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## Industrial Resources: Madison County - Berea

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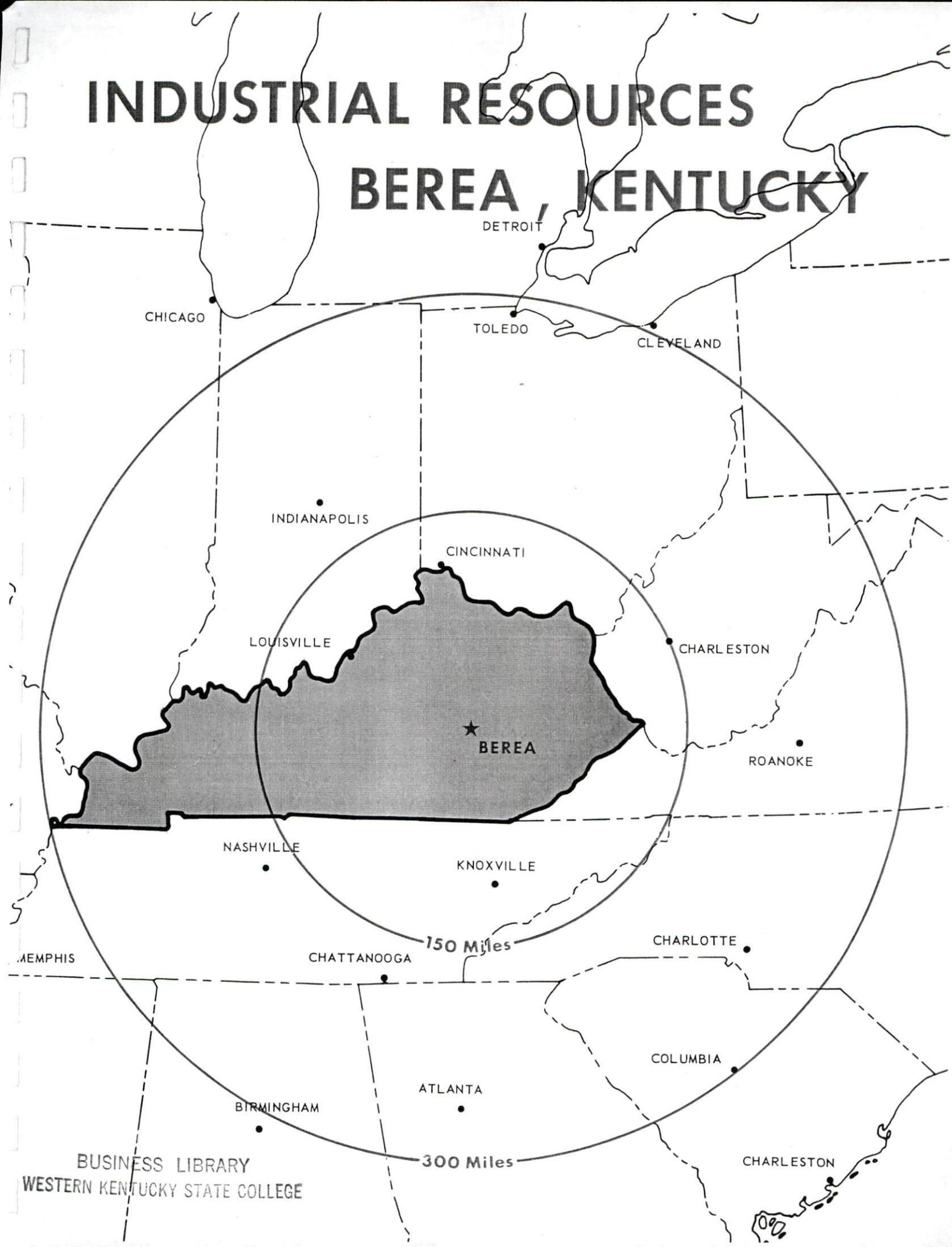
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## BEREA, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Berea Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1964

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## BEREA, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Berea - 4,302

Madison County - 33,482

### BEREA LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Madison and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,579 men and 4,494 women. Number of workers available from Madison County: 470 men and 673 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serves Berea.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 39 miles.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided Berea by six trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Berea is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

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

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	351	Lexington, Ky.	39
Chicago, Ill.	394	Louisville, Ky.	116
Cincinnati, Ohio	126	Nashville, Tenn.	223
Detroit, Mich.	375	New York, N. Y.	742
Knoxville, Tenn.	160	St. Louis Mo.	380

### Electricity

Berea Heat and Power Company, whose source of supply is Kentucky Utilities Company, serves Berea.

### Natural Gas

Delta Natural Gas Company, whose source of supply is Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, serves Berea.

### Water

Berea College Water Works, whose source of raw water is three impoundments, serves Berea.

### Sewerage

The Berea Sewer Commission serves Berea with separate storm and sanitary sewers.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Berea has shown a net increase in population for the past six decades of this century. The largest increase in population occurred during the fifth decade.

Madison County has followed much the same pattern as Berea. It showed a net population increase of 7,875 persons during the past six decades, the largest occurring during the 1940's.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Berea</u>		<u>Madison County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	762		25,607		
1910	1,510	98.2	26,951	5.2	6.6
1920	1,640	8.6	26,284	-2.5	5.5
1930	1,827	11.4	27,621	5.1	8.2
1940	2,176	19.1	28,541	3.3	8.8
1950	3,372	55.0	31,179	9.2	3.5
1960	4,302	27.6	33,482	7.4	3.2

Percent of nonwhite population in Berea: 1.9

Percent of nonwhite population in Madison County: 7.8

### Economic Characteristics

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, Madison County's largest employment group is in agriculture with approximately 2,986 people employed. In September of 1962 there were 1,504 manufacturing jobs in Madison County, and 1,360 persons employed in wholesale and retail trade.



Wage rates are below the state average in Madison County. The average weekly earning during 1961 was \$63.88 for all industries and \$77.92 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

In 1960 per capita personal income for Madison County was \$1,392; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, far below the national average of \$2,223. It should be noted that Madison County ranked 33rd among Kentucky's 120 counties in per capita income, and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.\*

Retail sales for Madison County in 1962 were \$37,064,000.\*\*

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Berea labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Madison, and the adjacent counties of Clark, Estill, Fayette, Garrard, Jackson, Jessamine and Rockcastle.

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

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

Numbers Available: The total population of the Berea supply area was reported to be 245,312 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 29,299 persons since the 1950 count of 216,013. It might be interesting to note that Madison County had a net increase of 2,303 since 1950.

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

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



TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH  
COMPONENTS, BEREA 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:	4,579	4,494	9,073	3,357	4,223	1,222	271
Madison	470	673	1,143	376	632	94	41
Clark	228	430	658	118	383	110	47
Estill	647	651	1,298	498	587	149	64
Fayette	691	868	1,559	31	831	660	37
Garrard	331	79	410	294	62	37	17
Jackson	1,152	875	2,027	1,079	864	73	11
Jessamine	255	287	542	206	241	49	46
Rockcastle	805	631	1,436	755	623	50	8

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 21,935 boys and 21,779 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, BEREA  
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:	21,935	21,779
Madison	3,004	3,464
Clark	2,032	1,941
Estill	1,360	1,398
Fayette	10,608	10,284
Garrard	951	910
Jackson	1,372	1,275
Jessamine	1,146	1,128
Rockcastle	1,462	1,379

\*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

TABLE 4  
BEREA AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	11,981	2,329	14,310
Madison	2,730	256	2,986
Clark	1,386	341	1,727
Estill	723	21	744
Fayette	1,155	1,253	2,408
Garrard	1,928	184	2,112
Jackson	1,295	20	1,315
Jessamine	1,261	195	1,456
Rockcastle	1,503	59	1,562

\*U. S. Census of Agriculture

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

TABLE 5

BEREA AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,  
SEPTEMBER, 1962\*

	<u>Area</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Madi-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Clark</u>	<u>Es-</u> <u>till</u>	<u>Fay-</u> <u>ette</u>	<u>Garrard</u>	<u>Jack-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Jessa-</u> <u>mine</u>	<u>Rock-</u> <u>castle</u>
Total manu- facturing	14,841	1,504	1,392	276	10,862	483	39	259	26
Food & kindred products	1,286	25	12	16	1,116	6	0	108	3
Tobacco	1,403	4	3	0	1,395	0	0	1	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	2,038	59	491	199	687	471	0	131	0
Lumber & furniture	479	0	250	56	111	0	39	15	8
Print., publ. & paper	1,246	23	35	2	1,171	6	0	4	5
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	678	576	34	3	65	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	496	48	12	0	436	0	0	0	0
Primary metals	188	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	6,743	599	367	0	5,777	0	0	0	0
Other	284	170	0	0	104	0	0	0	10

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

BEREA AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962\*

	Area Total	Madi- son	Clark	Estill	Fay- ette	Garrard	Jack- son	Jessa- mine	Rock- castle
Mining & Quarrying	402	0	140	50	88	9	48	19	48
Contract									
Construction	4,467	224	532	11	3,501	49	0	139	11
Manufacturing	14,841	1,504	1,392	276	10,862	483	39	254	26
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	3,851	215	606	84	2,633	74	142	62	35
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12,970	1,360	868	141	9,932	257	42	289	81
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	2,072	132	102	23	1,716	21	18	39	21
Services	4,879	352	257	28	4,163	15	0	44	20
Other	835	24	381	0	424	6	0	0	0
Total	44,317	3,811	4,278	613	33,319	914	289	851	242

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Berea.

\*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security



TABLE 7

BEREA MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1962

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Berea College Industries	Bakery products, handmade articles, furniture	150	150	300
Berea Publishing Company	Newspapers, commercial printing	22	1	23
Churchill Weavers, Inc.	Hand-woven baby blankets, stoles, scarves, men's ties, blankets	10	110	120
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.	Precision pressure guages	30	110	140
Parker Seal Company	"O" rings and other precision rubber parts, rubber compounds for molding	166	218	384
Wyatt Supply Company	Ready-mixed concrete	6	1	7

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

<u>Classification:</u>	<u>Wage Rates:</u>
Clerical & Secretarial	\$40 to \$70 per week
Laborer	\$1.15 to \$1.75 per hour
Semiskilled	\$1.25 to \$2.00 per hour
Skilled	\$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour
Truck Driver	\$1.15 to \$1.75 per hour
Electrician	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per hour
Maintenance	\$2.00 to \$2.75 per hour

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Company</u>
Allied Industrial Workers	Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.
The International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, AFL, Local 70, Louisville, Kentucky	Parker Seal Company

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Berea is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, operating between Cincinnati and Corbin. There are eight to twenty freight trains and two passenger trains daily. Switching service is provided daily, except Sunday, by three tracks accommodating forty-six cars. Package car service is available. The average number of inbound carloads per month is thirty and outbound carloads per month average ten. These consist mainly of feed, sand, and building supplies.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BEREAS, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Arrive</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	
	<u>CL**</u>	<u>LCL***</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	23	3rd	Louisville, Ky.	14	3rd
Birmingham, Ala.	41	3rd	Los Angeles, Calif.	105	7th
Chicago, Ill.	58	4th	Nashville, Tenn.	33	2nd
Cincinnati, Ohio	19 1/2	3rd	New Orleans, La.	64	4th
Cleveland, Ohio	64 1/2	5th	New York, N. Y.	64	6th
Detroit, Mich.	62	5th	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47 1/2	4th
Knoxville, Tenn.	14	3rd	St. Louis, Mo.	39	3rd

### Highways

Highways serving Berea are U. S. 25 and Kentucky Routes 21, 595, and 1016. I-75 will pass west of Berea and will provide good highway access to this portion of the state.

The highway miles from Berea to selected market centers are shown in Table 9.

\*Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky

\*\*CL time in hours

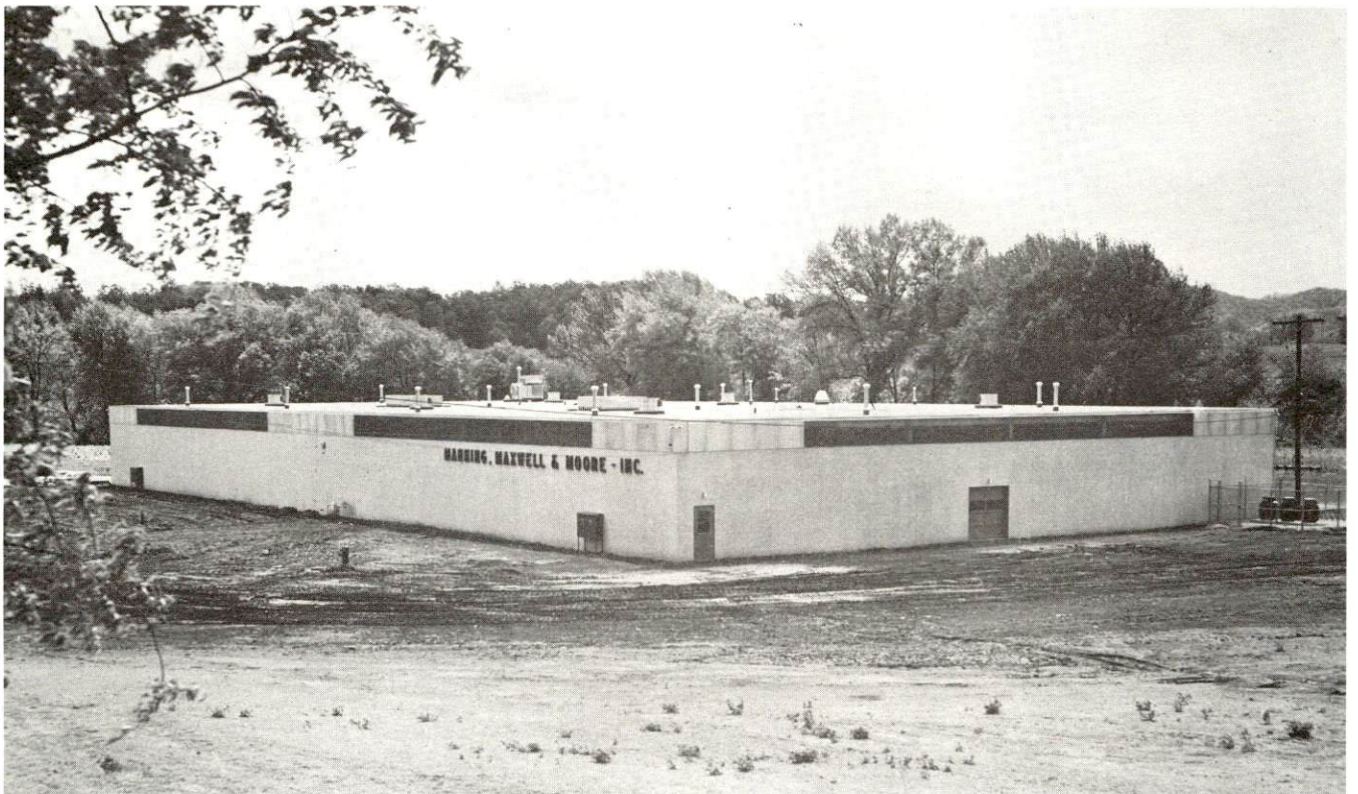
\*\*\*LCL time in days



# BEREA INDUSTRY



PARKER SEAL COMPANY



MANNING, MAXWELL, MOORE INC.

TABLE 9  
HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BERE A, KENTUCKY, TO

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	351	Lexington, Ky.	39
Birmingham, Ala.	454	Louisville, Ky.	116
Chicago, Ill.	394	Nashville, Tenn.	223
Cincinnati, Ohio	126	New York, N. Y.	742
Detroit, Mich.	375	Pittsburgh, Pa.	385
Knoxville, Tenn.	160	St. Louis, Mo.	380

Truck Service: Common carrier service is provided by Bronaugh Motor Express, Lexington, Kentucky; Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; Wilson Freight Forwarding Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; and Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

TABLE 10  
TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM BERE A, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED  
MARKET CENTERS\*

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

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, operating between Cincinnati and Knoxville, serves Berea with eight northbound and seven southbound buses daily.

\*Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky



Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Veteran's Cab Company serves Berea with 24-hour service.

### Air

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 39 miles. Blue Grass Field is served by Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines with regular daily flights.

Lackey Airport, 5 miles, has a 2,400-foot turf and gravel runway. This field can accommodate light aircraft.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Berea is served by the Berea Heat and Power Company, whose source of supply is Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Madison County are served by Kentucky Utilities Company, Blue Grass R. E. C. C. and Clark County R. E. C. C.

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 & Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, and TVA. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Rates for Berea Heat and Power Company are as follows:

#### Residential Rates:

First	60 KW	\$.06
Next	70 KW	.04
All over		.02

#### Commercial Demand Charge:

130 KW	\$.04
All over	.02

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by Delta Natural Gas Company. The source of supply is Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, whose four-inch, high-pressure line serves the city. The pressure in the city is maintained at an average of 48 psi. The Btu content is 1,040 per cubic foot, and the specific gravity is .60.

#### Rates per month are as follows:

First	1,000 Cu. Ft. or less used per month	\$ 2.25
Next	1,000 Cu. Ft.	1.25
Next	3,000 Cu. Ft.	.92 Per MCF
Next	5,000 Cu. Ft.	.84 Per MCF
Next	10,000 Cu. Ft.	.78 Per MCF
All over	20,000 Cu. Ft.	.71 Per MCF
Minimum charge per month		2.25

### 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 and 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. Border state operations supplement this supply.

### 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.

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

Water is supplied the city of Berea by the Berea College Water Works. The source of raw water is three impounded lakes with a capacity of 256,540,000 gallons. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 100,000-gallon elevated tank and two clear wells with a capacity of 425,000 gallons. The pumping capacity is 1,000 gpm and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 12 hours. The average daily use is approximately 600,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been approximately 700,000 gallons.

The daily filtration capacity is 1,080,000 gallons. The water is treated with chlorine, alum, and soda-ash. The distribution lines range from 2 to 10 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 65 psi.

#### Current rates are:

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	200	\$ .90
Next	800	.80
Next	1,000	.70
Next	1,000	.60
Next	2,000	.50
All over	5,000	.40
Minimum Bill		\$1.80

### Water Resources

Surface Water: Public and industrial water supply is secured from both surface and ground water. The Kentucky River affords the largest supply of surface water. Other sources come from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Kentucky River at the stream gaging station at lock #10 near Winchester is 5,193 cfs (USGS, 54 year record - unadjusted).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Mississippian systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas, HA-10 (USGS) as follows:



## ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

### Middle Ordovician Series: (Northwest portion along the Kentucky River)

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

### Upper Ordovician Series: (Northwestern half of county)

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks but many go dry in late summer."

### SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS, (Southeastern half of county) Undifferentiated

"Where limestone is covered by shale, it yields little or no water, or salty water. Shale and interbedded limestone and shale generally do not yield enough water for domestic use. In the Outer Blue Grass and Knobs regions on the east side of the Cincinnati arch, very few wells yield enough water for domestic use."



## MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM, (Southeast portion along county line)

### 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."

### Meramec and Chester Groups: (Southeastern portion along county line) Undifferentiated

"The Meramec and Chester groups are along the escarpment marking the western boundary of the Eastern Coal Field. Where limestone and sandstone crop out in valleys, they generally yield enough water for domestic use. Many springs flow from these rocks. A few of these yield as much as 100 gpm during periods of high flow."

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 systems.

### Sewerage System

A municipally owned sewerage system serves Berea with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewage is discharged through 8- to 15-inch mains. The newly expanded system has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and the average daily flow is from 500,000 to 600,000 gallons per day. The sewage is given primary and secondary treatment in the disposal plant. Recently, \$600,000 was spent on the expansion of the system, which is to accommodate Berea for the next 20 years.

Sewerage rates are based on the amount of water used.

#### Rates:

Less than 200,000 Cu. Ft.

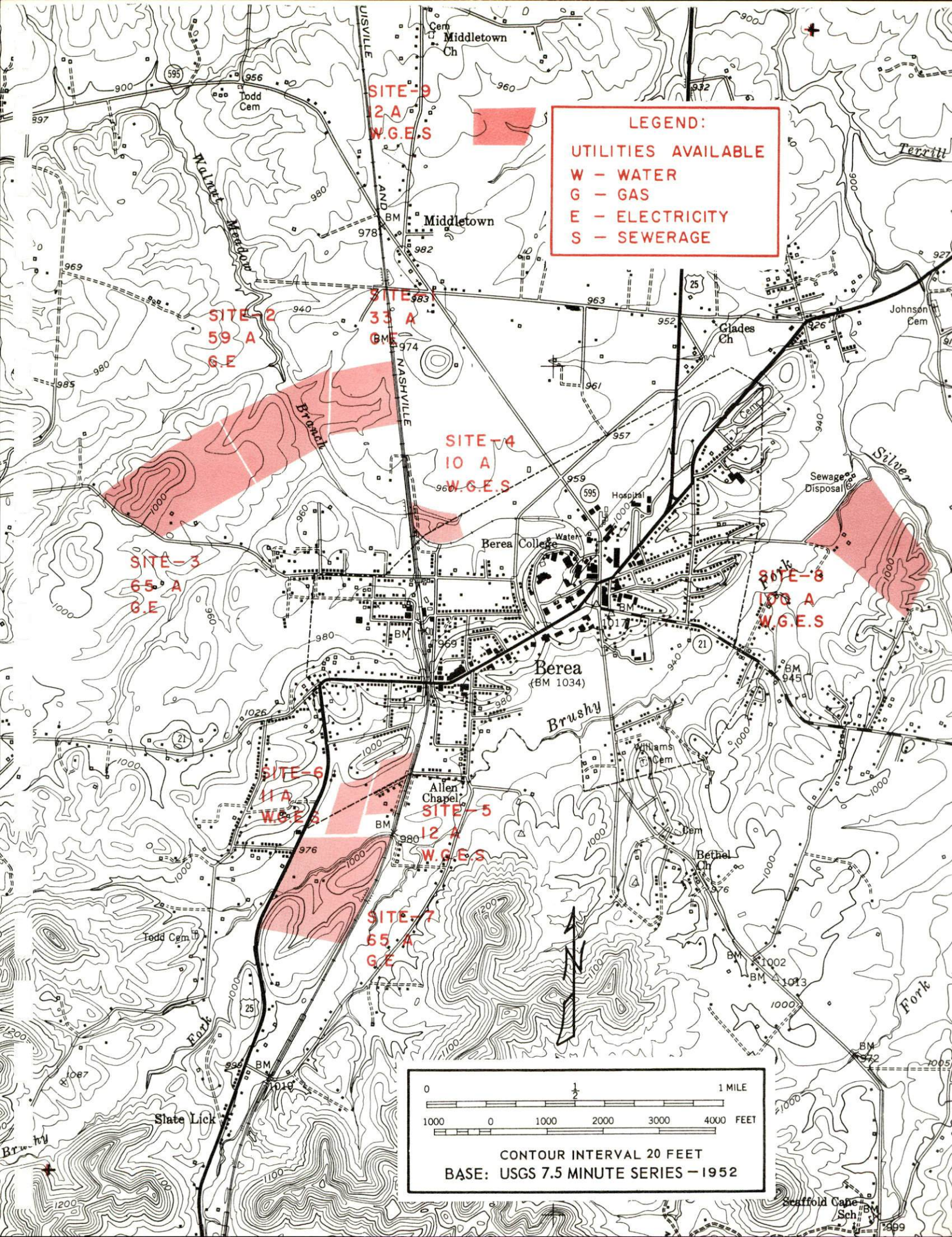
First	300 Cu. Ft.	\$1.60 Minimum Bill
Next	700 Cu. Ft.	.30 Per 100 Cu. Ft.
Next	3,000 Cu. Ft.	.28 Per 100 Cu. Ft.
Next	46,000 Cu. Ft.	.25 Per 100 Cu. Ft.
Next	50,000 Cu. Ft.	.22 Per 100 Cu. Ft.

### INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 33 acres of level terrain  
LOCATION: Approximately 1/2 mile north of the city  
limits of Berea on the Louisville and Nash-  
ville Railroad  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: By county-maintained roads  
RAILROADS: This site is bound on the east by the  
Louisville and Nashville Railroad  
WATER: Water mains run within 100 feet of the site.  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
SEWERAGE: Sewer lines run within 2000 feet of the site.

- SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 59 acres of level-to-gently rolling terrain  
LOCATION: Approximately 1/2 mile northwest of the city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: By county-maintained road  
RAILROADS: A spur track could be run to this site.  
WATER: Water mains run to within 100 feet of this site.  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
SEWERAGE: Sewer lines run within 2,000 feet of the site.
- SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 65 acres of level-to-gently rolling terrain  
LOCATION: Approximately 1/2 mile northwest of the city limits of Berea  
RAILROADS: This site is approximately 1/2 mile from the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.  
WATER: Water mains run within 1,000 feet of this site.  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Sewer lines run within 2,000 feet of the site.
- SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 10 acres of level terrain  
LOCATION: Within the city limits of Berea  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: By city-maintained streets which lead to U. S. 25  
RAILROADS: This site is bound on the west by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad  
WATER: Berea College Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Berea municipal sewerage system
- SITE # 5: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres of level land  
LOCATION: Partially within the city limits of Berea  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: By city-maintained street that leads to U. S. 25  
RAILROADS: This site is bound on the east by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad  
WATER: Berea College Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Berea municipal sewerage system







SITE # 6: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 11 acres of level land  
LOCATION: Partially within the city limits of Berea  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: By city streets which lead to U.S. 25  
RAILROADS: This site is 800 feet from the main line of  
the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.  
WATER: Berea College Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Berea municipal sewerage system

SITE # 7: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 65 acres of level-to-gently  
rolling land  
LOCATION: This site is located south of city limits.  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: This site is bound on the west by U.S.  
25.  
RAILROADS: This site is bound on the west by the Louis-  
ville and Nashville Railroad.  
WATER: Water lines could be run to this site.  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Sewer lines could be run to this site.

SITE # 8: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres of level-to-gently  
rolling terrain  
LOCATION: This site is located east of the city limits.  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: This site is served by a city-and county-  
maintained road which leads to U.S. 25  
RAILROADS: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot  
is approximately 1 1/2 miles distant.  
WATER: Berea College Water Works  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
SEWERAGE: Berea municipal sewerage system

SITE # 9: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres of level land  
LOCATION: 1 1/2 miles north of the city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: This site is served by a county-  
maintained road.  
RAILROADS: This site is located approximately 1,000  
yards from the main line of the Louisville and  
Nashville Railroad.  
WATER: Water mains could be run to this site.  
ELECTRICITY: Berea Heat and Power Company  
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Sewer lines could be run to this site.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Berea is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and eight councilmen elected for two-year terms.

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

### Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Berea requires business and occupational licenses which range from \$50 to \$700, according to the size and type of business.

### Planning and Zoning

The city of Berea has been actively engaged in a planning and zoning program since January, 1958 with the Division of Planning and Zoning of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. The commission has completed a Base Map, Existing Land-Use Map and Analysis, Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations, and a Zoning Ordinance, and is now undertaking a Population and Economic Forecast.

### Fire Protection

The fire department is staffed with 2 chiefs and 19 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a 1954 Seagrave 750 gpm pumper truck with 1,500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1-inch booster hose, and a 300-gallon booster tank. The truck is also equipped with focus, smoke masks, 5-gallon water pump cans, CO<sup>2</sup> and dry chemical, and soda acid extinguishers. The department has recently purchased a 1963 Peter Pirsch truck at the estimated cost of \$16,000.



### Police Protection

The Berea Police Department is staffed by a chief and five patrolmen. Equipment consists of one patrol car with a two-way radio.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Private collection is made by contract in business sections, and weekly in residential sections. The rate is \$1.00 per month for residences.

### Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Berea and Madison County.

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness for 1962:

Income	\$	80,966.55	
Expenditures		72,473.81	
Bonded Indebtedness		600,000.00	(Sewer Bonds)

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1963-64	\$253,700
Bonded Indebtedness	None

## TAXES

### Property Taxes

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

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR BEREA AND  
MADISON COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Berea</u>	<u>Madison County</u>
City	\$ .75	\$
County	.50	.50
State	.05	.05
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Berea	-	30%
Madison County	-	35%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Berea	-	\$ 3,500,000
Madison County	-	\$37,660,453

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Berea Independent School System has one elementary and one high school. Special teachers include one music teacher, one physical education teacher, one home economics teacher, one student guidance teacher, one principal and one superintendent. The 1963-64 budget is approximately \$130,000.

The Madison County School System has constructed three new elementary schools in the last two years at a cost of \$1,187,000. A new elementary school is now under construction at a cost of \$65,000. There are 4,358 students in this school system. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 25-1 in the elementary grades and 22-1 in the high school.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-  
TEACHER RATIO IN BERE A AND MADISON COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Berea Elementary School (Ind.)	260	10	26 - 1
Berea High School (Ind.)	276	14	19 - 1
Berea Foundation High (Pvt.)	280	29	9 - 1
Madison County Elementary (Total)	3,358	130	25 - 1
Madison County High (Total)	1,000	45	22 - 1
Knapp Hall Elementary (Pvt.)	121	5	24 - 1

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.

Berea is served by the Lafayette Vocational School, Lexington, 39 miles. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, practical nursing, radio, sheet metal, air-conditioning and television.

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: Berea College is located in Berea. This college offers six degrees: AB, BS in Agriculture, BS in Home Economics, BS in Business Administration, BS in Industrial Arts, and BS in Nursing.

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 13 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 39 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 39 miles  
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 36 miles  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 35 miles  
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 51 miles



## Health

Hospitals: Berea is served by Berea College Hospital, Inc., a 75-bed, 14-bassinet, modern hospital with operating rooms, diagnostic X-ray, laboratory, obstetrics ward, outpatient clinic, physiotherapy, dietary kitchen, and emergency facilities. This hospital participates in Berea College's nurse training program offering a college nursing degree. One day each week the hospital provides service to indigent patients and, unless the patient is admitted, this service is free. A screening program for detection of disease is also being carried out. If treatment or shots are necessary, the patient is referred to the County Health Department or a private physician. The staff includes 14 doctors and 21 registered nurses. A clinic is held weekly for communicable disease control and maternal services.

Public Health: The Madison County Health Department, located in Richmond, is staffed with a doctor for three days each week, three nurses, two clerks, and a sanitarian. The health program includes: communicable disease control, maternity service, infant and preschool health, school health, dental health, chronic disease control, vital statistics, and food and milk inspection.

## Housing

A few housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$60 to \$100 per month. Construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$6,500 to \$18,000, depending on location and materials used.

## Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The General Telephone Company of Kentucky serves Berea with a modern dial system.

Postal Facilities: Berea has a first-class post office with fifteen employees. Mail is received five times daily and dispatched four times daily. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$88,354.

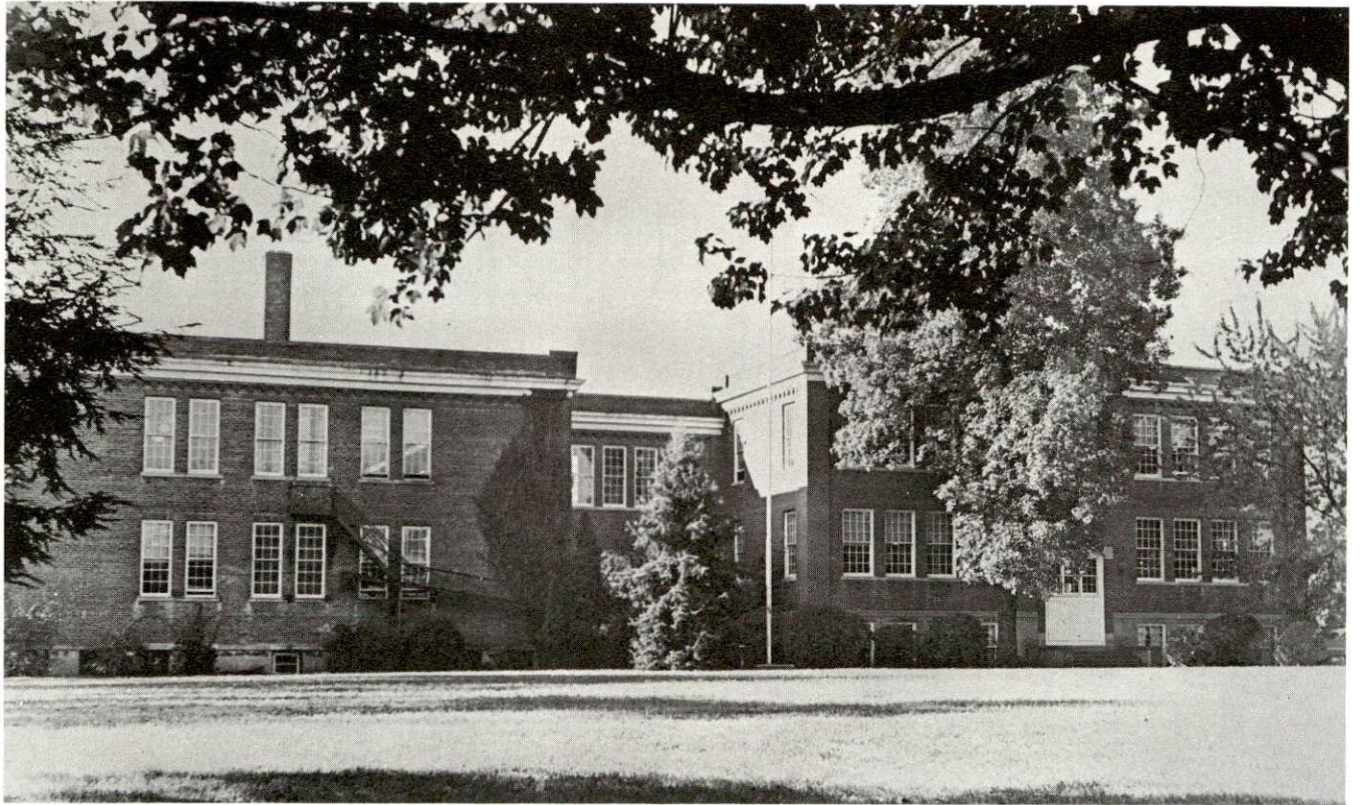
Newspapers: The Citizen, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 2,150, is published in Berea. Papers are received daily from Lexington, Louisville, and Richmond, Kentucky.

Radio: Radio reception is from WEKY, Richmond, Kentucky, and WRVK, Renfro Valley, Kentucky. Radio reception also comes from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

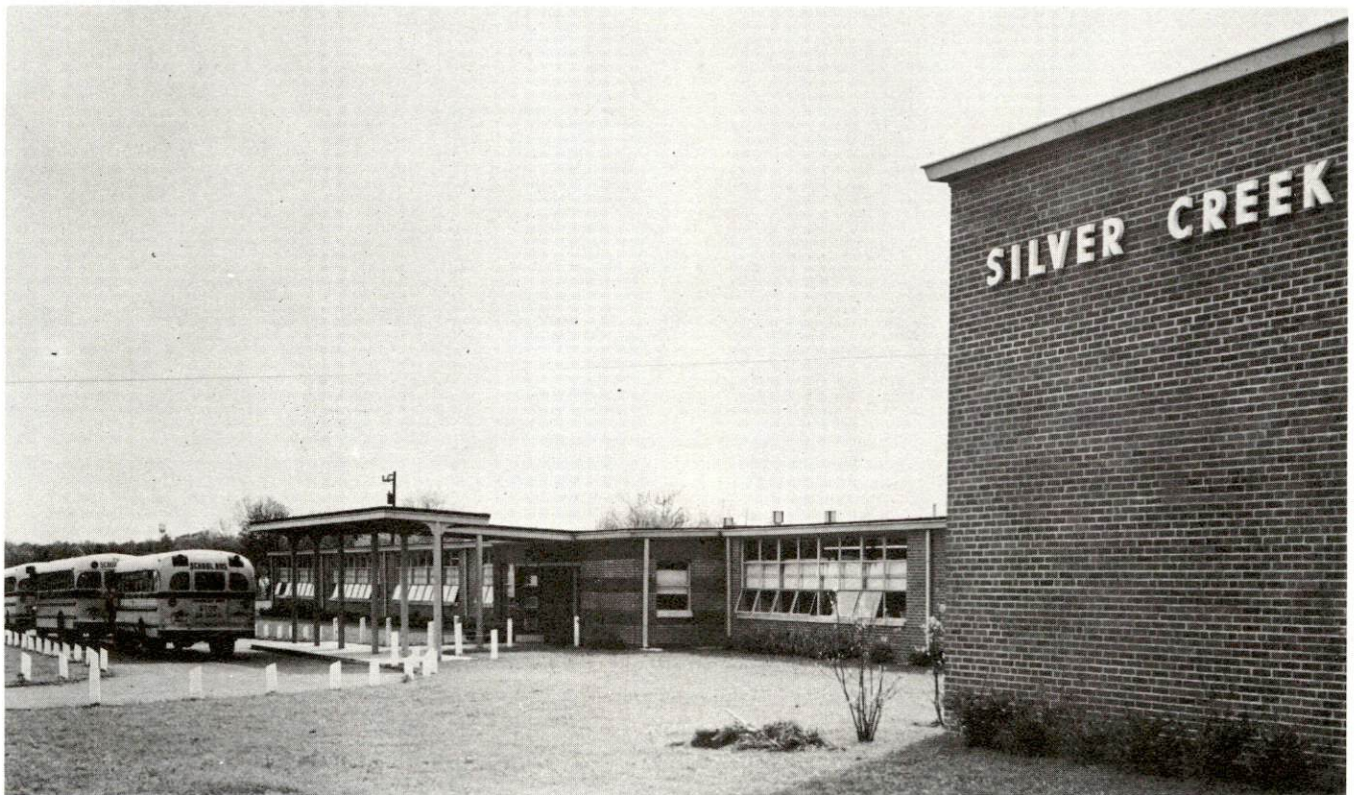
Television: Television reception is received from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.



# SCHOOLS



BEREA CITY ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL



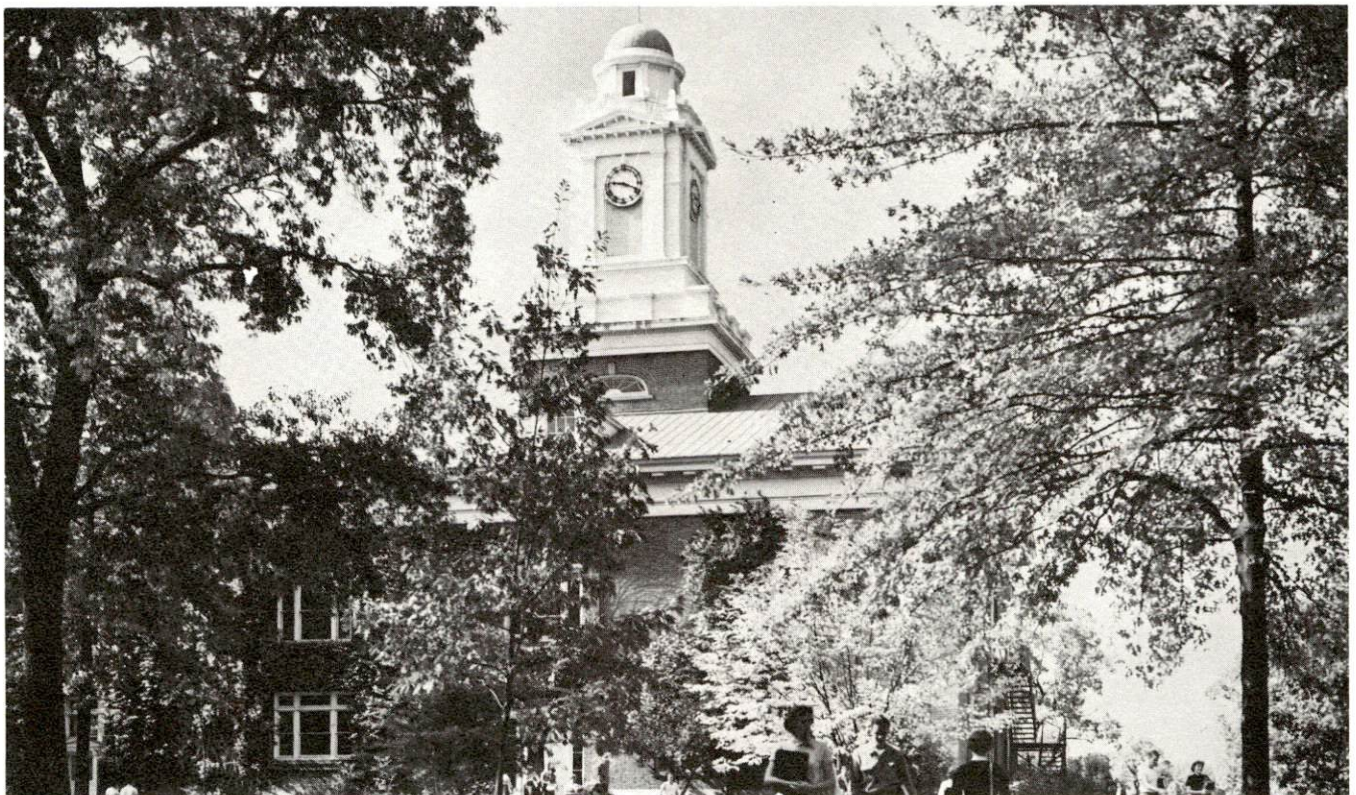
SILVER CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



# BEREA COLLEGE



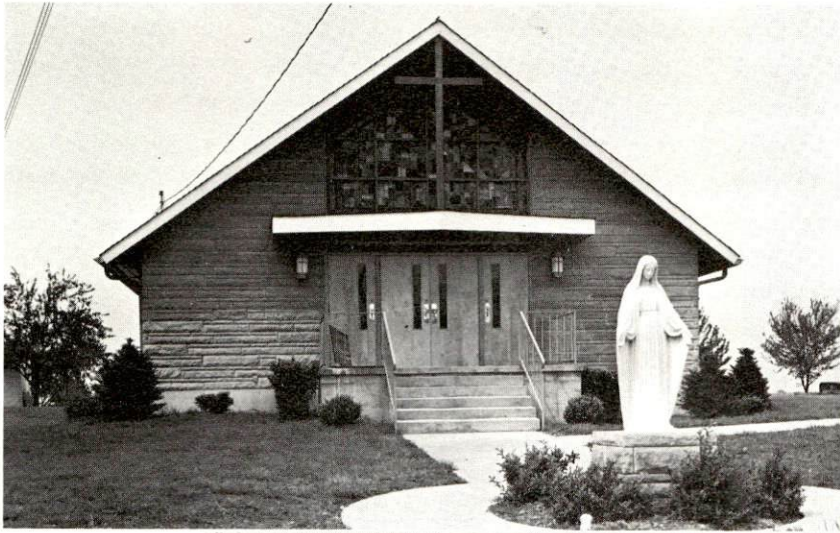
BEREA COLLEGE HOSPITAL



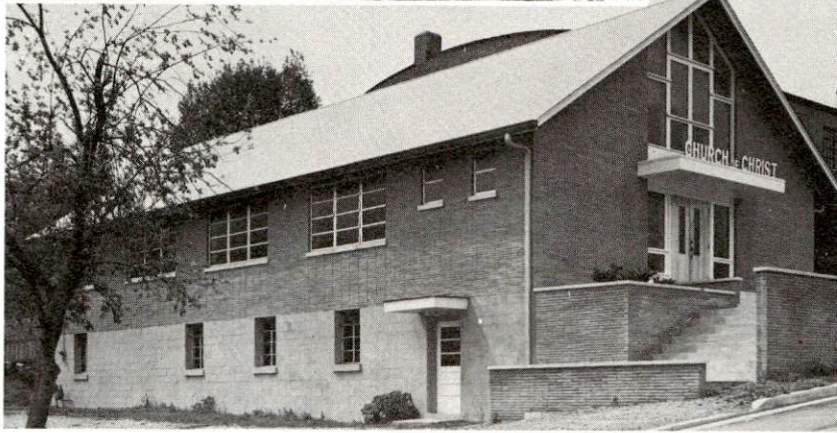
PHELPS STOKES CHAPEL



# CHURCHES



CATHOLIC CHURCH



CHURCH OF CHRIST



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH



## CHURCHES



UNION CHURCH



BEREA METHODIST CHURCH

### Libraries

Library service is provided by the Berea College Library with over 148,000 volumes and 700 periodicals. The library has an annual circulation of 114,153. Berea College also serves the area with a traveling library.

### Churches

There are eight churches in Berea representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Church of God, Church of Christ, Union, and Methodist.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 29, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Berea Bank & Trust Company	\$2,893,119.54	\$1,259,024.45
Berea National Bank	\$4,990,407.96	\$4,588,769.99

### Hotels and Motels

Boone Tavern	91 rooms
Colonial Hotel	15 rooms
Eplee's Motel	30 units
Moore's Motel	34 units
Sunset Inn	21 units
Wilderness Trail Motel	28 units

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics

Women's: Woman's Club, Beacon Light, Younger Woman's Club, Business and Professional Woman's Club, Eastern Star, Progress Club, and Lioness Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FFA, FHA, 4-H Club, Brownies, Cub Scouts, Little League, and Teen-Age Club

BUSINESS LIBRARY  
WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE



## Recreation

Local: Local parks and playgrounds offer a wide variety of recreational facilities which include: a swimming pool, lighted baseball and softball field, movie theater, tennis courts, an outdoor theater with a seating capacity of 1,500, picnic area, hiking trails, and camping facilities. Little League and Junior League baseball is sponsored locally. Golfing facilities are provided by a nine-hole golf course in Berea and at the Richmond Country Club, 13 miles. The community also has a concert series and a wide variety of such programs are sponsored by Berea College.

Area: Renfro Valley, 15 miles south of Berea, is famous for its mountain folk music; Herrington Lake, 40 miles, and Cumberland Lake, 60 miles, provide good fishing, camping, boating, swimming, and picnic facilities.

## Community Improvements

### Recent:

1. The sewerage system was expanded at the cost of \$600,000 and now has three times the capacity of the old one and was built to accommodate Berea's growth for the next twenty years.
2. Mountain View subdivision was established.
3. Berea College has an extensive expansion program; recently completed was the student union building.
4. New mercury vapor street lights were installed.
5. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., was recently completed and is in operation at the present time.
6. Several streets were recently paved in the newly annexed Dixie Park Area.
7. Under survey at the present time is an area long-term study for forest restoration; and water shed management on coal stripped land will be conducted from the Berea office.
8. A new fire truck was purchased at the estimated cost of \$16,000.



## COMMUNITY FACILITIES



WILDERNESS TRAIL MOTEL



DELTA NATURAL GAS CO.



# COMMUNITY FACILITIES



BEREA NATIONAL BANK



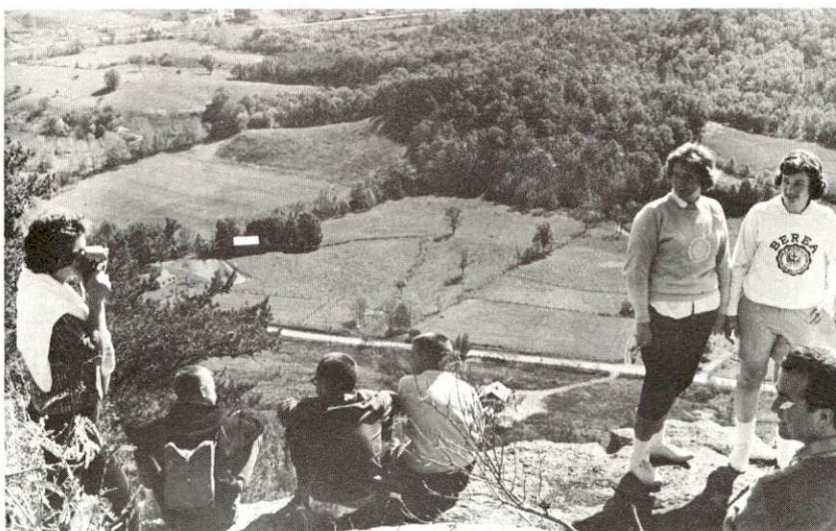
BOONE TAVERN HOTEL AND GIFT SHOP



CHURCHILL WEAVERS



## SCENIC VIEWS



SCENIC VIEW FROM EAST PINNACLE



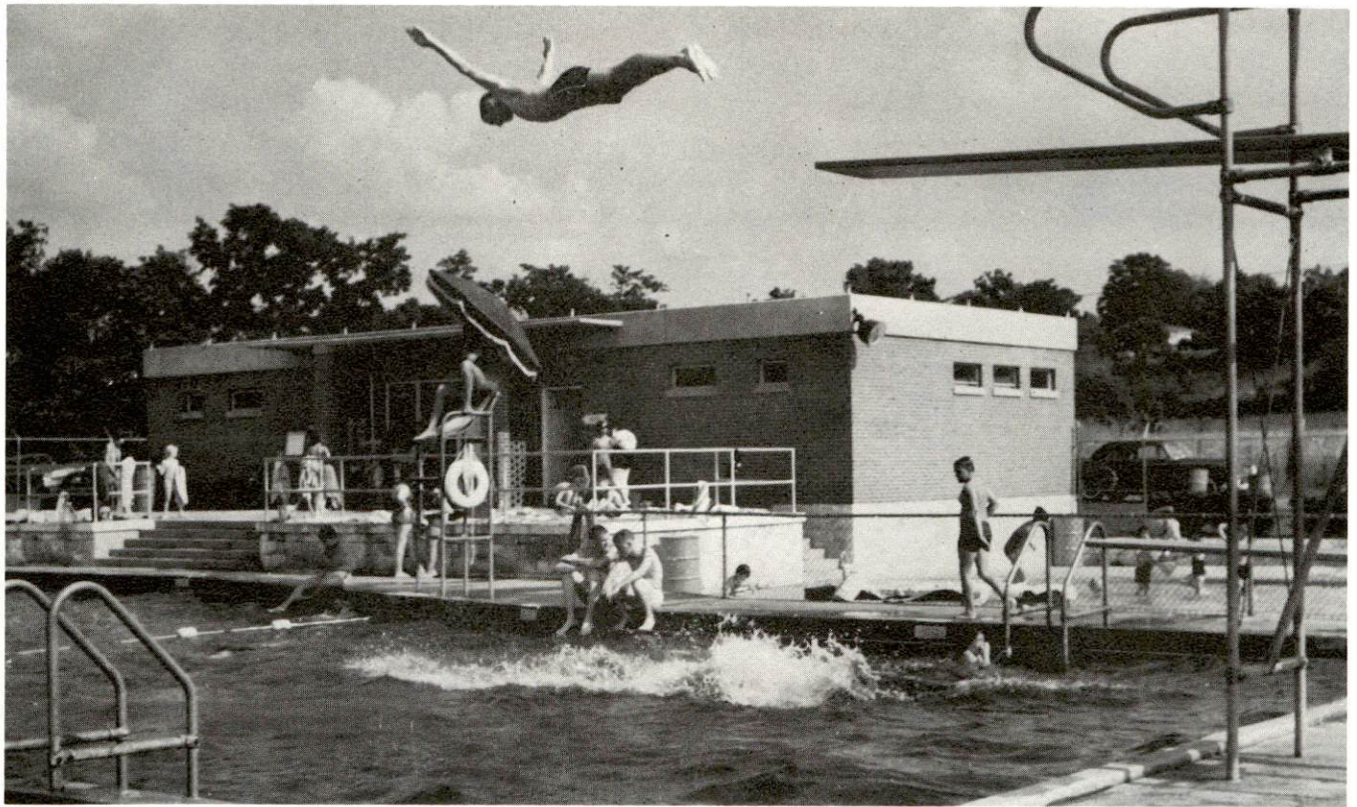
SCENIC VIEW FROM BIG HILL



SCENIC VIEW FROM ROBES MOUNTAIN



## RECREATION



BEREA SWIMMING POOL



BEREA GOLF COURSE

Planned:

1. A new subdivision is to be opened in the near future with the restriction of \$12,000 houses.
2. A new water storage tank is to be constructed to improve pressure and supply for the west end of Berea.
3. A new auditorium and library is in the planning stage for Berea College.
4. A new county health building is to be built in Richmond.
5. In the near future, there will be only one track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad running through Berea. One track is to be torn out and the system will be operated on the radio control service.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 2,363 farms in Madison County covering 265,218 acres, an average of 112.2 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Madison County and Kentucky.



TABLE 13

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Madison County	(bu)	15,859	44.7	710,150
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Madison County	(bu)	217	18.7	4,058
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Madison County	(bu)	12	15.0	180
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Madison County	(lbs)	5,009	1,636.4	8,197,015
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Madison County	(tons)	2,654	1.8	4,912
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Madison County	(tons)	6,793	1.3	4,467
Kentucky	(tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Madison County	(tons)	4,543	1.1	5,313
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14  
LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Madison County	41,254
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Madison County	1,396
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Madison County	6,200
Kentucky	546,000

#### Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Madison County consist of limestone and clay. Other minerals include sand and gravel, petroleum and natural gas, coal and vein minerals.

Limestone: Limestones are widely distributed and are available in quantities suitable for many uses. A limestone belt containing high-calcium limestone (95% or more  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) extends along the southeastern portion of the county in the "Knobs" region where Mississippian limestone of Chester age outcrops. An analysis of this stone taken from two ledges (9 and 13 feet thick) in an abandoned quarry at Big Hill show an average calcium carbonate content of 97.7 percent and 97.2 percent, respectively. The total thickness of the quarry face is approximately 77 feet. One quarry is currently producing stone from the Oregon formation at Boonesboro for use in highway construction, concrete aggregate and agricultural lime.

Clay: Clay deposits of Madison County include: (1) Tertiary clay from the Irvine formation. (2) Silurian clay from the Estill and Lulbegrud formations. These are smooth, plastic and red burning and are suitable for brick, hollow blocks, drain tile and earthenware. (3) Deposits near Berea which are used locally by Berea College for small-scale pottery operations.



Clays of the Irvine formation occur as high terraced deposits along the Kentucky River in the eastern third of the county. Their occurrence is widespread and shallow but individual deposits are not extensive. They have been worked extensively at Bybee and Waco for the manufacture of various kinds of stoneware which have been marketed throughout the United States and Canada. These deposits are also suitable for blue art pottery, brick, tile and other products. Two mines produced 270 tons in 1961 (Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals).

Sands and Gravels: Sands suitable for some construction purposes can be obtained from the Kentucky River. Some isolated unconsolidated residual deposits of sands and gravels might also be present from the basal Pottsville formation in the "Knobs" area for small scale local use.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: In 1949 a total of 427 barrels of oil was produced commercially along with insignificant amounts of gas. No commercial production has been reported since.

Coal: Coal occurs as isolated ridge deposits in ample supply for small scale domestic consumption. Production was in 1940, 1949, 1950 and 1951 with an accumulative total of 11,242 tons. No production has been reported since 1951.

Vein Minerals: Very small amounts of fluorite, calcite and barite are found. Presently, these have no commercial significance.

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 (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by 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 52,000 acres of forested land in Madison County, which cover 18 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are red cedar, pine, oak and hickory.

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

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

In 1960, per capita personal income for Madison County was \$1,392; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, far below the national average of \$2,223. In per capita income, it should be noted that Madison County ranked 33rd among Kentucky's 120 counties and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.\*

Retail sales for Madison County in 1962 were \$37,064,000.\*\*

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

\*\*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 BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	38.2	5.08	86	77
February	41.3	3.64	88	74
March	47.0	4.96	84	70
April	56.8	3.81	79	52
May	65.5	3.83	84	62
June	73.9	4.80	89	66
July	77.0	4.99	89	63
August	75.8	4.17	85	54
September	69.8	2.76	92	67
October	59.1	3.21	88	67
November	46.4	3.28	74	93
December	38.6	4.56	85	75
Annual Norm.	57.3	47.09		

\*Station Location: Berea, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 29 years;

7:00 P.M. readings 29 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (29 years of record) 104 clear, 106 partly cloudy,  
155 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: Not Available

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (29 years of record) 137

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (29 years of record) 3

Days with thunderstorms: (29 years of record) 52

Days with heavy fog: (29 years of record) 21

Prevailing wind: (29 years of record) SW

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term  
means 4,972 degree days.



## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
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City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
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## HISTORY

Madison County, the fifth in Kentucky, was officially created in 1786 while the state was under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and was named in honor of James Madison, afterward President of the United States.

Berea College, around which the town grew, was founded in 1853 as "a monument to the anti-slavery sentiment of the South." The selection of its location is due to Cassius M. Clay, who, in 1853, encouraged Reverend John G. Fee, another ardent Kentucky opponent of slavery, to establish an anti-slavery Union Church in Madison County. Two years later, at the same place and for a similar purpose, a district school was established and a student from Oberlin College, Ohio, was engaged as the teacher. In 1858, the Reverend John A. R. Rogers, also from Oberlin, became the first principal. A constitution was adopted, and the collegiate and preparatory departments were planned. From these early efforts grew the college and town of Berea.

The school prospered, notwithstanding its opposition to slavery, until December, 1859, when, soon after the John Brown episode, Rogers and ten other men of Berea and their families were driven out of the community. This act of violence stopped instruction at Berea until 1865, when the school opened again. Soon thereafter it began to admit Negroes to its classes, which it continued to do until prevented by a general state law in 1904.

Through the years Berea has become a great institution, varied in its activities and possessing properties and endowments worth several millions. It has always received support from some of the great leaders of America, including Henry Ward Beecher, Garrit Smith, Carl Schury, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, President Eliot of Harvard, William E. Barton, and a host of others equally prominent. The general aim of the college is to contribute "to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain region of the South, affording to young people of character and promise a thorough Christian education, elementary, industrial, secondary, normal and collegiate, with opportunities for manual labor as an assistant in self-support."

The name "Berea" was taken from the Bible, a town in which Paul and Silas once preached, after their preaching caused riots in Thesalonica.

The formal government of the city of Berea originated in the year 1890 as a result of an act of the General Assembly to incorporate it. The constitution of the Commonwealth provided for the incorporation of villages with a population of under one thousand persons into sixth-class cities.

The act provided for an election to be held on the first Saturday in May, 1890, by the qualified voters resident in the incorporated limits in order to elect five city trustees, a police judge, and a town marshall. This board of trustees was to be a "body corporate and politic" for the town of Berea.



## Appendix A

The first property assessment and tax for the town was voted a little less than a year after its government was organized. The tax was fifteen cents on one hundred dollars worth of property, and one dollar tithe.

By July, 1893, the town's tax assessor reported \$105,511 worth of taxable property within the corporate limits. A census of the town's population taken early in 1908 showed that the city had at that time 1,224 persons as residents. The historian Collins described the town in 1884: "Berea, 15 miles s. of Richmond, population about 200, is the seat of a flourishing academy or college, attended by children of both sexes, white and black."

All students at Berea pay at least part of their expenses by labor in some of the schools. Varied activities include weaving, spinning, the manufacture of furniture, and the operations of a broom factory, a college laundry, a bakery, a store, a printing shop, a farm, and a hotel.

The Fee Memorial Church, of Greek Revival design, stands almost in the center of the campus. People of many denominations worship together in the church. The Berea College Chapel, a red brick building with Greek Revival features, was presented to the college in 1904 by an anonymous donor on condition that it be erected by student labor. In the chapel tower are the William Goodell Frost Memorial Chimes, which honor a former president of the college, and were presented in 1917 by the same benefactor.

By 1936, the college owned: one hundred buildings; a campus of 140 acres; power plant, water plant, telephone system, and ice plant, which also served the town of Berea; Boone Tavern, one of the finest hotels in the state; farm of 494 acres; 5,600 acres of forest; dairy, poultry farm, creamery; bakery; candy factory; broom factory; hand looms; wood working and cabinet making shop which turned out graceful, custom built furniture; blacksmith shop; cooperative retail store; laundry; printing plant; sewing and dressmaking establishments; and a hospital.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Madison County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	3,811	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	224	5.8	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	1,504	39.4	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	25	.6	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	4	.1	10,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. and leather	59	1.5	27,364	5.8
Lumber and furniture	0	0	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	23	.6	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	576	15.1	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	48	1.2	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals and equip.	599	15.7	55,413	11.8
Other	170	4.4	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	215	5.6	34,127	7.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,360	35.6	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	132	3.4	21,708	4.6
Services	352	9.2	40,010	8.5
Other	24	.6	2,133	.5



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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Madison County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	16,408	17,074	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	11,841	12,648	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	8,100	4,324	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	8,083	4,324	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,673	4,303	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	4,280	3,098	440,020	208,384
Government workers	1,059	840	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	2,214	177	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	120	88	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	410	121	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	3,741	8,324	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	88	23	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,747	1,561	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,906	6,740	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	969	5,338	91,626	539,838
65 and over	937	1,502	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	7,673	4,203	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	620	684	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,492	18	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	661	121	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	419	939	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	473	318	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	1,176	47	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,100	624	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	12	399	1,123	25,183
Service workers	456	792	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	643	28	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	436	31	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	185	202	26,006	16,973

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 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company	.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 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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



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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

**MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

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