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Industrial Resources: Graves County - Mayfield

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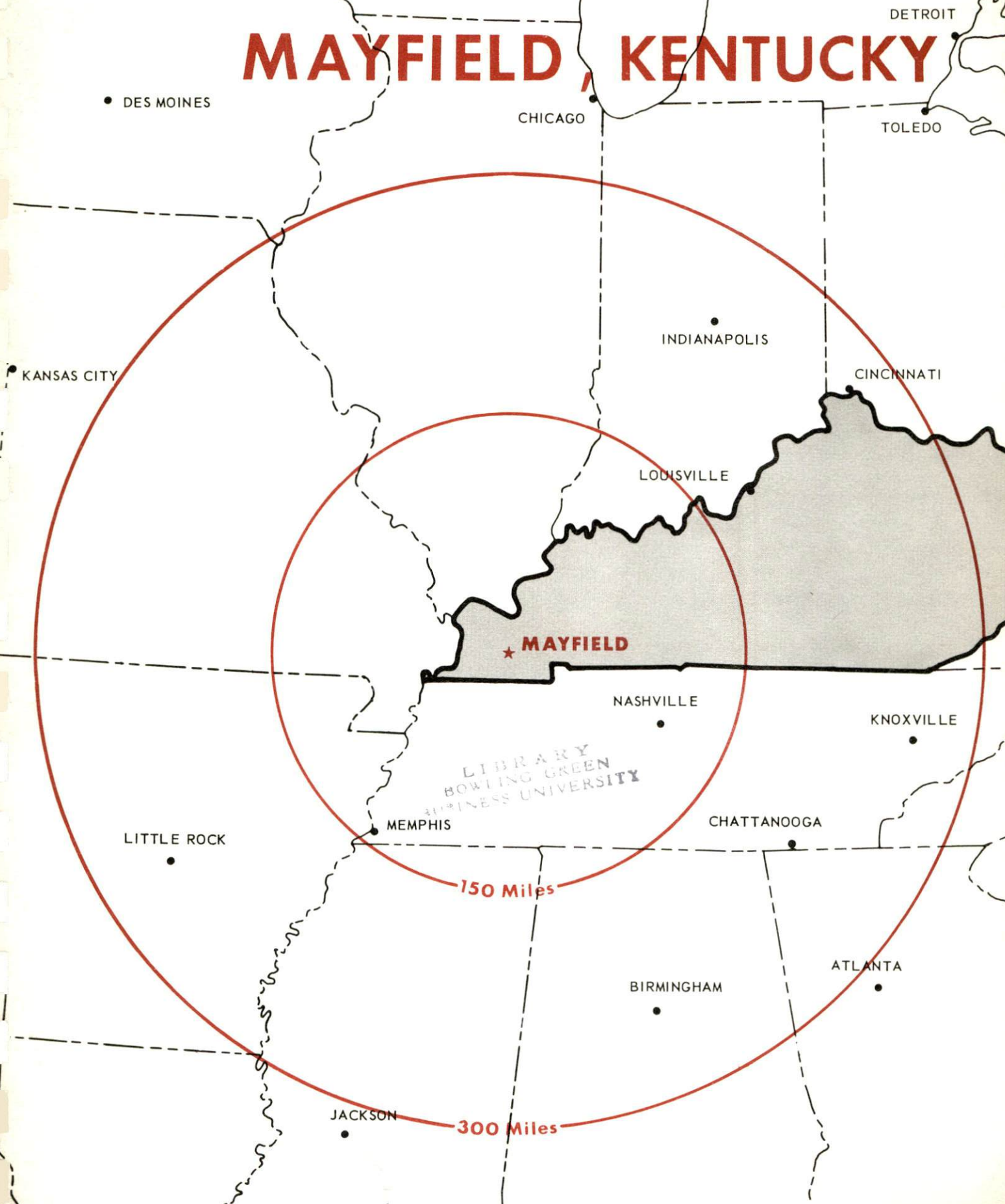
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

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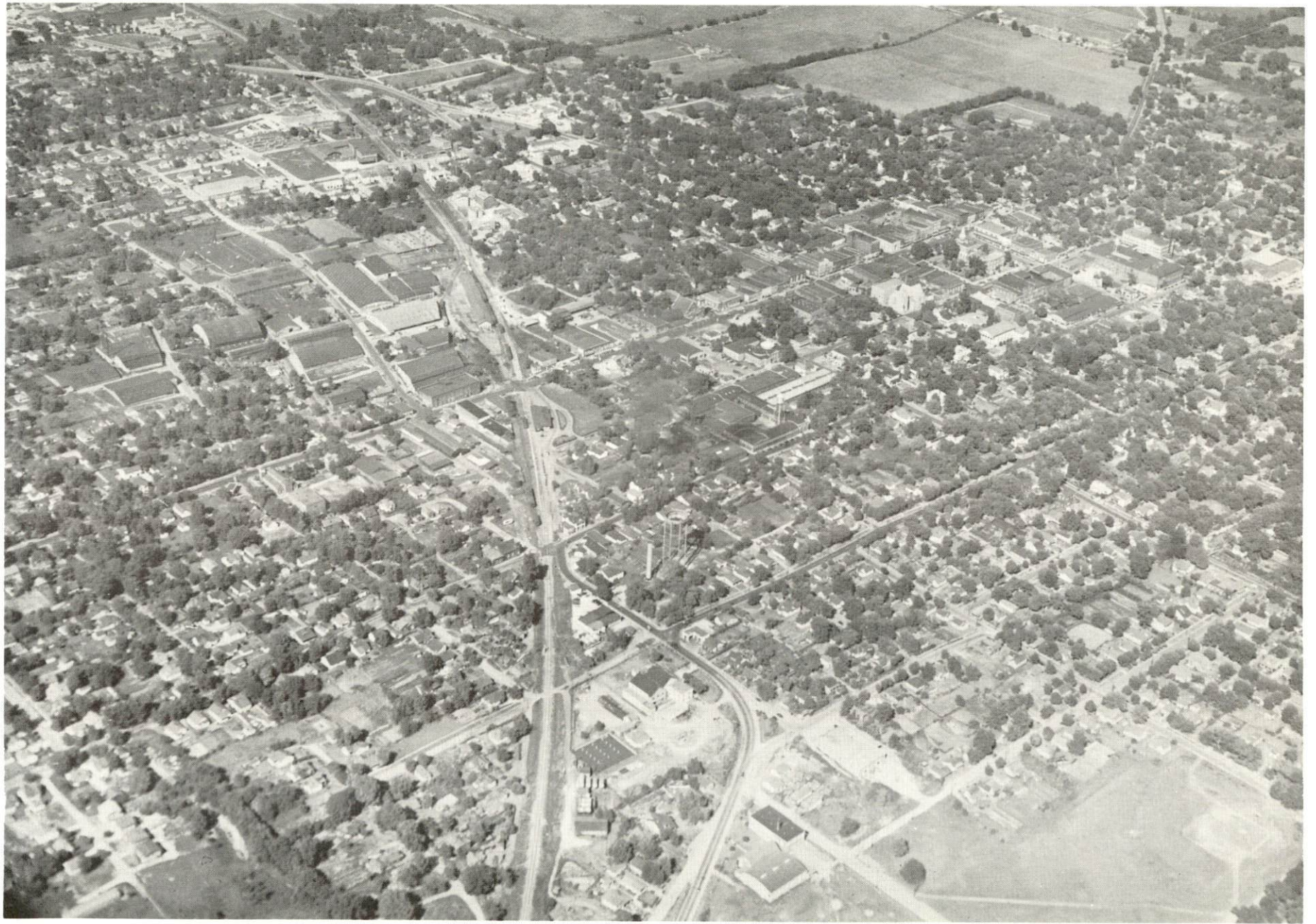
The Mayfield-Graves County Chamber of Commerce
and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

April, 1963

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AERIAL VIEW OF MAYFIELD

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Mayfield - 10,762 Graves County - 30,021

MAYFIELD LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Graves and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,281 men and 2,819 women. Number of workers available from Graves County - 1,234 men and 494 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Mississippi Division of the Illinois Central Railroad Company serves Mayfield.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field, seven miles west of Paducah on U. S. 60. Air service is provided by Delta - C & S and Ozark Airlines. Mayfield - Graves County Airport can accommodate light aircraft.

Water: There are five river terminals in Paducah, twenty-five miles distant on the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided by T. I. M. E., Inc.; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc; Viking Freight Co; Harper Truck Service; Edwards Truck Line; Illinois Central Railroad Company; and Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Western Kentucky Stages, and Brooks Bus Lines serve Mayfield.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	390	Pittsburgh, Pa.	648
Chicago, Ill.	410	Nashville, Tenn.	142
Cincinnati, Ohio	368	New York, N. Y.	1,013
Detroit, Mich.	584	St. Louis, Mo.	195
Birmingham, Ala.	328	Lexington, Ky.	275

Electricity

Mayfield is provided electricity by the Mayfield Electric and Water System. The source of supply is TVA.

Natural Gas

Western Kentucky Gas Company distributes gas in Mayfield. The source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water

Water is supplied by the Mayfield Electric and Water System, a municipally owned water company.

Sewerage

Storm and sanitary sewers are separate. The disposal plant at the present is very adequate (as the system is operating at only 50 percent capacity). This system is built so if the need arises it can easily be expanded.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Mayfield has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years. The city presently maintains a 264 percent increase above its 1900 figure. Graves County has varied from decade to decade, but for the past 60 years has shown a net decrease of 9.6 percent. Population growth and percent change for city, county and state are shown in the following table.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mayfield</u>		<u>Graves County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	4,081	---	33,204	----	---
1910	5,916	44.9	33,539	1.0	6.6
1920	6,583	11.3	32,483	-3.1	5.5
1930	8,177	24.2	30,778	-5.4	8.2
1940	8,619	5.4	31,763	1.9	8.8
1950	8,990	4.3	31,364	-1.3	3.5
1960	10,762	19.7	30,021	-4.3	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in Mayfield: 11.0 Graves County: 5.2

Economic Characteristics

Graves County has only one community classified as urban. This is Mayfield, the county seat. The inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture and manufacturing. During the fall of 1959, there were 3,241 workers engaged in agriculture. In March 1962, there were 2,923 workers reported to be employed in manufacturing.

Wage rates are below the state average in Graves County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$56.83 for all industries, and \$55.47 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Graves County in 1961 was \$1,366. This was below the state average of \$1,412. The annual per capita income

for Mayfield in 1961 was \$1,773, which was above the state average.*

Retail sales in Graves County during 1961 totaled \$27,422,000. Retail sales in Mayfield during 1961 totaled \$21,553,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Mayfield labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Graves and the adjoining counties of Calloway, Marshall, McCracken, Carlisle, and Hickman.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Mayfield labor supply area was reported to be 137,390 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 9,371 persons since the 1950 census count of 128,019. This was a 7.4 percent increase for the ten-year period. It should be noted that the largest increase in population was in McCracken County and the largest percentage increase in population was in Marshall County.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 4,281 males and 2,819 females. This distribution is shown in table 2.

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

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, MAYFIELD AREA, MAY, 1962*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	4,281	2,819	7,100	2,470	2,067	1,811	752
Graves	1,234	494	1,728	626	89	608	405
Calloway	864	681	1,545	632	527	232	154
Marshall	827	816	1,643	568	773	259	43
McCracken	923	549	1,472	331	450	592	99
Carlisle	295	201	496	236	191	59	10
Hickman	138	78	216	77	37	61	41

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 12,459 boys and 11,772 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Area Total:	12,459	11,772
Graves	2,746	2,547
Calloway	1,677	1,598
Marshall	1,596	1,465
McCracken	5,294	5,085
Carlisle	477	493
Hickman	669	584

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

TABLE 4
MAYFIELD AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	9,084	330	9,414
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
Calloway	1,918	50	1,968
Marshall	1,445	20	1,465
McCracken	988	87	1,075
Carlisle	713	37	750
Hickman	834	81	915

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

MAYFIELD AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
MARCH, 1962

	Area						Hick-
	Total	Graves	Calloway	Marshall	McCracken	Carlisle	man
Total manu- facturing	11,212	2,923	1,357	2,150	4,282	259	241
Food & kindred products	853	177	85	0	554	0	37
Tobacco	225	217	3	0	5	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	3,498	1,751	303	0	1,293	0	151
Lumber & furniture	226	131	4	21	18	6	46
Print., publ. & paper	283	54	23	3	196	0	7
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	3,407	454	6	1,539	1,408	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	242	135	15	14	78	0	0
Primary metals	573	0	0	573	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	1,901	0	918	0	730	253	0
Other	4	4	0	0	0	0	0

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

MAYFIELD AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, *
ALL INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1962

	Area						Hick- man
	Total	Graves	Calloway	Marshall	McCracken	Carlisle	
Mining & Quarrying	248	57	0	39	124	0	28
Contract Construction	1,849	115	150	932	644	2	6
Manufacturing	11,212	2,923	1,357	2,150	4,282	259	241
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	1,231	255	108	20	802	6	40
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,872	944	682	236	3,651	107	252
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	652	109	58	54	403	14	14
Services	1,678	337	205	87	1,024	0	25
Other	44	8	16	0	13	0	7
Total	22,786	4,748	2,576	3,518	10,943	388	613

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following is a list of manufacturing firms which indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Mayfield.

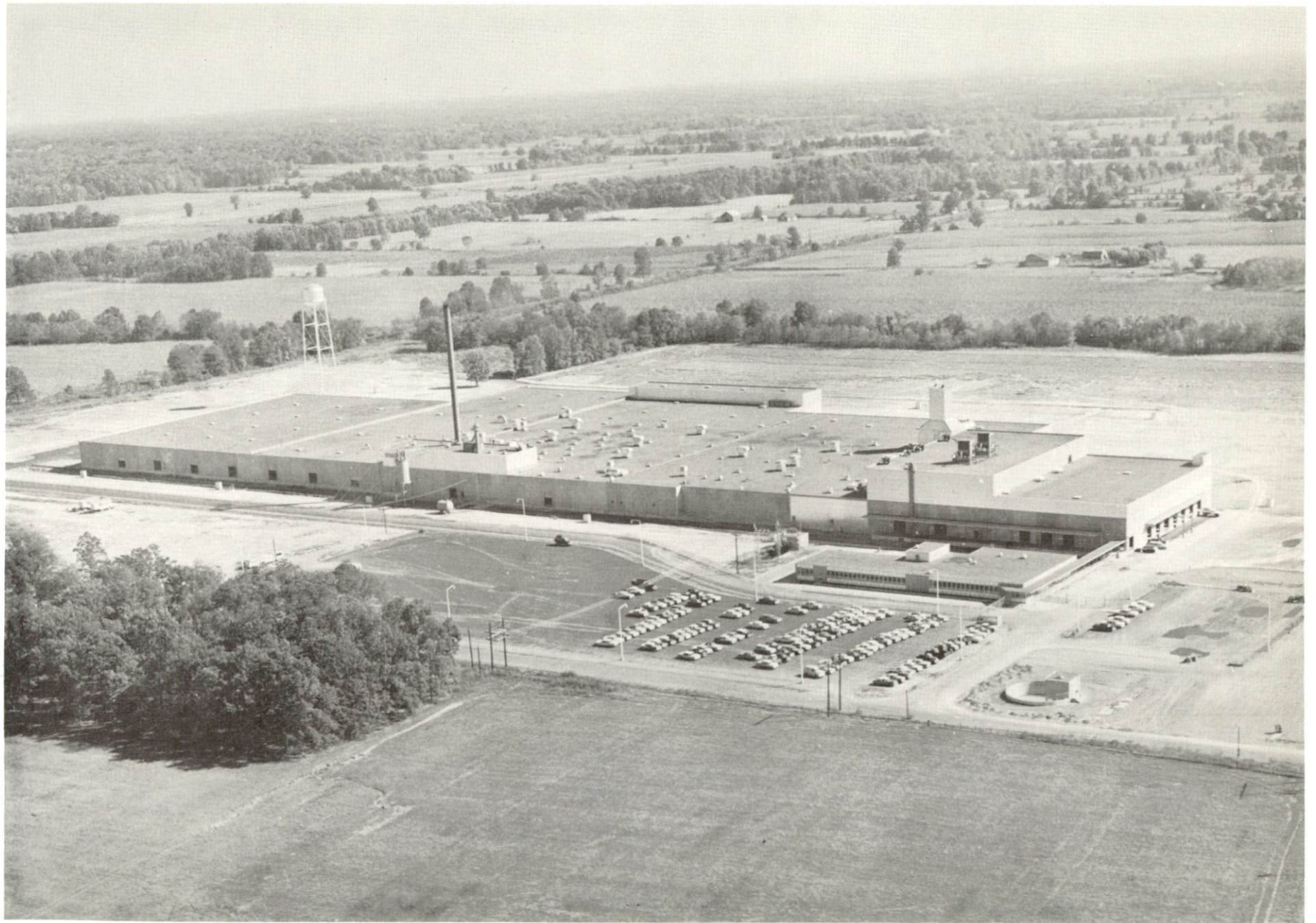
TABLE 7

MAYFIELD MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1962

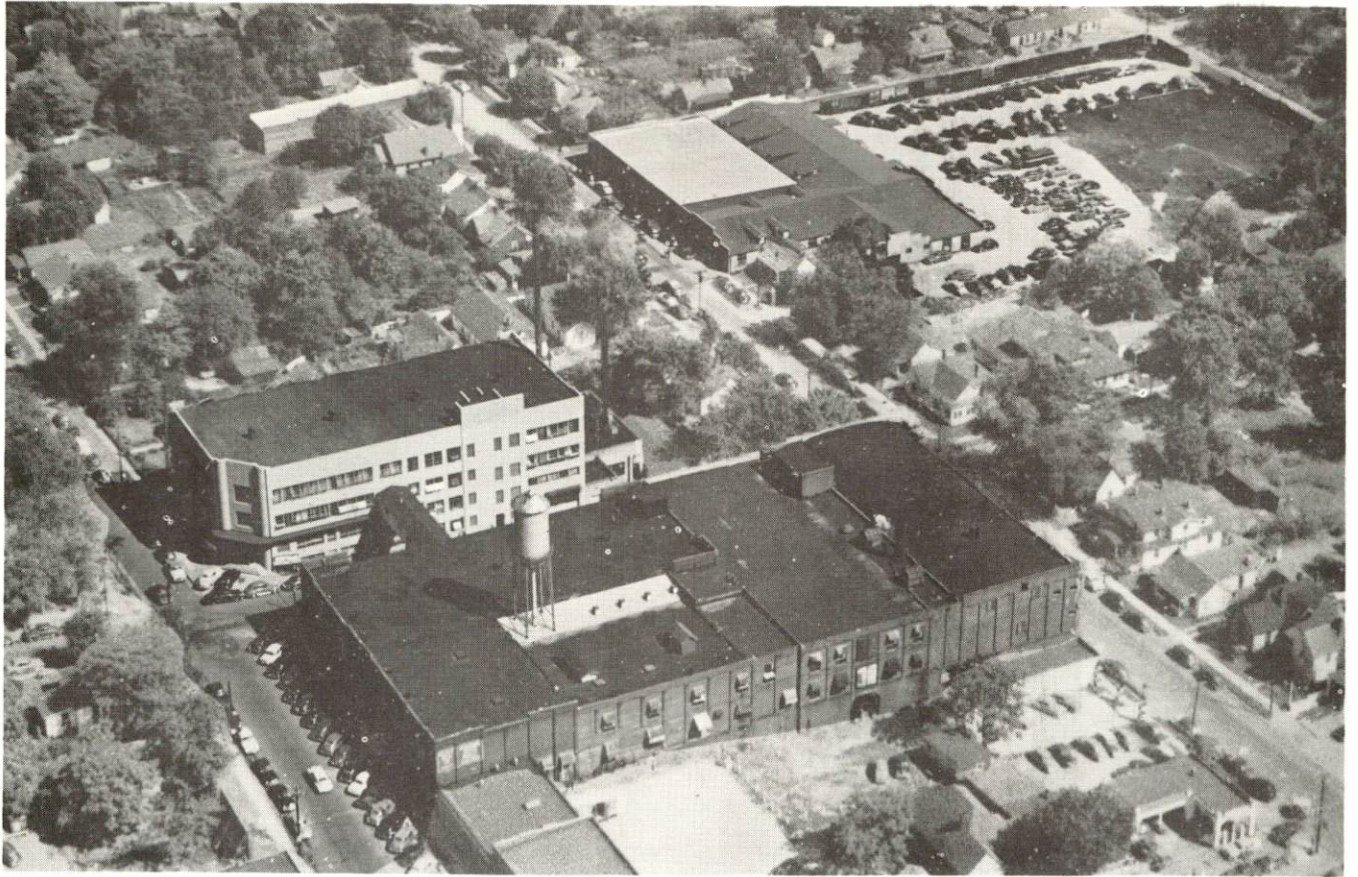
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Andover Clothes, Inc.	Men's suits, sport coats, pants	18	88	106
Bishop Lumber Co.	Crossties, rough lumber	6	0	6
Curlee Clothing Co.	Men's clothing	200	400	600
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Bottled soft drinks	9	1	10

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance

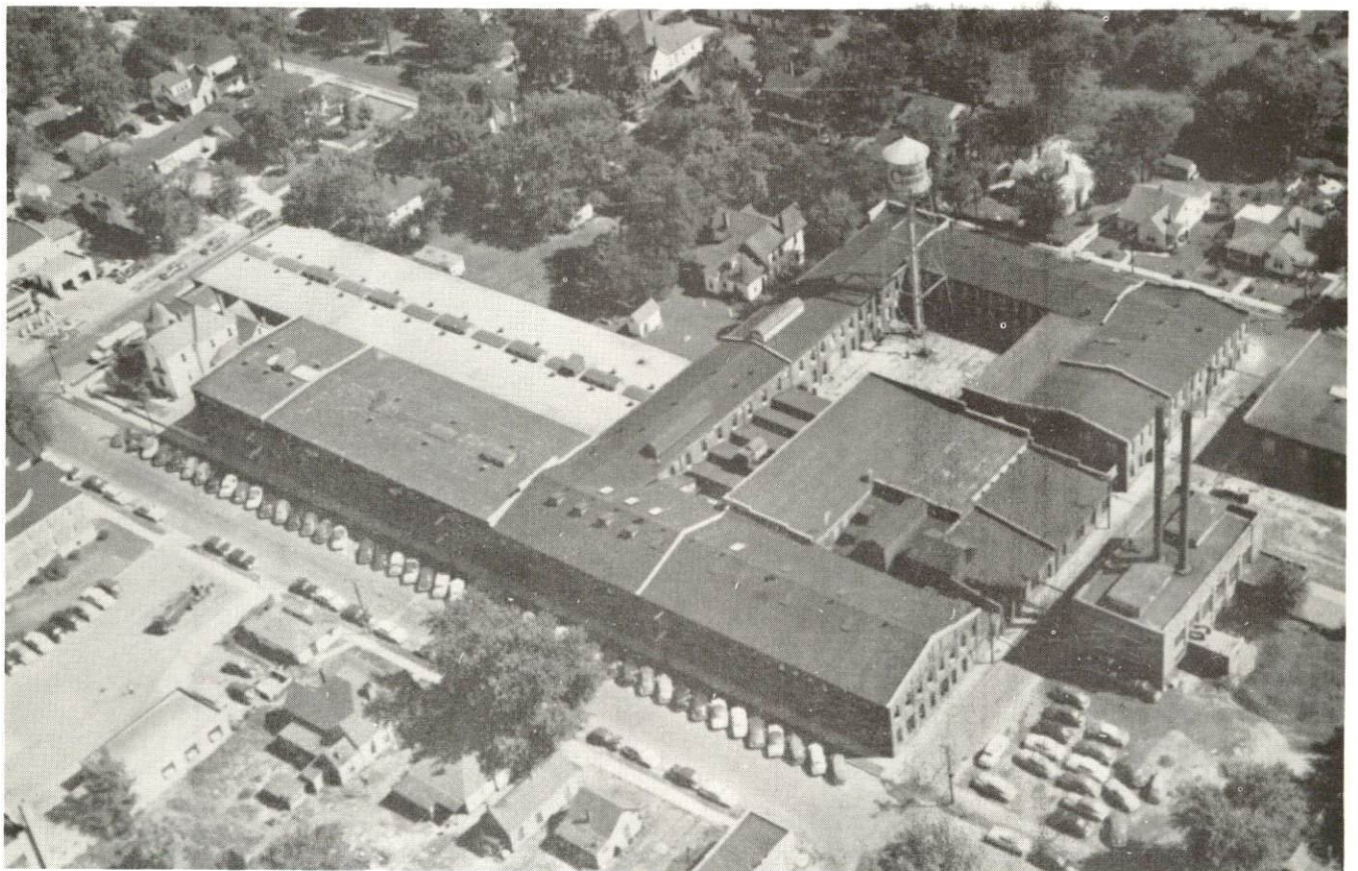
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security



NEW GENERAL TIRE COMPANY PLANT



MERIT CLOTHING COMPANY



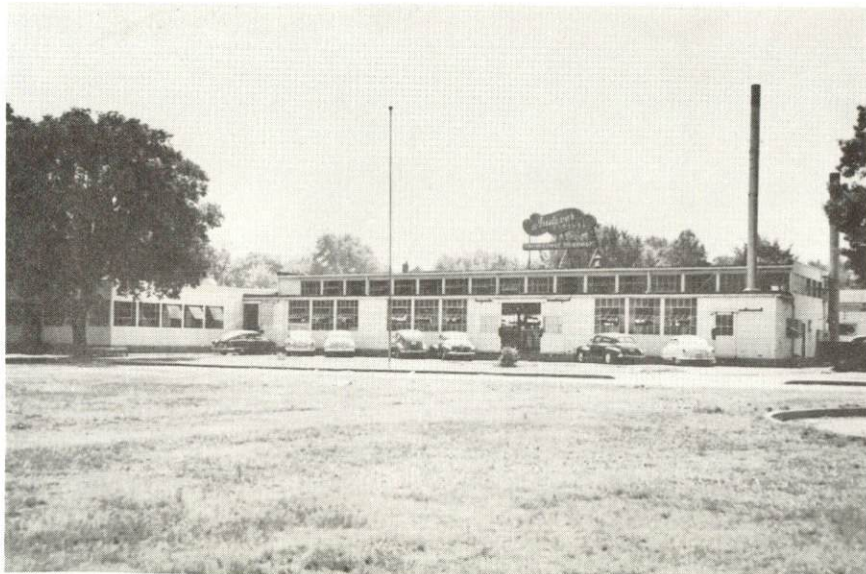
CURLEE CLOTHING COMPANY



TOBACCO AUCTION FLOOR



MAJOR BUILDING MATERIALS DISTRIBUTOR



ANDOVER CLOTHING COMPANY



HALL HOTEL

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Double Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	4	0	4
H. P. Faris	Awnings	2	0	2
General Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	7	1	8
General Tire Co.	Tires	500	16	516
Ford Greer	Neon signs	2	0	2
Kaler's Candy Shop	Hard candies	1	2	3
Gaines Manufacturing Co.	Furniture upholstered	50	5	55
Scott Lemon Co.	Job printing	2	1	3
Mayfield Coal & Ice Co.	Ice	6	1	7
Mayfield Lamp Corporation	Table lamps & shades	9	0	9
Mayfield Milling Co.	Feed, corn meal	23	0	23
Mayfield Printing Co.	Doctors' prescription blanks, labels	20	4	24
Mayfield Septic Tank & Tile Co.	Septic tanks, concrete tile	3	0	3
Mayfield Sweet Feed Mill	Livestock & poultry feed	10	0	10
Merit Clothing Co.	Men's suits, topcoats, sport coats, slacks	314	1,253	1,567
Messenger Publishing Co., Inc.	Newspaper publisher	14	5	19
Pet Milk Co.	Evaporated milk, ice cream mixes	271	16	287
Sikeston Ceramic Co.	Ceramic lamp bases	8	52	60
West Kentucky Rendering Co.	Inedible grease, tankage hides	3	0	3
Owen Lumber Co.	Lumber	5	0	5
Hower & Hillard Grain Co.	Feeds, grains	10	0	10

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and Secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; laborer - \$1.25 per hour; semiskilled - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; skilled - \$1.50 to \$2.75 per hour. Union and nonunion wages are on the same scale.

Unions

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 607, and The United Rubber, Cork, Plastic and Linoleum, Local 665, are represented in Mayfield.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Mayfield is served by the Mississippi Division of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, operating between Louisville and Fulton. Switching service is provided daily, except Sunday, with two tracks for twenty cars. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 205, and the average number of outbound loads per month is 210. These shipments consist mainly of clay, grain, brick and lumber. Railway Express delivery and pickup service is available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	4	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	7
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N. Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	4

Highways

Mayfield is served by U. S. Highway 45, and State Routes 58, 80, 121, 440, 303, and 381. The highway map shows major highways and proposed highways serving Kentucky.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	390	Lexington, Ky.	275
Birmingham, Ala.	328	Louisville, Ky.	247
Chicago, Ill.	410	Nashville, Tenn.	142
Cincinnati, Ohio	368	New York, N. Y.	1,013
Detroit, Mich.	584	Pittsburgh, Pa.	648
Knoxville, Tenn.	341	St. Louis, Mo.	195

* Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois

Truck Service: Common carrier service is provided by T.I.M.E., Inc.; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc.; Viking Freight Company; Harper Truck Service; Edwards Truck Line; Illinois Central Railroad Company; and Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc. Arnold Ligon maintains a terminal in Mayfield.

TABLE 10

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

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	1	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	New Orleans, La.	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

Bus Lines: Mayfield is served by Western Kentucky Stages, operating between Mayfield and Clarksville; Brooks Bus Lines, operating between Fulton and Detroit; and Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

Air

The Mayfield - Graves County Airport, located about 2 miles east of Mayfield on Kentucky Route 58, has one runway 3,400 x 100 feet and is surfaced to CAA specifications to handle twin engine aircraft.

Barkley Field, a commercial airport, is 7 miles west of Paducah on U. S. 60. It is served by Delta-C & S and Ozark Airlines with regular daily flights.

Water

The nearest port for water transportation is Paducah, Kentucky, 25 miles distant.

Due to its strategic location at the confluence of the navigable Ohio and Tennessee Rivers and its proximity to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, Paducah is known as the hub of the inland waterways system of the Eastern United States. A nine-foot channel is maintained

* Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.

throughout the length of both the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and on the Tennessee River as far as Knoxville.

Paducah has five river terminals, and the principal commodities handled are oil, coal, bulk chemicals and other raw materials. Nine common carriers are licensed to carry federally regulated commodities.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Mayfield by the Mayfield Electric and Water System. The source of supply is TVA with a two-way 66,000 volt transmission line. The primary voltage in the city is 12,000-4160Y; secondary voltage is 120-240-440, all 60 cycles, AC single or three-phase. Electric rates are as follows:

Residential Electric Rates:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	100	2.0¢
Next	250	1.0¢
Next	700	.4¢
Excess	1,050	.7¢
Minimum monthly bill 75¢ per meter		

Availability: Available to commercial, industrial, governmental and other customers whose requirements are limited to firm powers, except those to whom service is available under the Residential or Street Lighting Schedule.

Character of Service: Alternating current, single or three-phase, 60 cycles. Power sold under A and B below will be delivered at a voltage available in the vicinity or agreed to by Distributor. Power sold under C below will be delivered at transmission voltage (44 kv or above) or, if such transmission voltage is not available, at the highest voltage available in the vicinity, unless at the customer's request a lower standard voltage is agreed upon.

Rates:

A. If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge

Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$0.80 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	200	2.0 ¢
Next	300	1.5 ¢
Next	1,000	1.0 ¢
Next	8,500	0.7 ¢
Additional energy		0.45¢

- B. If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less:

Demand Charge:

First 100 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$0.80 per kilowatt
 Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	10,000	0.7 ¢
Next	30,000	0.45 ¢
Next	60,000	0.4 ¢
Next	400,000	0.3 ¢
Additional energy		0.275¢

- C. If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts:

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand

\$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

Facilities Rental: In the event power is delivered at a nominal voltage lower than 44 kv, a rental of 7.5 cents per month per kilowatt of the customer's contract demand will be charged.

Energy Charge: 2.75 mills per kilowatt-hour

Fuel Cost Adjustment: The rate for the final block of energy charge in B and C above will be increased or decreased by 0.01 mill per KWH for each full 0.1 cent or major fraction thereof that the average cost per million BTU of all coal received by TVA at its steam plants during the last six months ending with June or December exceeds 19 cents or is less than 17 cents, respectively.

Natural Gas

Mayfield is supplied natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company. The source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The transmission line is 6 inches and the distribution lines are 2 and 4 inches. Pressure is maintained at 15 psi for distribution, with a btu content of 1,000. Specific gravity is .60.

General Gas Service:

Availability: This schedule of rates is available for gas service to all users on existing mains of the Company's gas distribution system.

Character of Service: Gas supplied under this rate schedule shall be natural gas with a heating value of not less than 1,000 BTU per cubic foot supplemented when necessary because of extremely cold weather or other supply emergency by mixing therewith manufactured gas with a heating value of not less than 1,000 BTU per cubic foot.

General Service Rate No. 1 (a)

		<u>Per 100 cu. ft.</u>
First	500 cu. ft. or less per month	\$1.50
Next	2,500 cu. ft. per month	.1025
Next	7,000 cu. ft. per month	.0725
Next	40,000 cu. ft. per month	.0695
All additional	cu. ft. per month	.0625

Seasonal Service Rate No. 2

(Available from March 16 to November 15 of each year)

First	500 Mcf per month	@	\$0.475/Mcf
All additional	Mcf per month	@	0.425/Mcf

Minimum Charge - \$25.00 per meter per month for the months gas is available

Large Volume Rate No. 3

Base Load			
	All gas per month	@	\$0.475/Mcf
Excess of Base Load			
	All gas per month	@	0.595/Mcf
Minimum Charge -	As specified in contract but not less than \$100 per month.		

Large Industrial Rate No. 4

Industrial rates to customer's using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Department of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Coal and Coke

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

High grade coke is available from nearby sources. Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Mayfield's Municipal Electric and Water System supplies water to the city. The source of raw water is four deep wells. Total pumping capacity from these wells is 4,000 gpm. The capacity of the treatment plant is 2,300,000 gpd and daily pumping time to meet requirements is 12 hours. Storage facility for treated water is a 500,000-gallon elevated tank. The average daily use is approximately 835,000 gallons. The maximum daily use was approximately 1,000,000 gallons. The distribution lines range from 6 to 12 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 65 psi.

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

Plans are underway for construction of two additional 300,000-gallon elevated tanks at a cost of approximately \$400,000.

Current monthly water rates are:

Urban Rates: (All Meter Sizes)

First	2,000 gals.	\$1.40 per M gals.
Next	3,000 gals.	.65 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.55 per M gals.
Next	15,000 gals.	.425 per M gals.
Next	25,000 gals.	.30 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gals.	.20 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gals.	.18 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gals.	.16 per M gals.
Next	200,000 gals.	.14 per M gals.
Next	500,000 gals.	.12 per M gals.
Over	1,000,000 gals.	.10 per M gals.

Rural Rates: (25% above Urban Rates)

Minimum Charges:

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Under 1" meter	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.75
1" to 3/4" meter	3.00	3.75
2" meter	10.00	12.50
3" meter	20.00	25.00
4" meter	30.00	37.50
6" meter	70.00	87.50

Sprinkler System Rates:

4" Connection - under 600 heads	\$48.00 per year
2¢ per head per year for additional heads over 600	
6" Connection - under 600 heads	\$60.00 per year
2¢ per head per year for additional heads over 600	
8" Connection - under 600 heads	\$96.00 per year
2¢ per head per year for additional heads over 600	

10% penalty if not paid on/or before the 10th of the month.

Water Resources

Surface Water: Graves County is drained principally by the headwaters of Obion and Mayfield Creeks and West Fork Clark River. The average discharges (USGS) of Obion Creek at Pryorsburg and Mayfield Creek at Lovelaceville are 34.4 cfs (10 years record) and 237 cfs (23 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: Ground water constitutes the chief source of water for public and industrial uses. The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Tertiary system. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

TERTIARY SYSTEM

Eocene Series:

"Although the outcrop area is small, sandbeds of this unit yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to almost all wells that penetrate them in the Jackson Purchase region, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common."

Pliocene (?) Series:

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the Jackson Purchase region, the Pliocene (?) gravels (Lafayette formation of former usage) occur as a relatively thin mantle of terrace deposits over the older sediments. The thickness of the gravels ranges from less than a foot to about 65 feet. The gravels yield enough water for domestic use to most dug or large-diameter bored wells in the outcrop area, but do not yield large quantities of water for public and industrial use."

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

Sewerage System

The sewerage facilities are maintained and operated by the Mayfield Electric and Water System. Storm and sanitary sewers are separate. The system is operating at approximately 50 percent of capacity since the addition of a roughing filter has been completed. The main distribution lines are 8 inches. The system utilizes an activated sludge plant, and sewage is given complete treatment and disposed into Mayfield Creek. Sewerage rates are 65 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 18 acres, level-to-rolling land
LOCATION: 1/4 mile south of Mayfield city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 45
RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad forms western boundary
UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, water and sewerage are available.
- SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 30 acres, level-to-rolling land
LOCATION: 1 1/2 miles north of Mayfield city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 45 forms western boundary
RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad forms eastern boundary
UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, and water are available
- SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 60 acres, level land
LOCATION: Northern edge of Mayfield city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets, 1/2 mile from U. S. 45
RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad adjoins site on western edge
UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, water and sewerage are available.
- SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres, level land
LOCATION: 1/2 mile north of Mayfield city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 45 borders the site on the west
RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad borders the site on the east
UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, water and sewerage are available
- SITE # 5: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 35 acres, level-to-rolling land
LOCATION: 1 mile north of Mayfield city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 45
RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad adjoins site on the east
UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, water, and sewerage are available
- SITE # 6: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 4 acres, level land
LOCATION: North edge of Mayfield
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 45 adjoins site on the west
RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad adjoins site on the west
UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, water and sewerage are available.

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

SITE-2
30 Ac.
W.G.E

SITE-5
35 Ac.
W.G.E.S

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

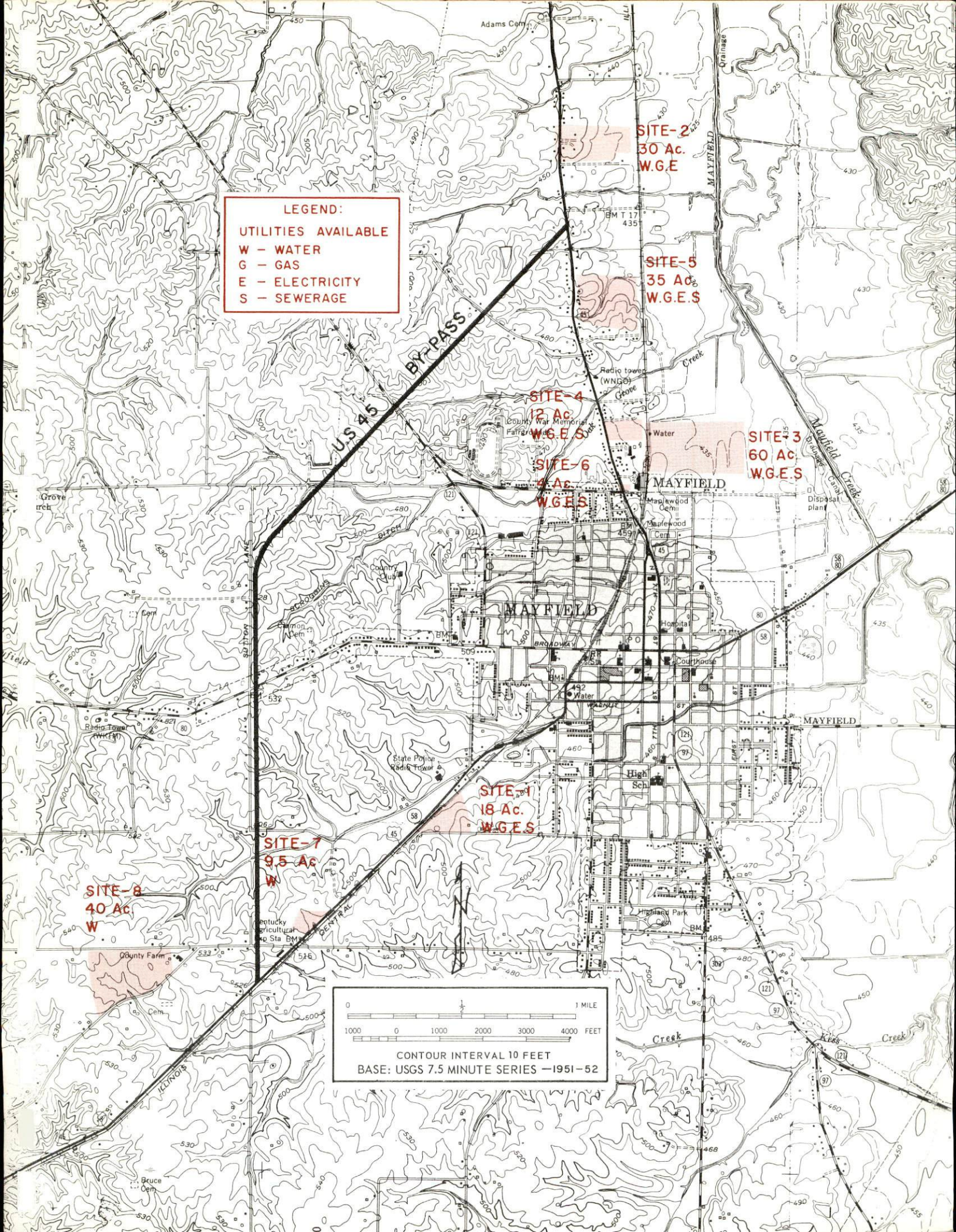
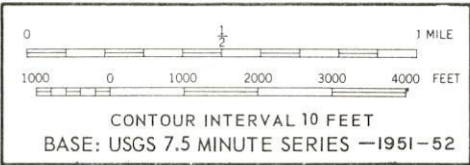
SITE-6
4 Ac.
W.G.E.S

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

SITE-1
18 Ac.
W.G.E.S

SITE-7
9.5 Ac.
W

SITE-8
40 Ac.
W



SITE # 7: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 9 1/2 acres, level-to-rolling land
 LOCATION: 3/8 miles southwest of Mayfield city limits
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 45 adjoins site on the east
 RAIL: Illinois Central Railroad 300 feet on eastern edge
 UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, and water can be made available

SITE # 8: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres, level-to-rolling land
 LOCATION: 1 mile southwest of Mayfield city limits
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: 1/4 mile from U. S. 45
 RAIL: 1/4 mile to Illinois Central Railroad
 UTILITIES: Electricity, gas, and water can be made available.

Available Industrial Buildings

BUILDING # 1: One floor and basement
 In city limits

Structure	Brick
Floor	Wooden, 16,000 square feet
Basement	4,000 square feet
Office Space	700 square feet
Roof	Built up 20 feet
Rail Siding	2 cars
Road Access	U. S. 45

Truck loading ramps available.
 All utilities available

BUILDING # 2: One floor
 In city limits

Structure	Concrete block
Floor	Concrete, 21,500 square feet
Office Space	1,900 square feet
Roof	Built up 14 feet
Road Access	City street

All utilities available

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Mayfield is a third-class city governed by a Mayor, who is elected for a four-year term, and twelve councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Graves County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term and eight magistrates elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Occupational and business licenses are required and levied according to type trade or business.

Planning and Zoning

The Mayfield Planning and Zoning Commission is working in conjunction with the Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Commerce. Accomplishments to date include the following:

- Survey and Forecast of Mayfield
- Neighborhood Analysis
- Existing Land Use Analysis
- Public Improvements Program
- Community Facilities Plan
- Subdivision Regulations
- Major Street Plan with Map
- Map of Urban Renewal Project Area
- Ordinance requiring the repair, alteration, improvement, vacation, closing, removing, demolition of unfit housing and/or dangerous buildings.

Fire Protection

The Mayfield Fire Department is staffed with a chief, two assistants and thirteen full-time firemen. Motorized equipment consists of four trucks: Two 750 gpm pumpers equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, 150 feet of 1 inch booster hose, and a 300 gallon booster tank; a 500 gpm pumper equipped with 800 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2

inch hose, 100 feet of 1 inch booster hose, and 100 gallon booster tank; a 750 gpm pumper equipped with 800 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, 150 feet of 1 inch booster line, and a 100 gallon booster tank. The department keeps approximately 1,500 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose on reserve in order to change the hose on each truck every two months. The alarm system is by telephone and siren.

Mayfield has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Mayfield Police Department is staffed by one chief, three captains, three desk sergeants, one meter man, and fifteen patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of a 1960 Ford cruiser and a 1961 Ford cruiser. Both cars are two-way radio-equipped.

Graves County is provided police protection by a sheriff and two deputies and fifteen state police.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected by a private company. Pickup is daily in the business district and twice a week in the residential areas. The charges are according to volume for business establishments and \$2 per month for residential customers.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Mayfield and Graves County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962:

Income	-	\$410,568.62
Expenditures	-	\$442,016.47
Bonded Indebtedness	-	None

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962-1963:

County Budget	-	\$238,700
Bonded Indebtedness	-	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for property in Mayfield and Graves County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR MAYFIELD AND GRAVES COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Mayfield</u>	<u>Graves County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	---
School	2.00	1.50
Other (Watershed District)	.50	.50
Total	<u>\$4.05</u>	<u>\$2.55</u>

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Based on 1961 assessments
for state and county tax
levies:

Graves Co. - 26.7% (Farmland)
24.8% (Residential and Commercial)

Net Assessed Value of Property

Mayfield - \$13,000,000
Graves Co. - \$26,371,638

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Graves County total enrollment is 4,074. Approximately 74 percent of the students entering the 9th grade in the Graves County System graduate. Approximately 29 percent of the graduates enter college. The Graves County School Budget for 1962-63 was \$1,294,484.

The Mayfield total enrollment is 2,111. Approximately 70 percent of the students entering the 9th grade in the Mayfield System graduate. Approximately 60 percent of the graduates enter college. The Mayfield School Budget for 1962-63 was \$582,642.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN MAYFIELD AND GRAVES COUNTY, 1962-63

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Graves Co. (Elem.)	2,986	99	30
Graves Co. High	1,088	81	13
Mayfield (Elem.)	1,264	47	27
Mayfield High	847	38	22
St. Joseph (Par.)	232	6	38

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Mayfield is served by the Paducah Tilghman Trade School and the Western Kentucky Vocational School at Paducah, 25 miles. Courses offered at Tilghman Trade School include: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, Electricity, Machine Shop and Woodworking. Courses offered at Western Kentucky Vocational School include: Auto Mechanics, Barbering, Beauty Culture, Chef Courses, Machine Shop, Sheet Metal, Shoe Repair, Tailoring and Woodworking. The Tilghman Trade School also conducts special training programs for area industry.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 22 miles
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 25 miles
Bethel College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 68 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 121 miles
Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 121 miles
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 133 miles

Health

Hospitals: Mayfield is served by the Mayfield Hospital which has a total of 40 beds, Fuller - Gilliam Hospital with 35 beds, and Fuller - Morgan Hospital with 67 beds. All hospitals are equipped with modern facilities.

There are eleven Medical Doctors, three Surgeons, six Registered Nurses, two Pediatricians and five Dentists located in Mayfield.

County Public Health Service: The Graves County Health Department is located in Mayfield. The department is housed in a new, modern building. The department is staffed with a sanitarian, two nurses, one clerk, and a part-time doctor. Services include: Communicable disease control; venereal disease control; tuberculosis control; maternity, infant and preschool health; general sanitation services; adult examinations; and health education.

Housing

It is estimated there are 25 houses and apartments for rent in Mayfield. The rental range for two-and-three-bedroom houses is \$50 to \$100 per month. Construction cost for two-and-three-bedroom homes is \$8,500 to \$11,000, depending on location and type of construction.

There are four subdivisions under construction with a total of 140 lots. Out of the total, sixty-five lots are still vacant.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 6,087 Mayfield subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described locally as excellent.



MAYFIELD - GRAVES COUNTY LIBRARY



VIEW OF DOWNTOWN MAYFIELD



ONE OF FOUR NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS



ONE OF THREE MODERN HOSPITALS



U. S. POST OFFICE, MAYFIELD



KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE CLAY COMPANY



GRAVES COUNTY COURT HOUSE

West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative Corporation serves Graves County and parts of Marshall, Ballard, and Calloway Counties.

Western Union maintains an office in Mayfield.

Postal Facilities: Mayfield has a first-class post office with thirty-one employees. There are nine city routes, six rural routes, and one star route. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled approximately \$266,000.

Newspapers: The Mayfield Messenger, a daily newspaper, has a circulation of 6,917. Newspapers from Louisville, Chicago, Memphis, Nashville, and the midwestern edition of the Wall Street - Journal are received daily.

Radio: Radio reception is from WNGO - AM and FM, located in Mayfield.

Television: Television reception is good from Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Paducah, Kentucky; Harrisburg, Illinois; and Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Mayfield - Graves County Library with 17,937 volumes and an annual circulation of 35,920. A bookmobile provides library service to the rural schools and communities.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Mayfield: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Church of Christ, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Assembly of God, Christian Scientist, Church of the Nazarene, Holiness Church, Gospel Mission Holiness to God, Pentecostal Holiness, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Exchange Bank	\$ 4,620,254.84	\$3,892,228.57
First National Bank	11,434,638.88	9,434,954.21
Liberty Savings Bank	8,117,891.65	7,429,805.36

Hotels and Motels

Hall Hotel	69 Rooms
Dutch Mill Motel	20 Units
Erwin's Motel	16 Units
Courtney Motel	18 Units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Mayfield-Graves County Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants Association, Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Key Club, Industrial Development Board of Mayfield and Graves County, and Civic Music Association

Fraternal: American Legion, VFW, Moose, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Disabled American Veterans, and Woodmen of the World

Women's: B&PW, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Junior Welfare League, Woman's Club, Music Club, Homemakers Club, Eastern Star, Beta Sigma Phi, Mentor Club, UDC, PTA, DAR, Newcomer Club, Community Woman's Club, Hospital Auxiliary, Mayfield Civic Theater, and Council of Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FFA, FHA, and Kentucky Future Retailers Association

Recreation

Local: Mayfield has one full-time recreation supervisor and five supervised city playgrounds. Summer recreational programs include: Junior baseball leagues, adult softball leagues, a story-telling program for the youngsters, square and tap dancing classes, handicraft groups, swimming instruction, track meets, and a fishing derby. The winter activities include: Elementary school football leagues, elementary and junior high school basketball leagues, and bowling leagues for junior high and high school students. The Cardinal Lanes Bowling Alley, with 32 lanes, and the American Legion Bowling Alley, with 8 lanes, provide league bowling.

Mayfield has one theater and one drive-in theater. Mayfield Golf and Country Club has an 18-hole golf course, a lake for fishing, and a swimming pool. The South Highland Country Club has an 9-hole golf course and a swimming pool.

Other projects under consideration include: Completion of a rifle range, beautification of the Memorial Park grounds, establishment of a fishing and picnic area and construction of a 9-hole short iron golf course.



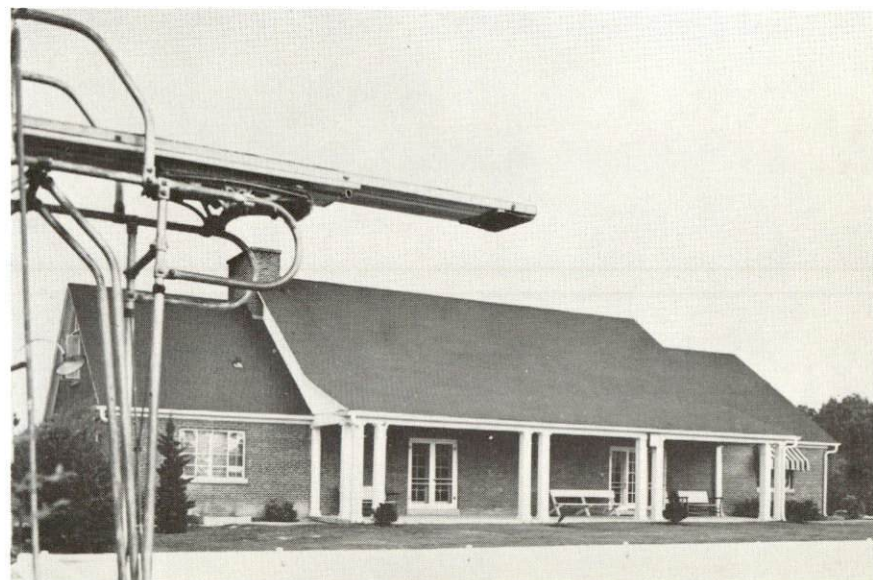
**MAYFIELD - GRAVES COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL
FAIRGROUNDS AND RACE TRACK**



ATHLETIC FIELDS



MAYFIELD - GRAVES COUNTY AIRPORT



MAYFIELD GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

Area: Area recreation facilities include: Kentucky Lake State Park, 28 miles, a 1,400 acre park with 2,380 miles of lake shoreline and facilities for swimming, boating, docking, camping and fishing; Kentucky Dam Village, 30 miles, with facilities for swimming, camping, fishing, boating and docking. Tourist accommodations are numerous and include cabins, lodges and hotel facilities.

Community Improvements

These accomplishments have been in the last two years:

1. Full-time Director of Buildings and Housing employed March, 1962.
 - A. Under his direction, all new construction must comply with codes.
2. One hundred and forty new units of Low-Rent Housing will be constructed March of 1963. Construction on these houses began March 18, 1963. Construction time is 365 days from the above date.
3. Many new houses have been built in the area. Two new subdivisions have been completed in the past two years.
4. A new and modern wholesale house was constructed in 1962.
5. Two large buildings condemned. More houses to be condemned as soon as new Housing Projects are completed.
6. Application has been made for a pilot project under Urban Renewal.
7. Community Facilities Plan completed and published.
8. Subdivision Regulations reviewed.
9. Existing Land Use Analysis completed and published.
10. Neighborhood Analysis completed and published.
11. Public Improvements Program completed and published.
12. Population Survey and Forecast completed and published.
13. Southern Section completed on bypass and in use.
14. A new fire truck has been purchased and delivered.
15. A Chamber of Commerce has been organized. A full-time executive vice president has been hired.

In line with the overall objectives for a better and improved Mayfield, the following goals were set:

1. Nine miles of streets to be resurfaced in 1962.
2. Houseman and Macedonia streets repaired and extended as proposed in the Major Street Plan.
3. Alleys to be provided in a number of blocks before they are blocked by new structures.
4. Water system is adequate at present but study is required for future peak demands.
5. Off street parking - there is a need for additional parking facilities within and near the central business district. Arrangements should be made.
6. Parks - a small park should be created in the central part of Mayfield.
7. City Hall - present building is inadequate to serve the City Government.
8. Fire Department - a new fire station is needed in the south part of the city due to new residential growth.
9. Sanitary sewers - plans are being made to extend sewers by adding 9,000 feet of trunk sewers.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, Graves County had 2,746 farms covering 257,025 acres, an average of 93.6 acres per farm. Listed in the following table are some agricultural statistics for Graves County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR GRAVES COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Graves Co. (bu)	51,851	40.0	2,089,753
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Graves Co. (bu)	2,492	23.1	57,604
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Graves Co. (bu)	1,775	21.0	37,756
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Graves Co. (lbs)	391	1,287.0	503,362
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Graves Co. (tons)	182	1.8	325
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Graves Co. (tons)	1,563	1.5	2,412
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Graves Co. (tons)	14,251	1.3	19,251
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR GRAVES COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Graves Co.	19,535
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Graves Co.	8,653
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Graves Co.	1,718
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Graves County consist of clay and sand and gravel. Small amounts of lignite occur locally but has no commercial significance. Total value of mineral production in 1960 amounted to \$1,405,069 (Minerals Yearbook, 1960).

Clay: Kentucky ranks second in the production of ball clay, with Graves County currently the only producer. Ball clay is a high-grade ceramic clay, and is used for whiteware, stoneware, art pottery, enameling, floor and wall tile, fire clay mortar, kiln furniture and other refractories, fillers and other uses. In 1961 the county produced 94,351 tons from seven mines (Ky. Dept. Mines Minerals). The clay industry is best developed in the vicinities of Viola, Hickory, Mayfield, Pryorsburg, and Farmington.

The ball clay deposits occur as lenses in the Riply (Upper Cretaceous), Holly Spring, and Grenada (Eocene) formations. Other clays of commercial potential include absorbent clay which is found in the Porter Creek formation, loess and other surficial clay. The latter has been worked locally for the manufacture of commercial brick.

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

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel are wide-spread throughout the county. Their principal use is for roadway construction by the State Highway Department. Other sands suitable for molding and other uses have been reported. Additional work, however, is needed to determine their commercial importance.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.-troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sand- stone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

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

Forests

There are approximately 72,000 acres of forested land in Graves County, covering 20 percent of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, yellow poplar and sweet gum.

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

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

MARKETS

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

Kentucky is also 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.

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

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% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MAYFIELD, GRAVES COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:30 A.M.</u>	<u>6:30 P.M.</u>
				<u>(CST)</u>
January	36.7	4.71	80	68
February	40.1	3.35	79	65
March	49.4	4.84	77	59
April	58.3	4.41	75	55
May	67.5	4.12	79	56
June	75.5	3.73	81	58
July	79.1	3.88	82	54
August	78.0	3.48	85	59
September	72.1	3.07	85	58
October	68.9	2.98	84	54
November	48.5	3.73	79	60
December	39.8	3.99	81	70
Annual Norm	58.8	46.29		

* Station Location: Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky

** Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of record: 6:30 A.M. readings 64 years;
6:30 P.M. readings 34 years.

Days cloudy or clear: 113 days clear, 119 days partly cloudy, 133 days cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 yrs. of record) - 65%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (80 yrs. of record) - 116

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (67 yrs. of record) - 3

Days with thunderstorms: (67 yrs. of record) - 7

Days with heavy fog: (46 yrs. of record) - 7

Prevailing wind: (80 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating degree days: (51 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means 3,810 degree days

APPENDIX

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

HISTORY

Graves County was the 75th of the counties of the state, formed in 1823 out of part of Hickman County and named in honor of Captain Benjamin Graves, who died in the War of 1812 at the memorable Battle of the River Raisin, where many noted Kentuckians lost their lives. The county is located in the southeastern part of the state, in the center of that area known as "Jackson's Purchase."

It is believed that Mayfield was named for a popular and rich Southern gentleman, who habitually traveled up the Mississippi. In 1817 several men kidnapped him and carried him into what is now known as Mayfield and held him there in captivity. After he secretly carved his name into a tree, the captive made an attempt to escape but was shot while crossing a creek and was believed to have drowned although his body was never recovered. The creek was named after the man, and later the town became known also as Mayfield.

The first settler of Mayfield, John Anderson, came in 1819 and built the first house in Mayfield in 1821. By the Act of 1821, the boundaries of Graves County were definitely established with Mayfield as the county seat.

The first courthouse erected, a crude log structure completed in 1824, cost \$139.00. The first schools were taught as early as 1828 or 1830, and around 1832 the first religious organization in Mayfield started - the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

During the Civil War, Graves County was considered neutral ground, although most citizens sympathized with the Confederacy. The occupation of the Purchase by Federal troops prevented the active organization of troops for the Southern Army, although nine companies went from Graves County at various times. During the war, the Battle of Shiloh was the biggest battle in which Mayfield took part.

Mayfield was occupied at different times during the war by Federals and Confederates. In 1864, General Payne took command of the Union forces of western Kentucky. He caused a fortification to be thrown up around the public square of Mayfield in which all citizens were compelled to assist. During this time, it is said that 61 persons in the Purchase, many of whom were innocent, were executed during his short "reign of terror." His removal delighted the people, many of whom had been subject to the greatest cruelty on account of their suspected friendship for the Southern cause.

General Payne was succeeded by General Meredith, an officer who won the confidence and esteem of the people, whom he treated with fairness and courtesy.

The first newspaper established in the county was the "Southern Yeoman," which issued its first copy in 1865. On July 3, 1858, the first steam engine came to Mayfield. In 1859, Mayfield saw the establishment of its first bank, The Ashland Bank. The town's first flour mill began in July 1868.

In 1860, the Mayfield Woolen Mills was organized, and became the most important industry in Mayfield. Another large concern in Mayfield was the Merit Manufacturing Company. Together, these two industries had over a four million dollar output annually, and employed over fifteen hundred people.

Mayfield became the first town in the state to effect local option, when, in the spring of 1874, the first vote on the prohibition question was taken. A law was passed, which restricted the selling of liquor only to a certain extent.

In 1886, the most noted private educational institution in the county and city was built, the West Kentucky College, at a cost of \$16,000.

In 1891, the Mayfield Water and Light Plant was organized, and the electric light plant was completed the next year. However, both plants had to be rebuilt when a fire destroyed them in 1908. And in 1895, the first telephone company was organized in Mayfield.

In 1900, Mayfield started its public library and, in 1921, the Mayfield Hospital was opened.

Early in its history the town became known as a tobacco market. Indeed its handling was one of the first important industries of the place. New interest developed and the general tobacco business increased to such an extent that Mayfield eventually became known and was recognized as one of the largest loose leaf tobacco markets in the world, handling some thirty million pounds of tobacco annually with markets in almost every foreign country on the globe.

The location of Mayfield in the center of such a fertile county makes it the most important city in the "Purchase," because from nearly all the surrounding country the products of the soil are brought there for marketing. These products indeed have made Mayfield and Graves County, noted for its fertility, known all over the world.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
GRAVES COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, March, 1962</u>	<u>Graves County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	4,748	100.0	436,551	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	57	1.2	28,407	6.5
Contract Construction	115	2.4	28,674	6.6
Manufacturing	2,923	61.5	173,111	39.7
Food & kindred products	117	3.7	24,753	5.7
Tobacco	217	4.6	10,987	2.5
Clothing, tex. & leather	1,751	36.9	25,992	5.9
Lumber & furniture	131	2.8	13,407	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	54	1.1	10,574	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	454	9.6	14,650	3.4
Stone, clay & glass	135	2.8	5,391	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,883	2.3
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	54,621	12.5
Other	4	.08	2,853	.7
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	255	5.4	32,081	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	944	19.9	114,641	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	109	2.3	20,852	4.8
Services	337	7.1	36,984	8.5
Other	8	.1	1,801	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION FOR
GRAVES COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Graves County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	14,674	15,347	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>10,799</u>	<u>11,782</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	7,736	3,893	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	7,736	3,893	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,215	3,583	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	4,184	2,939	440,020	208,384
Government workers	546	310	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	2,446	224	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	39	110	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	521	310	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	3,063	7,889	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	34	28	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	889	924	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	2,140	6,937	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	814	5,068	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,326	1,869	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>7,215</u>	<u>3,583</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional & technical	402	272	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,536	34	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	655	90	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	280	556	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	489	266	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	1,247	42	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,418	1,644	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	12	257	1,123	25,183
Service workers	308	283	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	219	15	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	466	11	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	183	113	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

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

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

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

Public Service Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>															
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.															
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.															
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.															
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.															
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.															
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None															
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1¢</td> <td>per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢</td> <td>per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢</td> <td>per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢	per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢	per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢	per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢	per \$100													
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢	per \$100													
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢	per \$100													

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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