 11 | 13-1 |

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.

Scottsville is served by the Western Area Vocational School, located at Bowling Green, 24 miles distant. Courses change to meet new demands but generally cover such subjects as wood fabrication, electronics, sheet metal and machinery.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 24 miles
Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 24 miles
Bethel Junior College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 81 miles
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 135 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 98 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 120 miles
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky, 120 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 120 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 120 miles
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, 120 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 160

Health

Hospitals: The Allen County War Memorial Hospital has a capacity of thirty-two beds and is equipped with complete operating rooms, laboratories, and X-ray facilities. The hospital was completed in 1952 and has recently added four new wards in the basement which will provide an additional sixteen beds.

Public Health: The Allen County Health Department, constructed in 1960 at a cost of approximately \$50,000, is located in Scottsville. The public health program includes communicable disease control, immunization and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, maternal and child health, school health, general sanitation and general public health activities.

Housing

There are a number of housing units for rent in Scottsville. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses in Scottsville is \$45 to \$65 per month, and \$45 to \$58 per month for apartments. Construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$10 to \$12 per square foot, depending on design, materials, and location.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Scottsville is served by General Telephone Company. A new telephone building was completed and a new dial system installed in October 1960. There are 1,379 subscribers in the Scottsville exchange. Allen County is served by North Central Telephone Cooperative Corporation.

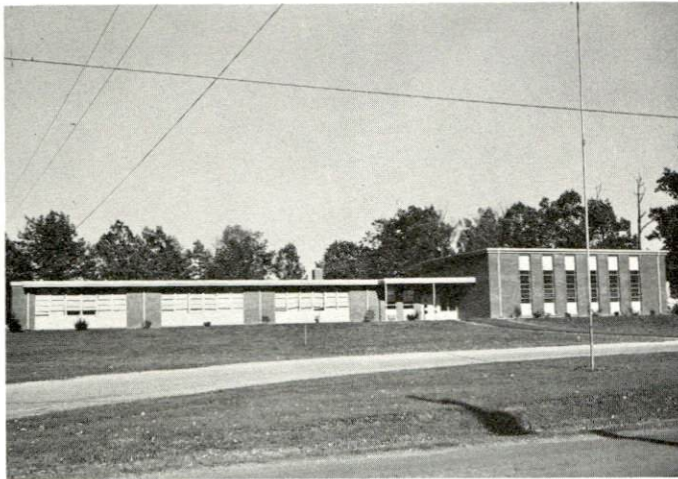
Telegraph service is provided by Western Union located in the L & N Depot. This office is open five days a week.



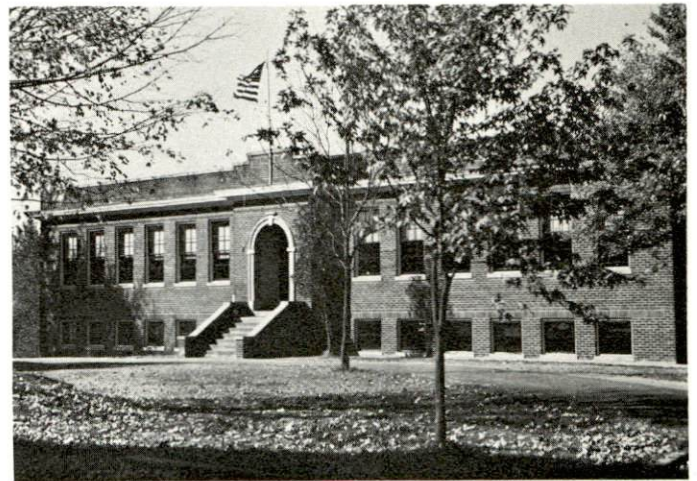
ALLEN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL



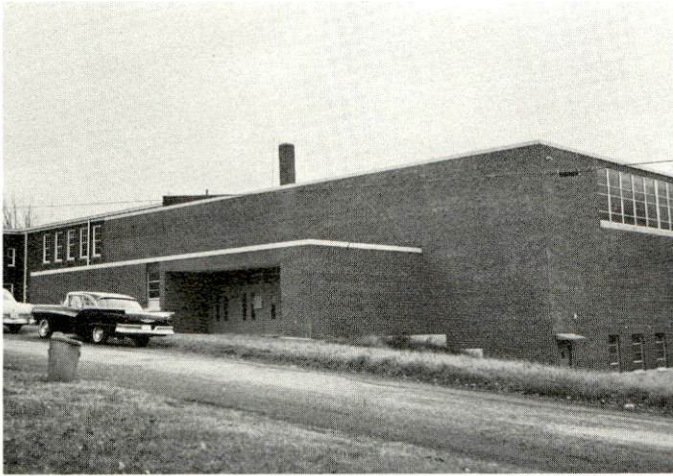
ALLEN COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



ALLEN COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
AT WHITE PLAINS



SCOTTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL



SCOTTSVILLE HIGH GYMNASIUM



SCOTTSVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



ALLEN COUNTY HEALTH CENTER



ALLEN COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



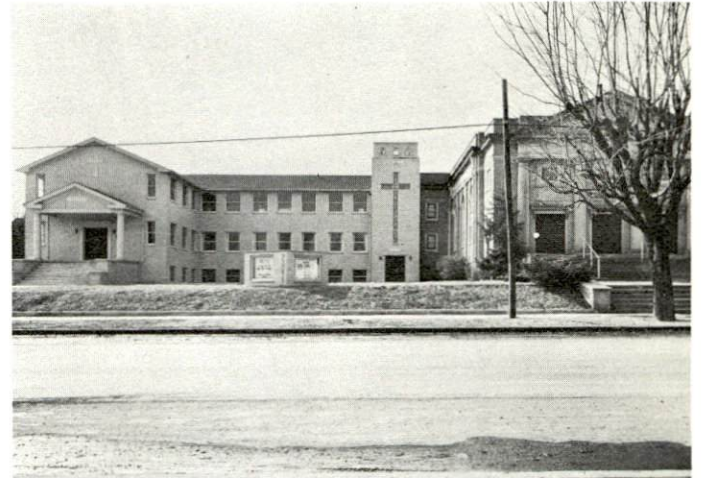
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE



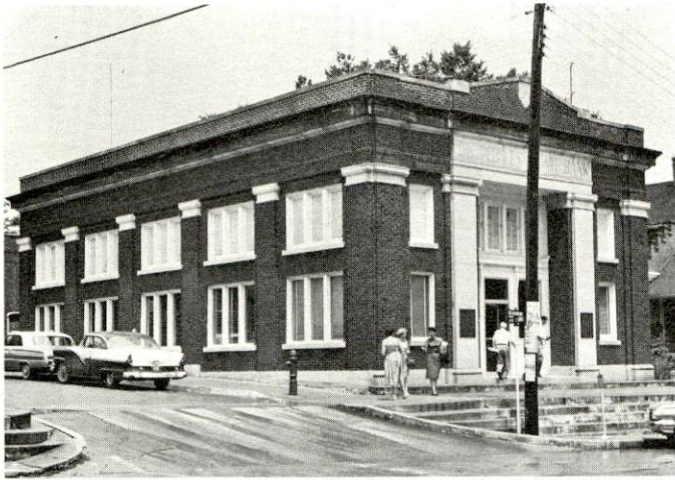
BAPTIST CHURCH



CHURCH OF CHRIST



METHODIST CHURCH



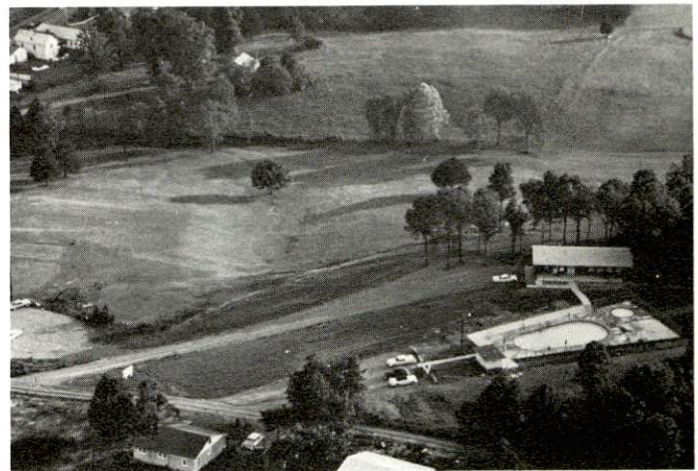
KENTUCKY STATE BANK



THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK



JACKSONIAN HOTEL



SWIMMING POOL, CLUBHOUSE,
GOLF COURSE

Postal Facilities: Scottsville has a second-class post office with 23 employees. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily. There are five rural routes, two city routes and two star routes. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$39,000.

Newspapers: Two weekly newspapers, the Citizen - Times with a circulation of 2,845 and the Allen County News with a circulation of 2,325, serve Scottsville and Allen County. Daily newspapers are received from Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: WLCK, an affiliate of the Stateline Broadcasting Company, serves Scottsville with 500 watts of daytime broadcasting. Radio reception covers the area from Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Television: Television reception comes from stations located in Nashville, Tennessee, and Bowling Green and Louisville, Kentucky. All major networks are represented.

Libraries

Library facilities are provided for Scottsville and Allen County by the Allen County Library and bookmobile service with 12,000 volumes and an annual circulation of over 18,000.

Churches

There are seven churches in Scottsville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Church of Christ, and Methodist.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

| | <u>Assets</u> | <u>Deposits</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| The Farmers National Bank | \$6,237,342.24 | \$5,794,880.99 |
| Kentucky State Bank | \$3,611,546.30 | \$3,330,159.92 |

Hotels and Motels

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Jacksonian Hotel | 55 rooms |
| Carter's Motel # 1 | 16 units |
| Carter's Motel # 2 | 16 units |
| Carter's Motel # 3 | 28 units |
| Valley View Motor Court | 12 units |
| Shady Brook Court | 12 units |

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Rotary, Lions, Jaycees and Chamber of Commerce

Fraternal: Masonic, V.E.W. and American Legion

Women's: Homemakers, Garden Club, Mothers Club, Eastern Star, DAR and Business and Professional Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cub Scouts, FFA, FHA, 4-H, Little League Baseball and Rainbow Girls

Other: Allen County Fish and Game Club, PTA, County Soft Ball League, and Allen County Recreational Association

Recreation

Local: Scottsville has three school playgrounds. All three have the usual playground equipment. A 9-hole golf course is maintained by a group of local citizens. There is an 18-hole miniature golf course. The Allen County Fairground is in Scottsville. State-operated picnic grounds and a V.F.W. Ball Park are located on the fairgrounds. There is a drive-in theatre. There is a Little League Ball Park located at White Plains. The Scottsville Recreation Association built and maintains a swimming pool and clubhouse.

Area: Area recreational facilities include: Mammoth Cave, 45 miles, Dale Hollow Reservoir, 40 miles, and Old Hickory Lake, 35 miles. All of these have excellent recreational facilities.

Barren River Reservoir # 2, a 23,000-acre lake now under construction 10 miles northeast of Scottsville in Allen and Barren Counties, will also offer many recreational facilities when completed.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new disposal plant was completed in 1962 at a cost of \$300,000.
2. Four new wards have been added to the Allen County War Memorial Hospital which provides an additional sixteen beds.
3. A new telephone building was completed and a new dial system installed in October, 1960.

4. Other improvements include:

Two new shopping centers

Two new medical clinics

One dental clinic

A. S. C. office building

New warehouse

Planned:

1. A new funeral home is being planned.
2. A site has been purchased by the city and county for the construction of a new municipal building.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,817 farms covering 188,630 acres, an average of 103.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Allen County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR ALLEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

| <u>Crops</u> | | <u>Acres Harvested</u> | <u>Yield Per Acre</u> | <u>Total Production</u> |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Corn:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (bu) | 21,609 | 35.1 | 759,453 |
| Kentucky | (bu) | 1,649,000 | 42.5 | 70,184,000 |
| <u>Wheat:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (bu) | 1,577 | 19.6 | 31,017 |
| Kentucky | (bu) | 158,000 | 24.5 | 3,876,000 |
| <u>Soybeans:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (bu) | 30 | 24.5 | 735 |
| Kentucky | (bu) | 181,000 | 22.1 | 4,012,000 |
| <u>Burley Tobacco:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (lbs) | 1,563 | 1,486.1 | 2,322,913 |
| Kentucky | (lbs) | 189,000 | 1,604.5 | 303,261,000 |
| <u>Alfalfa Hay:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (tons) | 2,112 | 2.2 | 4,788 |
| Kentucky | (tons) | 289,000 | 2.1 | 620,000 |
| <u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (tons) | 1,892 | 1.3 | 2,580 |
| Kentucky | (tons) | 427,000 | 1.3 | 582,000 |
| <u>Lespedeza Hay:</u> | | | | |
| Allen Co. | (tons) | 9,672 | 1.2 | 11,630 |
| Kentucky | (tons) | 549,000 | 1.2 | 703,000 |

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR ALLEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

| <u>Livestock</u> | <u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>All Cattle and Calves:</u> | |
| Allen Co. | 28,167 |
| Kentucky | 1,947,000 |
| <u>Milk Cows:</u> | |
| Allen Co. | 6,527 |
| Kentucky | 466,000 |
| <u>Sheep:</u> | |
| Allen Co. | 1,776 |
| Kentucky | 546,000 |

Minerals

The most important mineral resource of Allen County is petroleum. Other minerals include limestone, gravel and clay. Considerable quantities of natural gas have also been produced.

Petroleum: Allen County has been an important oil producer since the early 1900's. The discovery of oil dates back to the Civil War but active development started about the time of World War I. Many pools have been developed and perhaps the most important of these are the Rodemer (1917) and Gainsville (1919). Production is chiefly from the "Corniferous" pay at depths ranging from 100 to 500 feet. For the period 1918 through 1962 over 7,000,000 barrels were secured. This was an increase of over 23,000 barrels over the 1961 total.

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

Limestone: Limestone is present in commercial quantities and is used for concrete, roads, agstone and other purposes. One quarry was mining stone from the Warsaw formation in early 1963.

Gravel: Gravels are available in large quantities from the Barren River and from some creek deposits. These could be developed if markets are suitable.

Clay: Clay of unproven value occurs along streams and as upland deposits. These are reported to be suitable for brick manufacture.

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, and 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 (gals.) | (2) | (2) |
| LP Gases (gals.) | (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 sand- stone, and values indicated by footnote 2. | ----- | 22,080,000 |

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

Allen County has 81,000 acres of forested land. This is 35 percent of the total acreage of the county. Principal tree types are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and red cedar.

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Per capita income in Allen County was \$1,005 in 1961.*

Retail sales in Allen County were \$11,029,000 in 1961.*

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

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 southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is 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.

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR SCOTTSVILLE, ALLEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

| Month | Temp. Norm* Deg. Fahrenheit | Total Prec. Norm* Inches | Av. Relative Humidity Readings** | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | 6:00 A.M. | 6:00 P.M. (CST) |
| January | 33.0 | 1.56 | 81 | 63 |
| February | 45.9 | 5.16 | 83 | 67 |
| March | 52.0 | 5.71 | 83 | 62 |
| April | 53.5 | 5.02 | 75 | 52 |
| May | 61.8 | 5.35 | 83 | 54 |
| June | 70.9 | 9.66 | 86 | 62 |
| July | 75.7 | 6.27 | 89 | 61 |
| August | 74.9 | 2.22 | 92 | 63 |
| September | 72.7 | .40 | 91 | 60 |
| October | 59.8 | 2.31 | 85 | 53 |
| November | 48.8 | 5.67 | 85 | 66 |
| December | 40.0 | 7.44 | 84 | 70 |
| Annual Norm | 57.4 | 56.77 | | |

* Station Location: Bowling Green, Kentucky

** Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 20 years;
6:00 P.M. readings 20 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 yrs. of record) - 151 days cloudy, 103 days clear,
111 days partly cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 yrs. of record) - 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 yrs. of record) - 120 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 yrs. of record) - 4 days

Days with thunderstorms: (20 yrs. of record) - 56 days

Days with heavy fog: (20 yrs. of record) - 14 days

Prevailing wind: (22 yrs. of record) NW

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means - 3,513

A P P E N D I X

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

HISTORY

Allen County, the 57th in order of formation, was taken from the territory of Warren and Barren Counties, January 11, 1815, and named in honor of Colonel John Allen, a brave Kentuckian who died in the Battle of the River Raisin. The county is situated in the extreme southern section of the state, and located on the Kentucky-Tennessee state line. The Barren River forms the county line on the north and east.

Allen County was first settled in 1797 near Scottsville. The first church organized was by the United Baptists, January 31, 1801. On April 10, 1815, the county court was organized by the first justices of the peace.

It was discovered early that the county contained a number of caves and some ancient Indian mounds and the remains of ancient fortifications, particularly in the west end of the county.

As late as 1870, the county had neither a bank nor newspaper. However, by this year, on the Big Trammel and on the West Fork of Bay's Fork Creeks, valuable oil wells had been bored, one of them yielding 200 barrels per day.

Scottsville, the county seat, was laid out in 1816 and named after General Charles Scott, the fourth governor of Kentucky. In 1830, the town had a population of 180, grew to 215 in 1840, jumped to 400 in 1850, then slowed to only 403 in 1860.

During the Civil War, Scottsville became the target for raiding guerrillas. On December 27, 1863, Colonels Hughes, Hamilton, and Daughtery's guerrillas captured Scottsville, after defeating and taking prisoners Captain J. D. Gillum's Company of the 52nd Kentucky. A few days later Major Johnson's company followed them into Tennessee, killed 40, took 20 prisoners, and recovered most of the Scottsville plunder.

Excerpts from newspaper clippings pictured the Scottsville of 1919, thusly:

"The foundation for the new hotel at Scottsville will be started Thursday of this week (April 19). This will be a 60-room, modern, fireproof hotel, half of the rooms with bath. A modern hotel will be in great demand and will be filled to overflowing by the oil men now on the ground."

"Scottsville is one of the nicest towns in southwestern Kentucky, and with sewers and waterworks, will be an ideal place to live.... The roads are graveled all through the county and the drives are beautiful."

"The largest sale of oil land in this section of Kentucky, and probably one of the largest ever made in the state, is reported to have closed here whereby _____ sold his holdings. . . . north of Scottsville. . . ."

"But the fact must not be overlooked that Scottsville, the first real oil town in Western Kentucky, is still in the ring, and had the thriving county seat been located on the main line railroad would have given any of the towns a run for their money. As it is, Scottsville has been unable to take care of the oil trade and neither has Bowling Green, and great improvements are being made in both towns. "

"The rush to the Allen County oil fields is crowding the hotels and rooming houses at Scottsville, and the same conditions prevail at Bowling Green, indicating that the oil industry is just practically starting in the Western Kentucky field. "

". . . . At least it is Allen County for the oil man of moderate means who wishes to lease some property and 'dig a hole.' For it costs less to drill a well and operate a lease in Allen County than any of the oil-producing counties of Kentucky. This is not merely a guess, or brought out by careful compilation of costs and expenditures that go hand in hand with oil development, but the cost of operation in Allen County is so much cheaper than other counties of Kentucky, that right now it is drawing more new operators there than even in Lee, the end of the Kentucky oil prospector's rainbow. "

In the years from 1919 to 1925, Allen County produced the following amounts of oil:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1919----- | 371,631 barrels |
| 1920----- | 888,809 barrels |
| 1921----- | 599,793 barrels |
| 1922----- | 641,556 barrels |
| 1923----- | 476,988 barrels |
| 1924----- | 371,459 barrels |
| 1925----- | 304,511 barrels |

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
ALLEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

| <u>Industry, September, 1962</u> | <u>Allen County</u> | | <u>Kentucky</u> | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| All Industries | 1,447 | 100.0 | 470,152 | 100.0 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 54 | 3.7 | 30,014 | 6.4 |
| Contract Construction | 66 | 4.5 | 43,446 | 9.2 |
| Manufacturing | 718 | 49.6 | 176,870 | 37.6 |
| Food & kindred products | 3 | .2 | 24,977 | 5.3 |
| Tobacco | 0 | 0 | 10,773 | 2.3 |
| Clothing, tex. & leather | 362 | 25.0 | 27,364 | 5.8 |
| Lumber & furniture | 350 | 24.1 | 14,635 | 3.1 |
| Printing, pub. & paper | 3 | .2 | 11,072 | 2.4 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber | 0 | 0 | 15,366 | 3.3 |
| Stone, clay & glass | 0 | 0 | 5,761 | 1.2 |
| Primary metals | 0 | 0 | 8,527 | 1.8 |
| Machinery, metals & equip. | 0 | 0 | 55,413 | 11.8 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 2,982 | .6 |
| Transportation, Communication & Utilities | 54 | 3.7 | 34,127 | 7.3 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 462 | 31.9 | 121,844 | 25.9 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 27 | 1.8 | 21,708 | 4.6 |
| Services | 60 | 4.1 | 40,010 | 8.5 |
| Other | 6 | .4 | 2,133 | .5 |

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

| <u>Subject</u> | <u>Allen County</u> | | <u>Kentucky</u> | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Total Population | 6,024 | 6,245 | 1,508,536 | 1,529,620 |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS | | | | |
| Persons 14 years old & over | 4,440 | 4,735 | 1,036,440 | 1,074,244 |
| Labor force | 3,316 | 1,224 | 743,255 | 219,234 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,316 | 1,224 | 705,411 | 290,783 |
| Employed | 3,174 | 1,157 | 660,728 | 275,216 |
| Private wage & salary | 1,330 | 907 | 440,020 | 208,384 |
| Government workers | 162 | 156 | 58,275 | 44,462 |
| Self-employed | 1,651 | 82 | 156,582 | 16,109 |
| Unpaid family workers | 31 | 12 | 5,851 | 6,261 |
| Unemployed | 142 | 67 | 44,683 | 15,567 |
| Not in labor force | 1,124 | 3,511 | 293,185 | 783,010 |
| Inmates of institutions | 16 | 4 | 15,336 | 8,791 |
| Enrolled in school | 256 | 352 | 94,734 | 97,825 |
| Other & not reported | 852 | 3,155 | 183,115 | 676,394 |
| Under 65 years old | 316 | 2,357 | 91,626 | 539,838 |
| 65 and over | 536 | 798 | 91,489 | 136,556 |
| MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS | | | | |
| All employed | 3,174 | 1,157 | 660,728 | 275,216 |
| Professional & technical | 83 | 100 | 46,440 | 36,879 |
| Farmers & farm mgrs. | 1,253 | 21 | 91,669 | 2,339 |
| Mgrs., officials, & props. | 256 | 21 | 58,533 | 10,215 |
| Clerical & kindred workers | 80 | 225 | 35,711 | 66,343 |
| Sales workers | 129 | 84 | 39,837 | 25,265 |
| Craftsmen & foremen | 353 | 12 | 114,003 | 2,836 |
| Operatives & kindred workers | 426 | 463 | 140,192 | 45,305 |
| Private household workers | 0 | 92 | 1,123 | 25,183 |
| Service workers | 53 | 101 | 29,844 | 40,156 |
| Farm laborers & farm foremen | 189 | 3 | 33,143 | 2,046 |
| Laborers, ex. farm & mine | 265 | 7 | 44,227 | 1,671 |
| Occupation not reported | 87 | 28 | 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.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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 nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

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.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; rolling stock of car line companies and irregular route common carrier truck companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, and rolling stock of car line and irregular route common carrier truck companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their 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.

State 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 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, 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 | .001 | 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 | 2.50 | 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 | .05 | No | No | No |
| Intangibles, public service company nonoperating | .25 | No | No | No |
| Intangibles, not else- where specified | .25 | No | No | No |
| Livestock and poultry | .50 | No | No | No |
| Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing | .50 | No | No | No |
| Raw materials and products in course of manufacture | .50 | No | No | No |
| Real property | .05 | Full | Full | Full |
| Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u> | .50 | Full | Full | Full |

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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, after 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 capital 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 taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. | There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Real Estate | Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent 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 30 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 30 percent of current market value. | No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales & Use | Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry. | None | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible Property | <p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table> | Bank Deposits | 100% | 1/10 of | 1¢ per \$100 | 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¢ per \$100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 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 Commerce, 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 Commerce "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 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 Labor 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 Commerce 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.