

1967

Industrial Resources: Mercer County - Harrodsburg

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

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/mercercnty>



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

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Mercer County - Harrodsburg" (1967). *Mercer County*. Paper 20.
<https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/mercercnty/20>

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

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

HARRODSBURG KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared By
Mercer Chamber of Commerce
Mercer Industrial Development Corporation
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET.	3 - 8
Population	3
Economic Characteristics	3
Labor Market	4
Supply Area	4
Current Labor Potential	4
Future Labor Supply	5
Area Employment Characteristics	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	9 - 10
Prevailing Wage Rates	9
Unions	10
TRANSPORTATION.	11 - 13
Railroads	11
Highways	12
Truck Service	12
Bus Lines	13
Taxi Service	13
Air	13
UTILITIES AND FUEL	15 - 18
Electricity	15
Natural Gas	16
Coal and Coke	17
Fuel Oil	18

POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Harrodsburg

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
WATER AND SEWERAGE	19
Public Water Supply	19
Sewerage System	19
INDUSTRIAL SITES	21 - 22
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	23 - 24
Type Government	23
City	23
County	23
Laws Affecting Industry.	23
Municipal Tax Exemption	23
Business Licenses	23
Planning and Zoning	23
Fire Protection	23
Police Protection	24
Garbage and Sanitation	24
Financial Information.	24
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded	
Indebtedness.	24
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness.	24
TAXES	25
Property Taxes	25
Net Assessed Value of Property	25
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	27 - 35
Educational Facilities	27
Graded Schools	27
Vocational Schools	28
Colleges	28
Health	29
Hospitals	29
Public Health	29
Housing	29
Communication	30
Telephone and Telegraph	30

POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Harrodsburg

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Postal Facilities	30	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Newspapers	30	
Radio	30	
Television	30	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Libraries	30	
Churches	30	
Financial Institutions	31	TRANSPORTATION
Hotels and Motels	31	
Clubs and Organizations	31	
Recreation	32	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Local	32	
Area	32	
Community Improvements	33	WATER AND SEWAGE
Recent	33	
Planned	34	
NATURAL RESOURCES	37 - 41	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Agriculture	37	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Minerals	38	
Water Resources	40	
Surface Water	40	TAXES
Ground Water	41	
Forests	41	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
MARKETS	43 - 44	
CLIMATE	45 - 46	NATURAL RESOURCES
APPENDIX		
A. History		MARKETS
B. Employment by Industry Division		
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population		CLIMATE
D. Major Kentucky Taxes		
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings		
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation		APPENDIX
G. Cooperating State Agencies		
G. - 1 Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
H. Map Section		

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Harrodsburg - 6,061

Mercer County - 14,596

HARRODSBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Mercer and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,650 to 3,350 men and 1,700 to 2,400 women. Number of workers available from Mercer County: 450 to 550 men and 150 to 250 women.

The future labor supply will include 4,437 boys and 4,383 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Harrodsburg is located on the main line of the Southern Railway System connecting Chattanooga, Tennessee, and St. Louis, Missouri.

Air: The Harrodsburg-Mercer County Airport, with a lighted 3,000 by 130 foot turf landing strip, can accommodate small aircraft. The nearest major airfield is Blue Grass Field in Lexington, Kentucky, 30 miles distant.

Trucks: Harrodsburg is provided interstate and intrastate common carrier service by eight trucking firms. Davenport's Transfer maintains a terminal in Harrodsburg.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided to Harrodsburg by the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines and Trailway Bus Lines. A total of twenty buses daily are available out of Harrodsburg.

Highways: Harrodsburg and Mercer County are served by U. S. Routes 68 and 127 and Kentucky Highways 33, 152, 390, and 1160. An interchange of the Bluegrass Parkway is located just 16 miles from Harrodsburg. The Bluegrass Parkway is connected to the nationwide Interstate Highway System at Elizabethtown and Lexington, Kentucky.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Fox Creek RECC and Inter-County RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: Harrodsburg is provided natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: The Harrodsburg Municipal Water Works uses the Kentucky River as a source of supply for its 1,500,000 gpd treatment plant. The peak usage has been 1,100,000 gallons per day.

Sewer System: The Harrodsburg Sewerage System serves the city with separate storm and sanitary mains. All sewage is given both primary and secondary treatment. The rated capacity of the treatment plant is 700,000 gallons per day.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Harrodsburg has shown a population increase during each of the past six decades. This growth varied from a 7.0 percent increase during the 1920's to a 19.6 percent increase in the 1910's.

The trend for Mercer County has been considerably different. The extremes range from a 2.5 percent decrease during the 1900's to a 5.2 percent increase in the 1910's. Presently, Mercer County shows a 1.1 percent increase as compared with its population of 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Harrodsburg		Mercer County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	2,876		14,426		15.5
1910	3,147	9.4	14,063	-2.5	6.6
1920	3,765	19.6	14,795	5.2	5.5
1930	4,029	7.0	14,471	-2.2	8.2
1940	4,673	16.0	14,629	1.1	8.8
1950	5,262	17.6	14,643	.1	3.5
1960	6,061	15.2	14,596	-.3	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Harrodsburg is the only community in Mercer County classified as being urban. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and manufacturing. According to the U. S. Census of Agriculture, in the Fall of 1959 Mercer County had 2,021 family and hired workers engaged in agriculture. In June, 1966, there were 1,251 workers employed in manufacturing.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Mercer	\$74.93	\$ 89.10	\$ 26,019	\$1,767	25
Anderson	93.66	100.76	16,262	1,893	16
Boyle	80.09	89.92	36,364	1,683	28
Garrard	63.65	64.15	14,237	1,505	41
Jessamine	69.98	75.96	20,564	1,457	45
Washington	65.92	62.03	14,673	1,341	52
Woodford	97.28	102.26	30,441	2,486	4
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Harrodsburg labor supply area includes Mercer and the adjoining counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Washington and Woodford. The population of the labor supply area was 90,924 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 2,650 to 3,350 males and from 1,700 to 2,400 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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

TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	4, 350-5, 750	2, 650-3, 350	1, 700-2, 400
Mercer	600- 800	450- 550	150- 250
Anderson	450- 650	250- 350	200- 300
Boyle	250- 450	200- 300	50- 150
Garrard	900-1, 100	650- 750	250- 350
Jessamine	1, 150-1, 350	500- 600	650- 750
Washington	750- 950	450- 550	300- 400
Woodford	250- 450	150- 250	100- 200

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 4,437 boys and 4,383 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973. To arrive at an exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
HARRODSBURG AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,437	4,383
Mercer	679	644
Anderson	408	443
Boyle	940	948
Garrard	476	439
Jessamine	663	688
Washington	640	623
Woodford	631	598

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

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

TABLE 5
HARRODSBURG AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,560	1,256	10,816
Mercer	1,803	218	2,021
Anderson	1,290	13	1,303
Boyle	938	180	1,118
Garrard	1,928	184	2,112
Jessamine	1,261	195	1,456
Washington	1,676	102	1,778
Woodford	664	364	1,028

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

HARRODSBURG AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Mercer	Anderson	Boyle	Garrard	Jessa- mine	Washing- ton	Wood- ford
Total manu- facturing	7,488	1,251	517	2,238	685	352	534	1,911
Food & kindred products	1,417	73	350	165	7	127	141	554
Tobacco	79	4	0	5	0	1	68	1
Clothing, textile and leather	3,001	711	0	1,054	537	206	307	186
Lumber and furniture	185	2	0	154	5	11	13	0
Print., pub. and paper	459	15	6	31	7	5	5	390
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	16	0	0	14	0	0	0	2
Stone, clay and glass	734	10	0	724	0	0	0	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	305	5	0	90	0	2	0	208
Other	1,292	431	161	1	129	0	0	570

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

Harrodsburg

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

HARRODSBURG AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES,
JUNE 1966

	Area Total	Mercer	Anderson	Boyle	Garrard	Jessa- mine	Washing- ton	Wood- ford
Mining and Quarrying	156	13	22	22	39	17	43	0
Contract Construction	933	111	60	380	39	155	106	82
Manufacturing	7,488	1,251	517	2,238	685	352	534	1,911
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,283	168	75	471	68	87	277	137
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,137	407	233	1,354	262	321	236	324
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	445	67	41	149	26	56	36	70
Services	792	180	75	335	18	41	63	80
Other	30	4	0	7	6	0	0	13
Total	14,264	2,201	1,023	4,956	1,143	1,029	1,295	2,617

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

HARRODSBURG MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Barnett Company	Feed	2	1	3
Corning Glass Works	Optical, ophthalmic glass	227	115	342
Cricketeer, Inc.	Men's coats	17	458	475
Cudahy Packing Co.	Cheese, ice cream	67	9	76
Guthrie Farm Service	Feed, fertilizer	4	0	4
Harrodsburg Herald	Newspaper, letterpress printing	9	6	15
Harrodsburg Ready Mix Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	6	1	7
Harrodsburg Souvenir Co.	Wood souvenirs	3	0	3
Kentucky Marble Quarry, Inc.	Cut stone			4
Lee Dog Food Co.	Dog food			7
Mercer Mobile Mix	Feed grinding			1
Sandusky Mill	Corn meal, feed	6	0	6

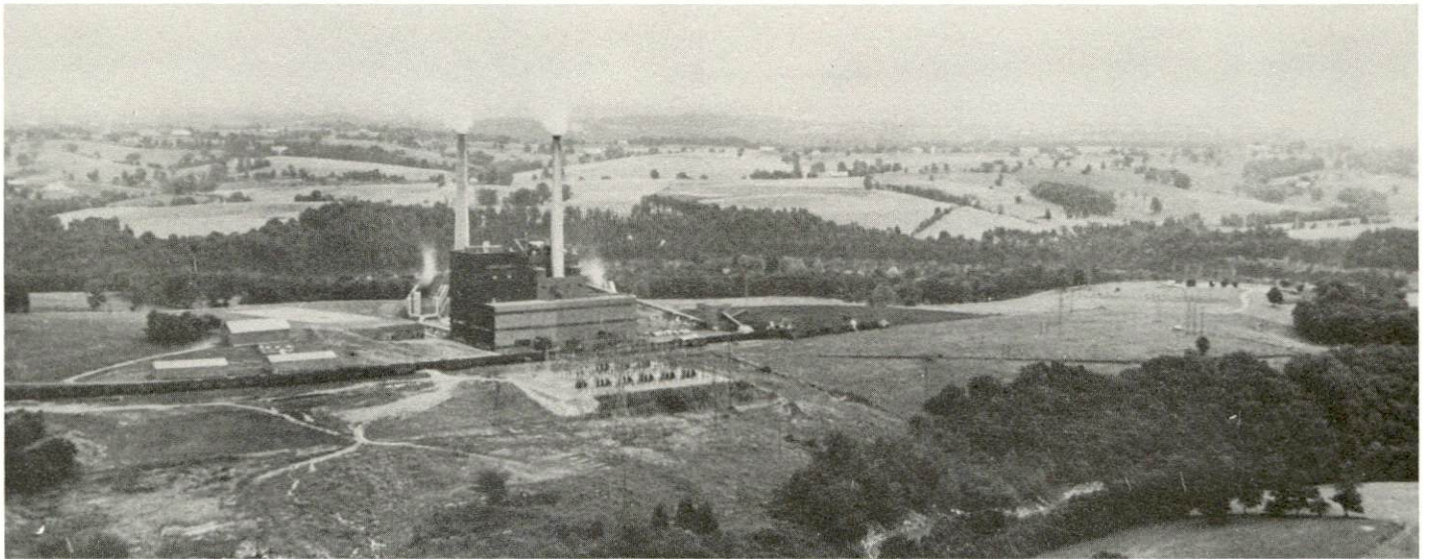
Source: 1967 Kentucky Directory of Manufacturers.

Prevailing Wage Rates

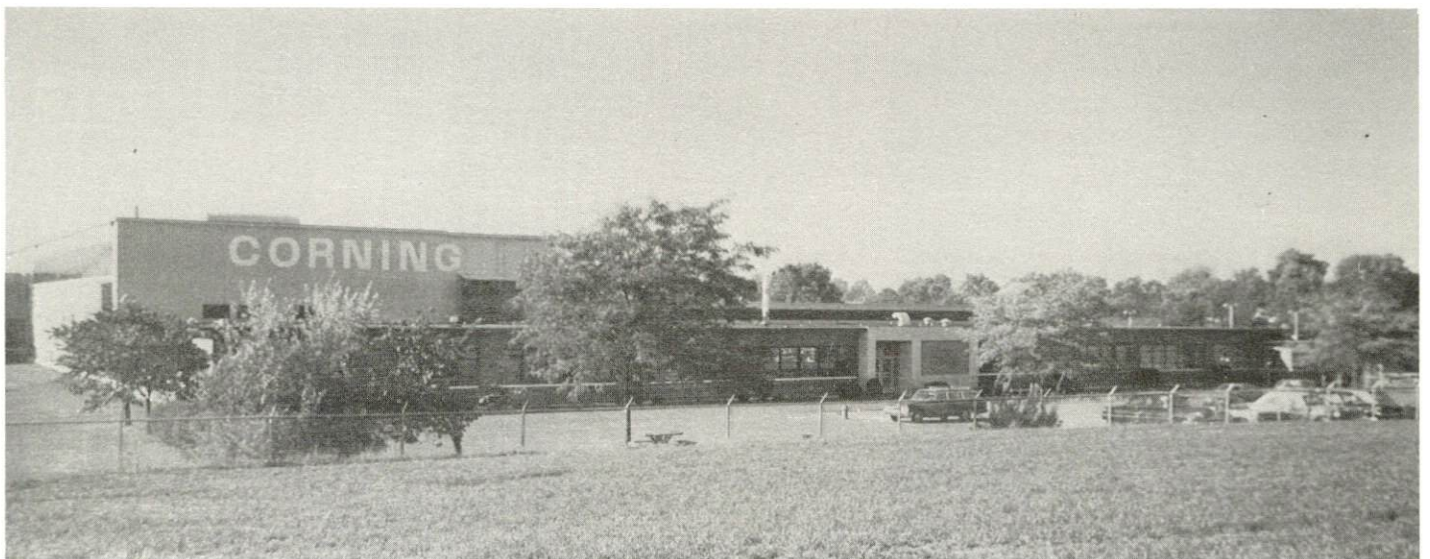
Clerical and Secretarial	\$1.40 to \$1.75 per hr.
Unskilled Laborer	1.40 to 1.50 per hr.
Semiskilled Laborer	1.50 to 2.25 per hr.
Skilled Laborer	1.50 to 2.50 per hr.

Unions

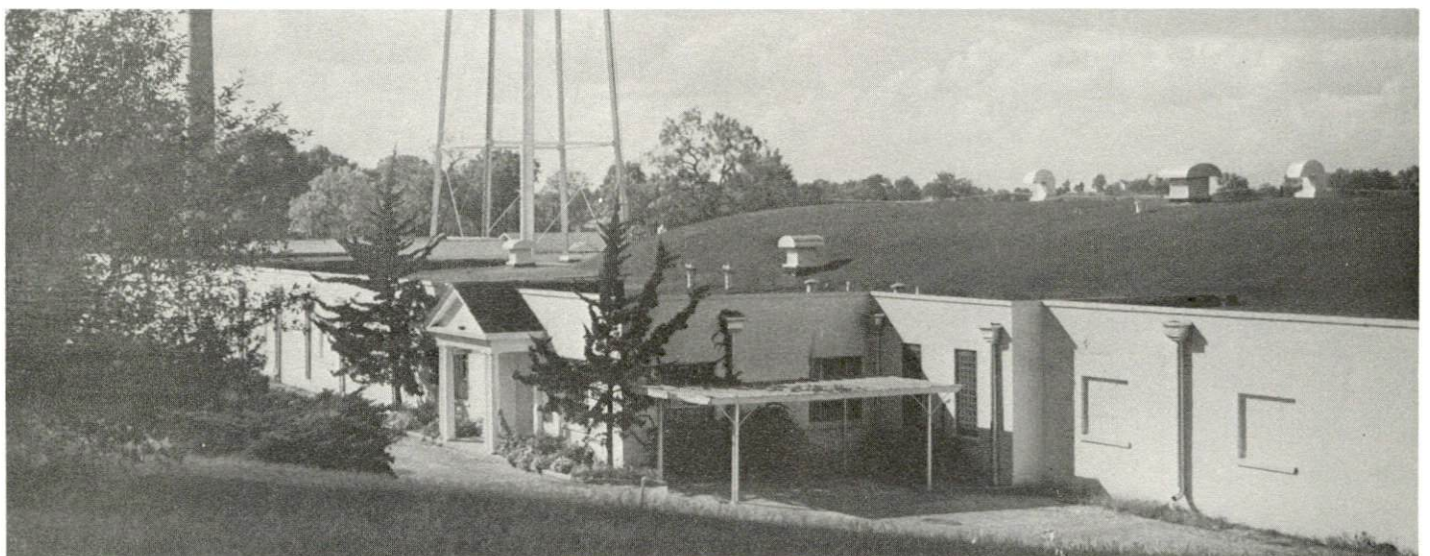
<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local 227	Cudahy Packing Co.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 120	Cricketeer, Inc.
American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America, Local 1016	Corning Glass Works
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	Jonathan Logan Plant (Mercer County)



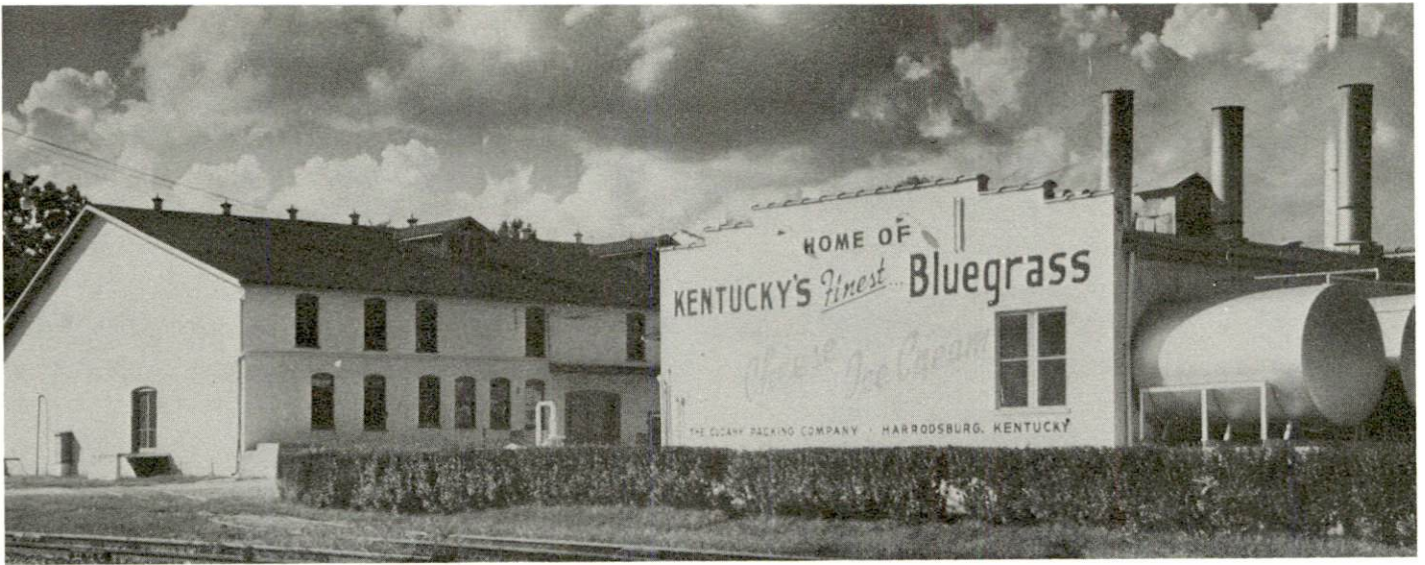
E. W. BROWN GENERATING PLANT



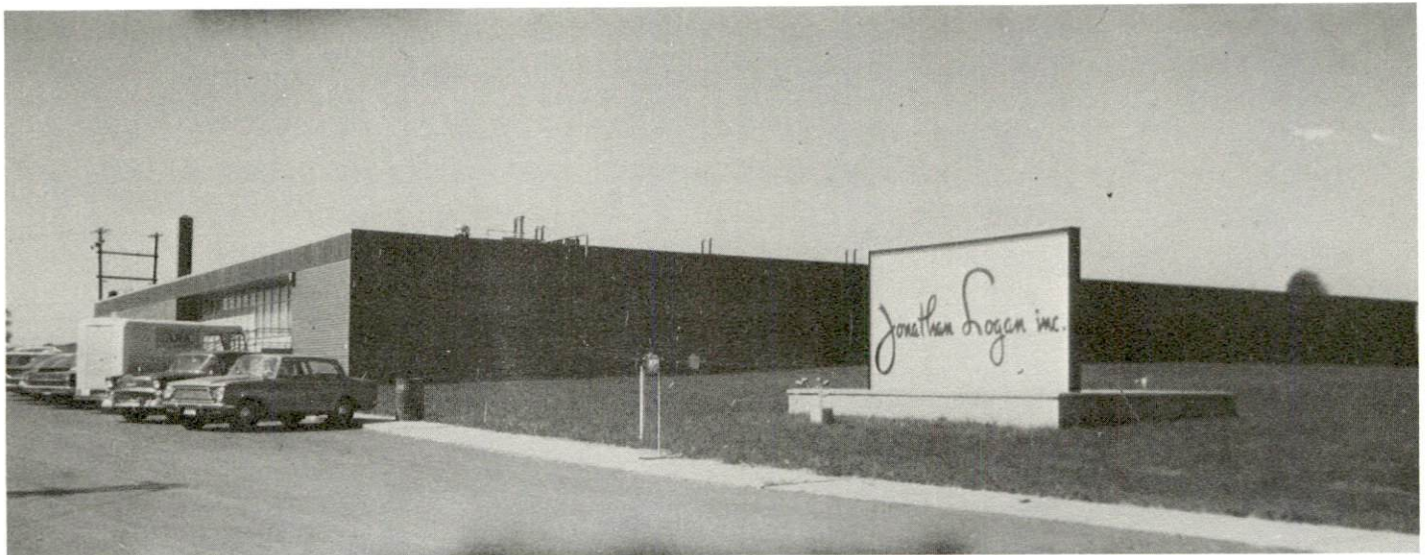
CORNING GLASS WORKS



CRICKETEER



CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY



JONATHAN LOGAN, INC.



KIM PRODUCTS, INC.
BURGIN, KENTUCKY

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Harrodsburg is located on a main line of the Southern Railway from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to St. Louis, Missouri. It connects with the main line of the Southern Railway System (CNO & TP) 2 miles north of Danville, Kentucky. Passenger service is available at Danville, 9 miles from Harrodsburg. There is one local freight and eight through freights daily. Other rail freight facilities available in Harrodsburg include switching service six days a week and sidings to accommodate 46 cars. The average number of outbound carloads per month is 20. These shipments consist of glass, tobacco and cheese. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 35. These inbound shipments consist mainly of lumber, fertilizer, roofing, and coal.

The Railway Express Agency provides pickup and delivery service in Harrodsburg and Mercer County.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	8-9
Chicago, Ill.	2	4	Nashville, Tenn.	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	4	New Orleans, La.	3	5
Cleveland, Ohio	4	7	New York, N. Y.	5	7
Detroit, Mich.	4	7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	4	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

Source: Southern Railway System.

Highways

Harrodsburg and Mercer County are served by U. S. Routes 68 and 127 and Kentucky Highways 33, 152, 390, and 1160. An interchange of the Bluegrass Parkway is located just 16 miles from Harrodsburg. The Bluegrass Parkway connects to the nationwide Interstate Highway System at Elizabethtown and Lexington, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	343	Louisville, Ky.	71
Birmingham, Ala.	389	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,192
Chicago, Ill.	368	Memphis, Tenn.	419
Cincinnati, Ohio	110	Minneapolis, Minn.	780
Cleveland, Ohio	354	Nashville, Tenn.	197
Detroit, Mich.	368	New Orleans, La.	820
Kansas City, Mo.	596	New York, N. Y.	774
Knoxville, Tenn.	194	Pittsburgh, Pa.	402
Lexington, Ky.	32	St. Louis, Mo.	344

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Harrodsburg:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Davenport's Transfer	Harrodsburg, Ky.	Interstate - Intrastate
Lawrenceburg Transfer Co.	Lawrenceburg, Ky.	Interstate - Intrastate
McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.	Lebanon, Ky.	Interstate - Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, N.C.	Interstate - Intrastate
North Tennessee Freight Lines, Inc.	Nashville, Tenn.	Interstate - Intrastate
Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Ky.	Interstate - Intrastate
Sanders & Leigh	Liberty, Ky.	Interstate
Sutton Transfer, Inc.	Lexington, Ky.	Interstate - Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	3-4	2-3
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery Time in Days.

Source: McDuffee Motor Freight, Lebanon, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Harrodsburg is provided excellent bus service, with connections to major points throughout the nation, by the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines and Trailway Bus Lines. Southern Greyhound Bus Lines has six northbound and six southbound buses daily and Trailway Bus Lines serves Harrodsburg with five southbound and three northbound buses daily. Other connections can be made at Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, to the north and Knoxville, Tennessee, to the south.

Taxi Service: Harrodsburg is provided taxi service by Fleetline Cab Company. Twenty-four hour service is available.

Air

The Harrodsburg-Mercer County Airport, located 2 miles north of Harrodsburg on U. S. Route 127, has a lighted 3,000 by 130 foot turf runway.

Goodall Field, located in Danville, is 9 miles south of Harrodsburg. This field has a 2,400 by 72 foot paved and lighted runway. General aviation maintenance service and flight instruction is available.

The nearest major airport is Blue Grass Field in Lexington, Kentucky, approximately 30 minutes driving time from Harrodsburg. Blue Grass Field is served by Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Airlines, with 25 flights daily.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Harrodsburg is supplied electricity by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a 33,000 volt, two-way feed transmission line.

The Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Mercer County is served by the Fox Creek RECC and the Inter-County RECC, as well as the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Inter-County RECC serves 801 consumers in Mercer County.*

Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, whose wholesale power source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative, provides electric service in Anderson, Mercer, Franklin, Washington, Woodford, Spencer, Shelby and Henry Counties.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Fox Creek RECC and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

*1967 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydro-electric power can become available to the East Kentucky System.

Rate inquiries should be directed to Fox Creek RECC, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Harrodsburg is supplied with natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. Distribution lines range in size from 2 to 6 inches and are connected with 24- and 26-inch transmission lines located 10 miles south of Harrodsburg. The BTU content is 1,040 per cubic foot and the specific gravity is .60.

Current rates are as follows:

Rate 3-A Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.

Interruptible Service:

First	2, 000, 000 CF	\$950.00
Next	2, 000, 000 CF	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2, 000, 000 CF	42.5¢ per M Cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

Coal and Coke*

Harrodsburg is served by both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields.

Kentucky is the only State of the Union that has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian Coal Region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 77, 350, 451 tons of bituminous coal from 1, 993 mines from 42 counties in 1963. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, and Harlan. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

In western Kentucky, underground mines accounted for 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of total coal produced in 1963. The average production per mine was 361, 000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In eastern Kentucky, underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total production in 1963. The average production per mine was 22, 000 tons. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 16 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade.

Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

Fuel Oil

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Harrodsburg Municipal Water Works serves Harrodsburg with a 1,500,000 gpd treatment plant. Raw water from the Kentucky River is treated with lime, alum, chlorine, and fluorine and then stored in two standpipes and a clear well. The total storage capacity is approximately 600,000 gallons. Water is distributed through mains ranging in size from 2 to 12 inches at a pressure of 65 psi. At the present time the maximum daily usage has been 1,100,000 gallons. The average daily use is around 600,000 gallons. By adding a filter at the filtering plant and upgrading river pumps, the water system's capacity can be increased to 2,000,000 gallons per day.

Current rates are as follows:

First	250 cu. ft.	\$2.05 Minimum
Next	750 cu. ft.	.65 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.50 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	6,000 cu. ft.	.35 per 100 cu. ft.
All over	10,000 cu. ft.	.25 per 100 cu. ft.

Two new federal water districts have been established to serve portions of Mercer County. Another water district is now in the planning stage. This new district will serve the southeastern section of the county.

Sewerage System

A municipally owned sewerage system serves 90 percent of Harrodsburg with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The capacity of the system is 700,000 gallons per day. The maximum daily flow has been 400,000 gallons, leaving a surplus of 300,000 gallons. The system was designed for a population of 10,000 people with the primary treatment being tank solids settlement and the secondary treatment being settlement tanks and trickling filters. The sanitary mains range from 4 to 15 inches and the storm mains range from 12 to 15 inches.

The Harrodsburg Sewerage System was first put into operation in 1929. Improvements were made to the system in 1950 and a new plant was constructed in 1964. The charge for sewer service is 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Mercer Industrial Development Corporation site includes 140 acres of level to gently rolling land. The site is located adjacent to the northern city boundary of Harrodsburg on US 127.

Preliminary engineering has been completed by John A. Stokley and Associates, 108 Stone Road, Lexington, Kentucky.

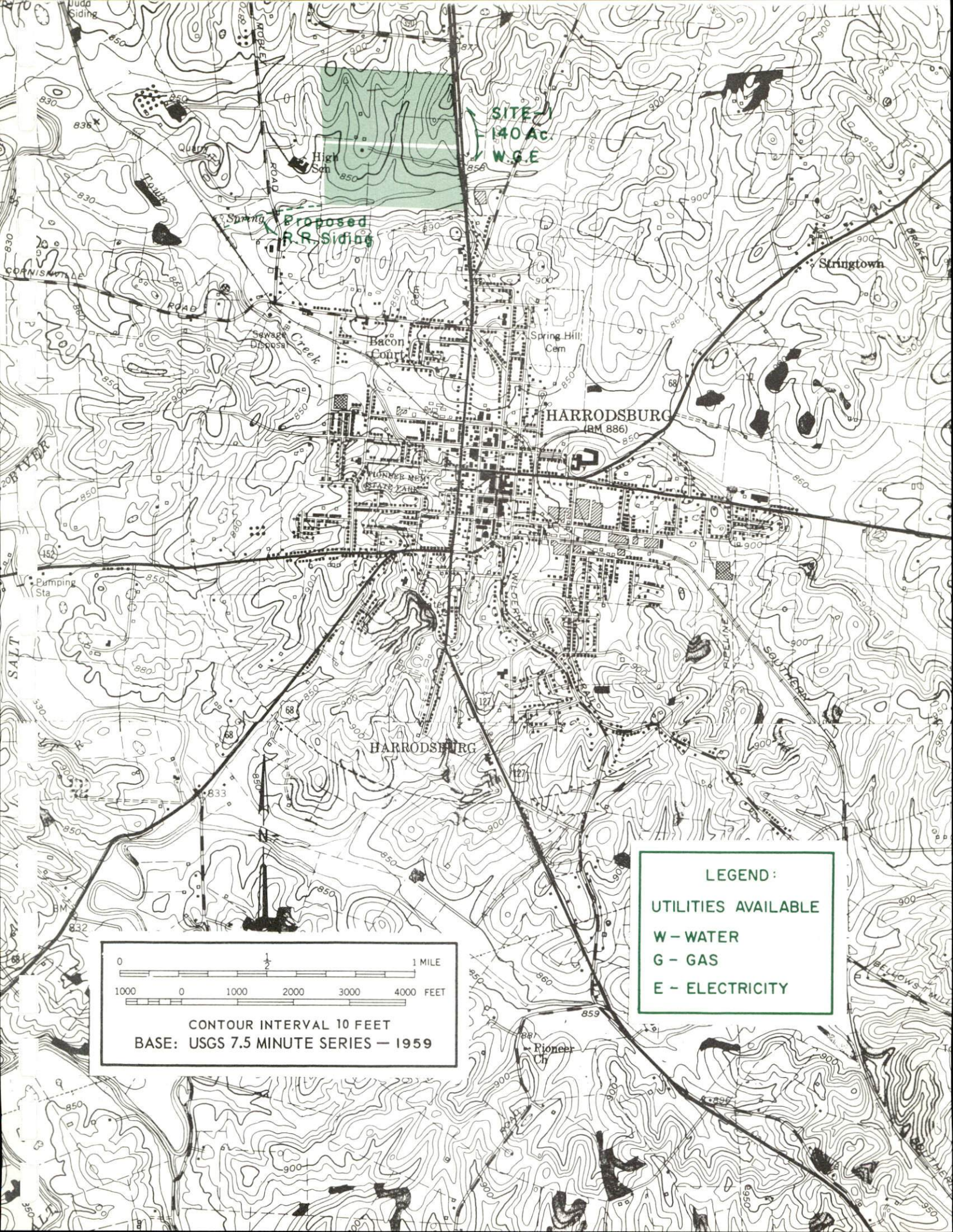
A contour map 400 feet to one inch with two foot contour intervals is available from the Mercer Industrial Development Corporation.

Rock soundings made by John A. Stokley and Associates indicate ready adaptability to grading and landscaping. (See map.)

Water, sewerage, gas, and electricity are available at the site. City sewer service is available to portions of this site while a package sewer plant could be constructed to serve the remainder of the site. Current utility rates are shown in this brochure.

Site development is under the direction of the Mercer Industrial Development Corporation, a nonprofit organization. Sites will be sold at cost. Specific price quotations will be made upon request.

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 140 acres, level to gently rolling
LOCATION: Adjacent to city limits north of Harrodsburg on U.S. 127
ZONING: Industrial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. 127 fronts entire site; an access road is planned through the property
RAILROADS: The Southern Railway System serves Harrodsburg. A right-of-way has been purchased to the site and a track will be laid if necessary.
WATER: Harrodsburg Municipal Water Works, 12-inch line
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company, 4-inch line
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company (12 KV and 4.2 KV)
SEWERAGE: Harrodsburg Sewerage System
OPTIONED BY: Mercer Industrial Development Corp.
AGENT: Gene Royalty, G & H Furniture, Harrodsburg, Kentucky



SITE 140 AC
W.G.E.

Proposed
R.R. Siding

HARRODSBURG
(RM 886)

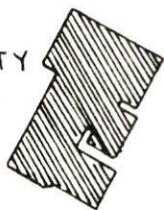
HARRODSBURG

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

0 1 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1959

MOBERLY ROAD

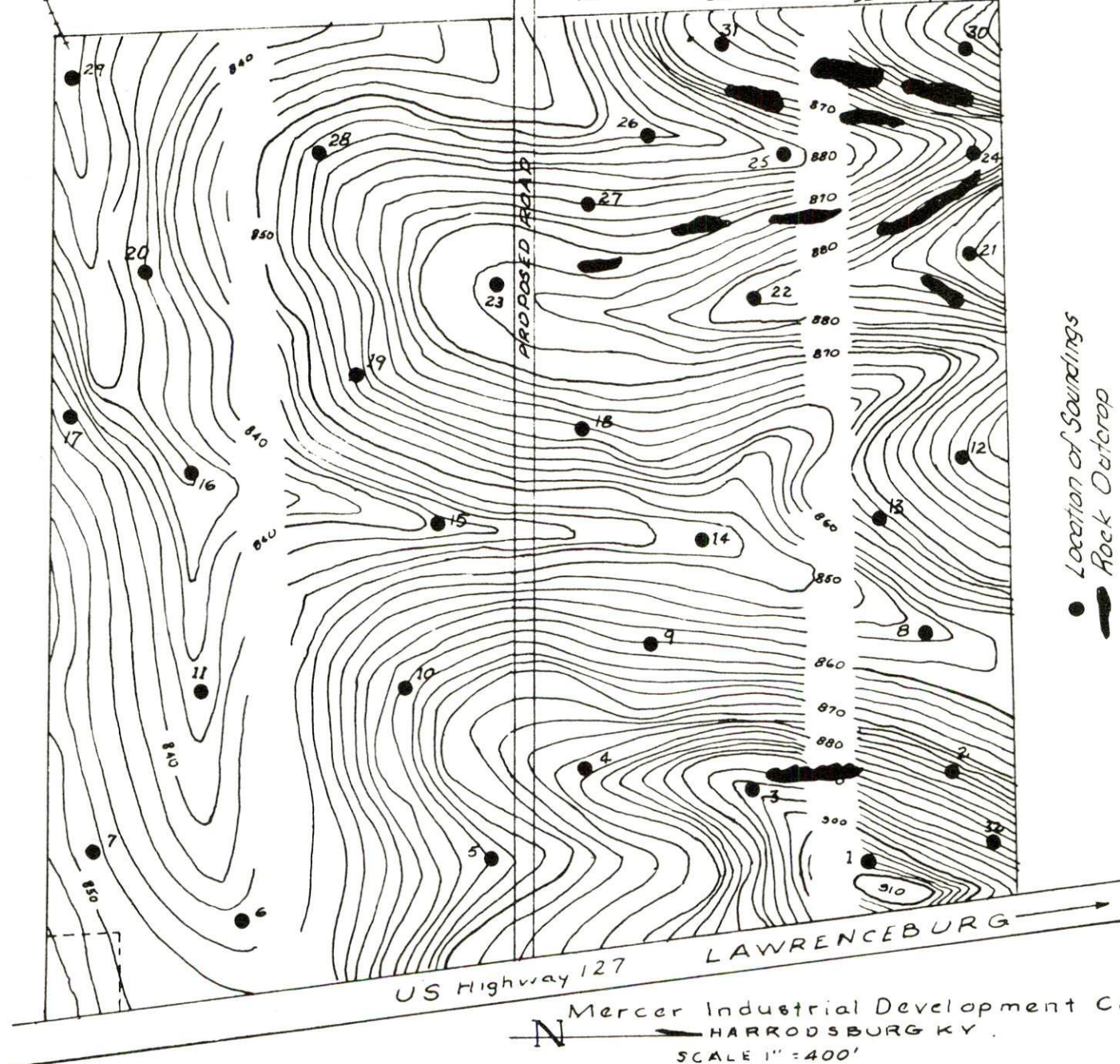
MERCER COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL



PROPERTY OPTIONED TO
COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

RESULTS OF ROCK SOUNDINGS

BORING NO.	DEPTH TO REFUSAL (FT)		
1	14.9	17	34
2	6.0	18	4.0
3	8.0	19	25
4	4.5	20	9.0
5	1.1	21	22
6	4.6	22	2.9
7	3.3	23	6.0
8	4.2	24	1.5
9	1.3	25	1.9
10	2.6	26	5.7
11	6.7	27	2.0
12	2.5	28	3.4
13	3.0	29	5.2
14	6.7	30	5.0
15	4.1	31	3.4
16	5.5	32	1.5



Location of Soundings
Rock Outcrop

Mercer Industrial Development Corp
HARRODSBURG KY.
SCALE 1" = 400'

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Harrodsburg is governed by a mayor and four commissioners. All are elected for four-year terms.

County: Mercer County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a judge and six magistrates. All are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: No business or occupational licenses are required in Harrodsburg at the present time.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Harrodsburg has had a City Planning Commission since 1954. It consists of seven members, including the city mayor, two city commissioners, and four other members appointed by the mayor.

Upon recommendation by the Planning Commission, the city adopted a zoning ordinance and a subdivision regulation ordinance in 1956. These are administered by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has completed a neighborhood analysis program and a land use map. It has assisted the city in formulating the recently adopted building codes program and neighborhood housing survey. Participation with state is on a call basis for special projects.

Fire Protection

The Harrodsburg Fire Department is staffed with 6 full-time firemen and 25 volunteers. Equipment includes a 750-gpm, Class-B pumper and a 1,000-gpm, Class-A pumper. Both trucks are radio-equipped. A new 85-foot aerial ladder truck, costing approximately

\$62,000, is now on order. Emergency equipment includes a respirator, first aid supplies, two Scott air packs and two MSA's. The city has two fire stations. The planning of a new fire station is now underway.

The NBFU insurance rating is Class 6.

Police Protection

The Harrodsburg Police Department is staffed with a chief and eight patrolmen. Equipment includes two radio-equipped patrol cars. A new 1967 patrol car is now on order.

Mercer County is provided police protection by the county sheriff, three deputies, and two Kentucky State Police units.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage pickup in Harrodsburg is provided on a weekly basis by city-owned equipment. Wet and dry garbage is disposed of by means of an open dump. Monthly rates are \$1 for residences and \$2 for businesses.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Harrodsburg and Mercer County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965)

	<u>Water and Sewer Fund</u>	<u>General Fund</u>
Income	\$ 182,447.91	\$179,651.21
City Expenditures		194,850.52
Bonded Indebtedness	1,684,576.00 (12-31-65)	153,606.25

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness: (1966-67)

Budget	\$193,732
Bonded Indebtedness	-0-

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the 1966 property tax rates for Harrodsburg and Mercer County. A more detailed explanation of taxes is given in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
HARRODSBURG AND MERCER COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Harrodsburg	Mercer County
County	\$.14	\$.14
City	.2223	
School	.594	.404
State	.015	.015
Health	.0140	.0140
Total	\$.9853	\$.5730

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

Harrodsburg	\$25,952,532	Real Estate
	4,962,049	Tangibles
	<u>\$30,914,581</u>	Total
Mercer County	\$ 77,396,452	Real Estate
	8,433,217	Tangibles
	18,895,000	Franchise
	<u>\$104,724,669</u>	Total

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Mercer County School System is composed of five elementary schools and one high school. A list of specialized personnel and teachers include the following: one superintendent, one supervisor, one director of pupil personnel, six principals, three librarians, one music teacher, one art teacher, two home economic teachers, two vocational agriculture teachers, two remedial reading teachers, and one physical education teacher. The 1966-67 school year budget totals \$566,000.

A new Mercer County consolidated elementary school is in the planning stage. A completion date for the school has not yet been stated.

The Harrodsburg Independent School District is composed of a 63-classroom building in which the elementary and high school grades are combined. A list of special teachers, supervisors, and other employees includes the following: one superintendent, one director of pupil personnel, two principals, one assistant principal, one supervisor, two physical education teachers, one home economic teacher, one industrial arts teacher, two music teachers, one art teacher, two remedial reading teachers, and one special education teacher. The budget for the 1966-67 school year totals \$490,000. In the very near future the system will enter into a large scale building program. The program will consist of a new classroom building and an athletic stadium. The project is expected to involve approximately \$800,000.

Harrodsburg is also served by a parochial elementary school with an enrollment of 61 students.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN HARRODSBURG AND MERCER COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Mercer County Elementary	1, 153	40	29-1
Mercer County High School	414	22	19-1
Harrodsburg Elementary	1, 005	40	25-1
Harrodsburg High School	373	22	17-1
St. Andrew Parochial Elementary	61	3	20-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen 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.

Harrodsburg is served by the Lafayette Area Vocational School located in Lexington, Kentucky, 30 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, home appliance repair, machine shop, practical nursing, radio, television, and sheet metal.

The Harrodsburg Board of Education has applied to the Kentucky Department of Education for a vocational school to serve Mercer and Anderson Counties. The application has been approved by the Department of Education and the funds will be available in 1968. It will be a \$350,000 facility for use of the public schools and for adult classes.

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: Centre College, located in Danville, Kentucky, 9 miles from Harrodsburg, is a coeducational liberal arts college controlled by a board of trustees which enjoys a close cooperating relationship with the Presbyterian Church. The campus covers approximately 50 acres which include excellent athletic fields in addition to the well-equipped residences and classroom buildings. Centre offers the single degree of Bachelor of Arts. Students may choose a major field of study from among twenty-one disciplines.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Harrodsburg area include:

Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 25 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 32 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 32 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 39 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 48 miles
Southeastern Christian College, Winchester, Kentucky, 49 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 59 miles

Health

Hospitals: The James B. Haggin Memorial Hospital, located in Harrodsburg, has 80 beds and 10 bassinets. This general air-conditioned hospital is staffed by an administrator, ten medical doctors, twelve registered nurses, eighteen licensed practical nurses, three dentists, and one radiologist. Fourteen other medical specialists are available on a consulting basis. Facilities for major and minor surgery, EKG, X-ray, and laboratory services are available.

An emergency generator was recently installed as a safeguard against power failure. This improvement represented a \$15,000 investment. A new wing was added to the hospital in 1964 to increase the hospital to its present capacity.

Public Health: The Mercer County Health Department, located in Harrodsburg, is staffed by a part-time health officer, two nurses, two clerks, a sanitarian, and a part-time nutritionist. A \$35,000 budget is utilized in the following programs: preschool, maternal and child care, communicable diseases, sanitation, and general health.

Housing

There is some rental property available in Harrodsburg. Construction cost for the average three-bedroom brick home with full basement ranges from \$16,000 to \$20,000.

A new \$850,000 low-rent housing project was completed in the Summer of 1966. This development contains 82 units, of which 22 units are for the elderly. This project is of duplex structures and the units contain 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bedrooms. An 80-unit project, similar to the one mentioned above, is now under consideration for Harrodsburg.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Harrodsburg with a modern dial system. The facility of direct dialing is available to all of the 4,600 subscribers in Mercer County. The toll free exchange includes all of Mercer County. A total of \$150,000 was spent on telephone improvements in Mercer County in 1966.

Postal Facilities: Harrodsburg is served by a first-class post office staffed by 23 employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily via truck. The post office has five city routes and five rural routes. The postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$96,634. In 1966 the post office underwent a renovation of postal facilities that represented an expenditure of \$15,000.

Newspapers: The Harrodsburg Herald, a weekly paper published on Friday, serves Harrodsburg with a circulation of 4,023. Papers are received daily from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky.

Radio: WHBN, a local Harrodsburg station with 1,000 watts operating from dawn to dusk, serves the area. Radio reception is also good from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky.

Television: Television reception coming from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, with all three major networks represented is described as excellent. A new community TV cable system is available at a hook-on charge of \$14.95 and a monthly fee of \$4.50.

Libraries

The Harrodsburg area is served by the Harrodsburg Public Library which houses 14,000 volumes and reports a 1965-66 circulation of 10,800. The library is staffed by two part-time employees.

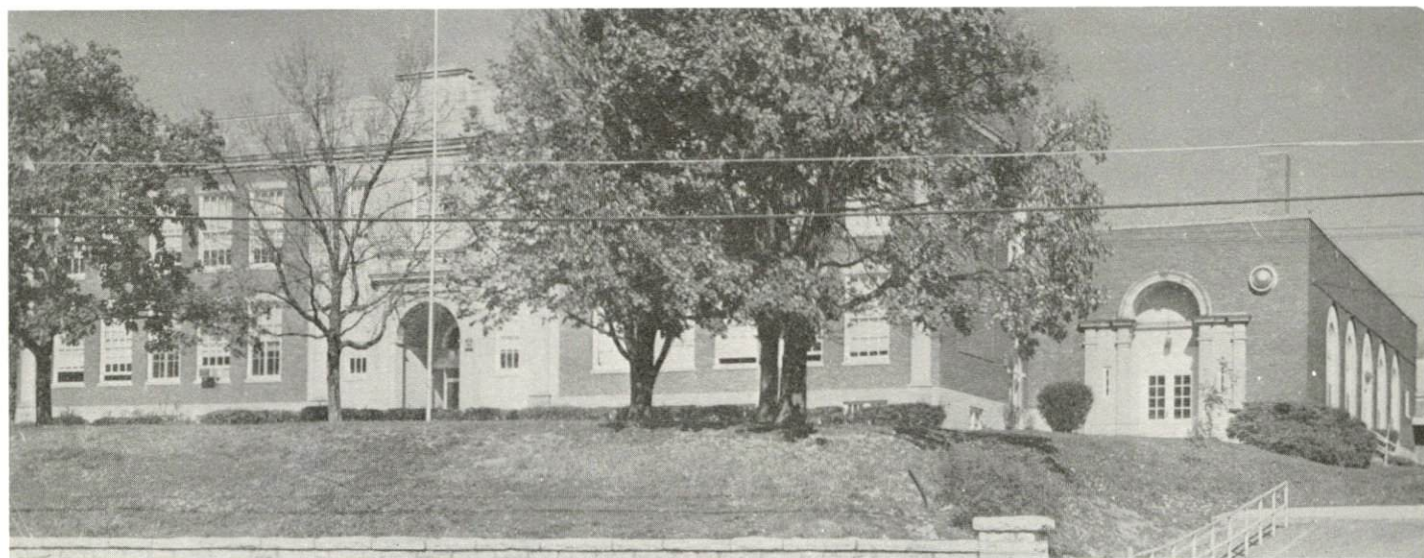
The Harrodsburg Public Library recently purchased and renovated a building at a cost of \$35,000. All facilities have been relocated at the new building.

Churches

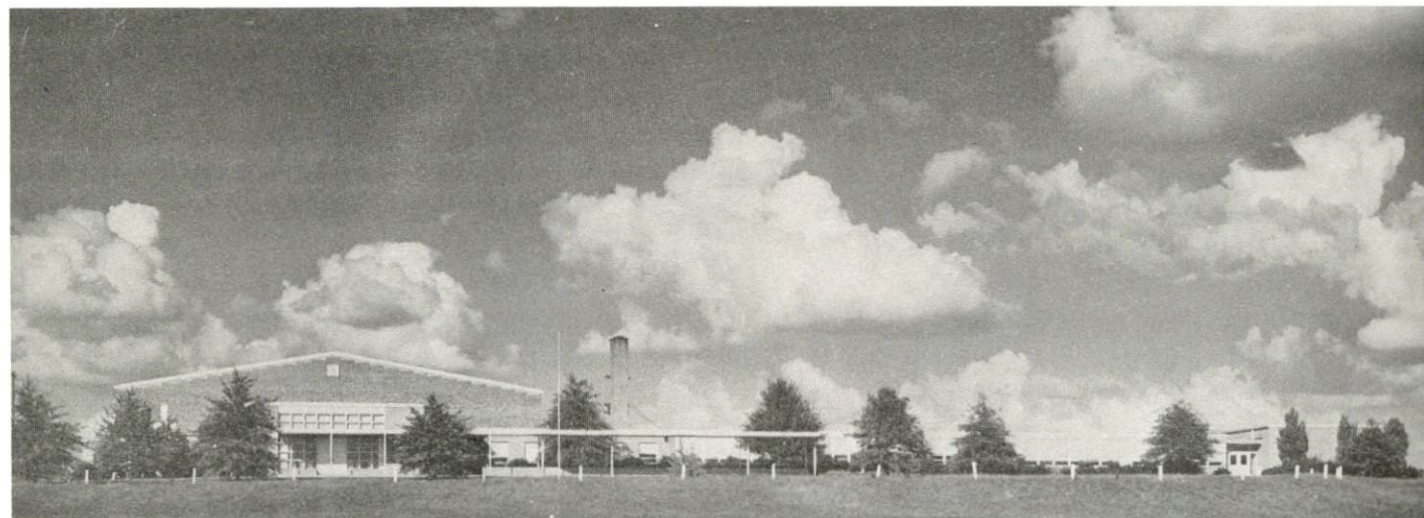
There are nine churches in Harrodsburg representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, and Presbyterian.



JAMES B. HAGGIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



HARRODSBURG HIGH SCHOOL



MERCER COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1966		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Mercer County		
National Bank	\$5,557,381.84	\$4,653,070.39
State Bank & Trust		
Co.	3,541,335.39	2,960,150.95
		<u>Shared Accounts</u>
Harrodsburg First		
Federal Savings &		
Loan	\$5,812,075.00	\$5,346,139.00
Mercer Federal		
Savings & Loan	3,480,373.00	3,343,797.00

Hotels and Motels

Aspen Hall Guest House	7 rooms
Bailey's Motel	20 units
Beaumont Inn	35 rooms
Gaskins Motel	4 units
Old Fort Motel	6 units
Stone Manor	30 units
Town House Motel	10 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Optimist, Mercer County Industrial Board, ROIJAN, Mercer County Development Committee

Fraternal: Masonic, American Legion, VFW, DAV

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H, FFA, Girl Scouts, Little League, Junior Conservation, Young People's Church Organization, Key Club, FHA, FBLA

Women's: Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary, Garden Club, Bridge Club, Woman's Club, DAR

Other: Harrodsburg Historical Society, Mercer County Fish and Game Club, Herrington Woods Country Club, Mercer County Archery Club, PTA

Recreation

Local: Local facilities include three outdoor recreation areas. Pioneer Memorial State Park, reproduction of Fort Harrod, has a picnic area, shelter house and amphitheater where outdoor drama is performed during the summer. Young's Park has a picnic area, playground and shelter house. The Mercer Game and Fish Farm has facilities for fishing and picnicking.

The city provides an Olympic size swimming pool, three all-weather tennis courts, Little League baseball and football.

Harrodsburg has a 9-hole golf course, a lighted par 3 course, a driving range, a bowling center, and the annual Mercer County Fair and Horse Show which is second in size only to the Kentucky State Fair.

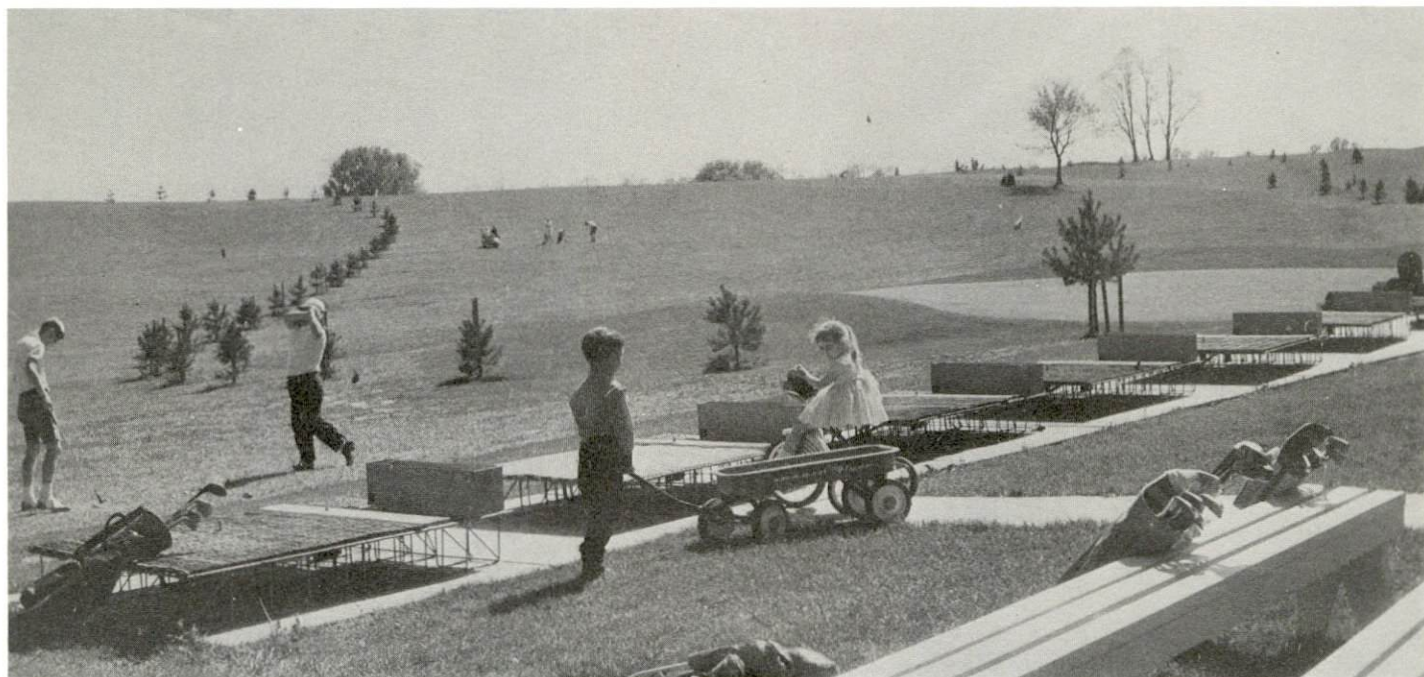
Also, a community summer recreation program under the direction of a salaried supervisor is conducted during the summer. The program includes arts and crafts, handicrafts, dancing and athletics for boys and girls.

Under development in the immediate vicinity of Harrodsburg is a 10-unit overnight trailer park.

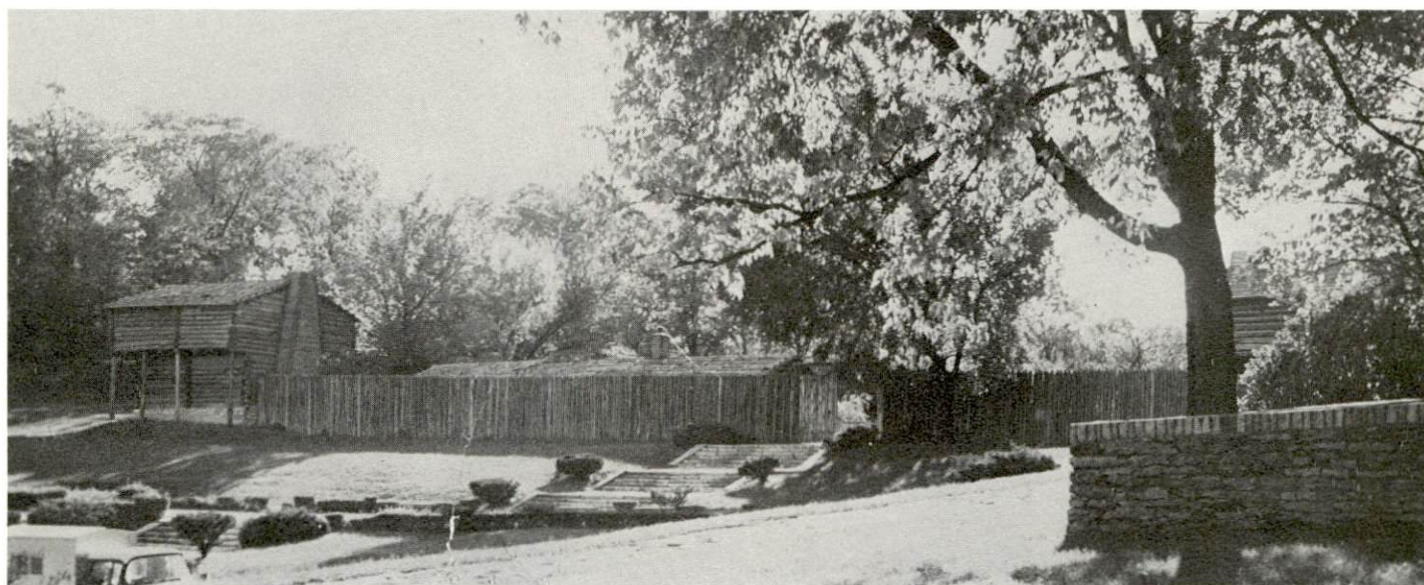
Area: Herrington Lake, located 8 miles from Harrodsburg, is one of the most popular recreation spots of the area. Facilities for boating, hiking, swimming, fishing, golfing, camping, and lodging are available. Also, under development in the area is an overnight trailer park.

Danville, 9 miles distant, is the home of several historical memorials. Two of these are Constitution Square and Isaac Shelby Memorial. Constitution Square is the authentic reproduction of Kentucky's first court square. In it is the cabin where Kentucky's first Constitution was adopted in 1792. The Isaac Shelby Memorial contains Travelers Rest, the home of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first Governor. Near this site can also be seen the Shelby Burial Ground.

Perryville Battlefield State Park, 10 miles distant, is the site of one of the greatest single military events in the history of Kentucky, the Battle of Perryville. To commemorate this battle, two monuments have been erected, one dedicated to the Confederate soldiers and one dedicated to the Union soldiers.



GOLF COURSE



FORT HARROD

Shakertown, located 9 miles from Harrodsburg, was the home of a religious society known as the Shakers. They were so named because of the vigorous antics which were performed during their worship services. Here a Historical Gallery is maintained as well as a Kentucky Arts and Crafts Shop. A complete renovation of Shakertown which will give it an appearance similar to its original state is now underway. Also available in the Shakertown complex are ample lodging and eating facilities.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A cable TV system
2. Morgan Row Restoration, which houses a new library and museum
3. Sewerage treatment plant expanded for future growth
4. New city hall offices
5. Presbyterian Church, remodeled and new addition
6. Ten new store fronts on the main street area
7. A new wing added to the James B. Haggin Memorial Hospital
8. New and larger water mains installed
9. Two federal water districts established in the county
10. A new federal low-rent housing project
11. A camping and trailer park is under construction
12. Updating street lighting in residential and business areas
13. Ordered a new modern fire engine

14. Shopping center under construction
15. Three new subdivisions are developed
16. Under construction - 2 1/2 million dollar Shakertown Restoration, including a dining area, lodging, and recreational facilities
17. Adult education classes offered by city school system
18. Extension courses offered from Eastern Kentucky University, effective February 15, 1967
19. A new 1967 police car ordered
20. An emergency generator installed at the James B. Haggin Memorial Hospital as a safeguard against power failures
21. A renovation of postal facilities-cost \$15,000
22. \$150,000 spent on telephone improvements in Mercer County in 1966

Planned:

1. Complete resurfacing of all city streets
2. A new county consolidated elementary school
3. A new city elementary school building and athletic stadium
4. Review of city ordinances
5. Upgrading of city law enforcement
6. Complete four-laning of US Highway 127, south of Harrodsburg
7. A new federal water district to serve the southeastern section of the county
8. Construct a new fire station
9. Upgrading of electric facilities by local utility

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Harrodsburg

10. Development of a substandard residential area into a modern business area
11. Development of industrial site
12. Upgrading of water lines
13. 80 additional low-rent housing units
14. \$350,000 vocational training school for use by public schools and for adult training
15. School curriculum improvement is under study

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,342 farms in Mercer County covering 157,556 acres, an average of 117.4 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Mercer County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MERCER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Mercer County (tons)	6,400	2.10	13,440
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Mercer County (tons)	6,500	1.55	10,100
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Mercer County (tons)	6,600	1.15	7,590
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Mercer County (bu)	61,000	65.0	396,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Mercer County (bu)	600	32.0	19,200
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Mercer County (bu)	200	23.0	4,600
Kentucky (bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Mercer County (lbs)	3,080	2,140.0	6,591,000
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$ 466,381,000

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

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

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water in Mercer County is from Herrington Lake and the Kentucky and Salt Rivers. The average discharge of the Kentucky River near Salvisa is 6,590 cfs (USGS, 40 year record - unadjusted). The Salt River has an average discharge near Harrodsburg of 47.7 (USGS, 13 year record).

Ground Water: Ground water occurrences are from rocks of the Middle Ordovician series. The latest available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that wells drilled in areas along the Salt River, limited areas along the Kentucky River, and fringe areas of Herrington Lake will produce sufficient water for a domestic supply with a power pump and pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells may yield as much as 50 gallons per minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams.

Most wells drilled along the Chaplin River and its tributaries, as well as the main tributaries of the Salt and Kentucky Rivers, will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day) at depths less than 100 feet. Some wells will produce more than 500 gallons a day except during dry weather.

Away from the main drainage areas, most drilled wells will not produce sufficient water for a domestic supply (100 gallons a day).

Water produced from wells in the county will likely be hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, particularly at depths greater than 100 feet.

Forests

There are only 17,500 acres of commercial forest land in Mercer County, covering 10.7 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white and red oaks, hickories, ash, hard maple, and black walnut.

However, within a 50-mile radius of Harrodsburg, the county seat, there are more than 104 million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 60 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

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 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Mercer County in 1963 was \$1,767, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Mercer County in 1965 totaled \$18,180,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

CLIMATE

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

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR HARRODSBURG, MERCER COUNTY,
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Prec. Norm.*	Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	36.9	2.96	84	77
February	34.3	2.82	82	71
March	47.2	10.19	81	66
April	60.0	3.31	79	62
May	67.6	3.76	81	63
June	74.7	2.43	84	64
July	75.9	5.38	85	66
August	75.8	2.63	88	66
September	71.1	4.85	86	64
October	55.8	1.56	86	65
November	51.7	2.69	82	70
December	41.1	6.38	83	75
Annual Norm.	57.7	48.96		

*Station Location: Dix Dam, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 18 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 18 years.Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
158 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) 6.0%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) 129Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) 5Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49Days with heavy fog: (20 years of record) 18Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) SouthSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Mercer County was one of the nine counties erected by the legislature of Virginia before Kentucky was separated and admitted into the Union. It was the first county formed out of Lincoln County, and the 6th in numerical order in the state. The county was established in 1785, and named in honor of General Hugh Mercer.

Harrodsburg was the first permanent white settlement west of the Alleghenies. Captain James Harrod was the first white man known to have explored the vicinity. He returned the next year with 31 men and on June 16, 1774, laid out a settlement called Harrodstown. Later that year Indians caused the men to withdraw, but they returned the next spring to stay. That summer women and children came, and they were the first families to settle in the West.

In 1775, George Rogers Clark came to Harrodstown and, despite constant Indian trouble at the fort, planned his expedition against the British strongholds in Illinois, from which the Indian attacks were springing.

Throughout the Revolutionary War, Harrodstown was the seat of Kentucky County, which had been formed late in 1776. At that time its population was 198. The name of the settlement was changed to Oldtown before it was established as Harrodsburg in 1785, the year Mercer became one of the nine counties created by the Virginia Legislature.

By 1800, the community was prospering. The Indian menace was gone and the surrounding rich farm land was being cultivated freely. Bacon College was moved to Harrodsburg in 1839 and remained until 1854, when it was gutted by fire. Greenville Female College began in 1840, then later became Daughters College, and is now known as Beaumont Inn.

Among the many distinguished men from Harrodsburg are Gabriel Slaughter, John Adair and Beriah Magoffin, all of whom became Governors of Kentucky.

Harrodsburg is a city of plaques and markers; everything having any historical important is marked. The most popular of all the tourist attractions is the replica of old Fort Harrod, located near the heart of the town. It is near the place that Harrod and his company erected the original stockade as protection against the Indians. The replica is 64 feet shorter than the 264-foot-square original, but is authentic otherwise in every detail. Near the fort is a cemetery in which most of the original settlers were buried in unmarked graves. One coffin-shaped stone marks the grave of the first child to die in the settlement.

Appendix A

Near the cemetery is a handsome memorial to George Rogers Clark. It is a heroic granite bas-relief that was paid for with a \$100,000 appropriation from Congress, and dedicated in 1934 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Also inside the Pioneer Memorial Park is the cabin in which the parents of Abraham Lincoln were said to have been married. Adjoining that is the Mansion Museum, a beautiful colonial home built in 1830 and housing one of the nation's finest antique gun collections, in addition to the outstanding displays of Indian relics, books, Clark's papers, and Confederate historical items.

Harrodsburg is also a treasure town for those interested in good architecture, with its elegant colonial homes and their priceless antiques. Few towns in Kentucky have anything comparable to such beautiful century-old mansions as Beaumont Inn, Aspen Hall, Clay Hill, Diamond Point, Burford Hill, and many others.

Harrodsburg's Mercy General Hospital is located on the site of the old Graham Springs Hotel and Health Resort. This resort had an interesting career, having served as a U. S. military asylum from 1853 to 1859, and as a famed social center where, just before the Civil War, a young lady was said to have "danced herself to death."

The Civil War struck heavily at Harrodsburg and its vicinity. Most of the farmers were slave owners and they were impoverished by the freeing of the slaves. Their fields were ruined, their homes were damaged by marauding bands of soldiers. No pitched battles were fought in the town, but troops dashed in and out of the town throughout the war. Many of the men wounded at the Battle of Perryville, 10 miles away, were brought to Harrodsburg for treatment. It was many years after the war before the town regained its former prosperity.

Today, however, in contrast to this former scene, there are many fertile, rolling bluegrass farm lands that spread out on every side of Harrodsburg, now the center for much agricultural trade. The farm income alone of Mercer County in 1953 was more than \$7,500,000 with tobacco being by far the most important product. Livestock is the next most important source of farm income.

Despite its daily association with, and pride in, the romantic, by-gone doings of Harrod, Clark and Boone, the Harrodsburg of today is looking ahead, not back. It has become a city in which the past and the present, the old and the new, blend in harmony. Now, with its citizens actively seeking industry, the city may well be standing on the threshold of a great future.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MERCER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Mercer County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,201	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	13	0.6	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	111	5.0	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	1,251	56.8	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	73	3.3	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	4	0.2	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	711	32.3	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	2	0.1	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	15	0.7	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	10	0.5	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	5	0.2	81,366	14.5
Other	431	19.6	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	168	7.6	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	407	18.5	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	67	3.0	25,856	4.6
Services	180	8.2	50,564	9.0
Other	4	0.2	2,063	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1966.

Appendix C

**ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
MERCER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960**

Subject	Mercer County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,137	7,459	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,105	5,583	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,865	1,699	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	3,861	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,671	1,620	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,798	1,177	440,020	208,384
Government workers	301	293	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,523	115	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	49	35	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	190	76	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,240	3,884	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	23	22	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	343	451	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	874	3,411	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	376	2,605	91,626	539,838
65 and over	498	806	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,671	1,620	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	185	179	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,040	27	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	260	67	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	83	261	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	179	90	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	472	24	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	610	437	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	8	145	1,123	25,183
Service workers	167	288	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	387	7	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	172	3	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	108	92	26,006	16,978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. 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. 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.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a 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 is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

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

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

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

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

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

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

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

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
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 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

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

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky