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Industrial Resources: Laurel County - London

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LONDON, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LONDON, KENTUCKY

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BUSINESS UNIT

Prepared by

The London-Laurel County Development Association

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

July, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LONDON, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: London - 4,035

Laurel County - 24,901

LONDON LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Laurel and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 10,900 men and 9,832 women. Number of workers available from Laurel County - 2,051 men and 1,437 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: London is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Air: The London Municipal Airport, three miles distant, is served by Piedmont Airlines with four flights daily.

Trucks: Cumberland Motor Freight has a terminal in London. Four other major interstate lines also have local franchise.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Trailway Bus Lines, and Black Brothers Bus Line serve the London area.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LONDON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	312	Memphis, Tenn.	531
Chicago, Ill.	446	New Orleans, La.	870
Cincinnati, Ohio	174	New York, N. Y.	824
Detroit, Mich.	432	St. Louis, Mo.	339
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,436	Washington, D. C.	630

Electricity

London is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

London is served by the London Gas Company, a municipally owned system, whose source of supply is the Petroleum Exploration Company.

Water

The London Utility Commission, a municipally owned system, serves the city.

Sewerage

Separate storm and sanitary sewers are maintained by the London Utility Commission. The system is presently operating at capacity.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

London has shown an increase in population since 1900, with the largest increase occurring in the 1940's. Laurel County has increased its population since 1900, with the largest increase occurring in the 1930's.

Further data for the area is presented in tabular form in table 1.

TABLE 1

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

Year	London		Laurel County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,147	----	17,592	----	15.5
1910	1,638	42.8	19,872	13.0	6.6
1920	1,707	4.2	19,814	- .3	5.5
1930	1,950	14.2	21,109	6.5	8.2
1940	2,263	16.1	25,640	21.5	8.8
1950	3,426	51.4	25,797	.6	3.5
1960	4,035	17.7	24,901	- 3.5	3.2

Percent nonwhite population in county: 1.1

Economic Characteristics

Laurel County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is London, which is also the county seat. Agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in Laurel County. There were 3,027 family workers and 20 hired workers employed in this industry in the fall of 1959. The next largest group is wholesale and retail trade with 653 workers reported in September, 1962. Total employment at that time in all industries was 2,064, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Laurel County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$61.79 for all industries and \$68.91 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Laurel County in 1961 was \$890. This was below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales during 1961 totaled \$19,161,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The London labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Laurel County and the adjacent counties of Clay, Jackson, Knox, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle and Whitley.

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 London area was reported at 166,599 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. Those among the total population that are currently available for industrial employment include 10,900 males and 9,832 females.

Their distribution throughout the supply area 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, LONDON AREA, MAY, 1962*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	10,900	9,832	20,732	9,133	9,705	1,767	127
Laurel	2,051	1,437	3,488	1,693	1,417	358	20
Clay	1,445	1,433	2,878	1,201	1,419	244	14
Jackson	1,189	870	2,059	1,079	864	110	6
Knox	1,238	1,500	2,738	1,043	1,489	195	11
McCreary	447	934	1,381	393	931	54	3
Pulaski	2,338	1,499	3,837	1,885	1,452	453	47
Rockcastle	867	635	1,502	755	623	112	12
Whitley	1,325	1,524	2,849	1,084	1,510	241	14

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 20,314 boys and 19,228 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1970. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	20,314	19,228
Laurel	2,997	2,833
Clay	2,793	2,643
Jackson	1,371	1,275
Knox	3,134	3,062
McCreary	1,756	1,672
Pulaski	3,782	3,577
Rockcastle	1,462	1,379
Whitley	3,019	2,787

* 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 area has many people employed in agriculture. During the fall of 1959 there were 14,402 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in table 4.

TABLE 4
LONDON AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	13,965	239	14,402
Laurel	3,027	20	3,047
Clay	1,275	30	1,305
Jackson	1,295	20	1,315
Knox	911	15	926
McCreary	535	15	550
Pulaski	4,041	65	4,106
Rockcastle	1,503	59	1,562
Whitley	1,378	15	1,393

During September 1962, there were 3,226 workers engaged in manufacturing in the area. The distribution of the employment, by county and type industry, is shown in table 5.

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5
LONDON AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area <u>Total</u>	<u>Laurel</u>	<u>Clay</u>	Jack- <u>son</u>	<u>Knox</u>	<u>McCreary</u>	<u>Pulaski</u>	Rock- <u>castle</u>	<u>Whitley</u>
Total manu- facturing	3,226	446	244	39	652	51	1,369	26	399
Food & kindred products	459	214	0	0	10	0	108	3	124
Tobacco	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	813	0	0	0	259	0	517	0	37
Lumber & furniture	1,107	163	242	39	183	51	389	8	32
Print., pub. & paper	103	14	2	0	7	0	26	5	49
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	220	32	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	196	22	0	0	8	0	118	0	48
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	304	1	0	0	184	0	16	0	103
Other	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	6

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

More details about the area's total employment is obtained from an analysis of "all industries" covered employment statistics, which are shown in table 6. Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, and mining and quarrying. Other employment situations may be seen in the following table.

TABLE 6
LONDON AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area Total	Laurel	Clay	Jack- son	Knox	McCreary	Pulaski	Rock- castle	Whitley
Mining & Quarrying	1,749	45	963	48	110	238	105	48	202
Contract Construction	1,022	467	8	0	30	48	151	11	307
Manufacturing	3,226	446	244	39	652	51	1,369	26	399
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	1,150	257	190	142	13	22	367	35	124
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,247	653	214	42	292	126	997	81	842
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	398	50	20	18	30	24	138	21	97
Services	756	146	38	0	19	25	266	20	242
Other	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Total	11,559	2,064	1,677	289	1,157	524	3,393	242	2,213

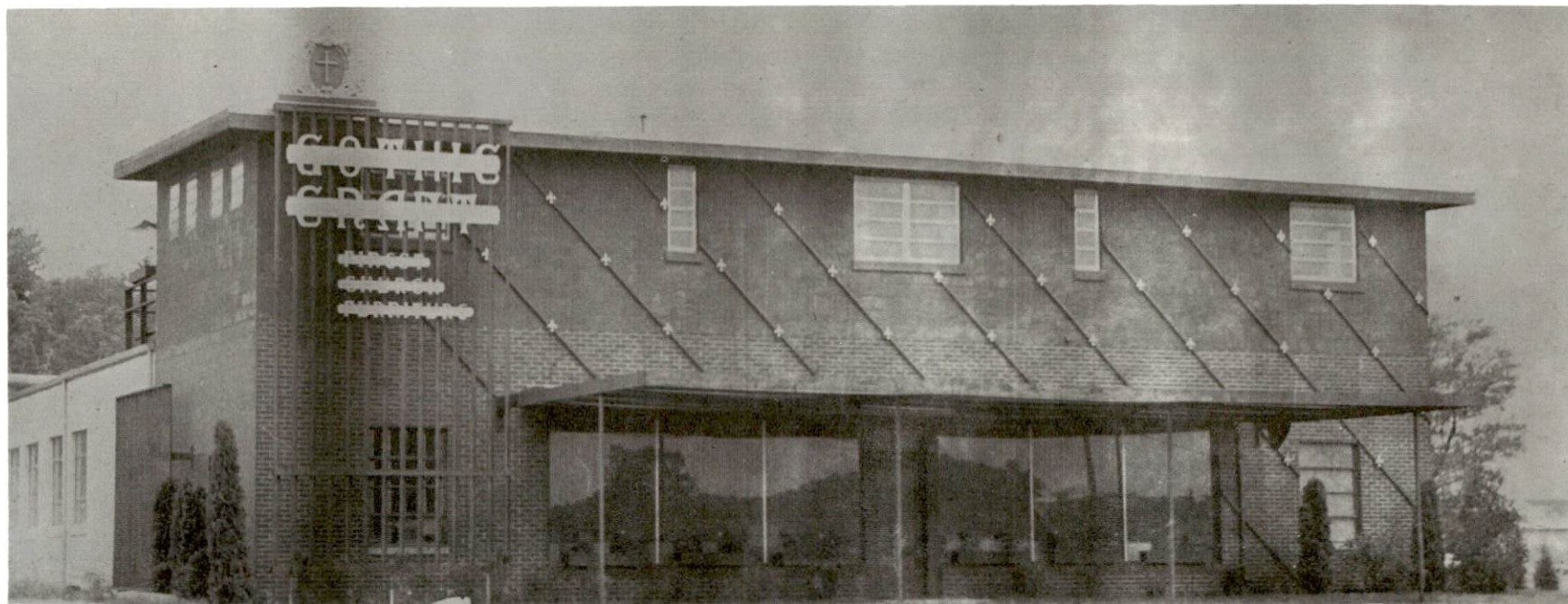
LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

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



CARON SPINNING COMPANY



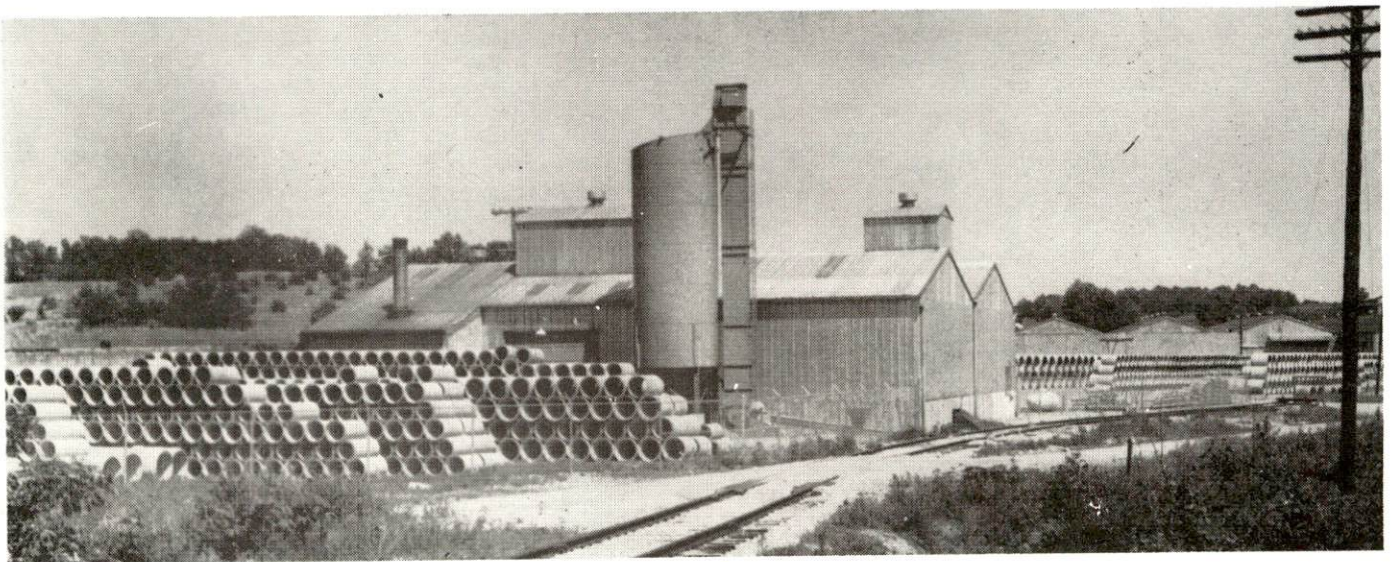
GOTHIC CRAFT



Americal Agricultural Chemical Co., Established 1947

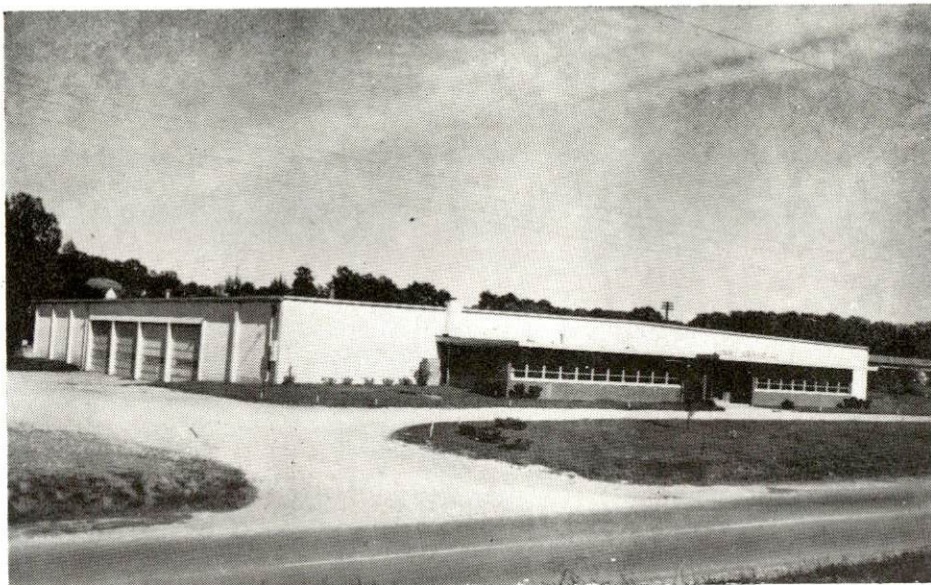


KERN'S BAKERY Established 1948



KENTUCKY CONCRETE PIPE COMPANY Established 1956

Favorable business climate was an important factor in bringing these industries to London



LAUREL GROCERY COMPANY



STERLING HARDWARE



NORTHEASTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY



ONE OF LONDON'S FIVE TOBACCO WAREHOUSES

Super highway US 75 will have interchange about six miles west of London. London wholesale distributors radiate from US 25 and KY 80 to serve all of Kentucky east of US 31-W
Northeastern's \$138,000 regional office building, with \$180,00 local and regional Bell toll equipment, mostly below street level, nearing completion Oct. 1957

TABLE 7
LONDON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oner Allen	Lumber	15	0	15
The American Agricultural Chemical Co.	Superphosphate, mixed fertilizer	32	3	35
O. L. Arthur	Lumber	5	0	5
Thomas C. Barnes Sawmill	Lumber	4	0	4
J. L. Bill	Lumber	4	0	4
Binder Bros.	Rough and dressed lumber	25	2	27
Curtis Brewer	Sawmill	5	0	5
Bullock Lumber Co.	Grade stakes	4	0	4
Cantrill Construction Co.	Asphalt mix	8	0	8
Caron Spinning Co.	Spin wool	30	75	105
Chaney Lumber Co.	Lumber laminated beams	11	0	11
Cumberland Forest Products Corps.	Rotary veneer, furniture plywood	29	0	29
Cumberland Frozen Foods, Inc.	Frozen straw- berries	1	1	2
Gothic Craft, Inc.	Church pews, furniture	9	0	9
Griffin Pie Co., Inc.	Bakery products	8	12	20
Holt & Sons Lumber Co.	Lumber	2	0	2
Kentucky Concrete Pipe Co.	Concrete pipe	10	1	11
Kern's Bakery, Inc.	Bread & rolls	200	8	208
Laurel Grocery Co.	Wholesale groceries	36	4	40
London Bucket Co.	Drilled well buckets, sheet metal ducts	15	1	16
London Concrete Block Co.	Concrete blocks	6	0	6
London Grocery Co.	Wholesale groceries	10	0	10
London Ready-Mix Concrete	Concrete	5	0	5
O. P. Link Handle Co.	Handle blanks	70	0	70
Middlesboro Hardwood Lumber Co.	Lumber curing	5	0	5
Moore Products	Neon signs, aluminum awnings	3	0	3

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
E. D. Nicholson & Sons	Lumber	5	0	5
The Sentinel-Echo	Newspaper publishing	9	2	11
Sterling Hardware Co.	Wholesale, hardware, furniture	46	4	50
Robert L. Taylor	Rough lumber	2	0	2
Watkin Wholesale Grocery	Wholesale groceries	13	2	15
Wilson and Williams Co.	Rough lumber	6	0	6

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Clerical & Secretarial	\$1.15 to \$1.50
Laborer	1.15 to 1.50
Semiskilled	1.25 to 1.75
Skilled	1.50 to 2.25

Unions

The two unions represented in the London area are the Carpenters and Joiners Union and Amalgamated Butcher Workmen of America.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

London is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The service includes four local freights and two passenger trains daily. Daily switching service is provided on nine tracks which will accommodate 150 cars. Package car service is available daily from Louisville and Cincinnati to all points south. Outbound carloads per month average 55, consisting of coal, fertilizer and feed. Inbound carloads per month average 200, consisting of stone, feed and building materials.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LONDON, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u> <u>CL</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u> <u>CL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	21	Louisville, Ky.	18
Birmingham, Ala.	21	Los Angeles, Calif.	136 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	22	Nashville, Tenn.	21
Cincinnati, Ohio	22	New Orleans, La.	74 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	21	New York, N. Y.	43
Detroit, Mich.	21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	12	St. Louis, Mo.	26 1/2

Highways

London is served by U. S. Route 25 and State Routes 472, 229, 80, 363, and 192. Present plans call for the location of I-75 to be one mile west of London with two outlets. As can be seen on the highway map, this will provide a good highway system for this immediate area.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LONDON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	312	Lexington, Ky.	79
Birmingham, Ala.	380	Louisville, Ky.	155
Chicago, Ill.	446	Nashville, Tenn.	309
Cincinnati, Ohio	174	New York, N. Y.	824
Detroit, Mich.	432	Pittsburgh, Pa.	440
Knoxville, Tenn.	116	St. Louis, Mo.	339

Truck Service: London is served by five truck lines. Cumberland Motor Freight maintains a terminal in London. In addition, service is provided by Huber and Huber, Louisville, Kentucky; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee; Dance Freight Lines, Corbin, Kentucky; and Silver Fleet Motor Express, Middlesboro, Kentucky (trailer-loads only).

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Freight Service Manager,
Louisville, Kentucky

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM LONDON, 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.	3	3	Louisville, Ky.	ON	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	3	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	5-7	4-6
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON	ON	New Orleans, La.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	2-3	2-3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3-4	3-4
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines: London is served by three bus systems. Southeastern Greyhound Lines operates between Cincinnati and Knoxville with nine southbound and ten northbound buses daily. Trailway Bus Lines operates eight round trips daily and Black Brothers Bus Line schedules six round trips daily to Corbin and Manchester.

Taxi and Car Rental: London is served by a privately owned taxi company which has 13 cabs. There are three rental U-Drive cars available at the airport.

Air

The London Municipal Airport, a third-class airport, is located three miles south of London off U. S. Highway 25. Commercial service is provided by Piedmont Airlines with four flights daily.

The airport has one runway 4,000 feet long and 100 feet wide and is equipped for night operations. The field has a FAA radio, air traffic control facilities and a weather station. Charter and private flying services are available. Four new hangers were recently constructed and four more are in the planning stage.

* Cumberland Motor Freight, London, Kentucky

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

London is supplied electricity by Kentucky Utilities Company.

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, and TVA. 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.

Natural Gas

The London Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Petroleum Exploration Company, serves London. The transmission lines are 2, 4 and 6 inches, and pressure is maintained at 20 psi with a btu content of 1,200 and specific gravity of .675.

Current rates are listed below:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$3.03 (Minimum)
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	1.07
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.98
Next	26,000 cu. ft.	.93
All Over	40,000 cu. ft.	.86

Coal and Coke

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

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The London Utility Commission, a municipally owned and operated system, serves London. The source of supply is one natural lake. Storage facilities include a 400,000-gallon elevated tank and a recently completed 540,000-gallon concrete reservoir. The mains range in size from 3 to 8 inches and pressure is maintained at 52 to 95 psi.

Average daily use is 300,000 gallons, and maximum daily use has been 400,000 gallons. The filter capacity is 2,400 gpm. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 15 hours. There are 1,700 metered customers in London.

Current rates are:

3/4" to 5/8" Meter	First	2,000 gal.	\$2.50 Minimum
	Next	4,000 gal.	.60 per M gal.
	Next	14,000 gal.	.50 per M gal.
	Next	80,000 gal.	.40 per M gal.
	Next	100,000 gal.	.30 per M gal.
	Over	800,000 gal.	.25 per M gal.

Minimum Charge for Large Meter

<u>Size Meter</u>	<u>Minimum for 2,000 gal.</u>
1 inch	\$ 5.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches	10.00
2 inches	16.50
3 inches	32.50
4 inches	50.00

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is from the Rockcastle River. Other sources can be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Rockcastle River at Billows is 896 cfs (USGS, 25 year record).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian System. This is summarized in the "Hydrologic Investigation Atlas" HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM: (Eastern Kentucky Coal Field)

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

Sewerage System

The London Utility Commission maintains separate storm and sanitary sewers. The mains range from 4 to 12 inches. The average daily flow is approximately 240,000 gallons, which is the capacity of the system.

The disposal plant consists of a primary clarifier, high rate filter, secondary clarifier, and sludge drying beds. Liquids are discharged into a local creek. The sewerage charge is 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: This site has 5.5 acres of level land. Water and electricity are available; gas can readily be made available. Road access is by an asphalt county road. The railroad station is located approximately two miles from the site. This site is owned by the London-Laurel County Development Association.

SITE # 2: This level, 8-acre site is adjacent to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is bound on two sides by a light-duty county road. The city of London owns this site. Electricity is available and water is available 2,000 feet south.

SITE # 3: This is 132 acres of gently rolling land, located outside the city limits. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is slightly over 300 feet distant and a spur track could easily be run to this site. Road access is by way of an asphalt county road. Water, electricity and gas are available.

SITE # 4: This level, 5-acre site is located adjacent to a city street. Water, electricity, gas and sewerage are available. Railroad service is approximately one mile distant.

Other sites are available. The Industrial Foundation of Laurel County has options on land that can be purchased for industrial use.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: London is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Laurel County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term, and six magistrates elected for four-year terms.

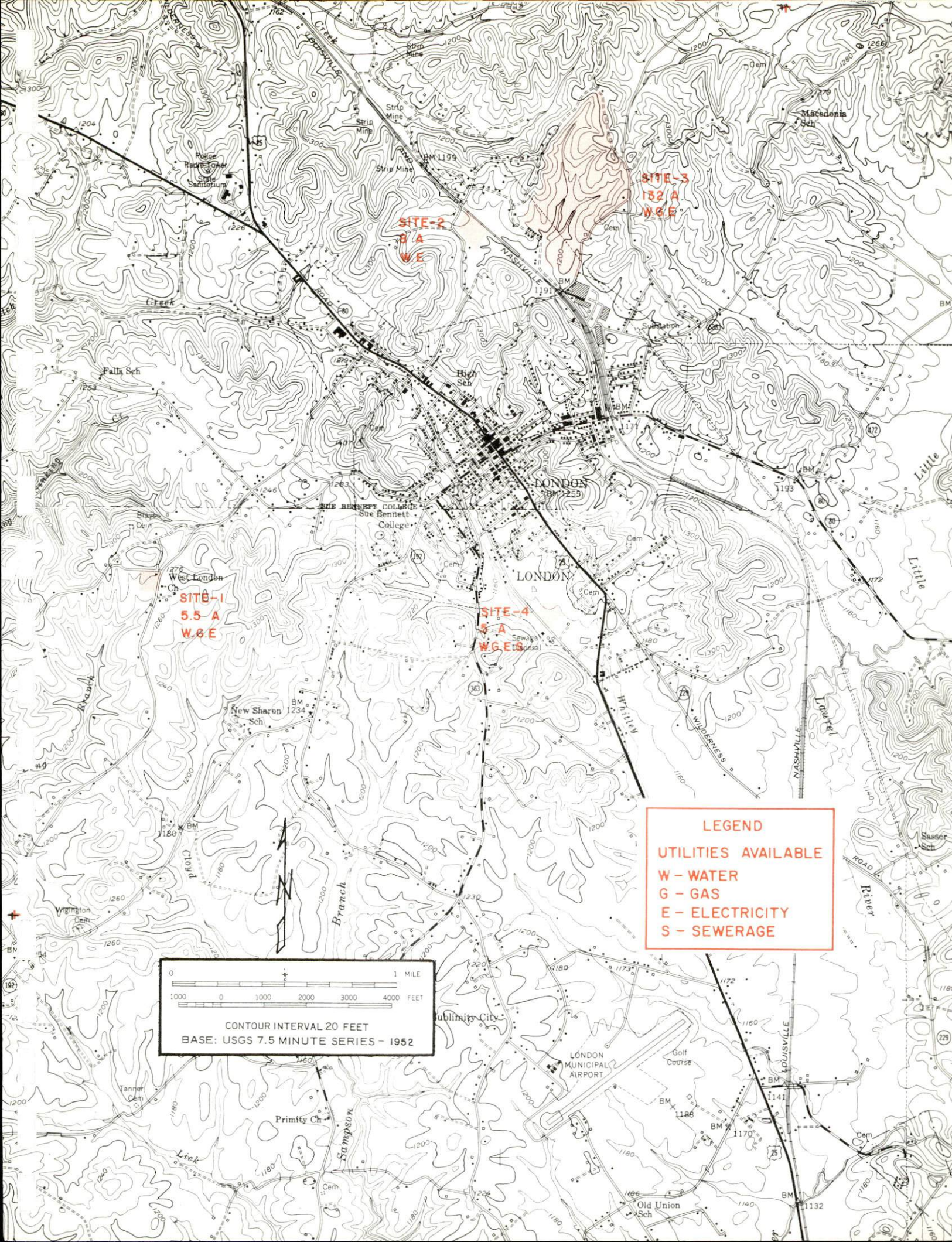
Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: London has an occupational license which varies from \$5 to \$100, depending upon the type of occupation.

Planning and Zoning

The city of London has a contract with the Planning and Zoning Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. The following studies have been completed: Base Map, Land Use Map, and Land Use Analysis. The city council has adopted a Zoning Ordinance.



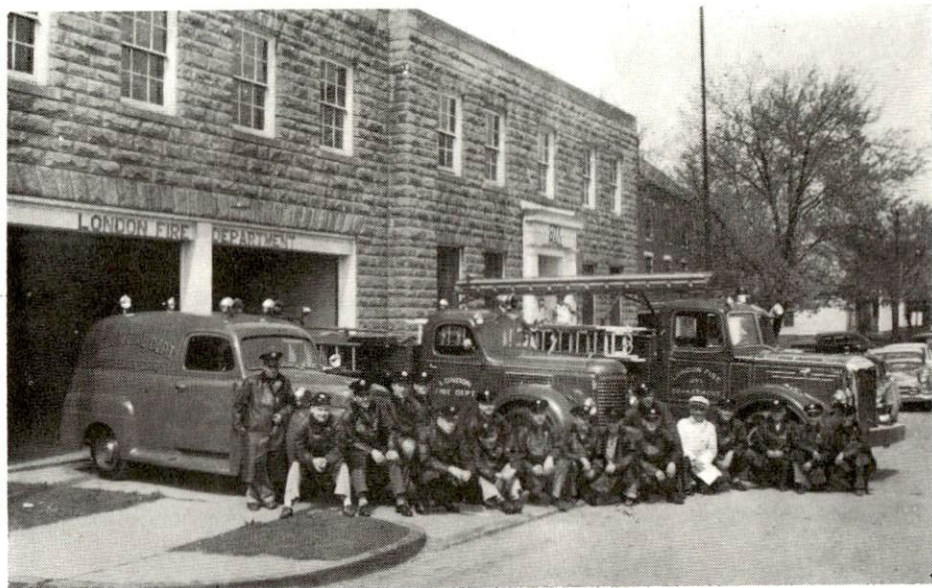
LEGEND

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

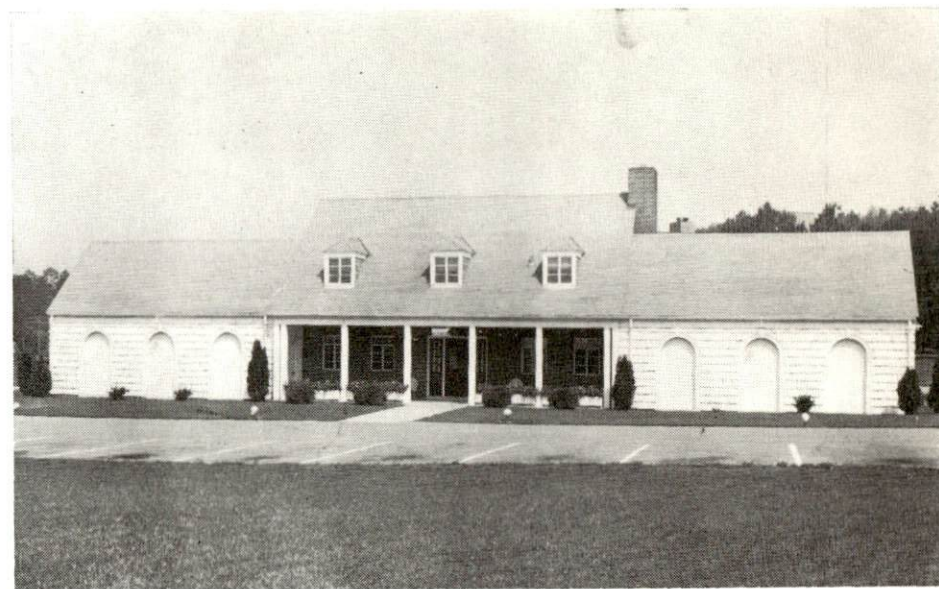
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

0 1 MILE
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1952



LONDON CITY HALL



KENTUCKY STATE POLICE BARRACKS



LONDON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Class III. Three daily flights by Piedmont. CAP radio, traffic control and weather station
London's accessibility brings state police barracks and Federal and post office buildings



FEDERAL BUILDING IN BACKGROUND

US 25 and KY 80, two principal Kentucky through-highways, carry highest permissible pay-load trucks in all directions—north, south, east and west.

Fire Protection

The London Fire Department is on a volunteer basis, with a chief and 28 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment includes a 1955 Mack with a 750-gpm pump, a 1940 International with a 500-gpm pump, an ambulance, and a 1962 squad car. The department uses 4,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 1,000 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. The city has recently purchased \$3,000 worth of new equipment.

The department utilizes a phone alarm system, which automatically dials all volunteers. London has a class-7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The London Police Department includes a chief and four patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one radio-equipped patrol car. County police protection is provided by the County Sheriff's Office. A district office of the Kentucky State Police is located in London.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected daily by the city in the business district and weekly in the residential area. Disposal is by means of a local sanitary fill. Monthly rates are \$1.00 for the residential area, \$2.00 for the business area, and \$5.00 for restaurants and grocery stores.

Financial Information

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

Income	\$156,823.44
Expenditures	\$193,863.95
Bonded Indebtedness	
(Industrial Building)	\$ 45,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness for year ending 1962:

County Budget	\$157,518
Bonded Indebtedness	
(Courthouse)	\$277,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes in London and Laurel County are based upon these assessment figures. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR LONDON AND LAUREL COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>London</u>	<u>Laurel County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	.95	---
School	2.00	1.50
Total	\$3.70	\$2.25

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

London - 30.0%
Laurel Co. - 28.6%

Net Assessed Value of Property

London - \$ 5,230,000
Laurel Co. - \$20,781,486

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The London Independent School System consists of one high school and one elementary school. The 1962-63 budget for the London Independent School System was \$276,000. Special teachers include one industrial art teacher and two music teachers.

The Laurel County School System has a total of three high schools, one junior high and eight elementary schools. The 1962-63 budget for the Laurel County School System was \$1,426,721. Two new elementary schools were constructed at the estimated cost of \$412,890.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN LONDON AND LAUREL COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
London High	320	17	19
London Elementary	742	24	30
Laurel Co. High (total)	1,310	77	18
Laurel Co. Elementary (total)	4,080	150	27
St. Williams (Par.) (Elem.)	53	2	26

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.

London is served by the Somerset Vocational School, 35 miles. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, woodworking, machine shop, radio and television, and printing. Distributive education classes include: salesmanship, bookkeeping, tourist courtesy and business mathematics.

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: Located in London is the Sue Bennett College, established in 1897. Sue Bennett College is a coeducational junior college owned and operated by the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. Since 1897 the college has been making a great contribution to the educational opportunities in Laurel County.

Sue Bennett College is an institution fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The educational offerings of the college include curricula in liberal arts, education, business and pre-professional programs.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 91 miles; College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, 91 miles; Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 91 miles; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 65 miles; Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 21 miles; Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 31 miles; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 61 miles; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 46 miles; Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 80 miles; Fugazzi Business School, Somerset, Kentucky, 35 miles; Cumberland Extension Center of the University of Kentucky, Cumberland, Kentucky, 95 miles.

Health

Hospitals: The Marymount General Hospital, located in London, has 35 beds and 10 bassinets and is fully equipped with complete emergency and operating facilities. Plans are being made to construct another building and to remodel the present facilities.

A 108-bed State Tuberculosis Hospital is also located in London.

Public Health: The Laurel County Health Department has a part-time doctor, a sanitarian, two registered nurses and two clerks. The department's program consists of immunization and tests, communicable disease control, maternal and child health services, and general sanitation.

Housing

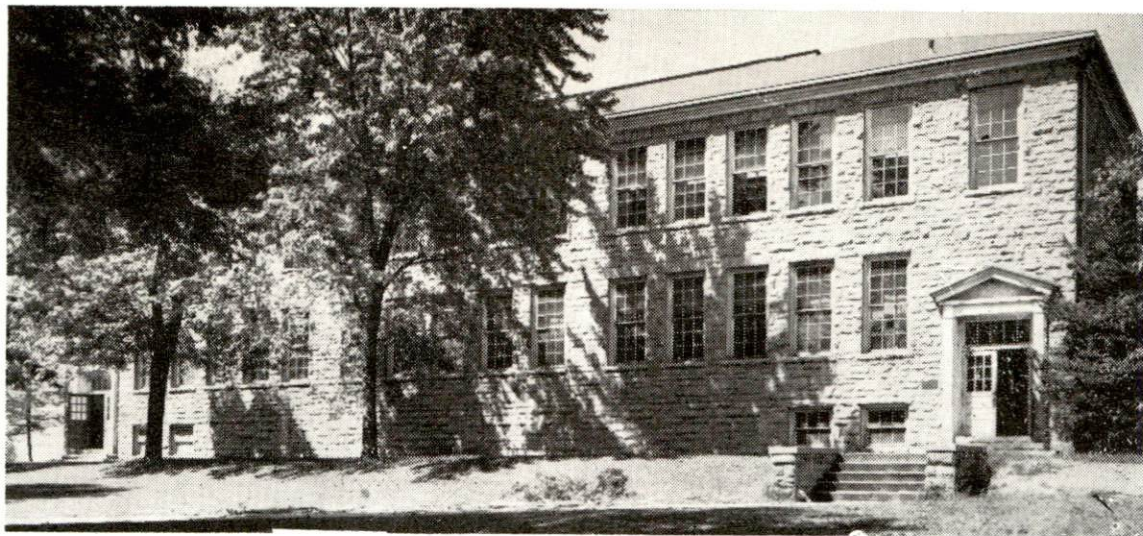
At present, several housing units are for rent or sale in London. The rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$50 to \$75 per month. Construction cost for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$25,000, depending upon the type of construction and materials.

Communication

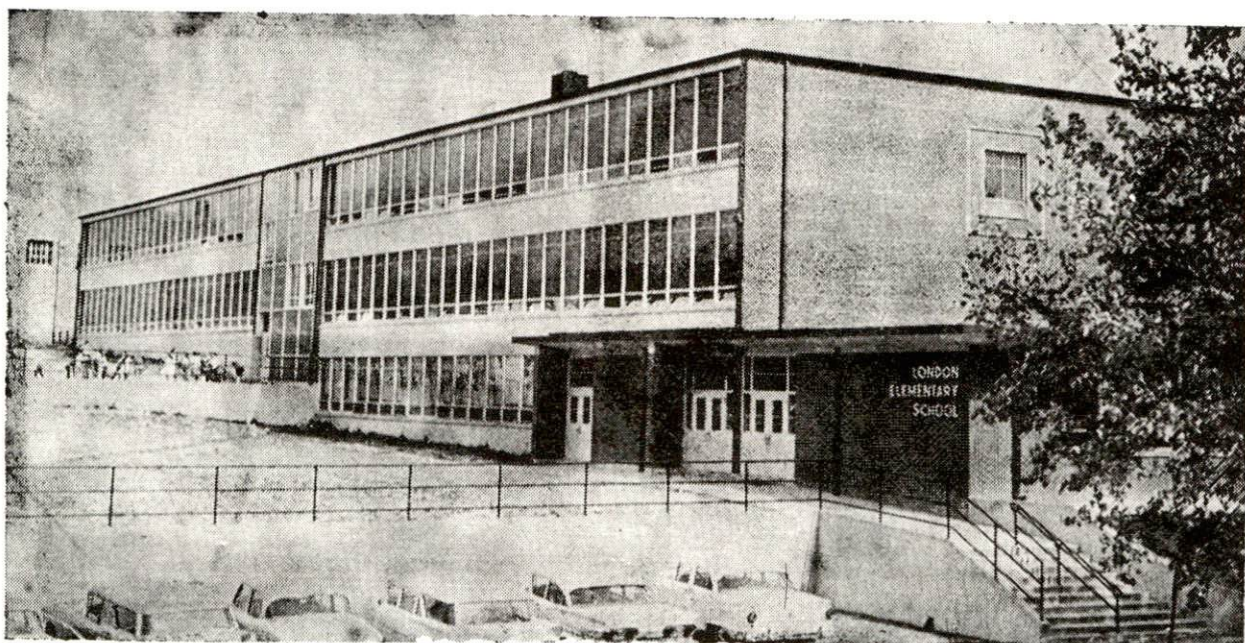
Telephone and Telegraph: The Northeastern Telephone Company provides a dial telephone system to 3,155 subscribers in London and the surrounding area. Long distance service is described as excellent.

A Western Union Telegraph Company serves the area.

Postal Facilities: London has a first-class post office with twenty employees. Mail is received and dispatched seven times daily. Mail is delivered twice daily in the business district and once daily in the residential area. Postal receipts for 1962 were approximately \$83,128. The post office is housed in a new building recently constructed at the cost of \$140,000.



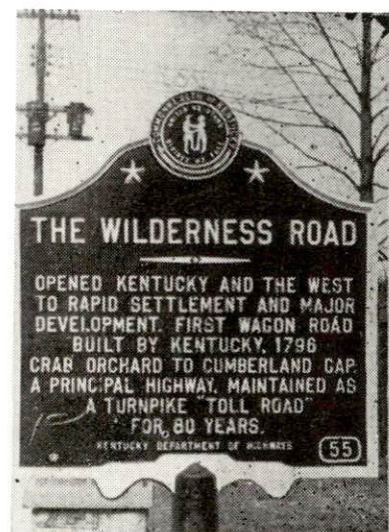
LONDON HIGH SCHOOL



LONDON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

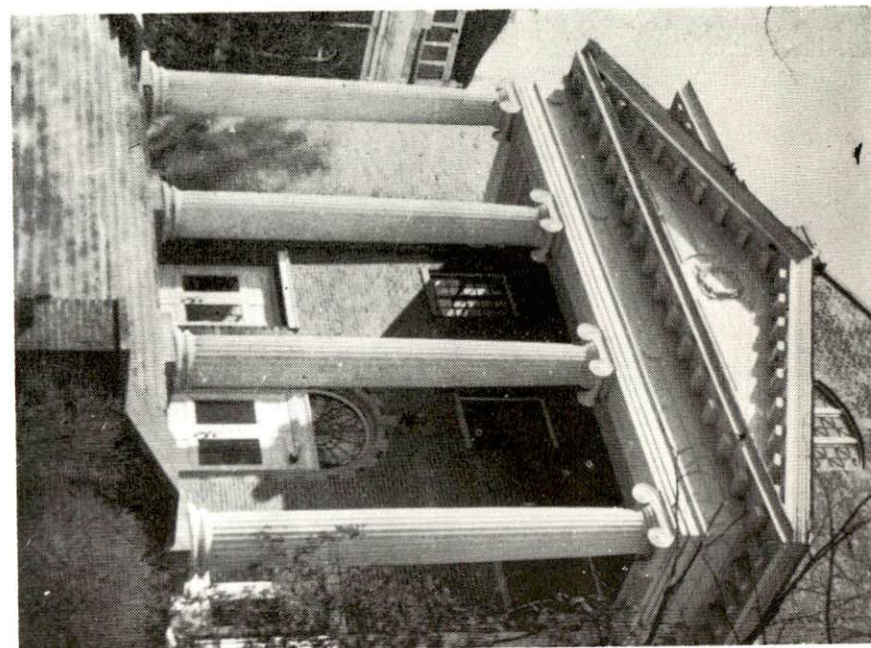


LAUREL COUNTY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
KENTUCKY STATE REGIONAL LIBRARY NO. 2





LAUREL COUNTY COURT HOUSE



SUE BENNETT JUNIOR COLLEGE—AUDITORIUM
Established 1896



KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY



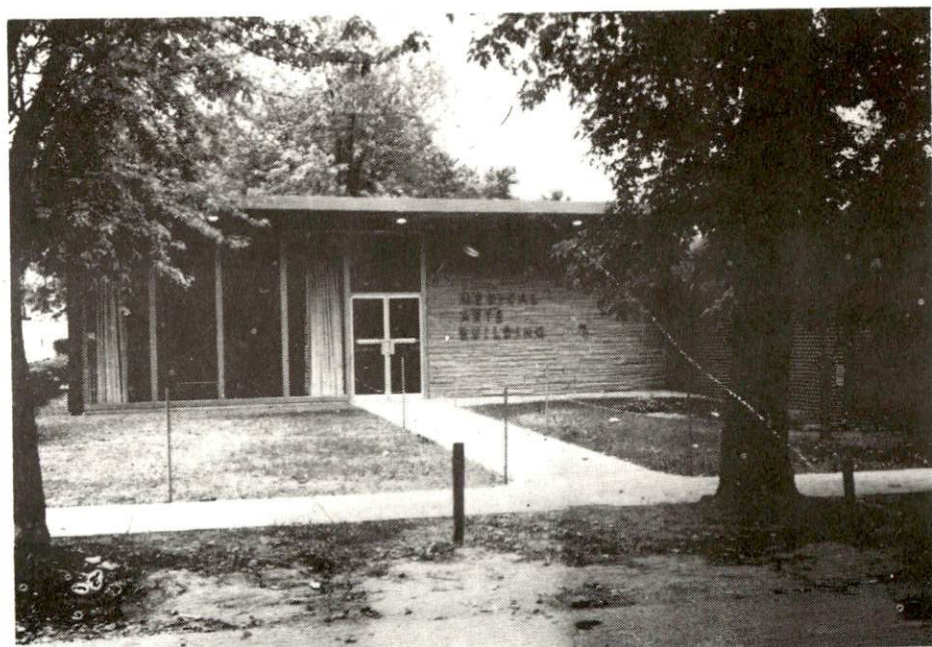
ONE OF LONDON'S NINE FINE CHURCHES



MARYMOUNT HOSPITAL



KENTUCKY STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL



MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING ENTRANCE



LAUREL COUNTY HEALTH CENTER

Newspapers: The Sentinel Echo, a weekly paper with a circulation of 4,900, serves London and Laurel County. Daily papers are received from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Radio: London is served by station WFTG, which operates on 1,000 watts, AM and FM.

Television: Television reception is good from Knoxville, Tennessee. Lexington stations are also received by the cable system. With these two station points, all three major networks can be received.

Libraries

London is served by the Laurel County Free Public Library, which is the headquarters for the Valley of Parks Library Region. A bookmobile serves the entire county. In all, there are 12,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 76,000. Also available are movie films, records, and framed pictures. A new addition to the library is being planned which will double the present amount of space and cost approximately \$56,000.

The library at Sue Bennett College contains 16,110 volumes and has an annual circulation of 15,416 books.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in London: Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First National Bank	\$ 8,303,897.31	\$7,683,485.29
Second National Bank	\$10,076,686.18	\$9,155,383.20

Hotels and Motels

London Hall Court	37 units
The Southmoor Motel	22 units
The Village Motel	20 units
Cardinal Court	26 units
Laurel Lodge Motel	18 units
South London Motel	5 units
Laurel Hotel	20 rooms
London Hotel	23 rooms
Four Paw Hotel	23 rooms
Town Center Motel	48 units (20 new units under construction)

Clubs and Organizations

American Legion	Shriners
Boy Scouts	V.F.W.
Girl Scouts	Woman's Club
Cub Scouts	B. & P. W.
Junior Chamber of Commerce	4-H Club
Junior Women's Club	D.A.V.
Kiwanis	F.F.A.
Lions	F.H.A.
Masons	Rotary Club
London-Laurel County Development Association	

Recreation

Local: There are three swimming pools open to the public - one at Sue Bennett College, one at London Hall, and one at Levi Jackson State Park. A Country Club was recently constructed with a nine-hole golf course, swimming pool, tennis court, fishing, shuffleboard, horseshoes and croquet. A city-owned park, supervised by the recreation board, offers a baseball field, tennis courts and playground equipment. A new 16-lane bowling alley is in the planning stage.

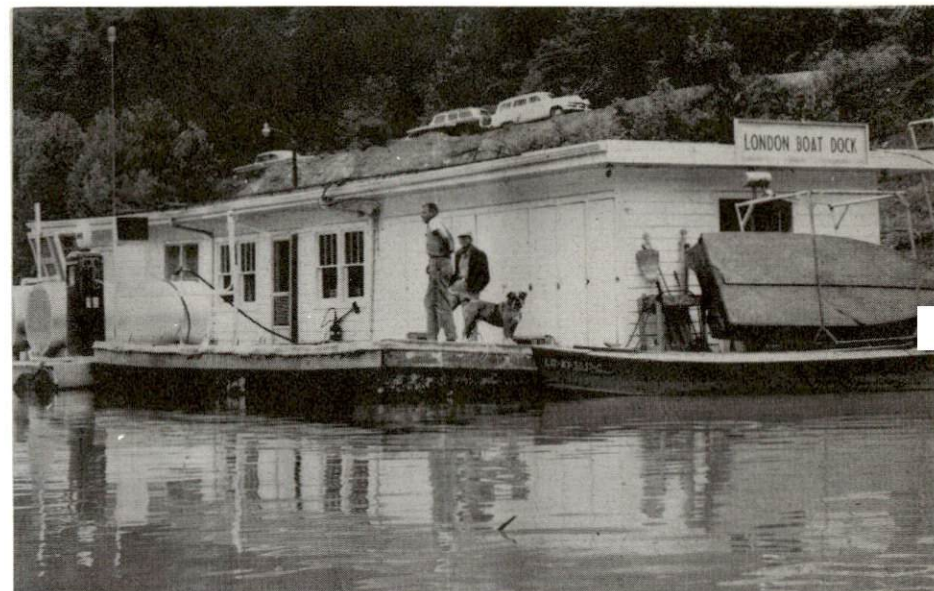
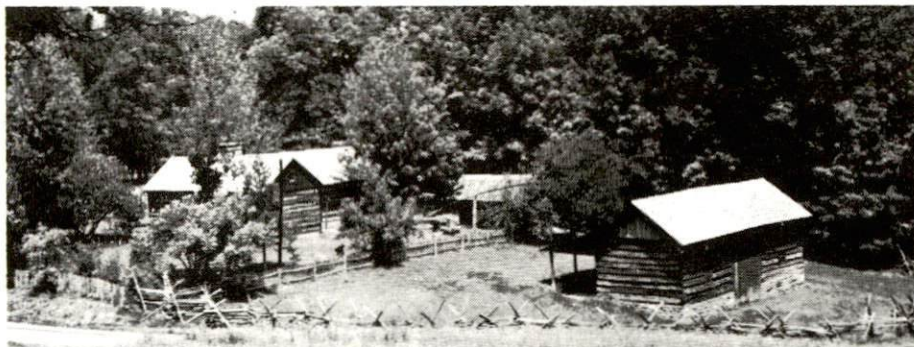
The J. M. Feltner Memorial Boy Scouts Camp, two miles east of London, serves a 19-county area with modern facilities for camping, fishing, and swimming. An industrial workshop and concrete block cabins are also provided.

Levi Jackson State Park is located three miles south of the city. This park offers a new swimming pool, a bridle path, and camping, picnicking, and house trailer facilities.



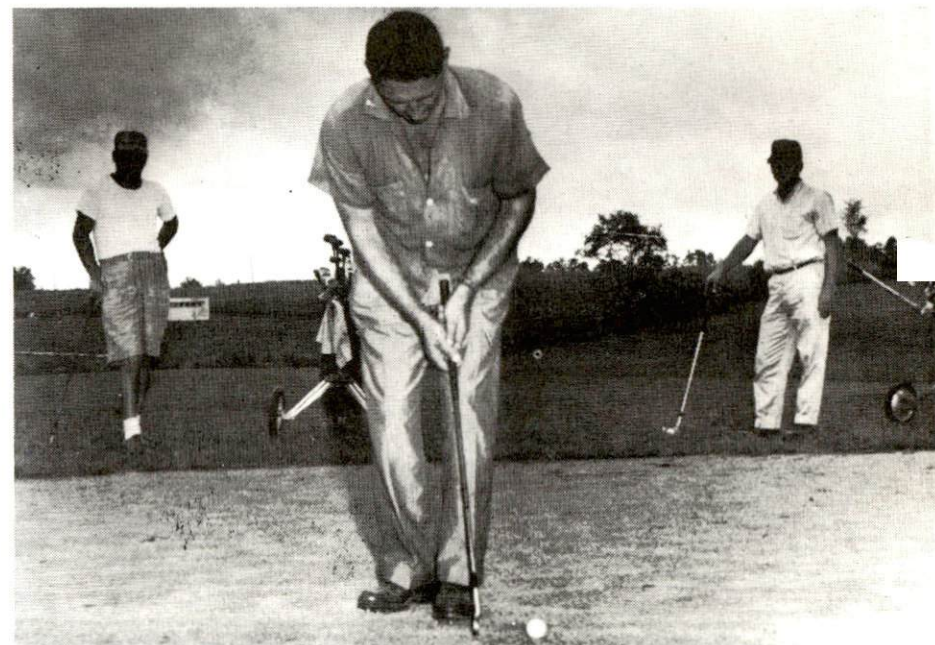
LEVI JACKSON WILDERNESS ROAD STATE PARK

Shown are McHargue Water Mill and Mountain Life Museum. Over 800 beautiful acres. Has many attractions, including world's largest collection of old millstones, most popular state park picnic grounds, natural amphitheatre with up to 7,000 attending single programs of Laurel County Homecomings weekends of full moon in August, group camp. Swimming pool and large district 4-H Club camp under construction October 1957



LONDON DOCK ON LAKE CUMBERLAND

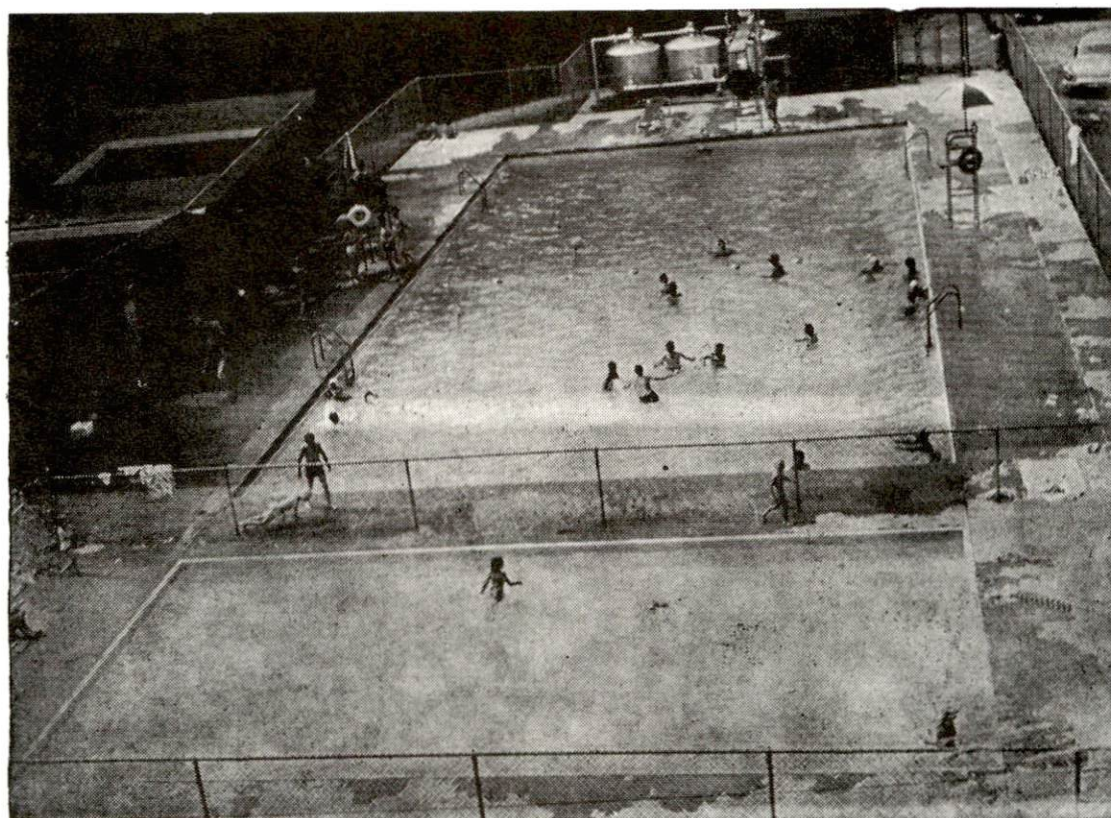
Largest volume reservoir east of Dakotas, has largest known bass population per acre



ON LONDON'S 9-HOLE GOLF COURSE



ENTRANCE TO DISTRICT 4-H CLUB CAMP WHICH SERVES NINETEEN COUNTIES



SWIMMING POOL IN LEVI JACKSON STATE PARK

Area: Cumberland Falls State Park, 35 miles, has complete facilities for swimming, picnicking and horseback riding. Cumberland Lake, 42 miles, offers complete facilities for all types of water recreation, camping and picnicking. Other area recreational facilities include Pine Mountain State Park, Pineville, 40 miles; Herrington Lake, Danville, 62 miles; and Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Middlesboro, 64 miles.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new post office was constructed at the estimated cost of \$140,000.
2. A new courthouse was constructed in 1960.
3. The Laurel County School System recently constructed two elementary schools at the cost of \$412,890.
4. All streets in the city were black topped.
5. New hangers were constructed at the airport.
6. An addition to the Laurel Grocery Company was recently completed at the cost of \$60,000.
7. The Kentucky Utilities Company recently moved into its new building.
8. Sterling Hardware Company, Inc., has added 70,000 square feet of floor space.
9. London Grocery Company is constructing a new building for its operation.
10. Town Center Motel is constructing 20 additional units.
11. The city has recently purchased \$3,000 worth of new equipment for the Fire Department.

Planned:

1. Marymount Hospital is planning to construct another building.
2. Plans are being made for the library expansion costing \$56,000.
3. Plans are drawn for the construction of a low-cost housing unit.
4. The sewerage and water works will have a major improvement made.
5. Plans are being made to remodel the Federal Building.
6. A 16-lane bowling alley is being planned.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 2,505 farms covering 152,451 acres, an average of 60.9 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Laurel County.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR LAUREL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Laurel Co. (bu)	7,928	40.1	318,066
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Laurel Co. (bu)	230	20.4	4,703
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Laurel Co. (bu)	273	9.3	2,704
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Laurel Co. (lbs)	1,716	1,692.2	2,903,981
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Laurel Co. (tons)	994	2.8	1,282
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Laurel Co. (tons)	8,568	.9	8,140
Kentucky (tons)	421,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Laurel Co. (tons)	4,675	.8	4,134
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

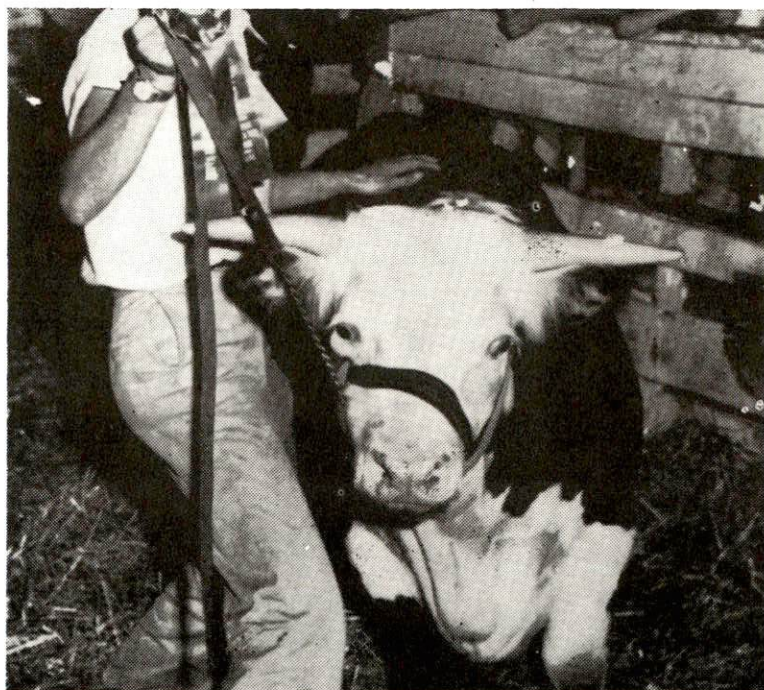


LAUREL COUNTY TOBACCO FIELD

Agriculture is basic to Laurel County's economy. Tobacco, dairying and beef cattle are the principal cash crops, while broiler production is becoming increasingly important

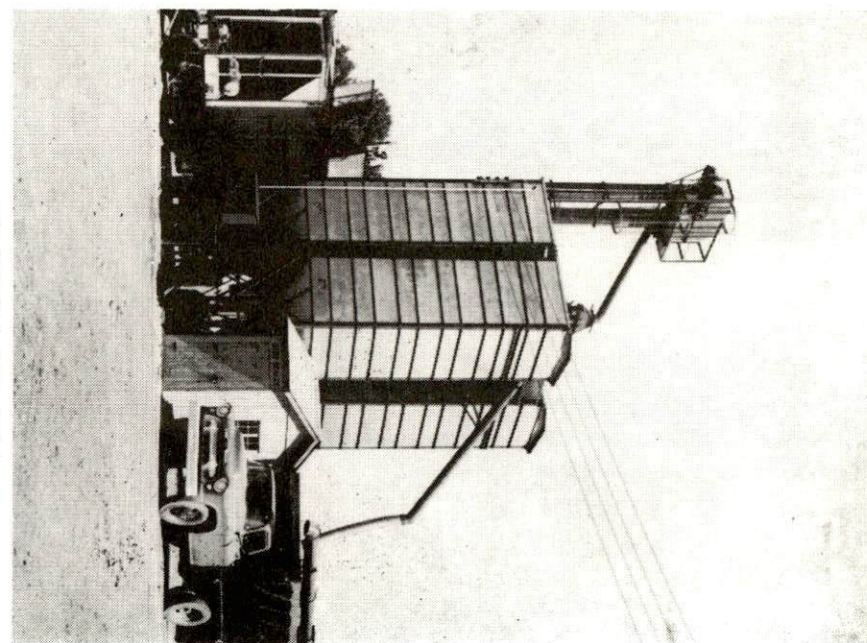


GUERNSEY COW WITH ARTIFICIALLY BRED CALF



HEREFORDS PREDOMINATE

Though Angus strongly compete in 4-H Club and FFA District Fat Baby Beef Show and Sales held annually, alternating between London's two livestock markets.



COTTONGIM FEED BINS
of Cottongim Feed Store serves growing broiler production

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR LAUREL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Laurel Co.	14,527
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Laurel Co.	2,328
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Laurel Co.	220
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Laurel County is coal. Other minerals include petroleum and natural gas, clay and clay shales, sand and sandstone, and limestone. The total value of mineral production in 1961 amounted to \$120,539 from coal and petroleum (Minerals Yearbook 1961).

Coal: Bituminous coal is by far the most important mineral resource of Laurel County. The coal from this district is used for both general industrial and domestic purposes. Coals from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field are generally low in ash and sulphur content and high in btu value.

For the period 1890 through 1961, nearly 15 million tons of coal were produced. Peak production came in the late forties. A total of 45,559 tons were secured in 1961 from thirteen truck mines. Currently, production is chiefly from the Pittsburg and River Gem seams (local names).

In a recent publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky," by the U. S. Geological Survey, the total original reserves for Laurel County are estimated at 332.37 millions of short tons. This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources.

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

Petroleum and Gas: Small amounts of oil have been produced along with a lesser amount of gas. Oil was reported in 1947 and again in the late fifties. Recent activity in the area has increased production to over a thousand barrels for both 1961 and 1962. An accumulative total of 5,236 barrels has been produced in the county through 1962. Some gas production is reported in the eastern portion of the county.

Clay and Clay Shales: Recent investigations indicate that some shale members of the Lee and Breathitt formations are suitable for common brick, structural tile and lightweight aggregates. These might be developed if sufficient quantities are found, and if market conditions are favorable.

Sand and Sandstone: Unconsolidated sands suitable for general construction purposes occur along the major streams. Sandstones which can be used for local building and roadway construction are also available. Recent investigations indicate that some of these sandstones might be used for the manufacture of low grade glass.

Limestone: Limestone suitable for general construction and possible agricultural purposes occurs along the drainage area of the Rockcastle River in the western portion of the county. One quarry is operated in the Glen Dean formation (Mississippian Age).

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

TABLE 15

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

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

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

Forests

There are approximately 185,000 acres of forested land in Laurel County, which comprise 64 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees found in the county are: oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, red cedar and pine.

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 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 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

The annual per capita income for Laurel County in 1961 was \$890. This was below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales during 1961 totaled \$19,161,000.*

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

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the 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 LONDON, LAUREL 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>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u>
				(EST)
January	28.4	2.50	82	69
February	42.5	4.22	82	63
March	48.3	5.54	79	58
April	48.9	4.66	78	54
May	59.2	2.31	81	58
June	68.1	3.77	83	59
July	72.2	4.31	85	63
August	71.2	1.34	88	64
September	69.6	.59	88	62
October	54.9	2.56	89	62
November	46.8	2.57	84	63
December	37.0	5.88	83	68
Annual Norm	53.9	40.25		

* Station Location: London, Kentucky

** Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 19 years;

7:00 P.M. readings 19 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (19 yrs. of record) - 100 days clear; 111 days partly cloudy; 154 days cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (19 yrs. of record) - 55%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 yrs. of record) - 127 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (19 yrs. of record) - 3 days

Days with thunderstorms: (19 yrs. of record) - 49 days

Days with heavy fog: (19 yrs. of record) - 28 days

Prevailing Wind: (12 yrs. of record) - NE

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,590 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

Laurel County, established in 1825 out of parts of Rockcastle, Clay, Knox, and Whitley Counties, was the 80th formed in the state. It derived its name from the Laurel River, which runs partly through the county, and is supposed to have been so named from the quantity of laurel growing upon its banks.

During the first twenty years of settlement on Boone's Trace, there were many "defeats" and massacres. Among the most noted were the Moore Defeat on October 3, 1784, the McFarland Defeat on April 1, 1793, the Henderson Defeat in April or May, 1780, and the McNitt Defeat on October 3, 1786.

London came into existence on March 7, 1826. John and Jarvis Jackson soon began construction of a courthouse and jail. The jail was destroyed by fire in 1883, and a few years later--May 15, 1886--a new courthouse was completed. Another jail was built in 1907.

London was incorporated as a town on February 16, 1866, and, in 1880, it was still a small village of 215 persons. In 1953, London had a population of 3,625.

There are several versions on how London was so named. One version says John Jackson believed that because of its site, the town would become the largest town anywhere around, and Jackson being of English descent, named it "London" after the town in England. Another version believed that the opponents of Jackson began calling it so in derision. Nevertheless, the name stuck.

During the Civil War, the county's first skirmish between Union and Confederate soldiers occurred October 18, 1861, between two scouting cavalry squads near Pittsburg, with one man killed on each side. The Rebel army had not crossed Laurel River, although their cavalry was in London. General Felix Zollicoffer, commander of the Confederate Army of East Tennessee, was stopped at Wild Cat and had to backtrack. London was turned into a training camp for General Schaepf.

Confederate and Union traffic was heavy through London. On August 17, 1862, occurred the Battle of London, in which the Rebels emerged victorious and captured much booty. After this, London became the headquarters of the Rebels, and for Col. Palmer's Partisan Corps and 200,000 rations stored there.

As the fighting continued, London again became Union headquarters on Christmas Day, 1862, when two battalions of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry arrived in London. The town was again visited by the Rebels when Colonel Scott with

Appendix A

some 2,000 men dashed into the state making raids on towns and reaching London on July 26th. However, after this raid, the fighting gradually ceased and peace returned. Soon after the war, a National Cemetery was set up at London for the Union dead, but it was subsequently moved to Camp Nelson National Cemetery.

In 1887 the first telephone arrived in London. In 1888, the first bank in London, the First National Bank, was established. The National Bank of London was organized in 1903, and the East Bernstadt Banking Company was established in 1904. Electricity came to London in 1904 and natural gas in 1930.

The Laurel Seminary was opened in London on September 1, 1858, and the Laurel Baptist Seminary opened from 1901 to 1903. In 1896 Sue Bennett Memorial School was established, and became the Sue Bennett Junior College in 1922. In 1932 it was fully accredited. A county board of education was established in 1908.

The London City School had its origin as a graded school in 1906, and became a high school in 1912. In 1926-27 London High School won the State Basketball Championship and participated in the National Tournament in Chicago.

In 1912 London was made a fourth-class city, then became a sixth-class city in 1919, and finally a fifth-class city in 1924. In 1920 London began paving its main streets. In 1922 the London Fire Department was organized, and got its first pumper truck in 1927. In 1924 London began installing storm sewers and building sidewalks. A sanitary sewer system was completed in 1928. The Laurel County Health Department opened in 1931. In 1941 traffic lights were installed for Main Street. Plans were begun in 1945 for a London airport, and in that year London was selected as the site for a Tuberculosis Hospital, which opened its doors in 1951. The Pennington General Hospital, sold in 1946, later became known as Marymount Hospital. In 1949, London annexed a large area, doubling its size and increasing its population to 3,426. London became a fourth-class city again in 1950.

Hazel Patch is located eight miles north of London and one-half mile east of U. S. 25. The Hazel Patch, so named for the great quantity of hazel bushes in the vicinity, was an important stopping place on the Wilderness Road to Kentucky in pioneer times; it was likewise the junction of the two prongs of the road. No single trail was more significant in the westward spread of English colonization than the Wilderness Road of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It was the first route opened across the Appalachian barrier. From 1775 to 1800, it was the principal overland route into the limitless reaches of the Western Country. During and immediately after the American Revolution, the Wilderness Road reached its heyday. Over it came thousands from the settlements of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia with their pack horses and covered wagons, seeking new homes and rich lands in the Blue Grass State.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
LAUREL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Laurel County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	2,064	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	45	2.2	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	467	22.6	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	446	21.6	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	214	10.3	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	0	16,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	0	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	163	7.9	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	14	.7	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	32	1.6	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	22	1.0	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	1	.04	55,413	11.8
Other	0	0	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	257	12.5	34,127	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	653	31.6	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	50	2.4	21,708	4.6
Services	146	7.0	40,010	8.5
Other	0	0	2,133	.5

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Laurel County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	12,436	12,465	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	8,337	8,547	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor Force	5,084	1,472	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	5,084	1,410	705,411	290,783
Employed	4,671	1,410	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	2,514	952	440,020	208,384
Government workers	401	255	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,619	155	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	137	48	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	413	62	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	3,253	7,075	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	91	34	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,001	1,145	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	2,161	5,896	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,208	4,784	91,626	539,838
65 and over	953	1,112	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,671	1,410	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	237	206	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,133	45	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	405	77	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	164	258	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	180	132	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	651	0	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	786	64	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	15	133	1,123	25,183
Service workers	151	312	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	404	30	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	349	16	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	196	137	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	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. 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.	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	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: 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.

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.