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## Industrial Resources: Russell County

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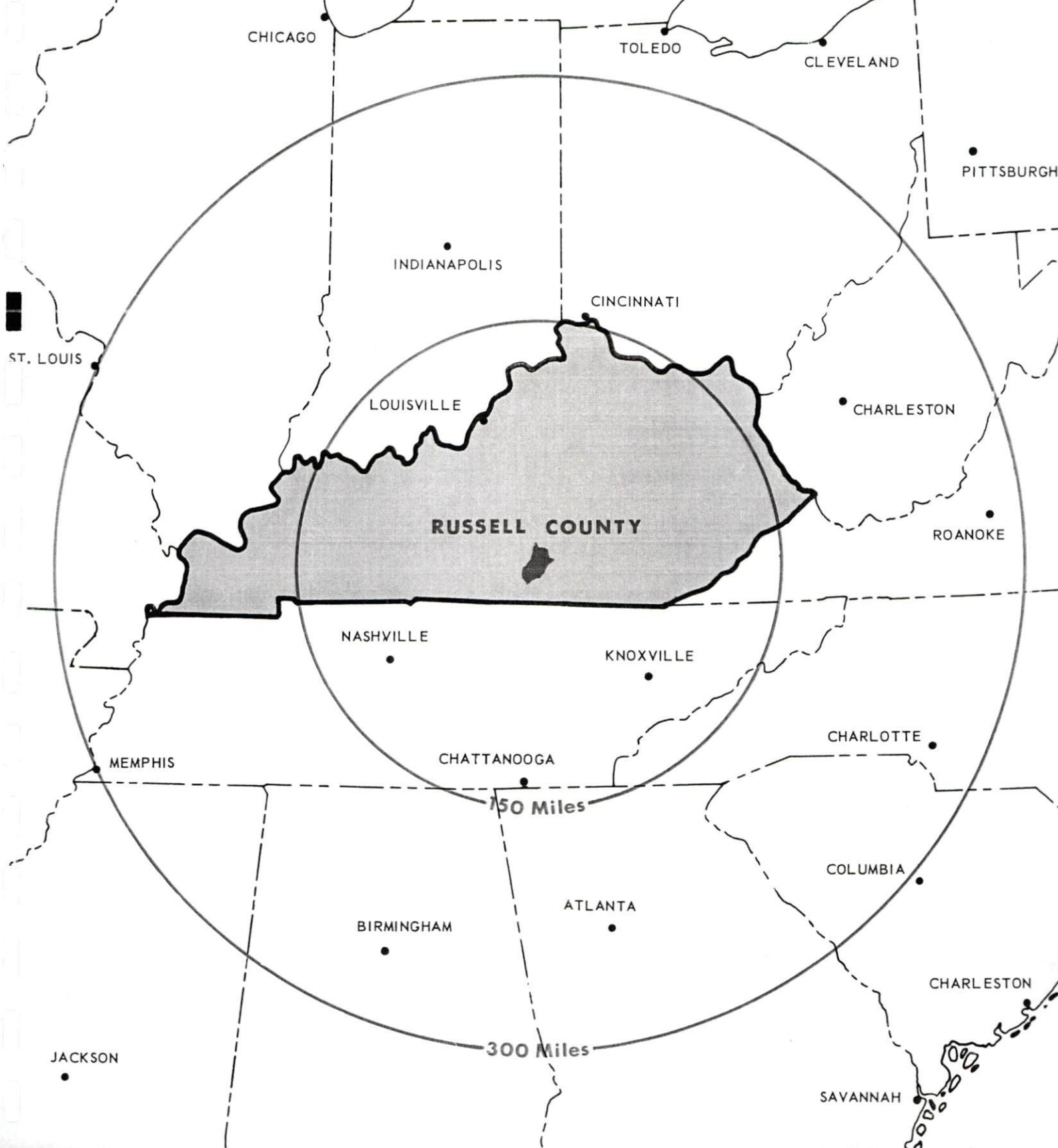
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES RUSSELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
RUSSELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

*Replicate*

Prepared by  
Russell County Development Association, Inc.  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
June, 1964

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
 RUSSELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY  
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*Left*

*Russell Springs Lions Club*

*4/16/66*



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A view of Lake Cumberland State Park from a sheer cliff overlooking the lake front in the Jamestown area.



## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Jamestown - 1,064      Russell County - 11,076  
Russel Springs - 1,125

### RUSSELL COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Russell and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 7,784 men and 5,404 women. Number of workers available from Russell County: 965 men and 710 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is the Southern Railway System, located at Somerset, 32 miles from Russell Springs.

Air: The new Russell County Airport is located on U. S. 127, halfway between Russell Springs and Jamestown.

Water: Water transportation is limited to Cumberland Lake because there are no locks at Wolf Creek Dam.

Trucks: There are four common carrier truck lines serving the communities of Russell County.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM JAMESTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	290	Memphis, Tenn.	376
Chicago, Ill.	410	New Orleans, La.	715
Cincinnati, Ohio	172	New York, N. Y.	833
Detroit, Mich.	390	St. Louis, Mo.	408
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,106	Washington, D. C.	633

#### Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Jamestown and Russell Springs by Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Russell County are served by South Kentucky R. E. C. C.

#### Natural Gas

Natural gas is not available in Russell County.

### Water

Jamestown and Russell Springs are both served by municipal water systems. Jamestown has a 252,000-gallon daily water supply and Russell Springs has a 130,000-gallon daily water supply. Both towns have adequate systems to meet anticipated future demands.

### Sewerage

Both Jamestown and Russell Springs have adequate municipal sewerage systems providing separate storm and sanitary sewers.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Table 1 shows population and rates of growth in Jamestown, Russell Springs, Russell County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR JAMESTOWN, RUSSELL SPRINGS AND RUSSELL COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	<u>Jamestown</u>		<u>Russell Springs</u>		<u>Russell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	%Increase	Population	%Increase	Population	%Increase	%Increase
1910	177				10,861		6.6
1920	237	34.			11,854	9.	5.5
1930	410	73.			11,930	.6	8.2
1940	476	16.	536		13,615	14.1	8.8
1950	1,064	123.5	1,125	109.9	13,717	.7	3.5
1960	792	-26.	1,125		11,076	-19.3	2.3

Percent of non-white population in Russell County - 1.1

Percent of foreign born population in Russell County - .8

### Economic Characteristics

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural, with approximately 15,101 people employed in this industry. There were 8,105 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 4,261 farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Russell County had 1,445 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In September, 1963, there were 3,605 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 328 of this number in Russell County.

In 1960, per capita personal income for Russell County was \$686; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, below the national average of \$2,223.\*

Retail sales during 1962 for Russell County were estimated at \$6,434,000, an increase over the 1958 retail sales of \$5,322,000.\*\*

\*Per Capita Personal Income in Kentucky, 1958-1960

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

## Labor Market

Supply Area: The Russell County labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Russell County and its adjacent counties of Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Pulaski, and Wayne.

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: It is estimated that there are 7,784 men and 5,404 women in the Russell County area who would be available for industrial jobs. Russell County alone could furnish 965 men and 710 women, included in the above total.

TABLE 2

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, RUSSELL COUNTY AREA, JUNE, 1963\*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	7,784	5,404	13,188	7,341	5,277	443	127
Russell	965	710	1,675	892	694	73	16
Adair	1,120	759	1,879	1,101	736	19	23
Casey	1,044	887	1,931	1,021	877	23	10
Clinton	900	444	1,344	833	429	67	15
Cumberland	611	227	838	603	218	8	9
Pulaski	2,085	1,495	3,580	1,885	1,452	200	43
Wayne	1,059	882	1,941	1,006	871	53	11

\*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.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 12,060 boys and 11,373 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1970.

TABLE 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	12,060	11,373
Russell	1,305	1,180
Adair	1,580	1,531
Casey	1,820	1,700
Clinton	1,037	944
Cumberland	842	760
Pulaski	3,782	3,577
Wayne	1,694	1,681

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

TABLE 4

RUSSELL COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	14,661	440	15,101
Russell	1,420	25	1,445
Adair	2,372	72	2,444
Casey	2,582	50	2,632
Clinton	1,341	30	1,371
Cumberland	1,077	101	1,178
Pulaski	4,041	65	4,106
Wayne	1,828	97	1,925

\*U. S. Census of Agriculture

\*\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)



Manufacturing employment in the area is light in relation to the labor potential. During September, 1963, there were 3,605 workers engaged in manufacturing; less than one-tenth of these were employed in Russell County. The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type industry, is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

RUSSELL COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*  
SEPTEMBER, 1963

	Area	Cumber-						
	Total	Russell	Casey	Clinton	land	Pulaski	Wayne	Adair
Total manu- facturing	3,605	328	337	258	212	1,447	759	264
Food & kindred products	295	37	1	17	0	175	46	19
Tobacco	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	1,834	217	151	237	173	549	365	142
Lumber & furniture	1,104	74	185	4	39	377	336	89
Print., pub. & paper	38	0	0	0	0	29	4	5
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	164	0	0	0	0	159	5	0
Stone, clay & glass	146	0	0	0	0	134	3	9
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Other	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	0

\*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 agricultural employment groups, which are not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups are manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade.

TABLE 6  
RUSSELL COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,\*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1963

	Area					Cumber-		
	Total	Russell	Adair	Casey	Clinton	land	Pulaski	Wayne
Mining & Quarrying	280	0	36	33	15	55	111	30
Contract								
Construction	475	30	29	55	36	4	154	167
Manufacturing	3,605	328	264	337	258	212	1,447	759
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	633	25	122	54	14	18	363	37
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,180	143	224	152	166	132	1,156	207
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	228	11	26	12	11	7	142	19
Services	526	39	42	24	90	23	254	54
Other	34	16	7	5	3	0	3	0
Total	7,961	592	750	672	593	451	3,630	1,273

#### LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate areas of Jamestown and Russell Springs.

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



TABLE 7

RUSSELL COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1964

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cudahy Packing Co.	Cheddar cheese	35	2	37
Emerson's Manufacturing Co.	Chair frames	18	1	19
Hi-Way Manufacturing Co.	Chair frames	9	4	13
J. E. Mullins Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	10	0	10
Kern P. Kellar, Inc.	Pallets, skids, lumber	13	1	14
Lawless Welding Shop	Metal septic tanks	3	0	3
Lloyd's Orchards	Fruit growing, processing	15	0	15
Plumlee Brothers	Rough lumber	14	0	14
Russell County News	Newspaper, job printing	3	0	3
Russell Springs Manufacturing Corp.	Men's and boys' shirts	25	175	200
The Times Journal Publishing Co.	Newspaper, printing	3	0	3
W. H. Sandusky	Rough lumber	12	0	12
Wilson's Woodworking Shop	Cabinets, furniture	1	0	1

Prevailing Wage Rates, 1961

The average weekly wage for all industries in Russell County is \$40.96, determined by \$1,049,255 paid to 5,911 employees. This is far below the state average of \$83.44. The average weekly wage for manufacturing in Russell County is \$43.84, determined by \$627,424 paid to 3,303 manufacturer's employees. This is considerably lower than the \$96.07 state average.

Prevailing Wage Rates In The Area

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		<u>Prevailing</u>
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
Drill Press Operator	\$1.30	\$1.45	\$1.40
Grinder, Machine	1.30	1.45	1.40
Inspector	1.45	1.60	1.50
Lathe Operator	1.30	1.45	1.40

(Continued)

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>	
		<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Machinist, Set Up	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.75
Production Laborer	1.27	1.50	1.40
Punch Press Operator	1.30	1.45	1.40
Sprayer or Painter	1.25	1.50	1.40
Welder, Arc or Acetylene	1.25	1.50	1.40
<u>Service Employees</u>			
Carpenter	1.50	2.00	1.75
Crane Operator	1.50	2.00	1.75
Electrician	1.75	2.50	2.00
Janitor	1.29	1.40	1.35
Laborer	1.27	1.50	1.30
Machinist	1.50	2.25	1.75
Mechanic, Maintenance	1.47	2.00	1.60
Shipping Clerk	1.25	1.50	1.30
Truck Driver	1.25	1.50	1.40
<u>Office Employees</u>		<u>Wages Per Month</u>	
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$260	\$350	\$300
Clerk	215	258	255
Receptionist	215	258	255
Secretary	214	303	---
Stenographer	214	303	---
Telephone Operator (\$1.15 to \$1.53 hr.)	199	265	250
Typist	185	225	200

#### Unions

Unions represented in the area include United Mine Workers and Amalgamated Clothing Worker's of America.

### TRANSPORTATION

Highways are the only important transportation system serving Russell County. Other transportation systems are either not available or located at a distant point.

#### Railroads

The nearest railroad is located at Somerset which is served by the Southern Railway System, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio and Chattanooga, Tennessee. There is one round-trip freight and four passenger trains daily, two north and two south. Three team tracks provide switching service for twenty cars. The average number of carloads per month is 120 and the average inbound is 110. The loads consist mostly of fertilizer, lumber, sand, oil, building materials, foods, can goods, and coal.

TABLE 8

## RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM SOMERSET, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	
	<u>LCL</u>	<u>CL</u>		<u>LCL</u>	<u>CL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	72	24	Louisville, Ky.	72	12
Birmingham, Ala.	48	24	Los Angeles, Calif.	216	144
Chicago, Ill.	96	48	Nashville, Tenn.	72	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	12	New Orleans, La.	72	36
Cleveland, Ohio	96	48	New York, N. Y.	144	96
Detroit, Mich.	96	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	144	72
Knoxville, Tenn.	48	12	St. Louis, Mo.	72	24

Highways

Major highways serving Russell County include U. S. Highway 127 and State Routes 80, 379, 92, 619, and 55. Russell County is located halfway between the north-south Interstate Routes I-65 and I-75, both being located approximately 60 miles distant. The highway distances from Russell Springs and Jamestown to selected market centers are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM JAMESTOWN AND  
RUSSELL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	290	Lexington, Ky.	91
Birmingham, Ala.	345	Louisville, Ky.	110
Chicago, Ill.	410	Nashville, Tenn.	190
Cincinnati, Ohio	169	New York, N. Y.	833
Detroit, Mich.	390	Pittsburgh, Pa.	505
Knoxville, Tenn.	150	St. Louis, Mo.	378

Truck Service: Common carrier truck lines serving Russell County include: Central Motor Express, Inc., Greensburg, Kentucky; Eagle Express Company, Inc., Somerset, Kentucky; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; and Detherage Freight Lines, Somerset, Kentucky.

\*Southern Railway System, Freight Service Manager, Lexington, Kentucky



TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM SOMERSET, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED  
MARKET CENTERS\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	ON	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	ON	Nashville, Tenn.	2	ON
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON**	ON	New Orleans, La.	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	ON	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	ON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	ON
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	ON	St. Louis, Mo.	2	ON

Bus Lines: Bus service is available in Somerset which is served by the Southern Greyhound Lines, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Kentucky, to points south. There are five southbound and seven northbound buses daily.

Truck and Tractor Rental: Truck and tractor rental services are available in Jamestown and Russell Springs.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is London Municipal Airport, 67 miles east of Russell Springs. Regular service is provided by Piedmont Airlines.

The Jamestown-Russell Springs Airport is located halfway between the two towns. It has one 3,000 by 250-foot turf runway. This new airport is owned and operated by the Russell County Airport Board.

Water

Water transportation is limited to Cumberland Lake or the Cumberland River because there are no navigation locks at Wolf Creek Dam.

\*Detherage Freight Lines, Somerset, Kentucky

\*\*Overnight

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Electricity is supplied Jamestown and Russell Springs by Kentucky Utilities Company. Russell County is served by South Kentucky R. E. C. C. Kentucky Utilities source of power is by two-way 69,000-volt transmission lines, and has 2,000 KW available.

Recent improvements by Kentucky Utilities include a new feeder line from Jamestown to Russell Springs.

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., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, East Kentucky R. E. C. C., and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

### Natural Gas

There is no natural gas available in Russell County.

### 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.

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\*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 the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

Russell Springs is served by Russell Springs Municipal Water and Sewer System, whose source of supply is a natural spring. Storage facilities consist of a 60,000-gallon stand pipe. The average daily use is 60,000 gallons, while peak daily use sometimes reaches 80,000 gallons. The capacity of the treatment plant is 9,700 gallons per hour with chlorination as the type of treatment. The distribution lines consist of 4 to 6 inch-lines carrying pressure at 85 psi. This system serves 420 customers, all of whom are metered. The average pumping time required to meet the daily need is 9 hours.

The minimum monthly bill is \$3.92 for the first 2,000 gallons of water. The minimum bill is \$5.88 for the first 2,000 gallons of water if the unit is connected to the municipal sewer system.

Jamestown is served by the Jamestown Municipal Water and Sewer System. The present source of supply is a natural spring. Present storage facilities consist of a 50,000-gallon standpipe. The average daily use is approximately 30,000 gallons and the peak demand has been the maximum, 50,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 7 hours at 75 gpm, and the type of treatment is chlorination. There are 300 metered customers now being served.

Presently under construction is a completely new water system for Jamestown. Its source of supply will be Cumberland Lake. The capacity of the new treatment plant will be 252,000 gallons per day, and the type of treatment will be filter and chemical. The storage capacity will be tripled to 150,000 gallons by adding a 100,000-gallon elevated tank. Pumping capacity will be increased to 350 gpm to supply the system with 200 psi of pressure in the 10-inch mains.

This new system will be more than adequate to serve both Jamestown and Russell Springs water for many years to come with their present rates of growth. It will also be able to serve any industry that might wish to locate in Russell County with an abundant supply of water. Construction was started March 24, 1963 and will be completed by December 31, 1964, at an estimated cost of \$343,000.

Present and Proposed Water Rates for the City of Jamestown

		<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
First	2,000 gallons used per month @	\$3.40 minimum	\$5.00
Next	3,000 gallons used per month @	1.30 per 1,000 gals.	1.50
Next	5,000 gallons used per month @	1.00 per 1,000 gals.	1.25
Next	10,000 gallons used per month @	.80 per 1,000 gals.	1.00
Next	20,000 gallons used per month @	.60 per 1,000 gals.	.80
All over	40,000 gallons used per month @	.40 per 1,000 gals.	.50

Industrial rates may be negotiated with the plant board.

Water Resources

Surface Water: Large surface water supplies can be obtained from the Cumberland Lake along the southeastern portion of the county. The average discharge of the Cumberland River at Rowena is 8,867 cfs (USGS, 23 year record).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Osage and Meramec groups of the Mississippian System. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas, HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

OSAGE GROUP

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

MERAMEC GROUP

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec



crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

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

### Sewerage System

Russell Springs is served by a municipally-owned sewerage system built in 1946. The disposal plant uses a filter for primary treatment and a sprinkler for secondary treatment. The sanitary mains are 8 and 10 inches and the storm mains range from 24 to 30 inches. Raw sewerage is settled, aerated and run through a high-rate filter and clarifier. Effluent is discharged in a creek located to the east of town. About 50 percent of the city is served by the sewer system or approximately 230 customers inside the city. The treatment plant has the capacity of about 360,000 gallons per day and its daily flow has never reached maximum. The water-sewer rate for sewerage is \$1.96 of the \$5.88.

Jamestown has a municipally-owned sewerage system with separate 24-inch storm sewers and 10-inch sanitary sewers. Raw sewerage is settled, aerated and run through a high-rate filter and clarifier. The present sewerage system was designed to serve a population of 3,200. The system was put into operation in 1950 and is serving approximately 80 percent of the city. Effluent is discharged into a creek on the outskirts of town. Sewer rates are 50 percent of the water bill.

### INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: This site contains 20 acres of level land lying on East Cumberland Avenue in Jamestown, Kentucky. It is located in the city limits on the east side of town, and is accessible by Kentucky Highway 619 and city streets. Water, sewer, and electricity are available.

SITE # 2: This site contains 10 acres and lies on East Cumberland Avenue in Jamestown, Kentucky. It lies on Kentucky Highway 619, and water, sewer and electricity are available.

SITE # 3: This site contains 4 1/2 acres on Gaines Street in the city limits of Jamestown, Kentucky. It is accessible by city streets. Water, sewer, and electricity are available.

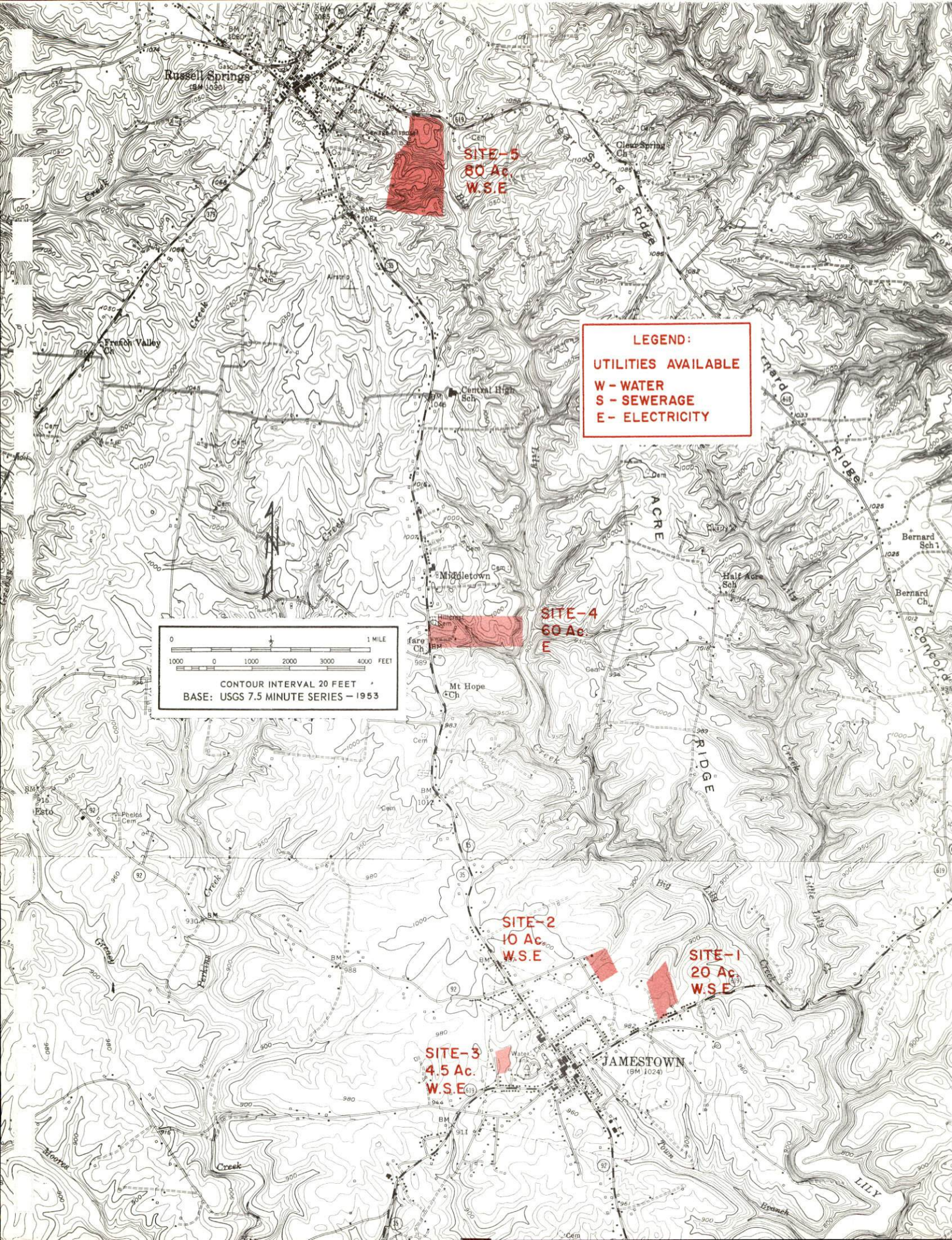
SITE # 4: This 60-acre site is located on U. S. 127, two miles north of Jamestown, Kentucky. Three-phase, 12 KU service is available.

SITE # 5: This site contains approximately 80 acres of level-to-rolling land located at the south edge of the city limits. This site is bound on the north by State Route 619. Water, sewerage and electricity are available.

The first four sites are under option by the Russell County Development Association.

Below Wolf Creek Dam would be an ideal site for a large aluminum industry as the water below the dam is a constant 40 degrees.





**SITE-5**  
80 Ac  
W.S.E

**LEGEND:**  
UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
W - WATER  
S - SEWERAGE  
E - ELECTRICITY

**SITE-4**  
60 Ac  
E

**SITE-2**  
10 Ac  
W.S.E

**SITE-1**  
20 Ac  
W.S.E

**SITE-3**  
4.5 Ac  
W.S.E

0 1 MILE  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Both Jamestown and Russell Springs have a mayor-council type of government. The mayors are elected for a four-year term, and the six councilmen are elected for two-year terms.

County: The county government is comprised of a county judge elected for a four-year term and four magistrates elected for four-year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Jamestown has business and occupational licenses ranging between \$15 and \$49. Russell Springs has a business and occupational license starting at \$12.

### Planning and Zoning

Jamestown and Russell Springs have fire zoning at the present.

### Fire Protection

Jamestown's volunteer fire department has 24 firemen. Equipment includes one 1949 International truck with a 500-gpm pump, 2,100 feet of hose, two Scott Air-Pacts, and ladders. Alarm is by means of a siren. The city has a Class-8 fire insurance rating; also 24 fire hydrants are located throughout the city.

Russell Springs has a 20-man volunteer fire department. Equipment includes: one 1961 radio-equipped Chevrolet pumper with a 500-gpm pump, a 1946 Chevrolet pumper with a 500-gpm pump, and a 1948 rescue truck and ambulance; 2,600 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 900 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; and 800 feet of 1-inch hose. Russell Springs carries a Class-7 fire insurance rating.

### Streets

Russell Springs maintains 11.4 miles of streets. Approximately 80 percent of the streets are paved with 10 percent having curbs and sidewalks. Jamestown has 12 miles of city-maintained streets. About 90 percent are paved and 10 percent with sidewalks and curbs.

Property owners in Jamestown or Russell Springs do not share in the cost of paving streets that adjoin property lines. Street paving is paid through regular real estate taxes.

### Police Protection

Russell Springs has two policemen. They use a 1964 Chevrolet cruiser with the radio set on the same frequency as the county sheriff. Jamestown has two policemen. They use a city-owned cruiser with the radio also set on the county sheriff's frequency. The county sheriff and his two deputies patrol the county and have two radio-equipped cruisers.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is picked up in Jamestown by a private contractor once a week in the residential area and twice a week in the business district. Disposal is by land-fill. In Russell Springs dry garbage pickup is made by the city through a private contractor. Pickups are made in the residential area once a month and disposed of in a city-owned incinerator.

### Financial Information

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

##### Jamestown: June 30, 1963

Income	\$14,514.86
Expenditures	14,405.16
Bonded Indebtedness (sewer)	29,153.82

##### Russell Springs: June 30, 1963

	<u>Sewer &amp; Water</u>	<u>General</u>
Income	\$39,239.26	\$32,034.14
Expenditures	36,036.75	29,576.27

Bonded Indebtedness (sewer and water) - \$134,000.00  
Of this amount \$14,000 will be recalled in 1974; at the present, \$60,000 is in a sinking fund to retire these sewer and water bonds.

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows property tax rates applying in Jamestown, Russell Springs and Russell County. A more detailed explanation is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR JAMESTOWN,  
RUSSELL SPRINGS AND RUSSELL COUNTY, 1963

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Jamestown</u>	<u>Russell Springs</u>	<u>Russell County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05	.05
City	.75	.75	----
School	1.50	1.50	1.50
Health	.08	.08	.08
TOTAL	<u>\$2.88</u>	<u>\$2.88</u>	<u>\$2.13</u>

<u>Real Estate Assessment Ratios - 1962</u>			
18	18	Russell County -	25.9%
288	<u>3</u>	Jamestown -	25.9%
	54	Russell Springs -	25.9%
			1800
			900
			1200
			1800
			900
			<u>2700</u>
			2100
			<u>4800</u>
			3000
			<u>5700</u>
<u>Net Assessed Value of All Property Subject to Taxation</u>			
		Russell County - \$9,219,159 (1962)	
		9,669,596 (1963)	
		10,153,456 (first recap - 1964)	

Increases in net assessed value of property in Russell County is estimated to be between \$400,000 and \$500,000 a year.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: All Russell County schools now serve hot lunches under the Federal School Lunch Program.



The Russell County Annual School Budget for 1963-64 was \$838,796.43. Improvements over the past three years include a new addition to the Jamestown Elementary School at a cost of \$130,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN RUSSELL COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Class Rooms</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. Of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Green's Chapel	1-8	1	16	1.0	16
Jabez	1-8	2	25	2.0	13
Jamestown	1-8	15	435	17.5	25
Morristown	1-8	1	7	1.0	7
Oak Grove	1-8	1	13	1.0	13
Owenstown	1-8	1	12	1.0	12
Pleasant Point	1-8	1	17	1.0	17
Russell Springs	1-8	25	725	27.5	26
Salem	1-8	13	375	14.0	27
Sandy Hollow	1-8	1	29	1.0	29
Union Chapel	1-8	11	310	12.0	26
Wilson	1-8	1	16	1.0	16
Russell County High	9-12	27	700	30.0	23

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.

Russell County is served by the Somerset Area Vocational School, which serves a thirteen-county area in southeastern Kentucky. The school offers pre-employment training in auto mechanics, machine shop, radio and television, technical electronics and printing. On completion of the regular courses the school aids in placement of the trainee in industry. In addition to the pre-employment classes, the school conducts extension classes for upgrading people employed in trades and industry and distributive trades. Trades and industry classes include: plumbing, mathematics, blueprint reading, practical nursing, automotive repair, drawing and sketching, electronics and firemen's training. Distribution education classes include: salesmanship, bookkeeping, tourist courtesy and business mathematics.

A new vocational school is being constructed at an estimated cost of \$400,000. It is to be completed in 1964.

The trade preparatory courses listed 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: Construction of the University of Kentucky Extension College is underway at the present time in Somerset. This college is expected to start classes in 1965, offering freshman and sophomore accredited courses.

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Centre College, Danville, 75 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 91 miles  
College of the Bible, Lexington, 91 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, 91 miles  
Cumberland College, Williamsburg, 92 miles  
Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, 20 miles  
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, 85 miles  
Berea College, Berea, 84 miles  
Fugazzi Business School, Somerset, 32 miles

#### Health

Hospitals: Hospitals are located at Columbia, 20 miles; Somerset, 32 miles; Campbellsville, 35 miles; and Glasgow, 55 miles. The Somerset City Hospital has 116 beds, 20 bassinets, and is equipped with the latest in medical equipment. Facilities include 5 operating rooms, 3 emergency rooms, X-ray and laboratory. The hospital is staffed with 19 physicians, 7 dentists, 17 registered nurses, 151 full-time employees, and 26 part-time employees.

Public Health: The Russell County Public Health Department is located in Jamestown. The health program consists of communicable disease control, maternal and child health education, laboratory services, and general sanitation services. The department has a staff of 2/5 health officer, 1/5 health administrator assistant, and a budget of \$28,739.92. There are 5 medical doctors, 8 registered nurses and 3 dentists located in Russell County.

#### Housing

Russell County has 3,878 housing units. Of this number 3,091 are occupied. There are two new subdivisions in Russell Springs. The Runway subdivision has a total of 40 lots; about 35 of these lots are still vacant. The Voils and Warriner subdivision has a total of 32 lots; about 12 of these lots are still vacant. Average rent paid for housing in Russell Springs is \$40 per month. There is also a Public Housing Project in Russell Springs with 20 units. Conventional and FHA loans are available.



The following subdivisions are available in Jamestown:

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of Lots</u>	<u>No. Lots Vacant</u>
Green Hills	30	26
Forrest Hills	20	18
Green Acres	10	9
Harbor Springs (on Cumberland Lake)	7 complete houses	

The average rent paid in Jamestown is \$50 per month. FHA and conventional loans are available.

#### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Duo-County Telephone Cooperative Corporation, Inc., furnished Russell County a modern dial system in 1959. The county is a toll-free area with direct distance dialing being received. There are 1,529 subscribers with 949 of these in Russell Springs and the remaining 380 in Jamestown.

A new office building was erected during 1960 in Jamestown.

Western Union is available in Somerset.

Postal Facilities: Russell Springs has a second-class post office. It has 10 employees and dispatches mail 8 times daily via truck and Highway Post Office vehicles. Mail is received 8 times daily by the same method. There are 6 rural routes and 3 star routes. The 1963 postal receipts were \$29,970. New improvements include a new post office building costing \$169,000.

Jamestown has a second-class post office with 15 employees. Mail is dispatched 3 times daily via truck, and is received 3 times daily via truck. There are 3 rural routes and 2 star routes. The 1963 postal receipts totaled \$17,000.

Newspapers: The Times Journal is located in Russell Springs. It is a weekly publication being printed on Thursday, with a circulation of 4,000. The Russell County News is located in Jamestown. It is a weekly newspaper printed on Thursday, and has a circulation of 1,700. Lexington and Louisville newspapers are also received in the area.

Radio and Television: Radio and television stations are received from the surrounding towns of Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee.

### Libraries

The Russell County Public Library is staffed with 1 full-time and 2 part-time employees. The present facilities include 3 rooms in the Russell County Courthouse Annex at Jamestown and a bookmobile. There are 11,000 volumes with a 1963 circulation of 118,000. The hours of operation are 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Monday thru Friday and 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. on Saturday.

### Churches

There are 5 churches in Russell Springs representing the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, and Church of God.

In Jamestown there are 6 churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Nazarene, Catholic Mission, and Church of Christ.

### Financial Institutions

#### Statement as of December 31, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Jamestown	\$2,172,678.69	\$1,850,714.18
First National Bank	4,349,402.03	3,918,539.91

### Hotels and Motels

York Motel	7 units
Avalon Motel	10 units
Jamestown Court	16 units
Pinehurst	22 units
Cumberland Lodge	26 units
Lake Cumberland Motel	10 units
Jamestown Dock	16 units
Lake Cumberland State Park	59 cottages
M & M Sportsmen Lodge	17 units
Alligator Boat Dock No. 1	12 units
Alligator Boat Dock No. 2	4 units

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, Jamestown Lions Club, Russell Springs Lions Club, Jamestown Industrial Board, Russell Springs Industrial Corporation, and Russell County Development Association, Inc.

Fraternal: Masonic, American Legion, VFW, IOOF



Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Explorer Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, 4-H, F. F. A., F. H. A., F. T. A., and Little League

Women's: Eastern Star, Business & Professional Women's Club, Rebekah's Lodge 124, and Homemakers Clubs

Other: Sportsmen's Club, P. T. A., and Russell County Fair Association

### Recreation

Local: Jamestown is known as the croquet capitol of the United States. Special built and lighted courts are used and it has been the host for the state croquet tournament. The Jamestown Memorial Park covers eight acres. Its facilities include lights, bleachers, and grills. In Russell County there are four roadside parks, a county park, Lake Cumberland State Park and the U. S. Corp of Engineers Park at Wolf Creek Dam.

Area: Lake Cumberland, the newest of Kentucky's major impoundments, is situated largely in Russell County. For the vacationist, an ever growing number of tourist lodges offer fine facilities, along with an outstanding new state park and boat dock a few miles from Jamestown. At the headwaters, where early spring fishing is unusually good, is one of Kentucky's top attractions, Cumberland Falls, the Niagara of the South, in scenic Cumberland Falls State Park.

### Community Improvements

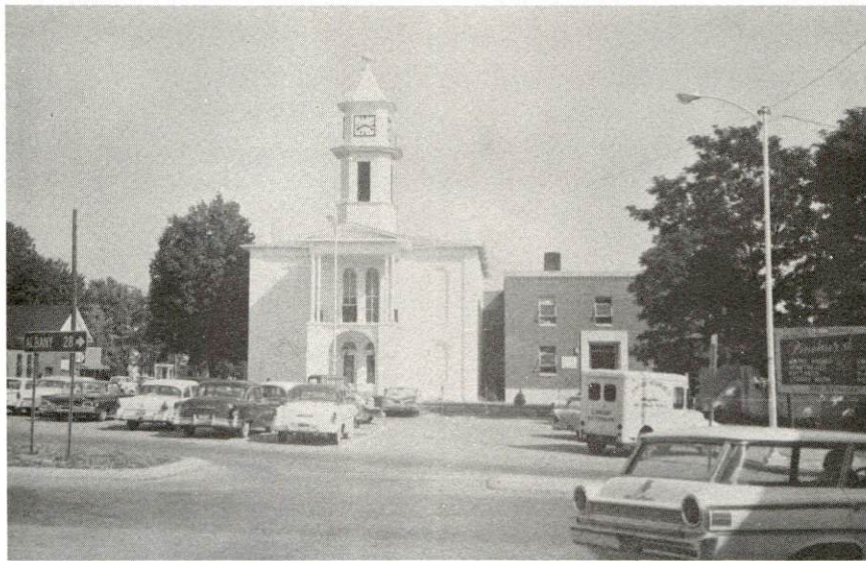
Recent: Both Jamestown and Russell Springs Lions Clubs conduct clean-up campaigns. The Russell County Courthouse was recently renovated at a cost of \$38,000. A new \$25,000 Duo-County Telephone Office Building has just been built in Jamestown and has been put into operation. Lure Lodge at Lake Cumberland State Park had six units renovated at a cost of \$8,000. The county sheriff installed a two-way radio in the sheriff's office and cruisers. The new Russell County Airport has just been finished. It is located halfway between Jamestown and Russell Springs on U. S. 127. It has a 3,300-foot turf runway and a wind sock control.

Recent improvements in Jamestown include: \$7,000 for dining facilities at Bauer's Steakhouse; \$30,000 for new cabins and renovation of units at Pinehurst Lodge; Butler's Grocery spent \$30,000 in improvements; \$80,000 was spent on new concrete streets and sidewalks; a new Civil Defense program has been set up with shelter for half of the Jamestown population at the Wolf Creek Dam; a new combined Jamestown-Russell Springs street lighting system at a cost of approximately \$50,000; Jamestown now has a permanent outdoor Christmas lighting system; a new \$343,000 water plant; and a \$130,000 addition to the Jamestown Elementary School.

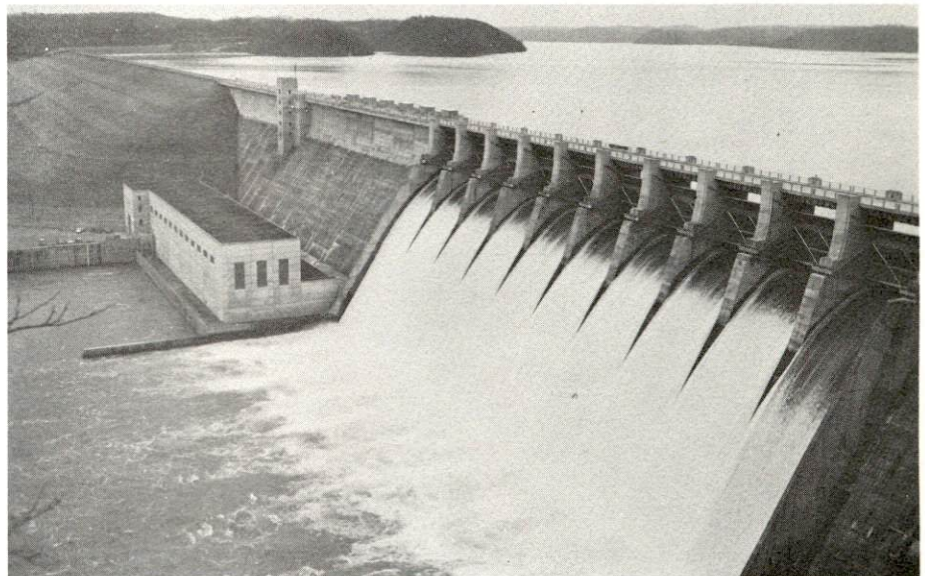




The New Duo-County Telephone Cooperative Corp. Office Building located in Jamestown.

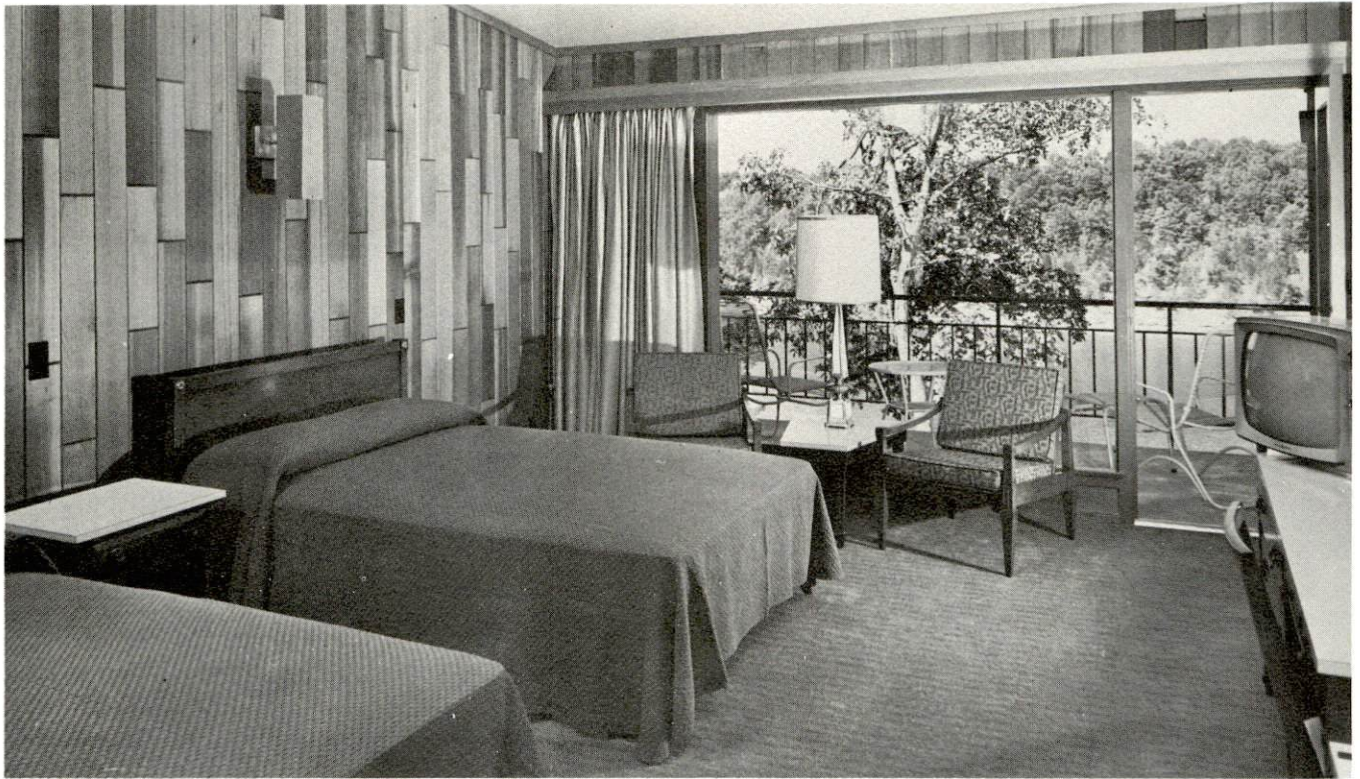


Russell County Courthouse  
Newly Renovated Throughout

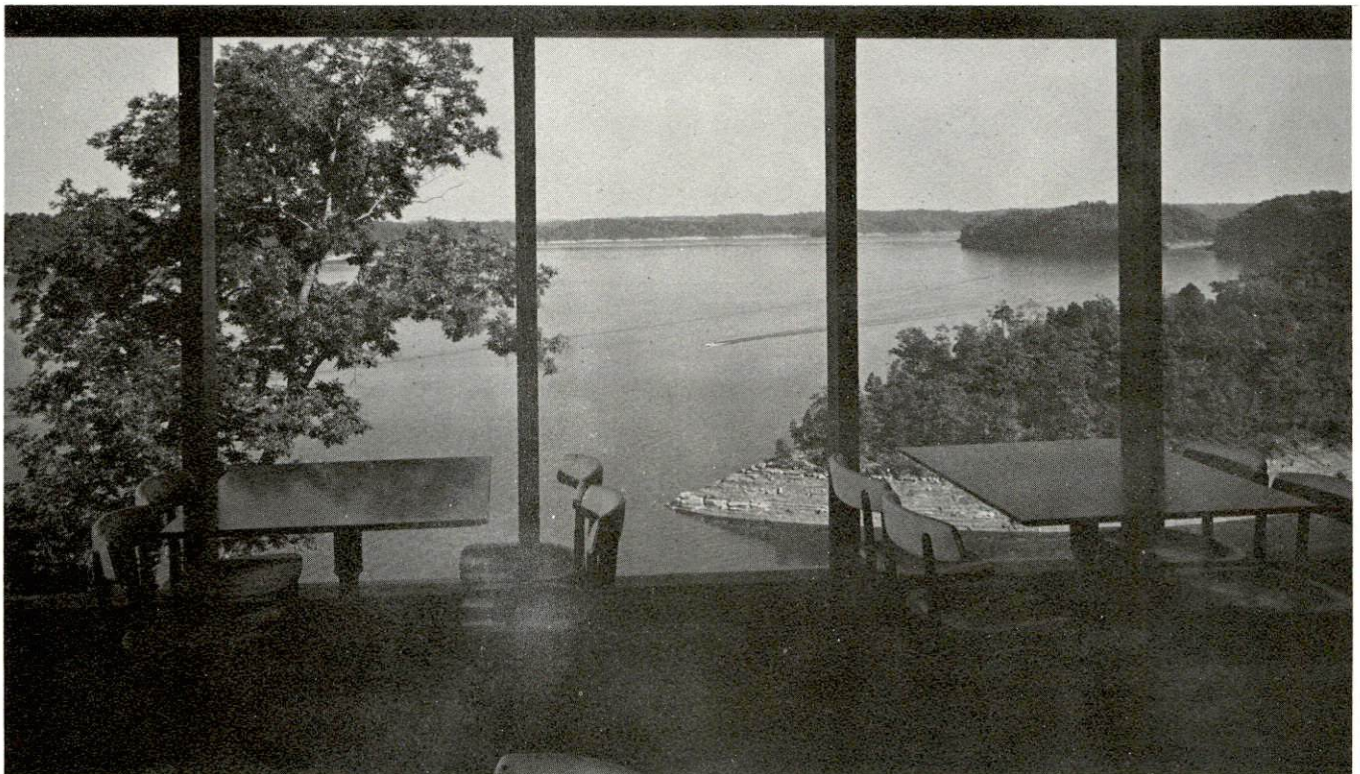


Wolf Creek Dam  
Near Jamestown



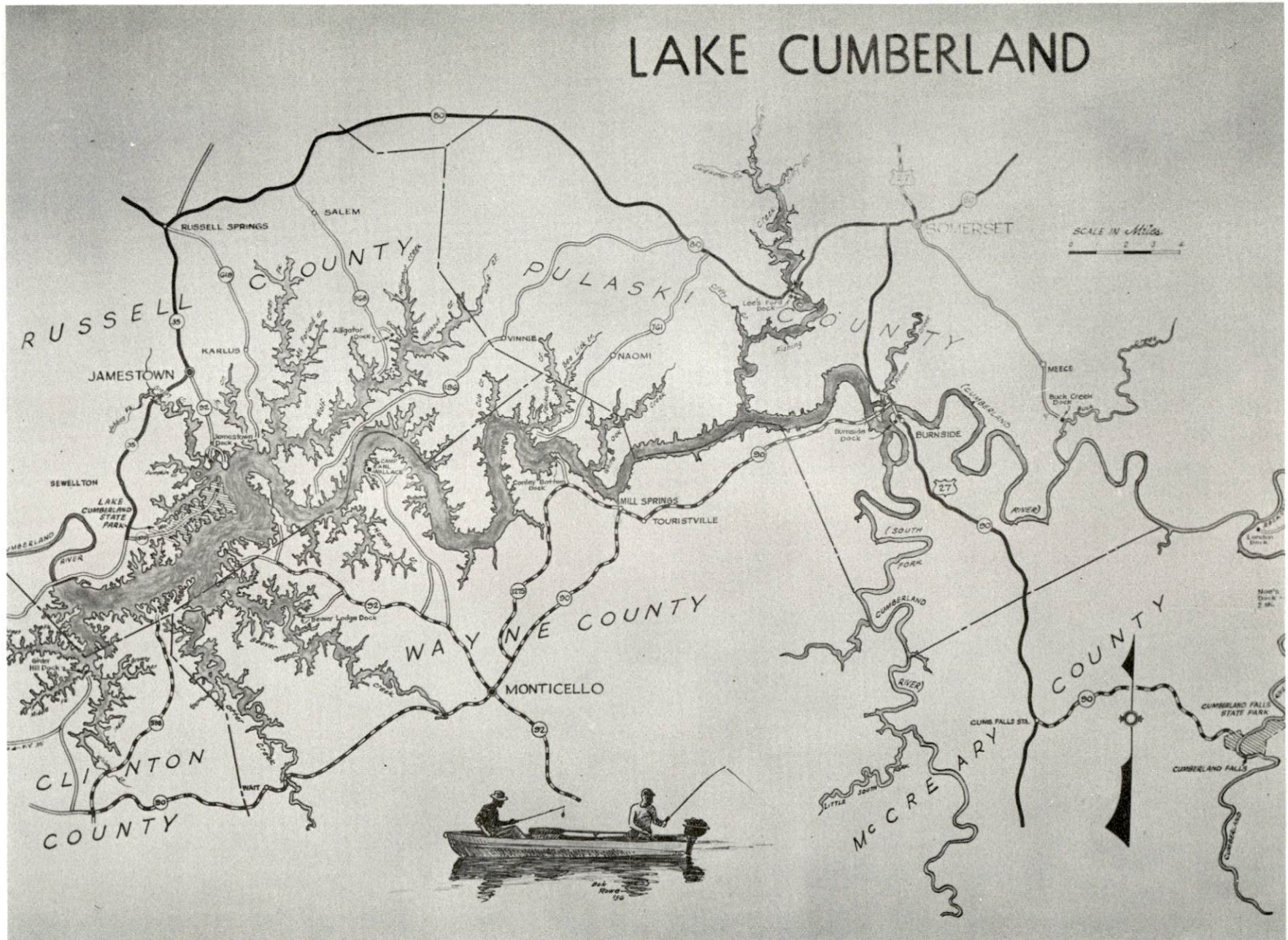


Each of the 24 units in the new lodge at Lake Cumberland State Park near Jamestown has two double beds, wall to wall carpeting, individually controlled heat and air conditioning, tiled bathroom with tub and enclosed shower and an individual outdoor patio. Boating and fishing are excellent in the lake.



The dining room at Lake Cumberland State Park near Jamestown offers a breathtaking view of the deep blue lake below. It seats 200 persons comfortably, can be partitioned into private sections, has Danish modern furniture and is completely carpeted.





Most of the Lake Cumberland Area lies in Russell County which brings most tourist trade to Jamestown and Russell Springs.



Recent improvements in Russell Springs include: a new men's clothing store; a new insurance office; a new \$169,000 United States Post Office building; new additions to two churches; a new city hall and fire station; a complete new street light system at a cost of \$5.30 per capita; a new ball park for little league baseball; a new baseball diamond at Russell County High School; a new self-service laundry; removal of a junk yard; a new tuberculocis outpatient clinic held every 2 months; two new additions to elementary schools; new Vo Ag building at Russell County High School to replace mobile classrooms; new lunchroom equipment at the Russell County High School; a new ready-mixed concrete plant; and renovation of the present dry cleaning plant.

Planned: Planned improvements include the paving of the new Russell County Airport runway and additional facilities. Russell Springs Manufacturing Corporation plans to double employment by building a new addition to its present plant. This will increase output and different type products.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agriculture

The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Russell County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR RUSSELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1962\*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Russell County	(bu)	6,300	48.0	302,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,116,000	58.0	64,728,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Russell County	(bu)	300	21.0	6,300
Kentucky	(bu)	131,000	26.0	3,406,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Russell County	(lbs)	1,790	1,890.0	3,383
Kentucky	(lbs)	224,000	2,030.0	454,720
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Russell County	(tons)	250	2.20	550
Kentucky	(tons)	330,000	2.30	759,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Russell County	(tons)	2,350	1.45	3,410
Kentucky	(tons)	466,000	1.35	629,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Russell County	(tons)	10,900	1.05	11,440
Kentucky	(tons)	564,000	1.20	677,000

\*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1962.



T A B L E 1 4

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR RUSSELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1962</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Russell County	17, 100
Kentucky	2, 242, 000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Russell County	360
Kentucky	380, 000
	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1961</u>
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Russell County	5, 600
Kentucky	500, 000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Russell County consist of limestone, petroleum and natural gas, clay, and sand and gravel. Barite veinlets and associated minerals, including galena, sphalerite and fluorite, have been prospected along the Cumberland County line in the southwestern portion of the county. Total value of minerals reportedly produced in 1962 was \$16,010 from petroleum. (Minerals Yearbook, 1962)

Limestone: Limestones of Mississippian age are widely distributed throughout the county. Grades suitable for road construction, concrete aggregate and agricultural lime can be found locally. No quarry is operated at the present time.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Some oil was produced in the county in the early 1920's. Small amounts have been secured since 1949. An accumulative total production of 78,685 barrels have been reported through 1963. The county experienced a sharp increase in production in 1959 when it produced 7,628 barrels, as compared to 159 barrels in 1958. Production climbed to 20,318 barrels in 1960, but had declined to 4,497 barrels in 1963. Small amounts of natural gas have been encountered in the drilling for oil.

\*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Clay: Clays and shales suitable for the manufacture of common brick and tile and possibly lightweight aggregate are reported, but quantitative and qualitative data on these deposits are not available. They occur as upland residual deposits, and along the larger streams as alluvial deposits.

Sand and Gravel: Sands and gravels suitable for road metal and general construction purposes occur as alluvial deposits along the Cumberland River. Sands possibly suitable for concrete and plaster aggregate or foundry purposes are reported to occur locally at the base of Salem and Warsaw limestones.

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



TABLE 15

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

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

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

## Forests

There are approximately 76,000 acres of forest in Russell County which comprise 42% of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and red cedar.

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

Kentucky's forests are protected 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

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

In Russell County the 1962 retail sales were estimated at \$6,434,000. This is an increase over the 1958 retail sales of \$5,322,000. The 1962 retail sales in the surrounding area ranged from \$4,677,000 in Cumberland County to \$24,768,000 in Pulaski County. The effective buying income per capita was \$945; per household, \$3,355.\*

\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

## CLIMATE

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

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

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

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 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 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR RUSSELL 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>
				<u>(EST)</u>
January	30.5	2.97 Est.	79	66
February	41.9	4.67	76	57
March	48.3	5.48	74	54
April	49.3	4.38	75	47
May	59.5	3.06	79	47
June	69.4	4.22	87	59
July	73.4	4.27	85	60
August	73.0	4.22	82	55
September	69.8	1.52	81	60
October	55.1	1.30	79	58
November	47.4	5.73	79	64
December	38.3	6.19	83	67
Annual Norm.	54.6	48.0 Est.		

\*Station Location: Wolf Creek Dam, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 14 years;

7:00 P. M. readings 14 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (14 yrs. of record) 90 clear; 100 partly cloudy; 175 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (14 yrs. of record) 54%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (14 yrs. of record) 125

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (14 yrs. of record) 6

Days with thunderstorms: (14 yrs. of record) 50

Days with heavy fog: (14 yrs. of record) 35

Prevailing wind: (14 yrs. of record) Northeast

Seasonal heating-degree days: (14 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 3,836 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
Map Section	Appendix H



## HISTORY

Russell County, the 81st formed in Kentucky, was established in 1825, out of parts of Adair, Wayne, and Cumberland Counties, and was named after Colonel William Russell. The historian Collins wrote the following in 1873 about Russell County:

"It is a small county, situated in the south middle section of the state, and lies on both sides of Cumberland River; is bounded north and northeast by Casey, east by Pulaski, southeast by Wayne, south by Clinton, and west and northwest by Cumberland and Adair Counties. The beautiful level bottom lands on the Cumberland are very fertile; but the surface of the county generally is hilly and broken, and the soil not well adapted for profitable agriculture. Good streams of water abound, and two woolen factories were established before 1847, and many other factories might be advantageously established."

In the year 1870, Russell County had a population of 2, 125 and the towns of the county were described as being "small".

Jamestown, the county seat, was incorporated on December 23, 1827. It is located 23 miles southeast of Columbia, 18 miles northwest of Monticello, 43 miles southeast of Lebanon and about 96 miles south of Frankfort, and had a population of 138 in 1870. In 1830 this town had a population of 67. Jamestown was first known as Jacksonville in honor of Andrew Jackson. However, when the Whigs came into power in 1826, they changed the name to Jamestown, because they resented the tribute to their opponent. Jamestown was named in honor of James Wooldridge, who had donated 110 acres of land for the town site. There were many old clapboard log houses of historic interest in Jamestown. Among the most outstanding were the J. R. McFarland House and the Otha Wells House, two of the oldest structures in the town. Another interesting event of the town was an annual community singing contest which was held in the courthouse on the last Sunday in August.

Also of historic interest near Jamestown was the Greasy Creek Woolen Mill, an old waterpower mill that manufactured cloth and knitting yarns. Many farmers would bring their fleece to be processed here, paying for the work with a part of the wool. Nearby also was the Karnes Gristmill, which was typical of four that had operated in this county since before the Civil War.

Russell Springs, a resort town that was long known as Big Boiling Springs, was for many years operated by members of the Sam Patterson family, the first to settle there. When the spring was discovered to contain a high iron and sulphur content, a dozen log cabins, which were called the "Long Row", were built for the accommodations of visitors and guests. In 1898 Long Row was replaced by a big frame hotel.



## Appendix A

The "Rock House", a big, natural bridge or arch located seven miles below the Wolf Creek Dam, was discovered in 1770 by hunters of the "Long Hunters" fame. This huge, natural rock formation has a roof that is at least 60 feet high, while it is about 150 feet from one entrance to the other. The east opening is about 120 feet wide, while the west opening is about 100 feet across. It was once said that in 1900 a revival was being held there when a cloudburst occurred, and the more-than 2,500 people were able to remain bone-dry under the arch's protection. Recent attempts have been made to turn this natural wonder into a tourist attraction, because this area abounds in many of the elements that tourists find attractive.

Around 1940, Russell County became the site selected for the building of the Wolf Creek Dam. Work began on the dam in August, 1941, but stopped in 1943 due to the war. Work resumed in 1945, but bad weather, high water, and strikes delayed the completion until about 1951. The dam, one of a series of six dams and reservoirs all along the Cumberland River and its main tributaries, backed the river up for 101 miles. This created Lake Cumberland, one of the largest artificial lakes, not only in the United States, but also in the world. The dam became the largest hydroelectric dam in the eastern United States. In acre-feet of storage capacity, the reservoir behind Wolf Creek Dam became the sixth greatest in the world. The dam also ranked seventh among dams in the world in volume of all materials used. Jamestown is only 13 miles from this dam and just a couple of miles away from the Greasy Creek, which is a main inlet.

Colonel William Russell, for whom this county was named, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1758. In 1774, when he was only 15, he joined an expedition under Daniel Boone against the Indians and was in such excursions repeatedly until 1780. Later he became a lieutenant and was engaged in such famous battles of the Revolution as King's Mountain, Whitsell's Mills, and Guilford Courthouse, and in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians. After the Revolutionary War, he came as a Captain to Fayette County, Kentucky, and served under General Charles Scott, Colonel James Wilkinson, and General Anthony Wayne, against the Indians. During these years, he played a gallant and distinguished role. In 1808 President Madison appointed him to the command of a regiment in the regular Army. In 1811, after the Battle of Tippecanoe, where he again distinguished himself, he succeeded General Harrison in the important command of the frontiers of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He helped to plan the successful campaign against the Peoria Indians. When peace ensued, he retired to his farm in Fayette County. In 1824, he was made a candidate for governor, but he was defeated. In the following year, 1825, he suffered an illness from which he never recovered.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
RUSSELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1963</u>	<u>Russell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	592	100.0	491,689	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	30,640	6.2
Contract Construction	30	5.1	46,288	9.4
Manufacturing	328	55.4	186,646	37.9
Food & kindred products	37	7.0	26,021	5.3
Tobacco	0	0	11,092	2.2
Clothing, tex, and leather	217	36.6	28,464	5.8
Lumber and furniture	74	12.5	15,123	3.8
Printing, pub, and paper	0	0	11,548	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	15,654	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,406	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	10,041	2.0
Machinery, metals and equipment	0	0	59,324	12.2
Other	0	0	2,973	.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	25	4.7	34,906	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	143	27.1	125,908	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	11	2.1	22,794	4.6
Services	39	7.4	42,549	8.7
Other	16	3.0	1,955	.4

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Russell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	5, 587	5, 489	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>3, 881</u>	<u>3, 895</u>	<u>1, 036, 440</u>	<u>1, 074, 244</u>
Labor force	2, 549	623	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	2, 545	623	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	2, 392	588	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	800	308	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	200	152	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	1, 290	120	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	102	8	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	153	35	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	1, 332	3, 272	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	9	0	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	488	426	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	835	2, 846	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	432	2, 292	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	403	554	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>2, 392</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>660, 728</u>	<u>275, 216</u>
Professional & technical	80	121	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 011	33	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	156	30	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	50	48	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	74	72	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	337	4	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	246	86	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	0	45	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	29	103	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	179	0	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	144	8	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	86	38	26, 006	16, 978

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



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

#### Public Service Company Taxes

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

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

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



General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines and irregular route common carrier truck companies	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company	.50	Full	Full	Full
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 <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1962

103.200 - 103.285

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial buildings" or "building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant or fabricating plant, 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.

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.

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.

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 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. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 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.

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 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.

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 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, 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.

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.

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.



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 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 aptitude tests for approximately 500 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. The General Aptitude Test Battery is used. 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.