

1968

Industrial Resources: Bourbon County - Paris

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/bourbon_cty

 Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

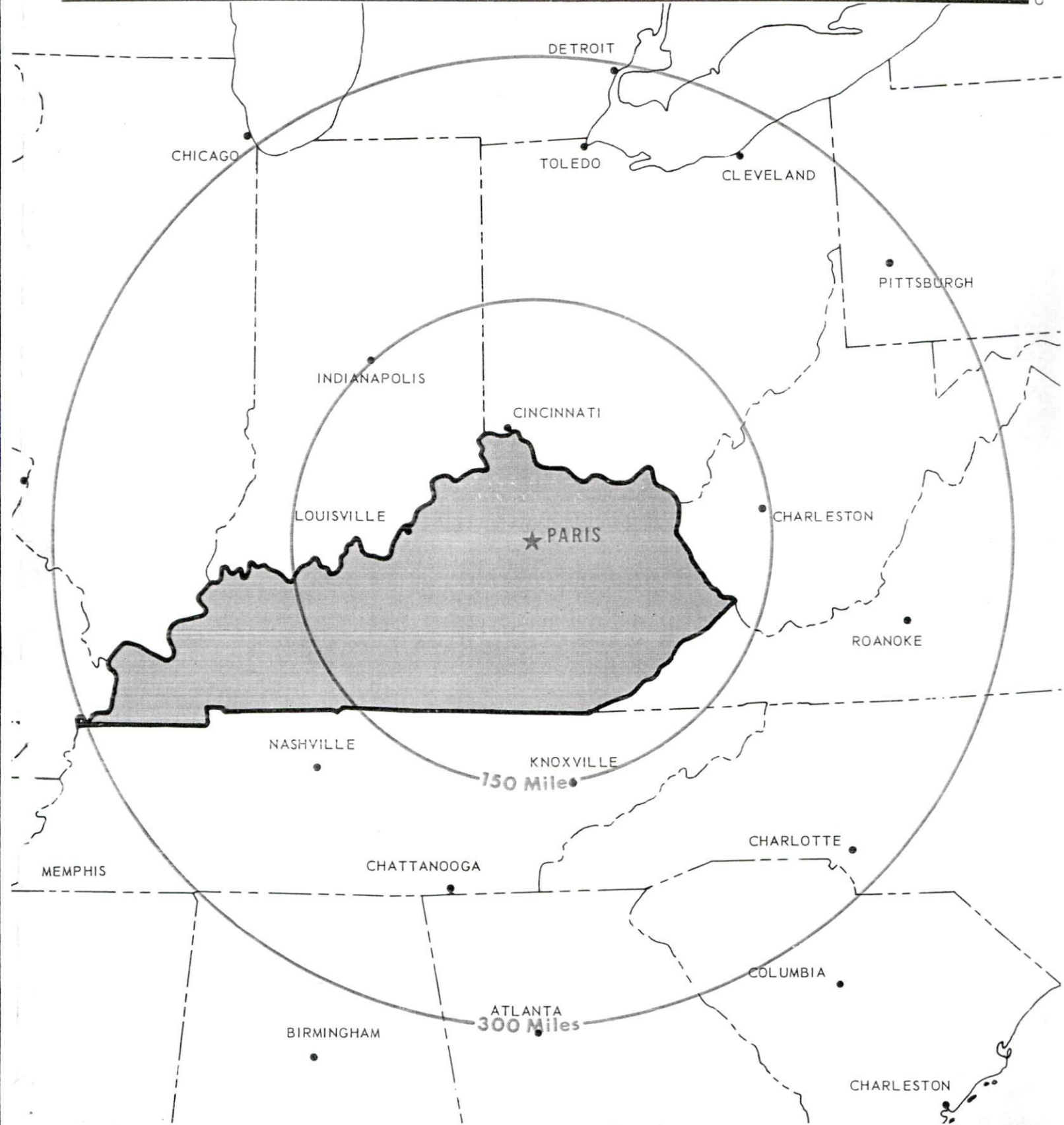
Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Bourbon County - Paris" (1968). *Bourbon County*. Paper 14.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/bourbon_cty/14

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Bourbon County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PARIS KENTUCKY



CURRENT INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, PARIS, KENTUCKY

This is a 1969 supplement to "Industrial Resources, Paris, Kentucky" which was published in 1968.

Population

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
Bourbon County	18,200	18,178
Paris	N. A.	7,791
Labor Market Area	272,800	229,491
(Includes Bourbon, Bath, Clark, Fayette, Harrison, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Scott Counties.)		

General Employment Characteristics

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employment 1968</u>	
	<u>Bourbon County</u>	<u>Labor Market Area</u>
TOTAL	6,664	129,083
Agriculture	1,743	12,115
Nonagricultural	4,921	116,968
Manufacturing	1,069	25,771
Trades & Services	1,206	32,601
Government	1,013	25,643

Manufacturing Employment

<u>Type Industry</u>	<u>Bourbon County</u>			<u>Labor Market Area</u>		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>% Change</u>
TOTAL	1,069	942	+13	25,771	14,866	+ 73
Food	19	17	+ 5	1,540	1,795	- 16
Clothing, Textiles & Leather	753	420	+79	4,174	2,017	+107
Machinery, Metal Products	223	379	-70	14,029	7,197	+ 94
Others	74	126	-70	5,255	3,569	+ 47

There are presently 13 manufacturing firms in Bourbon County. Major firms, current employment, and year started operations:

- Blue Grass Industries - employ 400 (1966)
- Hansley, Inc. - employ 416 (1942)
- Industrial Products, Division of Dura Corp. - employ 199 (1952)

Labor Organizations

Unions represented in Bourbon County include Communication Workers of America - Allied Industrial Workers of America - Tobacco Workers International Union.

Labor Supply

	<u>Bourbon County</u>			<u>Labor Market Area</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Current	1,000	500	500	7,700	3,750	3,950
Potential additions next five years	1,851	907	944	23,451	11,841	11,610

Income

Bourbon County, 1968: Total Personal \$46,957,000; Per Capita \$2,580
1959: Total Personal 24,749,000; Per Capita 1,422

Education

The Bourbon County School System includes 1 high school with a comprehensive rating and 6 elementary schools with standard ratings. School budget for 1967-68 was \$1,212,607.

The Paris Independent School District includes 1 high school with a comprehensive rating. School budget for the year 1967-68 was \$779,050.

Vocational School: Central Kentucky Area Vocational School, Lexington, Kentucky, 15 miles. Courses offered: data processing, general clerical, secretarial-stenography, practical nursing, distribution education, electronics, tool and die design, auto body repair, auto mechanics, commercial foods, drafting, electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, printing, radio and TV repair, sheet metal, and welding.

Transportation

Trucking Service: Dixie Ohio Express, Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., McDaniel Motor Express, McLean Trucking Service, Cooper-Jarrett, Inc., Germann Brothers Motor Transportation, Inc., Motor Freight Corporation, and Turner Expedition Service.

Bus Service: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines.

Rail Service: Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Piggyback service is available at Lexington, via L&N Railroad and Southern Railway, 15 miles distant.

Air Service: Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, is 15 miles distant. Cynthiana-Harrison County Airport is 13 miles north of Paris.

Power and Fuel

<u>Electric Distributors</u>	<u>Number of Customers Served</u>	
Paris Light & Power Department	2,150	
Kentucky Utilities Company	3,600	
<u>Natural Gas Distributor</u>	<u>Specific Gravity</u>	<u>Btu Per Cu. Ft.</u>
Columbia Gas Company	.59	1,030

Water and Sewerage

Water: Daily treatment capacity - 3,168,000 gallons; average daily use - 1,500,000 gallons; maximum daily use - 1,700,000 gallons; storage capacity - 1,000,000 gallons; size distribution lines - 4 and 10 inches.

Sewerage: Type treatment - primary and secondary; design capacity - 800,000 gpd; size of sewer mains - range from 6 to 24 inches

Local Government

Property tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation, 1968:

	<u>Paris</u>	<u>Bourbon County</u>
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.198	.198
School	.780	.519
City	.245	
Total	\$ 1.238	\$.732

Police Protection: Number of law enforcement officers - 11, 2 radio dispatchers.

Fire Protection: Number of full-time firemen - 5; number of volunteer firemen - 16; American Insurance Association fire rating, City of Paris - Class 6.

Health

Local general hospital - Bourbon County Hospital. Capacity - 74 beds. Staff - 7 doctors, 15 registered nurses. Special personnel - 1 ophthalmologist, 1 surgeon, a nonresident consultant surgeon, 2 lab technicians, 2 assistant lab technicians, 8 licensed practical nurses, 50 aides.

Other Local Facilities

Telephone: South Central Bell Telephone Company; customers served - 3, 356.

Postal: Class of post office - 1; mail is received 2 times daily and dispatched 2 times daily; number of deliveries daily - business 1, residential 1.

Public Library: Paris Public Library; number of volumes - 14, 077; annual average circulation - 171, 115.

Financial Institutions

<u>Banks</u>	<u>Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1968</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bourbon County Bank & Trust Co.	\$11, 165, 904	\$10, 068, 031
Peoples Deposit Bank & Trust Co.	8, 810, 252	7, 844, 986
National Bank & Trust Company of Paris	6, 071, 295	5, 400, 466
<u>Savings & Loan</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Shared Accounts</u>
The Blue Grass Federal Savings & Loan Co.	\$ 6, 982, 725	\$ 6, 416, 510

Recreation

Local: Garrard Park, a 20-acre tract, provides all outdoor facilities. Stoner Creek Country Club, a private club, is located in Paris. The American Legion Park has an exhibition hall and show ring. The Hansen Street Youth Center offers indoor recreation.

Industrial Site Information

The 383-acre industrial site shown in the 1968 Paris Industrial Resources brochure is still available as shown. For further information concerning the site, contact the Paris-Bourbon County Chamber of Commerce, Paris, Kentucky, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PARIS, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Paris-Bourbon County Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1968

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET	3 - 8	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Population	3	TRANSPORTATION
Economic Characteristics	3	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Labor Market	4	WATER AND SEWAGE
Supply Area	4	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Current Labor Potential	4	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Future Labor Supply	5	TAXES
Area Employment Characteristics	6	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	9 - 10	NATURAL RESOURCES
Prevailing Wage Rates	10	MARKETS
Unions	10	CLIMATE
TRANSPORTATION	11 - 13	APPENDIX
Railroads	11	
Highways	11	
Truck Service	12	
Bus Lines	13	
Taxi Service	13	
Air	13	
UTILITIES AND FUEL	15 - 18	
Electricity	15	
Natural Gas	16	
Manufactured Gas	17	
Coal and Coke	17	
Fuel Oil	18	
WATER AND SEWERAGE	19 - 20	
Public Water Supply	19	
Sewerage System	20	

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Paris

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
INDUSTRIAL SITES	21	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	23 - 25	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Type Government	23	
City	23	TRANSPORTATION
County	23	
Laws Affecting Industry	23	
Municipal Tax Exemption	23	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Business Licenses	23	
Planning and Zoning	23	
Fire Protection	24	WATER AND SEWAGE
Police Protection	24	
City	24	
County	24	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Garbage and Sanitation	24	
Financial Information	25	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness	25	
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness	25	
TAXES	27	TAXES
Property Taxes	27	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
Net Assessed Value of Property	27	
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	29 - 38	NATURAL RESOURCES
Educational Facilities	29	
Graded Schools	29	MARKETS
Vocational Schools	30	
Colleges	31	
Health	31	CLIMATE
Hospitals	31	
Nursing Homes	32	
Public Health	32	APPENDIX
Housing	32	
Communication	33	
Telephone Facilities	33	
Telegraph Service	33	
Postal Facilities	33	

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Paris

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Newspapers . . . . .	.33	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Radio . . . . .	.34	
Television . . . . .	.34	
Libraries . . . . .	.34	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Churches . . . . .	.34	
Financial Institutions . . . . .	.34	
Hotels and Motels . . . . .	.35	TRANSPORTATION
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	.35	
Recreation . . . . .	.35	
Local . . . . .	.35	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Area . . . . .	.36	
Community Improvements . . . . .	.37	
Recent . . . . .	.37	WATER AND SEWAGE
Underway . . . . .	.38	
Planned . . . . .	.38	
NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	.39 - 45	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Agriculture . . . . .	.39	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Minerals . . . . .	.43	
Water Resources . . . . .	.45	
Surface Water . . . . .	.45	TAXES
Ground Water . . . . .	.45	
Forests . . . . .	.45	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
MARKETS . . . . .	.47 - 48	
CLIMATE . . . . .	.49 - 50	NATURAL RESOURCES
APPENDIX		MARKETS
A. History		
B. Employment by Industry Division		
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population		CLIMATE
D. Major Kentucky Taxes		
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings		
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation		APPENDIX
G. Cooperating State Agencies		
H. Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
I. ██████████		

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Paris - 7,791

Bourbon County - 18,178

PARIS LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Bourbon and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,300-4,100 men and 3,300-4,100 women. Number of workers available from Bourbon County: 400-500 men and 450-550 women.

The future labor supply will include 11,369 boys and 11,070 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1974.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Atlanta, Georgia, provides rail service to Paris.

Air: Blue Grass Field, located 19 miles southwest of Paris in Lexington, Kentucky, is the nearest major airport. Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines provide service to this field. Cynthiana-Harrison County Airport, 13 miles distant, provides light aircraft and charter service.

Trucks: Paris is served by four trucking firms. The nearest terminal is located in Cynthiana, 13 miles distant.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines provides bus service for Paris.

Highways: U. S. Routes 27, 68, 227, and 460 intersect the City of Paris. Interstate 64 is 16 miles southeast of Paris. Interstate 75 is 18 miles west of Paris.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Paris Light and Power Department

County: Kentucky Utilities Company, Clark RECC,
Harrison County RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected.

Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. , supplies Paris with natural gas.

Water: Paris Water and Sewer Department, whose source of raw water is Stoner Creek, serves the city.

Sewer System: Sewerage disposal is by means of a modern 800,000-gallon capacity disposal plant. Paris is covered by separate storm and sanitary sewers.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

A 383-acre site, located approximately 1 1/2 miles from Paris, is available for industrial use.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The population of Paris increased an average of 88 persons per year from 1950 to 1960. With 34 percent of the residents being less than 20 years old in 1960, the years from 1970 to 1980 will show a very sharp increase in the population of Paris. The Paris population increased at a faster rate than Bourbon County or Kentucky during the ten year period, 1950-60.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR PARIS AND BOURBON COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Paris		Bourbon County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	4,603		18,069		15.5
1910	5,859	27.3	17,462	-3.4	6.6
1920	6,310	7.7	18,418	5.5	5.5
1930	6,204	-1.7	18,060	-1.9	8.2
1940	6,697	7.9	18,932	4.8	8.8
1950	6,912	3.2	17,752	-6.2	3.5
1960	7,791	12.7	18,178	2.4	3.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture is the most important industry in Bourbon County. Burley tobacco and livestock are the primary sources of farm income.

Manufacturing employment in Bourbon County in June, 1967, totaled 771 persons. Covered employment in all industries in Bourbon County in June, 1967, totaled 1,973 persons.

Per capita income in Bourbon County for 1963 was \$1,896, which ranked 15th among Kentucky's counties.

TABLE 2

BOURBON COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Average Weekly Wages, 1966*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank**
Bourbon	\$ 76.42	\$ 83.31	\$ 35,122	\$1,896	15
Bath	113.05	52.64	10,228	1,167	75
Clark	89.79	91.84	41,844	1,907	14
Fayette	102.33	124.06	390,525	2,758	2
Harrison	96.59	100.74	26,973	1,950	11
Montgomery	67.48	69.66	21,168	1,542	37
Nicholas	58.87	58.80	8,794	1,256	63
Scott	78.53	83.59	30,330	1,944	12
KENTUCKY	\$100.43	\$111.89	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*Average Weekly Wage presented here is an annual average for companies covered by unemployment insurance and is derived by dividing the total wages paid during the year (including all employees -- corporate officials, clerical and production workers, etc.) by the average monthly employment for the year and then by 52 weeks.

**County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1966) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Paris labor supply area includes Bourbon and the adjoining counties of Bath, Clark, Fayette, Harrison, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Scott. The population of the labor supply area was 226,527 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 3,300 to 4,100 males and from 3,300 to 4,100 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.

TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, BOURBON COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,600-8,200	3,300-4,100	3,300-4,100
Bourbon	850-1,050	400-500	450-550
Bath	1,100-1,300	650-750	450-550
Clark	550-750	200-300	350-450
Fayette	2,400-2,600	900-1,000	1,500-1,600
Harrison	550-750	400-500	150-250
Montgomery	250-450	200-300	50-150
Nicholas	250-450	200-300	50-150
Scott	650-850	350-450	300-400

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some proportion of the 11,369 males and 11,070 females who will become 18 years of age by 1974. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, PARIS AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1974	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	11,369	11,070
Bourbon	924	930
Bath	462	449
Clark	1,119	1,054
Fayette	6,469	6,295
Harrison	643	625
Montgomery	762	712
Nicholas	311	311
Scott	679	694

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

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

TABLE 5

PARIS AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	29,226	3,100	32,326
Bourbon	3,762	629	4,391
Bath	3,914	62	3,976
Clark	3,505	302	3,807
Fayette	3,354	1,303	4,657
Harrison	4,715	184	4,899
Montgomery	3,459	189	3,648
Nicholas	3,048	79	3,127
Scott	3,469	352	3,821

*Regular Workers (employed 150 days or more during the year).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

PARIS AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1967

	Area								
	Total	Bourbon	Bath	Clark	Fayette	Harrison	Montgomery	Nicholas	Scott
Total manu- facturing	25,396	771	13	2,019	16,943	1,168	1,532	1,079	1,871
Food and kindred products	1,762	20	1	82	1,323	169	141	0	26
Tobacco	469	34	0	2	424	4	2	0	3
Clothing, textile and leather	4,040	418	0	454	1,535	61	496	1,076	0
Lumber and furniture	530	24	9	340	155	2	0	0	0
Print., publ. and paper	1,312	24	3	42	1,200	19	10	3	11
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	700	0	0	34	560	37	0	0	69
Stone, clay and glass	494	12	0	14	383	7	78	0	0
Primary metals	782	0	0	432	51	0	0	0	299
Machinery, metal products and equipment	14,883	239	0	606	11,176	869	805	0	1,188
Other	424	0	0	13	136	0	0	0	275

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County)

Paris

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

PARIS AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1967

	Area								
	Total	Bourbon	Bath	Clark	Fayette	Harrison	Montgomery	Nicholas	Scott
Mining and Quarrying	220	18	0	77	69	22	9	0	25
Contract Construction	6,773	133	63	1,268	4,838	138	211	19	103
Manufacturing	25,396	771	13	2,019	16,943	1,168	1,532	1,079	1,871
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	5,020	116	56	782	3,551	347	85	26	57
Wholesale and Retail Trade	17,212	635	95	1,053	13,522	509	695	173	530
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	3,408	91	31	142	2,853	105	83	30	73
Services	7,678	196	34	414	6,551	164	140	13	166
Other	526	13	0	53	439	10	7	0	4
Total	66,233	1,973	292	5,808	48,766	2,463	2,762	1,340	2,829

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

PARIS MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1968

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bell Manufacturing Co.	Tobacco harvest equip- ment, sheet metal, fabrication, tools, dies	10	0	10
Blue Grass Industries	Men's underwear	18	135	153
Bourbon Packing Co.	Meat processing	3	0	3
Concrete & Building Materials	Ready mixed concrete	6	1	7
Dura Corporation	Motor vehicle parts	187	12	199
Gay-Bell Corporation	Prefabricated contain- ers, metal stampings	25	2	27
The Grapette Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	18	0	18
Hansley Mills, Inc.	Men's and boys' under- wear	40	375	415
The Kentuckian-Citizen	Newspaper publishing, letterpress printing	2	2	4
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redrying	160	75	235
Lucky's Machine Shop	Machine shop	3	0	3
The Paris Daily Enterprise	Newspaper publishing, job printing	12	5	17
Snapp Printing Co.	Job printing	1	1	2
Woodford Spears & Sons	Feed	30	2	32
Suppliers, Inc.	Electronic assemblies	100	0	100

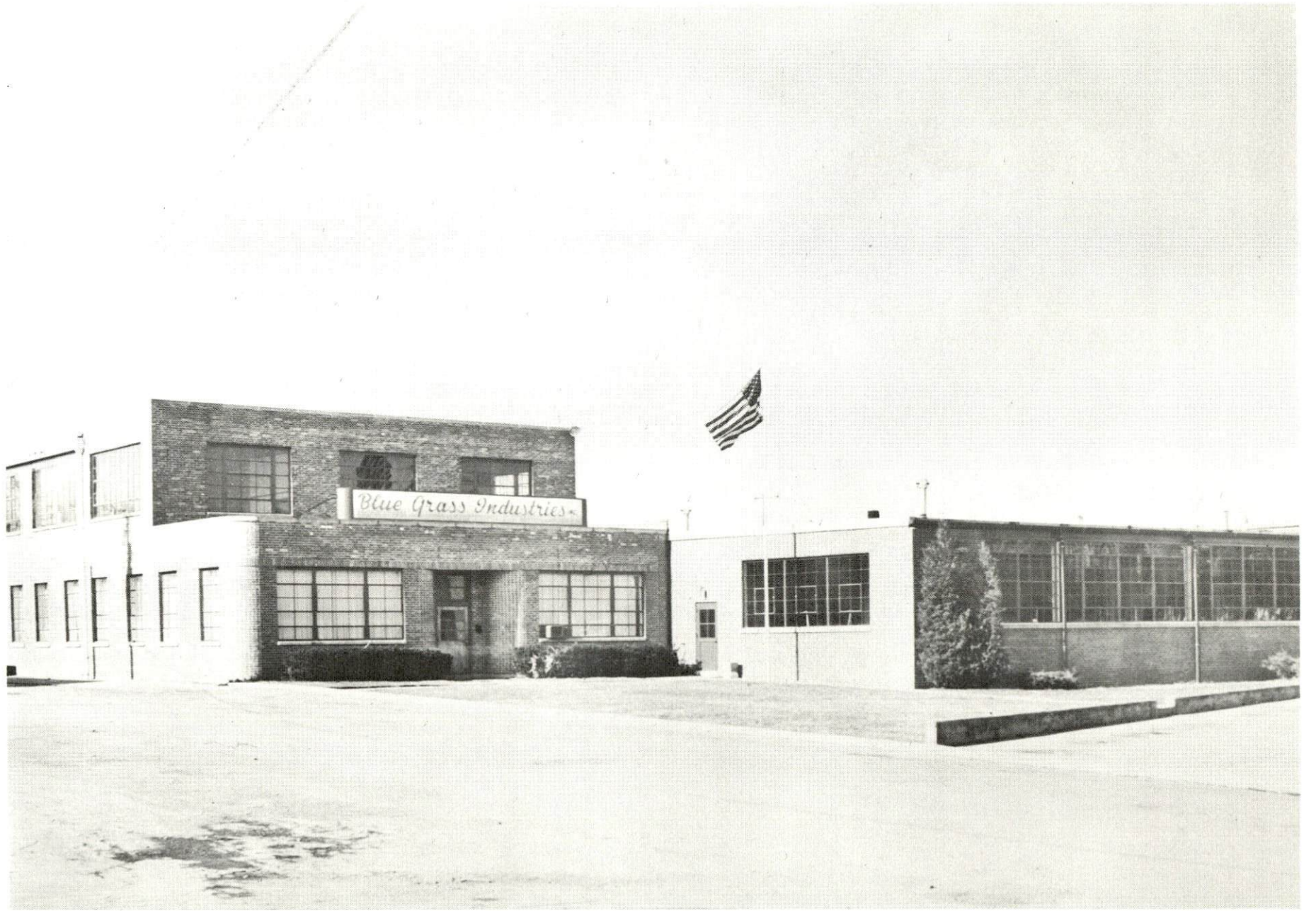
Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of the existing wage structure:

Unskilled	\$1.60 per hour
Semiskilled	2.00 per hour
Skilled	2.50 per hour

Unions

Unions represented in Paris include United Auto Workers, A. F. L. - C. I. O. ; Communications Workers of America; Allied Industrial Workers of America; and Tobacco Workers International Union.



Blue Grass Industries

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Paris is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad with one northbound and one southbound local freight daily. The Louisville & Nashville also provides 10 to 25 through freights daily each way. One northbound and one southbound passenger train serve Paris daily. Switching service is provided six days per week, and adequate siding is provided for 1,000 cars.

Paris is also served by the main line of the Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad, which provides local freight service on an irregular basis.

Railway Express offers pickup and delivery service five days per week.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PARIS, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days	Town	No. of Days
Atlanta, Ga.	2	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	9
Chicago, Ill.	4	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	3	New York, N. Y.	4
Detroit, Mich.	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	3

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Highways

U. S. Routes 27, 68, 227, and 460 intersect the City of Paris. Interstate 64 is 16 miles southeast of Paris. Interstate 75 is 18 miles west of Paris.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PARIS, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	400	Louisville, Ky.	90
Birmingham, Ala.	425	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,260
Chicago, Ill.	374	Memphis, Tenn.	460
Cincinnati, Ohio	74	Minneapolis, Minn.	790
Cleveland, Ohio	324	Nashville, Tenn.	238
Detroit, Mich.	329	New Orleans, La.	781
Kansas City, Mo.	610	New York, N. Y.	680
Knoxville, Tenn.	210	Pittsburgh, Pa.	350
Lexington, Ky.	17	St. Louis, Mo.	354

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Paris:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate - Intrastate
McDaniel Motor Express	North Middletown, Kentucky	Interstate - Intrastate
McLean Trucking Company	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate - Intrastate

The nearest terminal is located in Cynthiana, 13 miles distant.

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM PARIS, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky	ON	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON**	ON	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery time in days.

**ON - Overnight.

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Paris with four daily buses to Lexington, Kentucky, two daily buses to Cincinnati, Ohio, two daily buses to Carlisle, Kentucky, and a daily bus to Maysville, Kentucky.

Taxi Service: Two local taxi agencies serve Paris.

Air

Blue Grass Field, the nearest major airport, is located 4 1/2 miles west of Lexington on U. S. 60. This airport is within 30 minutes driving distance of Paris and is served by Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines with 25 daily flights.

Cynthiana-Harrison County Airport, 13 miles north of Paris, can be reached by car in 20 minutes. Begley Flying Service is located there.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Paris Light and Power Department and the Kentucky Utilities Company supply Paris with electricity.

The Paris Light and Power Department, municipally owned and operated, serves 90 percent of the city's electric power customers. Generating capacity of the plant is 5,500 KW. A new substation, which will connect with East Kentucky RECC, is under construction by Paris Light and Power.

Paris Light and Power Department Rates:Residential:

	<u>KWH</u>	<u>Rate Per KWH</u>
First	20	\$1.00
Next	30	4.5¢
Next	100	3.0¢
Next	250	2.0¢
All over	400	1.5¢

Commercial:

First	20	\$1.00
Next	230	4.5¢
Next	250	3.0¢
Next	1,000	2.5¢
All over	1,500	2.0¢

Industrial:

First	1,000	2.5¢
Next	9,000	1.5¢
Next	40,000	1.0¢
Next	50,000	0.9¢
Next	400,000	0.8¢
All over	500,000	0.7¢

(Cont'd.)

Minimum Bill: (Industrial Rates)

\$21 per KW per year based on the highest monthly maximum demand established during the year.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 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., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Rural customers are served by Clark RECC, Harrison County RECC, and Kentucky Utilities.

The Harrison County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in rural areas of Harrison County and parts of Bourbon, Nicholas, Robertson, Bracken, Pendleton, Scott and Grant Counties. The operating voltage is 7,200 with six 1500 KVA substations located at Berlin, Bracken County; Headquarters, Nicholas County; and Cynthiana, Leeslick, Renaker, and Four Oaks in Harrison County. All of these substations are arranged for interconnection. Power is supplied by East Kentucky Generating and Transmission Cooperative located at Ford, Kentucky.

Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Winchester, Kentucky, provides electric service in ten east central Kentucky Counties. This Cooperative purchases electric power from East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Winchester, Kentucky, at six substations located throughout these ten counties. Rates for industries will be furnished by the Cooperative upon request to the Headquarters Office, Box 57, Winchester, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Paris by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Gas is brought into the city by an 8-inch line and is then distributed through intermediate and low pressure mains at 5 to 10 pounds and 6 ounces per square inch, respectively. BTU content is 1,030, and specific gravity is 0.59. At the present time there are 3,171 gas customers. Current rates are as follows:

Rates:

First	1,000 Cu. Ft.	\$1.7844 (Minimum bill)
Next	9,000 Cu. Ft.	.7604 Per Mcf
Next	40,000 Cu. Ft.	.7204 Per Mcf
All over	50,000 Cu. Ft.	.6704 Per Mcf

(Off-Peak and Interruptible)

First	500,000 Cu. Ft.	\$.476 Per Mcf
All over	500,000 Cu. Ft.	.406 Per Mcf

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas is readily available from several sources.

Coal and Coke

Paris is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region which also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, the Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,623 mines in 27 counties of eastern Kentucky produced almost 51 million tons of bituminous coal in 1966. Average production per mine was 31,400 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 16,307,862 tons. Underground mines produced 80 percent, and strip mines 10 percent of the total. Shipments were 87 percent by rail or water and 13 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 34 percent was cleaned at 29 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed, and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are

highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

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

Fuel Oil

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Paris Water and Sewer Department provides Paris with water. The water supply is from two impounded pools in Stoner Creek with a combined storage of 100,000,000 gallons. Two pumping stations are used to transfer the water from the creek to the treatment plant. Elevated storage facilities consist of two standpipes with capacities of 294,000 and 449,000 gallons, and a steel tank of 1,000,000-gallon capacity. A recently installed 3,000,000-gallon filtration plant boosted the filtering capacity to 4,500,000 gallons per day. Maximum daily use has been 2,000,000 gallons with the average daily demand being 1,500,000 gallons. The water is distributed from the three storage tanks by 4-, 6-, 8-, and 10-inch mains to the users throughout the community; maintained pressure is 70 psi. The water system is designed to supply a population of 14,000 people. There are 2,897 metered and 20 flat-rate users.

Improvements in 1967 consisted of the addition of a pump.

Current residential rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons Per Month</u>	<u>Rate Per M Gallons</u> (5/8-inch meter)
First	2,000	\$2.25 (Minimum)
Next	8,000	.60
Next	20,000	.55
Next	20,000	.50
Next	50,000	.45
Next	50,000	.40
Over	150,000	.35

Industrial rates are available and may be negotiated.

Sewerage System

Sewerage facilities are made available by the Paris Water and Sewer Department. Paris is covered by separate storm and sanitary sewers. After primary and secondary treatment, effluent is discharged into Stoner Creek. The effluent is periodically tested to ensure that the stream will not be polluted by partially treated sewage. Sewage runs through 6-, 8-, 10-, 12-, 15-, and 24-inch mains to the disposal plant. Capacity of the system is 800,000 gallons per day. A comprehensive study showing improvements needed in the system has resulted in a \$1,500,000 project for the extension of water and sewer lines as well as additional fire hydrants.

Rates equal 40 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Paris Industrial Promotion Corporation has an option on a 383-acre site, which is located approximately 1 1/2 miles from Paris. Cost per acre of the site will be furnished upon request from the Paris-Bourbon County Chamber of Commerce.

SITE #1: ACREAGE: 383 acres

LOCATION: 1 1/2 miles northeast of Paris on
U. S. Highway 68

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 68

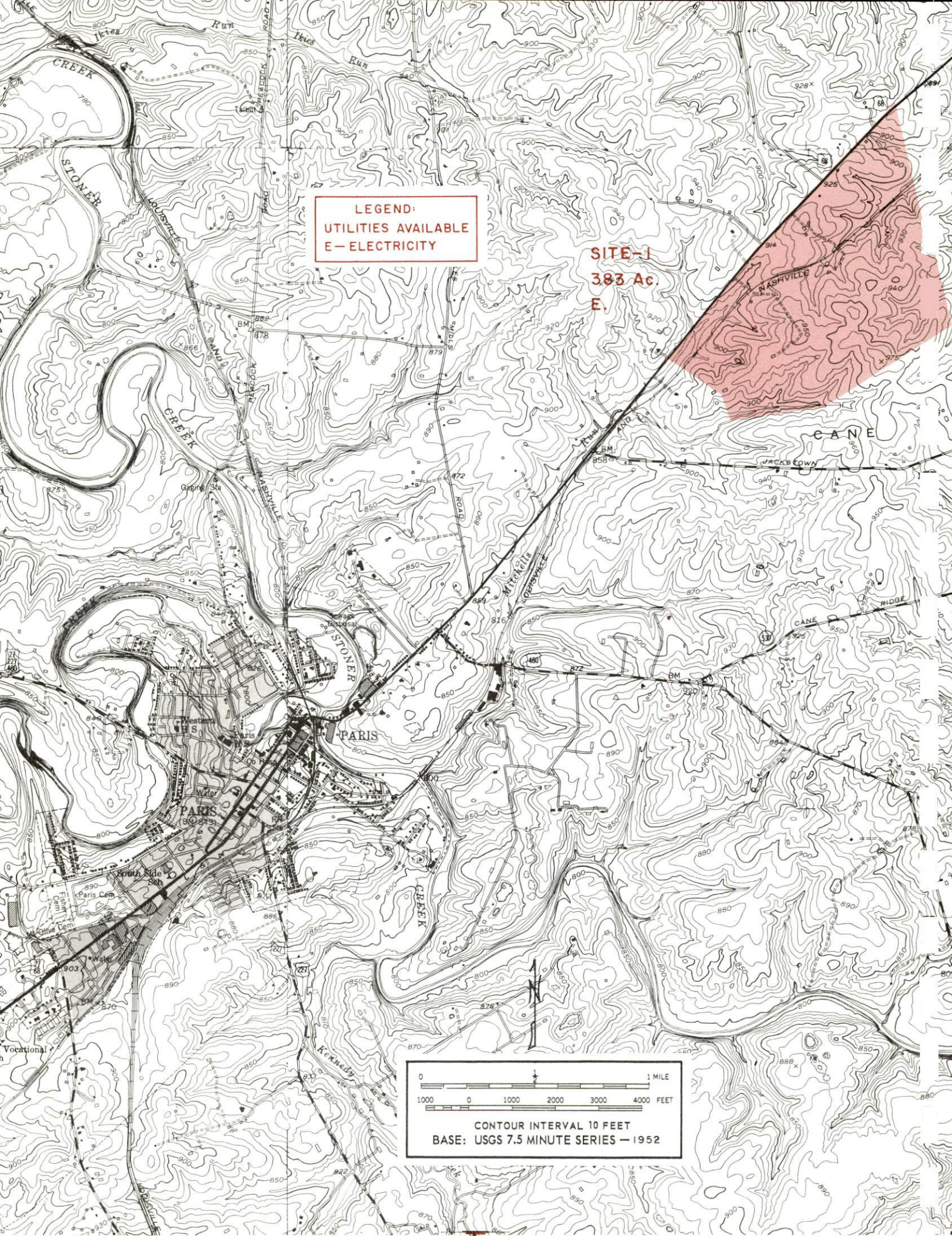
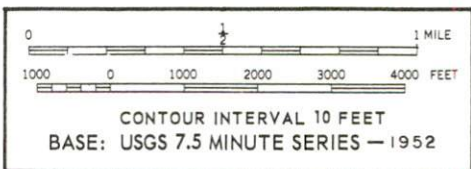
RAILROAD: Louisville & Nashville Railroad

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

OPTIONED BY: Paris Industrial Promotion
Corporation

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
E — ELECTRICITY

SITE-1
383 Ac.
E.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Paris is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor and four commissioners elected for four-year terms. The city employs a full-time city manager.

County: Paris is the county seat of Bourbon County. Bourbon County is governed by a county judge and fiscal court which is composed of eight magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Paris may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses are required. These range from \$5 to \$200, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

Since 1952 when a Planning Commission was established, Paris has actively engaged in planning programs. The Base Studies (Existing Land Use Analysis, Population Study, and Economic Base Study) and the Master Plan (Land Use Plan, Community Facilities Plan, and the Major Thoroughfare Plan) have been completed.

A neighborhood analysis was completed in 1962, and a commercial areas study is being prepared at the present time.

The city has both subdivision regulations and a zoning ordinance. To supplement the implementation process, the city has just had a Public Improvements Program completed and will soon have a Capital Improvements Budget.

The city has a certified Workable Program. One hundred and thirty units of public housing have been completed and thirty more are in the planning stage. One urban renewal project has been completed, and the planning for a second has been prepared.

Fire Protection

The Paris Fire Department has 13 full-time and 15 volunteer firemen. Equipment consists of a new 1,000-gpm pumper truck with 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 350 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 250 feet of booster hose, 24-foot extension ladder, 14-foot roof ladder, 2 Scott air packs, 8 cannister packs, and 2 resuscitators; 750-gpm pumper truck equipped with 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 250 feet of booster hose, 24-foot extension ladder, and a 14-foot roof ladder; 750-gpm pumper truck with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 250 feet of booster line, a 12-foot and a 14-foot roof ladder with extension ladders in lengths of 50, 35, and 24 feet. Additional equipment includes 1,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose. New services include an emergency vehicle and a civil defense rescue truck. Two pumpers are radio-equipped and on the same band with the police department.

Paris has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

The Bourbon County Fire Department, located in Paris, has 5 full-time firemen and 16 volunteers. Present equipment includes a 1,000-gallon tank truck which has 2 auxiliary pumps, an 800-gallon pumper truck with an auxiliary pump, and a 750-gpm pumper truck equipped with 500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 700 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. Additional equipment includes fire extinguishers, 2 dry chemical fire extinguishers, 3 smoke masks, a 20-foot ladder, 500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 1,600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 200 feet of one-inch hose.

Police Protection

City: The Paris Police Department is composed of fourteen policemen. There are eleven patrolmen, two radio operators, and a chief. During school months, the Mothers Patrol assists in protecting school children from traffic. The Paris Police Department has two radio-equipped cruisers and a three-wheeled motorcycle.

County: Bourbon County has a sheriff and three deputies. Two state policemen reside in and patrol Bourbon County.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected daily in the business district and semi-weekly in the residential areas. The monthly collection fee is \$2 for residences and from \$5 to \$50 for commercial and industrial pickup. Improvements include a new incinerator. The Sanitation Department has 14 employees.

Paris conducts an annual clean-up drive to beautify the city.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Paris and Bourbon County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966	\$ 894,088.36
Expenditures, 1966	796,074.86
Bonded Indebtedness, December 31, 1966	
Obligation Fund	28,500.00
School Building Bonds	1,401,000.00 (Revenue Bonds)
Industrial Building Bonds	214,000.00 (Revenue Bonds)
Industrial Building Bonds	123,000.00 (Revenue Bonds)
Parking Meter Bonds	57,000.00 (Revenue Bonds)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1967-68	\$364,050.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1967	
Hospital Bond Issue	155,000.00 (General Obligation Bond)

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1967 property tax rates for Paris and Bourbon County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12
PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR PARIS AND BOURBON COUNTY, 1967

Taxing Unit	Paris	Bourbon County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.163	.163
School	.780	.521
City	.213	
Library	.015	.015
Hospital	.020	.020
Total	<u>\$1.206</u>	<u>\$.734</u>

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1967)

Paris	\$33,815,490	Real Estate and Tangibles
Bourbon County	\$126,643,235	Real Estate
	9,888,725	Tangibles
	9,125,918	Franchise

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Paris Independent School District is operated by a board of five elected members and a superintendent. Two elementary schools, one junior high and one high school are in the city school district. The \$1,196,000 addition to the high school provides eighteen classrooms, a cafeteria, an auditorium, and a music department. The classrooms have been occupied since June, 1966. The 1966-67 school budget was \$696,000.

Special teachers within the system include a director of pupil personnel, a band director, a cerebral palsy teacher, a homebound teacher, three teachers for educable mentally retarded students, and four reading specialists.

The Bourbon County School System has six elementary schools and one high school. Among the 118 teachers, the system employs ten special education teachers who instruct in the following areas: two teach the trainable, four teach the educable, two are homebound teachers, one instructs the handicapped students who attend the vocational school located in the high school, and one is a speech therapist.

The high school has a "Comprehensive Rating" and is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The budget for the 1966-67 school year was \$1,177,766.45. Bonded indebtedness in June, 1967, was \$880,000.

A junior high school (Grades 7-8) will be completed and occupied by the Fall of 1968. The school is designed to accommodate an enrollment of approximately 450 students and will have 24 classrooms. Also, connected to this structure will be a gymnasium with a seating capacity of 3,000. This gymnasium will be used for the high school athletic program.

Millersburg Military Institute, a private military academy with full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, is located 8 miles from Paris. This Institute is a nonprofit organization run by a board of trustees. It is one of Kentucky's two private military academies. Its sole purpose is preparation for college through programs for student education and disciplined training. The school was founded in 1899.

St. Mary's Elementary, a parochial school, serves about 100 students.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS,
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN PARIS AND BOURBON COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Paris Independent School District			
Seventh Street Elementary	576	25	23 - 1
Southside Elementary	340	14	24 - 1
Paris Junior High School	298	14	21 - 1
Seventh Street High School	469	24	20 - 1
Bourbon County School System			
Elementary	1,719	79	22 - 1
High	781	39	20 - 1
St. Mary's (Parochial)	81	3	33 - 1
Millersburg Military Institute			
Junior High (7 - 9)	143	8	18 - 1
Senior High (10 - 12)	134	15	9 - 1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1967-68.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program consists of a state-wide system of 13 area vocational-technical schools and 25 permanent extension centers operated as an integral part of Kentucky's public school system. The primary objective of vocational education in Kentucky is to prepare Kentuckians for semiskilled, skilled and technical occupations.

Paris is served by the Lafayette Area Vocational School, which is located in Lexington. Courses offered include: appliance repair, auto body repair, auto mechanics, distributive education, drafting, electricity, electronics technicians, machine shop, practical nursing, radio and television repair, sheet metal, tool and die design, and welding.

The courses listed on the preceding page are those courses which are offered in the pre-employment training program. In addition to pre-employment training, vocational-technical schools provide the following training programs: Apprentice Extension Training, for those persons employed in apprenticable occupations; Trade Extension Training, for persons employed who need to increase their skills and knowledge; and, Vestibule (Type C) Training, for persons who require an intense in-factory training course prior to specific industrial employment.

Colleges: The following three colleges are within 18 miles of Paris: Georgetown College in Georgetown, Kentucky; the University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, both located in Lexington, Kentucky. Georgetown and Transylvania Colleges are coeducational schools and offer B.S. and B.A. degrees. The University of Kentucky confers B.A., B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Paris area include:

Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 31 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 36 miles
Eastern State University, Richmond, Kentucky, 38 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 51 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 53 miles
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 59 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 90 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 90 miles
Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, 90 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 90 miles

Health

Hospitals: Bourbon County Hospital, a modern, well-equipped hospital, was constructed in 1952. The hospital has 74 beds and 16 bassinets with a capacity for 90 beds and 18 bassinets. This general hospital has facilities for major and minor surgery, X-ray, EKG, and laboratory services. The staff includes one ophthalmologist, seven medical doctors, one surgeon, a nonresident consultant surgeon, two laboratory technicians, and two assistant lab technicians. There are 15 registered nurses, 8 licensed practical nurses, and 50 aides.

The hospital is administered by a board which is appointed by the fiscal court. The Candy Stripe program and the Hospital Auxiliary are voluntary organizations in the county.

There is a State Tuberculosis Hospital in Paris, one of six in Kentucky. This hospital has a bed capacity for 132 patients.

Nursing Homes: Bourbon Heights is a retirement home, designed and constructed for "Senior Citizens." This beautiful two-story brick Colonial style resident-nursing home was financed by the Bourbon County residents. Five different types of rental units are available on a straight monthly charge. Bourbon Heights is operated by a nonprofit corporation and is nonsectarian.

Edgemont Manor Nursing and Convalescent Home, Hopewell Nursing Home, and The Virginian Nursing Home provide facilities for the senior citizens in the area.

Public Health: The Paris-Bourbon County Health Center was completed in 1963 at an approximate cost of \$100,000. There are ten offices, two storage rooms, and three sets of rest room facilities.

The current program includes preschool, maternal and child health, venereal disease control, vital statistics, chronic disease and rehabilitation, dental health, mental health, immunization, sanitation, and tuberculosis control.

The staff includes three full-time registered nurses, a sanitarian, clerk, health officer, administrator, doctor, nutritionist, health educator, and physical therapist.

The County Farm has facilities and provides for care of the indigent and the retarded.

The Lions Club has an eyesight conservation program. The Kiwanis Club has a dental clinic.

Housing

The residential area of Paris presently includes 4,391 acres which represents 33.1 percent of the total area and 49.3 percent of the developed area of Paris. Zoning and subdivision regulations came into effect in Paris in 1955. Since then, new development has minimum requirements for lot size, set-back, etc. R-1 (Low Density Residential) District has a minimum required lot area of 12,000 square feet for a single-family dwelling and 20,000 square feet for a two-family dwelling.



New Paris City School



Bourbon Heights, Retirement Housing-Nursing Home

R-2 (Medium Density Residential) has a minimum required lot area of 6,000 square feet for a single-family dwelling, 9,000 square feet for a two-family dwelling and a minimum for apartment buildings of 6,000 square feet for the first dwelling unit.

About 1,000 acres has been designated for residential purposes with approximately 250 acres in streets, streams, flood plains, cemeteries, and other semipublic and public uses.

Construction of a three-bedroom house with full basement averages approximately \$18,000. The average five-room apartment rents for \$90 per month; three- or four-room apartments average \$75 per month.

Communication

Telephone Facilities: Paris is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a direct dial system. The dial system was installed in 1962 and is housed in a \$1,250,000 building. Toll is free throughout Bourbon County. There are 3,778 subscribers in Paris.

Telegraph Service: Western Union is located in downtown Paris, operating from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., six days weekly.

Postal Facilities: Paris has a first-class post office with 28 full-time and 5 part-time employees. Mail is dispatched eleven times daily with nine of these dispatches being motorized by highway post office or truck, and two by train. The mail is received nine times daily with the same transportation mode as dispatch being used. Postal receipts for 1966 were approximately \$150,000.

The \$300,000 Federal Building was completed in August, 1966. The building contains 6,860 square feet for use by the post office and 4,130 square feet to house other federal agencies.

Newspapers: The Daily Enterprise, a daily newspaper with a circulation of 5,088, and the Kentuckian-Citizen, a weekly newspaper with a free distribution of 5,500, serve Paris and Bourbon County. Daily newspapers are also received from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio: WPDE, the only commercial broadcasting station in Paris, operates on a frequency of 1,400 kilocycles with 1,000 watts. Operating hours are from 5:30 A.M. to evening. An FM station began operating in late 1967.

Television: The nearest television stations are WLEX-TV and WKYT-TV in Lexington, 17 miles distant. Television reception is good from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Libraries

Paris has one public library and other libraries located in its schools. In 1967, the public library became a part of the state system. The library employs a registered librarian, an assistant, and a janitor. Improvements include remodeling of the building.

Churches

There are at the present time 16 churches in Paris representing the following denominations: Catholic, Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Episcopal, Church of Christ, Latter-Day Saints, Methodist, Nazarene, Pilgrim Holiness, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

<u>Banks</u>	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bourbon Agricultural Bank and Trust Company	\$8,491,851.37	\$7,651,660.87
Peoples Deposit Bank and Trust Company	8,472,587.86	7,604,170.42
The National Bank and Trust Company of Paris	6,334,003.61	5,677,230.24
 <u>Savings and Loan Associations</u>		
Blue Grass Federal Savings and Loan Association	\$5,161,708.79	

Hotels and Motels

Baldwin Hotel	28 Units
Colonial Motel	8 Units
Craycraft's Motel	12 Units
Starlight Motor Court	18 Units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Paris-Bourbon County Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Civitan

Fraternal: Odd Fellows, Masons

Women's: Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women's Club, Bourbon County Homemakers Councils, PTA Council, VFW Auxiliary, Hospital Auxiliary of Bourbon County, Lioness, Civinettes

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H, FFA, FHA, FBLA, Teen Square, Junior League, Small Fry Football

Other: American Legion, VFW, YMCA

Recreation

Local: Garrard Park, located on a 30-acre tract along Stoner Creek, includes two shelter houses, playground equipment, ovens and grilles, tennis and volleyball courts, picnic areas supplied with benches and tables, and baseball diamond with lights and a grandstand, a football field, a basketball court and a lighted softball field with stands.

The American Legion Park has an exhibition hall and show ring. Events at the park include horseshows and the annual Bourbon County Fair.

The Stoner Creek Country Club, a private club, has a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts and a clubhouse.

The YMCA, recently renovated, provides indoor sports including swimming. A full-time supervisor is employed.

The Teen Square Club offers for teenagers, 13 to 17 age group, games and other indoor recreation. The club is managed by a recreational director. It is open on the week-ends during the school months and on Tuesday and Friday evenings during the summer.

The Stoner Creek Reservoir provides a facility for fishing, boating and other water sports.

The public school ground facilities include a baseball diamond, and tennis and volleyball courts. The playgrounds are used after school and during the summer.

The Hanson Street Youth Center offers indoor recreation including ping-pong, pool, dancing, and various group games. There are swings, slides, and basketball goals provided on the playground.

There is a 16-lane bowling alley, a downtown movie theatre and a drive-in theatre.

Area:

Spectator Sports

Keeneland Race Course, one of America's most beautiful tracks, offers excellent thoroughbred racing during the spring and fall meets.

Lexington Trots, home of the world famous Big Red Mile, is one of America's foremost trotting tracks.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, for many years has had among the best in college basketball and an invigorating football schedule. The University of Kentucky Coliseum and Stoll Field, Lexington, are top flight athletic plants built to comfortably accommodate sport fans.

Riding

Several riding clubs and hunt clubs are in the area.

Sightseeing

Duncan Tavern (1788), now state shrine of Daughters of American Revolution, with museum displaying manuscripts of John Fox, Jr.; Fox Grave in Paris Cemetery; site of school where McGuffey began writing his famous readers while teaching in 1823.

Cane Ridge Meeting House (1791) is 6 miles east of Paris. This is where Barton Stone founded Disciples of Christ.



Entrance to Garrard Park



Stoner Creek Golf Course

Man of War Statue, a large bronze statue dedicated to the world's most famous horse, is located on the Huffman Mill Pike in Fayette County near Paris.

Bluegrass horse farms near Paris are Runnymede, Raceland, Timberlawn Farm, Spring Hill Farm, Lynnwood Farm, Canefield, Monterey Farm, Threave Main Stud, Cedar Point Farm, Forest Retreat, Loudon Hall, Claiborne Farm, Stoner Creek Stud Farm, Ashbourne Farm, Albemarle, Bourbon Hills, and Stonereath Farm. Nearby Lexington and Versailles are famous for their horse farms.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Bourbon Heights, the retirement-nursing home, is open for "Senior Citizen" residents.
2. A \$1,196,000 addition to the city high school provides eighteen classrooms, a cafeteria, an auditorium, and a music department.
3. A new Federal Building, which houses the post office and other federal agency offices, has been completed.
4. The Fiscal Court authorized a County Planning Commission.
5. A new incinerator has been purchased by the Sanitation Department.
6. City street improvement expenditures in 1966-67 totaled \$60,000.
7. The former post office building has been purchased by the city for a municipal building.
8. Three municipal parking lots have been completed.
9. A new Church of Christ building has been completed.
10. The addition of a pump by the Paris Water and Sewer Department was a recent improvement for the city.

Underway:

1. Bourbon County Industrial Promotion Corporation was organized with an initial capital outlay of \$250,000 to promote industrial location. The corporation consists of 268 stockholders. Three classes of stock were authorized: Class A - \$25,000, Class B - \$125,000, Class C - \$100,000.
2. Grant to remodel library
3. Newtown Urban Renewal Project
4. Claysville Urban Renewal Project
5. Construction of Calvery Christian Church.
6. Paris Light and Power is constructing a new substation to connect with East Kentucky RECC.

Planned:

1. A beltway around the business section of Paris has been proposed.
2. Water and sewerage facilities are to be expanded with planned expenditures of \$1,500,000.
3. Thirty units of public housing are in the planning stage.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Bourbon County is located in the central portion of Kentucky known as the Bluegrass area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of livestock including cattle and calves, hogs, sheep, and dairy products supplemented substantially by burley tobacco and other field crops. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$10,000 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 192,000 acres with 1,235 farms comprising 96.5% of this area. The average farm size is 150.1 acres, valued at \$418.21 per acre (including buildings).*

The topography of Bourbon County is undulating to rolling. The relative inherent fertility is moderately high to high with limestone constituting the parent material. The soil drainage is of medium to rapid runoff with slow to medium internal drainage.**

The following tables are presented to reflect most recent production trends from available comparable data.

*U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 14

CROP PRODUCTION, BOURBON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Bourbon County		Kentucky	
	1965	1955	1965	1955
Burley Tobacco (1000 lbs.)	10,381	8,786	395,280	304,290
Corn for Grain (1000 bu.)	634	684	76,176	79,253
Wheat (bu.)	108,900	94,600	5,376,000	4,020,000
Barley (bu.)	19,800	(1954) 69,646	1,360,000	(1954) 3,150,089
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	20,080	13,750	926,000	620,000
Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)	12,500	9,660	726,000	579,000

*When data varies from base year, year used is indicated in parenthesis.
Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1954,
Kentucky; Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural
Statistics, 1956, 1965.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
BOURBON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Bourbon County		Kentucky	
	1965	1954	1965	1954
Cattle & Calves on Farms (number)	46,000	24,497	2,495,000	1,671,821
Hogs & Pigs on Farms (number)	29,900	15,111	1,298,000	1,059,766
Sheep & Lambs on Farms (number)	24,700	50,705	206,000	535,823
Milk Cows on Farms (number)	(1964) 2,150	3,140	(1964) 455,000	556,491
Milk Production (1000 lbs.)	(1964) 12,040	(1960) 14,822	(1964) 2,639,000	(1960) 2,495,000
Egg Production (1000 eggs)	(1963) 6,345	(1960) 7,522	(1963) 913,000	(1960) 888,000

*When data varies from base year, year used is indicated in parenthesis.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1954, Kentucky; Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1961, 1964, 1965.

TABLE 16

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, BOURBON COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$13,385,661	\$10,268,981
Average Per Farm	10,839	6,769
All Crops Sold	6,460,554	6,255,126
Field Crops	6,372,010	6,217,337
Vegetables	1,510	4,600
Fruits and Nuts	1,547	3,438
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	85,487	29,751
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	6,920,550	4,013,855
Poultry & Poultry Products	164,961	140,637
Dairy Products	385,533	302,994
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	6,370,056	3,570,224

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964 and 1954, Kentucky.

Additional detailed agricultural data may be obtained upon request from the Agricultural Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.

Minerals

Mineral resources consisting of limestone, clay, sand-gravel, and vein mineral assemblages of galena, sphalerite, barite, fluorite, and calcite occur in Bourbon County. Galena and sphalerite are the principal mineral ores of lead and zinc, respectively.

Limestone: Crushed limestone was produced from the Benson and Jessamine Limestone Formations for concrete, road stone, agstone, and stone sand during 1965. In the earlier part of the century several small, private quarries were operated for the purpose of obtaining flat field rocks that were used in foundations, stone fences, chimneys, and stone siding. It is not known to what extent private owners utilize this source of construction material at present.

Clay: Residual and alluvial clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of common brick have been noted in this area. These may be of commercial potential if adequate reserves can be found.

Sand and Gravel: Limited amounts of sand and gravel occur as alluvial deposits along the larger streams. Locally these deposits are sufficient for small farm projects.

Vein Minerals: Barite-galena-sphalerite veins containing calcite have been discovered at various localities in the county. Miller (KGS, 1905) reports the Paris Vein as follows:

"The width of the surface is eight feet, measured from wall to wall. The filling consists of one foot of barite with sphalerite and galena next to the northwest wall, with the other seven feet of a limestone breccia, cemented by galena and sphalerite. The vein may be traced for a distance of at least four hundred yards."

In view of presently stable demands for the base metals, lead and zinc, and expected future growth in their use, these heretofore superficially investigated deposits of the Central Blue Grass Region may attract serious attention from concerned industries. Deposits have been operated commercially in other localities in this Central Kentucky district.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1966 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$498,364,000. This was a 7 percent increase over 1965 and the second highest production value on record. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead, and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1966 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Minerals	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1, 152, 000	\$ 2, 277, 000
Coal (bituminous)	93, 156, 000	363, 440, 000
Fluorspar	28, 725	1, 361, 000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	484	146, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	76, 536, 000, 000	18, 139, 000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	18, 066, 000	51, 488, 000
Sand and Gravel	8, 064, 000	7, 524, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1, 086	1, 000
Stone	22, 667, 000	31, 179, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	6, 586	1, 910, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids		20, 899, 000
Total		\$498, 364, 000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

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

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1966.

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest source of surface water supply is available from Stoney and Hinkston Creeks. Most supplies are secured from impoundments along these creeks.

Ground Water: Available ground water information (USGS) indicates that most wells will produce more than 500 gallons a day at depths less than 100 feet along the larger drainage lines. Some wells produce as much as 300 gallons per minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams. In the intermediate areas between the higher ridges and the large drainage lines, most wells will produce from 100 to 500 gallons of water per day with a hand pump at depths less than 100 feet. Some wells produce more than 500 gallons a day except during dry weather. Most wells in the higher ridges in the southern and eastern portion of the county will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day).

Forests

There are only 5,100 acres of commercial forest land in Bourbon County, covering 2.7 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, black walnut, ash, and hard maple.

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 percent 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 18

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population 1967 ¹ Estimated Percent of U. S.	Personal Income 1966 Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales 1963 Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.3	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.6	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.9	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.3	4.8	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	2.0	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.9	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.5	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.9	42.6	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 373, September 5, 1967, for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1967 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Bourbon County in 1963 was \$1,896, which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,246.

Retail sales in Bourbon County in 1966 totaled \$25,646,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965.

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1967.

CLIMATE

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

Winter is 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.

TABLE 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7 A. M.	7 P. M. (EST)
January	34.5	4.94	77	67
February	35.8	3.42	78	65
March	43.2	4.75	73	59
April	54.4	4.04	72	58
May	64.5	3.85	74	53
June	73.6	4.72	76	54
July	77.4	3.98	83	60
August	76.0	3.21	83	57
September	69.3	2.80	83	62
October	58.1	2.28	77	58
November	44.7	3.29	79	66
December	35.9	3.45	80	71
Annual Norm.	55.6	44.73	78	61

*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7 A. M. readings 22 years;
7 P. M. readings 22 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 160 cloudy, 105 partly cloudy,
100 clear

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 6.1%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 128

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 48


Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky,
1966.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix H
	Appendix I

HISTORY

Bourbon County was established by the Virginia Legislature in 1785. It was the fifth of nine counties formed by Virginia prior to Kentucky's becoming a state. Its territory was taken from Fayette County, and later it gave lands to form Mason (1788), and parts of Clark (1792), Harrison (1793), and Nicholas Counties (1799). Its surface is gently rolling, and its soil is fertile. Hinkston Creek flows along about two-thirds of its eastern boundary, and the South Fork of Licking River meanders across the county from southeast to northwest almost bisecting it. Stoner Creek rises in the southwest and unites with the South Fork of Licking a few miles below Paris. Bourbon County is well-drained. It lies in the heart of the Bluegrass region, and is one of the most important agricultural counties in the state.

The first surveys of land were made in Bourbon County by James Douglass and Colonel John Floyd in 1774 and 1775. Settlements were made soon afterwards. John Cooper settled on Hinkston Creek in 1775 and raised a crop of corn. James Douglass settled in Bourbon the next year, became a member of the first Grand Jury and the first Court of Quarter Sessions after Kentucky became a state, and died in 1793. Thomas Kennedy settled at the mouth of Stoner Creek in 1776. His father had been kidnapped in Ireland and brought to Maryland when only a small boy. Thomas answered the call to arms in 1781, was captured at Guilford Court House, North Carolina, and died on a prison ship. John Martin settled on Stoner Creek three miles below Paris. Issac Ruddles settled in 1779 on Hinkston Creek. John Miller settled at Millersburg in 1789.

The first court in Bourbon County was held on May 16, 1786, at the residence of James Garrard, who became Kentucky's second governor and the only man elected to two terms in succession. John Edwards, who later was elected to the United States Senate, was also a member of the court. This court issued an order to regulate tavern rates as follows: whiskey 10 shillings per gallon, West India rum and wine 24 shillings each, cold dinners 1 shilling, warm dinners 1 shilling and 6 pence, breakfast 1 shilling, and lodging in clean sheets 6 pence.

Among the oldest records of Bourbon County are several suits against Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton for failure to pay debts.

The Reverend Andrew McClure organized a Presbyterian Church, the first in the county, at Paris in 1787. Baptist and Christian groups were soon growing denominations. The Christian Church had an interesting beginning. The Great Western Revival at the beginning of the nineteenth century, which started in Logan County, was intimately connected with Bourbon County. In the latter county the Cane Ridge Meeting promoted a movement called "The New Lights"

that resulted in the Christian Church. Barton W. Stone, the pastor, broke with the Presbyterian Church and practically all of his group united with the Disciples led by Alexander and Thomas Campbell in 1832. The remainder of the Christians, who were subsequently organized as the Christian Church, finally merged with the Congregational Church a hundred years later in 1931. In this separation the progressive group is known as the Disciples of Christ, and the conservatives as the Churches of Christ. A stone building was erected several years ago to protect the old log house where the Christian Church was born.

By 1790 corn whiskey was made in large quantities. This industry grew rapidly for by 1823 no less than forty distilleries were in operation in the county.

When the railroad came to the county Paris became a commercial center of some significance, and its future growth was assured. Major S. Miner Hibbs introduced auctions for the sale of livestock in 1829 which he continued for nearly half a century.

Bourbon County was named in honor of the ruling family in France, whose aid was invaluable to the United States' effort to secure independence from Great Britain. The Treaty of Alliance, February 6, 1778, was the direct result of two events: one, the national chargin caused by the defeat of France by England in the French and Indian War. The Bourbons lost all of their New World possessions except a few Atlantic islands and French Guiana in northern South America, and the other, the Battle of Saratoga at which the Americans soundly whipped General Sir John Burgoyne, which prevented the cutting off of the New England States from the rest of the country. With the assurance that the Americans could fight and win an important battle, the French Government furnished money, men, and ships to them. More than half of the troops who forced Lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown were French, among whom were Generals Marquis de Lafayette and Conte de Rochambeau.

Paris, the county seat, is 826 feet above sea level and had a population of 7,791 in 1966. It was established as Hopewell in 1789 due to the fact that drivers of stagecoaches "hoped" they could reach it before nightfall, called Bourbontown for a short time, and became Paris in 1790, named for the capital of France. The town is a leading bluegrass seed market. Doyles Spring, around which several log cabins were built, is near present-day Duncan Tavern, a more recent land mark. The Tavern, a museum, is maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Burr House was the birthplace of Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois in the 1830's.

The farmers planted 12,500 acres in corn, 100 in wheat, 50 in sorghum, 750 in barley, 5,250 in tobacco, and 16,300 in hay in 1964. They also raised 30,800 hens, 53,400 cattle, 26,700 hogs, and 27,400 sheep.

In 1966 Paris had 12 industrial plants and Millersburg 2. Hansley, Incorporated, which makes men's and boys' underwear; Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, which specializes in tobacco redrying; and Dura Corporation, which makes pumps, motor vehicle parts, and tandem trailer suspensions, all in Paris, are the largest. Bourbon Limestone Company, Incorporated, crushes limestone for concrete, roads, and agstone.

Among the prominent people of Bourbon County who were not mentioned above was Benjamin Bedford who owned a distillery and powder mill at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He furnished practically all of the powder used by Kentuckians in the War of 1812 except at the Battle of New Orleans, for which General Andrew Jackson obtained supplies from the United States Government. Cassius M. Clay, Jr., was president of the Constitutional Convention that wrote Kentucky's present Constitution in the early 1890's. John Fox, Jr., was a native of Bourbon County whose stories of the mountains and their people are deeply regarded and appreciated by Kentuckians. William Russell served as Superintendent of Paris Schools for many years. Virgil Chapman, although not a Bourbon Countian by birth, lived there while serving several terms in both Houses of the National Congress during the 1920's, 1930's, and 1940's. He was killed in a car wreck in Washington. Dr. W. E. Davis, County Health Officer for Bourbon, Jessamine and Harrison Counties, carried on a private practice until 1959.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BOURBON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Bourbon County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,973	100.0	579,759	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	18	0.9	27,546	4.8
Contract Construction	133	6.7	48,294	8.3
Manufacturing	771	39.1	229,735	39.6
Food and kindred products	20	1.0	25,548	4.4
Tobacco	34	1.7	11,404	2.0
Clothing, textile and leather	418	21.2	36,498	6.3
Lumber and furniture	24	1.2	16,192	2.8
Printing, publ. and paper	24	1.2	13,654	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	20,298	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	12	0.6	6,811	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,950	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	239	12.1	82,859	14.3
Other	0	0	4,521	0.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	116	5.9	39,628	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	635	32.2	150,858	26.0
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	91	4.6	27,016	4.7
Services	196	9.8	54,580	9.4
Other	13	0.7	2,102	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1967.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
BOURBON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Bourbon County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	8,946	9,232	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	6,303	6,695	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,752	2,287	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	4,740	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	4,535	2,157	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	2,707	1,593	440,020	208,384
Government workers	492	356	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,287	142	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	49	66	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	205	130	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,551	4,408	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	90	75	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	541	482	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	920	3,851	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	430	2,941	91,626	539,838
65 and over	490	910	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,535	2,157	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	198	203	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	825	47	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	395	54	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	237	469	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	206	158	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	642	20	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	632	533	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	27	331	1,123	25,183
Service workers	166	266	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	878	16	33,143	2,046
Laborers, except farm and mine	230	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	99	60	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960,
"General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt. 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. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

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

Corporations having business income taxable both within and without Kentucky are taxable on an apportionment basis. The apportionment of business income is the arithmetical average of the following factors: (a) the ratio of the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in Kentucky to the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable period, (b) the taxpayer's payroll in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to his total payroll during the same period, and (c) the taxpayer's total sales (destination basis) in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to total sales everywhere during the same period.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation, domestic and foreign, owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay an annual state license tax based on total capital employed in the business within and without Kentucky. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt.

Capital employed includes the capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and capital borrowed for other than current expenses. The capital employed is valued at the book value. Total capital is apportioned according to the uniform apportionment formula. See apportionment formula in the corporate income tax section.

The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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 incorporation. 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.

General Property Taxes

Since January 1, 1966, the basis of valuation for ad valorem tax purposes in Kentucky has been fair cash value (100% valuation).

State and local tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation for 1967 were:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>City</u>
Real property	\$0.015	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property**	.150	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	.150	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacturing	.150	No	No	No
Intangible personal property	.25	No	No	No
Intangible personal property arising from Kentucky business transactions negotiated and performed out-of-state but having a taxable situs in Kentucky.	.015	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000. Federal individual income taxes are deductible from income subject to Kentucky's personal income tax. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	- 6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 5% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. Machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries. Such machinery and equipment must be used directly in the manufacturing process which is incorporated for the first time into plant facilities located in Kentucky and which does not replace machinery in such plants.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1968 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.2% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.2% rate applies only to employers

who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first year of operation and a minimum of 2.7% for the next two years. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost" ratio (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1966, the average employer contribution was 1.11% of total covered wages and 1.90% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county 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 or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) 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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

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

Elmer Begley,
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 proposed industries. As of March 31, 1968, Kentucky stood second among the states in its use of federal aid highway funds. The state also has completed or has under construction 980 miles of the 1,119 miles of superhighways planned for Kentucky.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

William B. Hazelrigg
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt. 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. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

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

Corporations having business income taxable both within and without Kentucky are taxable on an apportionment basis. The apportionment of business income is the arithmetical average of the following factors: (a) the ratio of the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in Kentucky to the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable period, (b) the taxpayer's payroll in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to his total payroll during the same period, and (c) the taxpayer's total sales (destination basis) in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to total sales everywhere during the same period.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation, domestic and foreign, owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay an annual state license tax based on total capital employed in the business within and without Kentucky. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt.

Capital employed includes the capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and capital borrowed for other than current expenses. The capital employed is valued at the book value. Total capital is apportioned according to the uniform apportionment formula. See apportionment formula in the corporate income tax section.

The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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 incorporation. 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.

General Property Taxes

Since January 1, 1966, the basis of valuation for ad valorem tax purposes in Kentucky has been fair cash value (100% valuation).

State and local tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation for 1967 were:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>City</u>
Real property	\$0.015	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property**	.150	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	.150	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacturing	.150	No	No	No
Intangible personal property	.25	No	No	No
Intangible personal property arising from Kentucky business transactions negotiated and performed out-of-state but having a taxable situs in Kentucky.	.015	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000. Federal individual income taxes are deductible from income subject to Kentucky's personal income tax. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	- 6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 5% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. Machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries. Such machinery and equipment must be used directly in the manufacturing process which is incorporated for the first time into plant facilities located in Kentucky and which does not replace machinery in such plants.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1968 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.2% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.2% rate applies only to employers

who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first year of operation and a minimum of 2.7% for the next two years. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost" ratio (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1966, the average employer contribution was 1.11% of total covered wages and 1.90% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county 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 or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) 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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

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

Elmer Begley,
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 proposed industries. As of March 31, 1968, Kentucky stood second among the states in its use of federal aid highway funds. The state also has completed or has under construction 980 miles of the 1,119 miles of superhighways planned for Kentucky.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

William B. Hazelrigg
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky