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Industrial Resources: Anderson County, Kentucky

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY



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LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Lawrenceburg Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board
Frankfort, Kentucky

June, 1954

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Anderson County, is located in the central section of the state, within 50 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Louisville, Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Nashville, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The local economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a minor extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data on Lawrenceburg, summarized in the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report, cover basic industrial location factors -- population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production materials, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

The report shows that an estimated 2,200 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Lawrenceburg labor supply area. By reason of the absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry, the average wage for manufacturing jobs is lower than the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of Kentucky Utilities power and the Kentucky River as a source for water mean that Lawrenceburg can support industrial expansion of the type having large water and power requirements, as well as expansion of the light industry type. Louisville provides a nearby industrial market of major importance and a source for semi-processed materials.

The Lawrenceburg Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Lawrenceburg. The Board maintains a staff of engineers and other specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

SUMMARY DATA FOR

POPULATION 1950: In 1950 the population of Lawrenceburg was 2,369, while Anderson County was 8,984.

ANDERSON COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Anderson and all adjoining counties. Number of workers potentially available for industrial jobs in Lawrenceburg: 1,000 women and 1,200 men. Number potentially available from labor supply area: 2,700 women and 2,500 men.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, THIRD QUARTER, 1953: Anderson County - All industries, \$56.19; Manufacturing, \$57.29. Kentucky - All industries, \$65.60; Manufacturing, \$68.30.

EXISTING INDUSTRY:

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Calvert Distilling Co.	Whiskey	50	1	51
The Old Joe Distillery Co.	Whiskey	30	21	51
Kraft Food Co.	Cheese	32	6	38
Kentucky Stone Co.	Crushed stone	23	0	23
Edwards Sausage Co.	Country sausage, meats	13	5	18

SITES: Lawrenceburg has a number of available and suitable industrial sites as well as one available building. For example:

Site #1: 100 acres, level, road, Southern R. R., water, sewerage and power.

Site #2: 10 acres, fairly level, road, Southern R. R., water sewerage and power.

Available building: One large well-equipped building of 69,000 sq. ft.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Lawrenceburg

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	461	Nashville, Tenn.	204
Cincinnati, Ohio	98	Pittsburgh, Pa.	388
Louisville, Ky.	56	St. Louis, Mo.	320

BUS LINES: Southeastern Greyhound, Trailways, and Cooper Bus Lines.

AIRPORT: Bluegrass Field near Lexington - 18 miles from Lawrenceburg.

Served by Delta, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class Post Office - 2nd; mail dispatched 12 times daily; mail received 12 times daily.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph, modern dial system.

LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

ELECTRICITY: City served by Kentucky Utilities Co.; county by Fox Creek RECC.

Transmission lines - 3 - 66 KV lines; maximum use in 1952 - 583,540 KWH; power available - 2,550 KVA. The supply is practically unlimited and any amount can be made available with prior arrangements. Electric rates and service are regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

WATER: Lawrenceburg Water Works. Source of water - Kentucky River.

Storage - 210,000 gals.; pumping capacity - 575,000 gals. per day; maximum use - 300,000 gals. per day; average use - 225,000 gals. per day; water rates - up to 3,000, \$2.50; 3,000 to 10,000, \$.65 per M; 10,000 to 30,000, \$.55 per M; 30,000 to 50,000, \$.45 per M; 50,000 to 100,000, \$.35 per M; 100,000 to 200,000, \$.30 per M; 200,000 to 400,000, \$.25 per M; over 400,000, \$.20 per M; 400,000 gals., \$124.55.

GAS: No natural gas; Pyrofax Gas Co. provides propane gas in cylinders and bulk lots.

COAL: Source - Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. Delivered price of nut and slack - \$7.50 per ton; block and chunk - \$13.25 per ton.

FUEL OIL: Source - Louisville, Kentucky. Delivered price of No. 1 - \$.157 per gallon; No. 2 and No. 3 - \$.148.

SEWAGE: Separate storm and sanitary sewer systems. Sewer rates - up to 3,000 gals., \$1.00; 3,000 to 10,000 gals., \$.21 per M; 10,000 to 30,000 gals., \$.18 per M; 30,000 to 50,000 gals., \$.14 per M; 50,000 to 100,000 gals., \$.10 per M; 100,000 to 200,000 gals., \$.08 1/2 per M.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953, Lawrenceburg - \$2.80; Anderson County - \$2.05. Ratio of assessment to market value - 30% for Anderson County and 35% for Lawrenceburg.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing: Supply is fair. Rental of two bedroom house \$50 to \$60 per month. Construction cost of two bedroom houses \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Schools:

System	Building Capacity	Enrollment	Students per Teacher
County Elementary (Wh)	1265	1296	33
County Elementary (C)	85	77	26
County High (Wh)	430	348	21



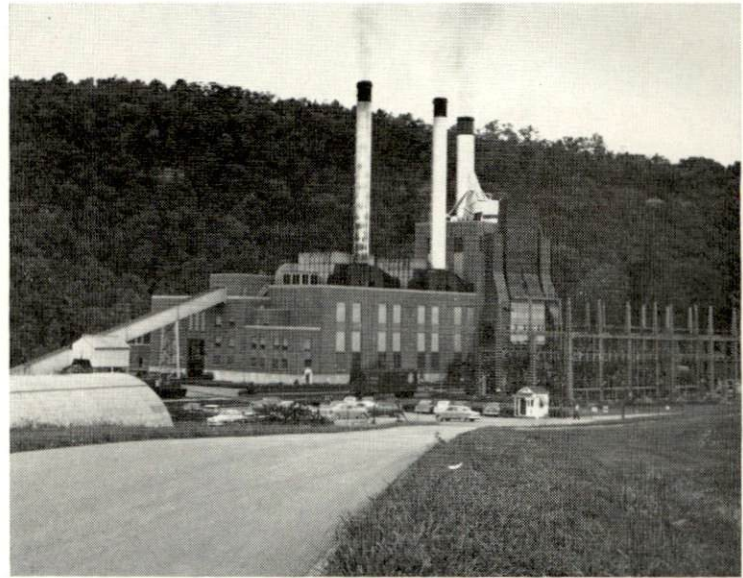
A Church In The Community



Anderson High School



City of Lawrenceburg Water Plant



Kentucky Utilities Power Plant



City of Lawrenceburg Fire Truck



Kraft Foods Plant



Aerial Photograph of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky

(1) Anderson High School. (2) Southern Railroad North to Louisville (55 miles). (3) Kentucky Highway 35 North to Louisville, 55 miles; Frankfort, 13 miles; Cincinnati, 105 miles; South, Main Road to Florida. (4) U.S. Highway 62 to Lexington (24 miles). (5) Kraft Foods Plant. (6) American & Efird Plant (for sale). (7) Southern Railroad to Lexington (24 miles). (8) U.S. Highway 62 to Bardstown.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Lawrenceburg was 2,369. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Lawrenceburg, Anderson County and Kentucky: 1900-1950

Year	Lawrenceburg		Anderson County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,253		10,051		
1910	1,723	37.5	10,146	0.9	6.6
1920	1,811	5.1	9,982	-1.6	5.5
1930	1,763	-2.7	8,494	-14.9	8.2
1940	2,046	16.1	8,936	5.2	8.8
1950	2,369	15.8	8,984	0.5	3.5
1953 (est.) <u>1/</u>			7,858	-12.5	1.1

Labor Force

Agriculture and Manufacturing. Of the 8,984 inhabitants of Anderson County, 3,450 are in the labor force. In 1950 agriculture employed 1,455 while manufacturing employed 537. Between 1940 and 1950, agricultural employment declined from 1,824 to 1,455, or 20.2% while manufacturing employment increased from 268 to 537, or 100.4%.

Potential Labor Supply. 2/ The Lawrenceburg labor supply area is

1/ Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953 (Lexington, October, 1953).

2/ Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison. Labor Supply Statement for Lawrenceburg, Kentucky Area, December 7, 1953. Factors upon which estimates are based: 1) population, 2) number of persons of labor force age, 3) labor force participation rates, 4) economic structure of area, 5) per capita income, 6) current manufacturing employment and past trends, 7) observations of availability of labor supply in areas where new facilities have been located, and 8) estimates of current unemployment.

defined to include Anderson, Franklin, Fayette, Jessamine and Mercer Counties and part of Shelby and Scott Counties. This is the geographical area from which workers would be most heavily drawn for jobs located in the city of Lawrenceburg. The population of this area was 117,139 in 1950, up by about 2,900 from 1940.

There are an estimated 2,700 women and 2,500 men who would be potentially available for industrial jobs from Anderson and neighboring counties. However, it is believed that only 1,000 women and 1,200 men would be available for jobs located at Lawrenceburg. Of this labor supply, 500 of the women and 500 of the men would probably be drawn from Anderson County.

During the next 10 years, 10,700 boys and 10,500 girls will become 18 years of age in this area with about 800 of each from Anderson County. This will provide a continuing labor supply to augment the current estimated potential. It is likely that most of the current labor supply would be unskilled in factory processes. However, it is believed that potential workers could be trained easily in most factory operations. The median education level for these persons in the area 25 years of age and up was 8.5 years, which was slightly above Anderson County's 8.4 years.

Migration. The trend in migration is an important factor in estimating the supply of labor. The population of the area was 117,139 in 1950, up by about 2,900 from 1940. Between 1940 and 1950 there was a net out-migration of 10,348 persons from this area. Anderson County had a 1950 population of 8,984, up by approximately 48 from 1940. Net out-migration from this county totaled 880 between 1940 and 1950. Since June 1953 one of the major manufacturing employers in the area has discontinued operations, and it is believed that this has caused some out-migration. For Kentucky, net out-migration during the decade ending in 1940 was 303,000 and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state since that date have not begun to reduce the outflow.

Wages and Income. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial, \$1.05 and \$1.25 per hour; laborer, \$1.26 and \$1.57 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.30 and \$1.80 per hour; skilled machine and tool operators, \$1.50 and \$1.80 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for third quarter 1953 were \$56.19 for Anderson County and \$65.60 for Kentucky. Wages in manufacturing industries for the same period were \$57.29 for Anderson County, and \$68.30 for Kentucky. According to the most recent data available, U. S. weekly wages in manufacturing were \$10 higher than in Kentucky. ^{1/}

^{1/} Ibid.

In 1952 per capita income payments to individuals were \$974 for Anderson County, \$1,130 for Kentucky, and \$1,639 for the United States.^{1/}

Labor-Management Relations and Union Representation. Labor-management relations in Lawrenceburg are described locally as excellent.

The following unions are represented in the area: Two distilleries are organized by Distillers and Wine Workers Union, AFL, and the Kraft Foods Company is organized by Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union of North America, AFL.

Existing Firms, Products and Employment. The following list of firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Lawrenceburg:

Table 2. Lawrenceburg Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Calvert Distilling Co.	Whiskey	50	1	51
The Old Joe Distillery Co.	Whiskey	30	21	51
Anderson County Distillery	Whiskey	48	2	50
Kraft Food Co.	Cheese	32	6	38
Hoffman Distillery Co.	Whiskey	12	18	30
Kentucky Stone Co.	Crushed & screened stone	23	0	23
Edwards Sausage Co.	Country sausage, meats	13	5	18
Anderson Ice Co.	Ice	7	1	8
Anderson County News	Newspaper	1	3	4
Western Condensing	Food processors	12	1	13
Total		228	58	286

MATERIALS

Agricultural Products

The Kraft Cheese Company, located in Lawrenceburg, utilizes all of the local cream and milk production. The Edwards Sausage Company uses all local cattle production, and also brings in a substantial amount from out

^{1/} John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952 (Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, February, 1954).

of the county. Tobacco and dairying are the two big money crops in the Lawrenceburg area. Farming in this area is generally good, running well above the income level for the majority of Kentucky counties. There were about 13,000 farms in the area in 1950 and only 2,200 of these were listed as having a 1949 cash income below \$600. About 270 of Anderson County's 1,300 farms fall in this category.

In 1950 the Census showed 1,305 farms with an average size of 95.5 acres.

Table 3. Agricultural Statistics for Anderson County ^{1/}

Crops	1950 Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn	218,000	\$ 392,000
Tobacco (all types)	2,605,000	1,263,000
Wheat	12,600	26,300
Alfalfa Hay	11,700	414,000
Clo-Tim Hay	3,800	108,000
Lespedeza Hay	7,320	183,000
Livestock	No. on Farms, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
All Cattle and Calves	12,600	\$1,777,000
Milk Cows	6,650	1,164,000
Hogs and Pigs	4,450	113,500
Sheep and Lambs	9,850	249,000
Chickens	49,500	59,400
Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	565,800	\$198,000
Milk (lbs.)	24,688,000	815,000
Wool (lbs.)	48,100	27,900

Forests

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially

^{1/} U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950.

greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer, and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

In Anderson County there were 10 sawmills which produced 425,000 board feet of lumber during 1947. The principal type of tree is red cedar. There are 33,000 acres of forested area which cover 25% of the total land area of the county.

Mineral Resources

Anderson County. The mineral resources of Anderson County are limestones, clays, sands and gravels. Vein minerals (barite, calcite, galena, and sphalerite) are present but apparently in noncommercial amounts.

Limestones. These are suitable for ordinary road construction purposes. Some grades might be suitable for agricultural lime and other uses.

Clays. Local clays, if found in proper quantity, might be used for ordinary brick and tile manufacture.

Sands and gravels. These are found along the larger streams. They are suitable for some local construction purposes. ^{1/}

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc, and native asphalt were mined.

Table 4. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 ^{2/}		
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand short tons	10,381
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

^{1/} Source: Kentucky Geological Survey and Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. Additional data on county minerals will be furnished industrial firms on request.

^{2/} Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1950, (Bureau of Mines, 1953).

Semi-Processed Materials

Lawrenceburg is in a particularly favorable position to obtain the products of Louisville industries because of the short distance (51 miles) and the transportation facilities involved. In order of size the primary types of manufacturing in Louisville are food, machinery, fabricated metals, furniture and wood products, chemicals, printing, motor vehicles and primary metals. In addition, some items such as steel from Pittsburgh and from Ashland, Newport, and Owensboro, Kentucky, receive water shipment from their origin to Louisville.

Semi-processed material using industries have sizeable resources at hand in addition to those in Louisville. Industries using steel scrap, waste paper, and other surpluses of consumer areas have a large available supply in the southern region of the United States.

FUEL AND POWER

Coal and Coke

Coal is brought into Lawrenceburg via rail and truck from the eastern and western Kentucky coal fields. The delivered price of east Kentucky nut and slack in Lawrenceburg is \$7.50 per ton, and block and chunk coal for commercial use is \$13.25 per ton.

Coke can be obtained in Lawrenceburg for industrial use, from Ashland, Kentucky. The price would be from \$16 to \$24 per ton. ^{1/}

Gas

Lawrenceburg is not served by natural gas; however, the Pyrofax Gas Company provides propane gas in cylinders and bulk lots. The gas is delivered in Lawrenceburg in tank car lots from Brandenburg, Kentucky. ^{1/}

Fuel Oil

There are several available sources for industrial and commercial fuel oil. The following grades are now available in Lawrenceburg: #1 fuel oil - \$.157 per gallon delivered, and #2 and #3 - \$.148 per gallon delivered. There are at present no heavy industrial type oils used in this area; however, they are available from Louisville, Kentucky. ^{1/}

^{1/} Current prices of coal, coke, gas and fuel oil will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board on request.

Power

Electricity is supplied to the city by Kentucky Utilities and to the county by the Fox Creek RECC. RECC buys their power from KU. They own 3 substations which have lines of 66,000 volts each. There is presently available 2,550 KVA and additional quantities can be secured by contract. Maximum use in August, 1952 was 583,540 KWH.

Four miles from town, on the Kentucky River, the Kentucky Utilities Company has a large steam generating plant which makes the electricity supply for the area practically unlimited. Any amount can be made available with prior arrangements. Electric rates and service are regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

WATER

Water is distributed by the Lawrenceburg Water Works, using as its source the Kentucky River, four miles from town. Storage facilities include 3 standpipes with a combined capacity of 160,000 gallons and a 50,000 gallon clear well storage.

Pumping capacity is 575,000 gallons per day. Maximum daily use is 300,000 gallons; average daily use is 225,000 gallons. Water is distributed through 4" and 10" mains at 50 p. s. i.

Table 5. Water Rates for Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. ^{1/}

Up to 3,000 gals.	\$2.50 minimum	100,000 to 200,000 gal.	\$.30 per M.
3,000 to 10,000 gal.	.65 per M.	200,000 to 400,000 gal.	.25 per M.
10,000 to 30,000 gal.	.55 per M.	400,000 gal., total	\$124.55
30,000 to 50,000 gal.	.45 per M.	Over 400,000 gal.	.20 per M.
50,000 to 10,000 gal.	.35 per M.		

SITES ^{2/}

Lawrenceburg has a number of available and suitable sites as well as

^{1/} Special rates will be made available for large concerns and industry.

^{2/} More information may be obtained from the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Frankfort, or the Anderson County Chamber of Commerce, Lawrenceburg.

one available building. The sites have road, rail, water and sewage facilities. Vacant floor space includes one large well-equipped building of 69,000 sq. ft. as well as other small buildings that could be enlarged.

Site #1. This site has 100 acres of level land. Access is provided by a paved road and a nearby rail line. Utilities available include water, power and sewage.

Site #2. This site has 10 acres of fairly level land. Access is provided by a paved road and a nearby rail line. Utilities available include water, power and sewage.

Available Building. This building is 69,000 square feet, including manufacturing space, and detached warehouse, restaurant and boiler room. Located on approximately five acres of land, entirely enclosed with cyclone fence, and with reasonably priced land available for expansion.

The buildings are of excellent construction, brick, with heavy supporting walls and heavy concrete floors. Completely equipped with new wiring, Bus Duct type. Sprinkler system is a Grinnell, wet sprinkler. Two 200 HP boilers in excellent condition.

The offices are adequate for the size plant, practically new and well equipped. Provision is made for duct work for air conditioning.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

Railroads

Lawrenceburg is served by the Louisville Division of the Southern Railway System. At present there are two freights daily, one from Lawrenceburg to Lexington and one from Louisville to Danville. There is a passenger service twice daily.

Table 6. Transit Time from Lawrenceburg, Kentucky

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	Noon 2nd day	Louisville, Ky.	Evening same day
Birmingham, Ala.	Morning 2nd day	Los Angeles, Cal.	Seventh day
Chicago, Ill.	Morning 2nd day	Nashville, Tenn.	Morning 2nd day
Cincinnati, Ohio	Morning next day	New York, N. Y.	Morning 3rd day
Cleveland, Ohio	Morning 2nd day	New Orleans, La.	Morning 2nd day
Detroit, Mich.	Morning 2nd day	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Morning 2nd day
Knoxville, Tenn.	Morning next day	St. Louis, Mo.	Morning next day

Lawrenceburg has freight and railway express pick-up delivery. There is a team track for 20 cars. Inbound and outbound freight loads depend upon the fluctuating activity of the distilleries and the Kraft Cheese Company.

Motor Carriers

Lawrenceburg is served by several major highways. U.S. Route 62 as well as state routes 35, 53 and 44 pass through Lawrenceburg. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg.

Table 7. Highway Distances from Lawrenceburg, Kentucky			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	461	Knoxville, Tenn.	209
Birmingham, Ala.	424	Lexington, Ky.	23
Chicago, Ill.	353	Louisville, Ky.	56
Cincinnati, Ohio	98	Nashville, Tenn.	204
Detroit, Mich.	356	New York, N. Y.	753
Evansville, Ind.	179	Pittsburgh, Pa.	388
Indianapolis, Ind.	169	St. Louis, Mo.	320

Bus Lines. Lawrenceburg is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Trailways Lines and the Cooper Service. Greyhound has 3 trips daily from Knoxville to Louisville and 4 trips daily from Louisville to Knoxville. Cooper Bus Lines operate 3 round trips daily to Lexington.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by the Lawrenceburg Transfer Company, with its general office in Lawrenceburg. This firm operates from Louisville to Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, Danville, Stanford and Mt. Vernon, and also contract carries. Terminals are operated in Louisville, Danville and Lawrenceburg. Equipment includes 8 tractors, 16 trailers and three other trucks. Pick-up and delivery is scheduled according to need. Other truck service is provided by Huber and Huber, Ecklar-Moore, Hayes and Davenport Transfer Lines.

Airways

Blue Grass Airport near Lexington, 18 miles from Lawrenceburg, is a scheduled stop for Delta, Eastern and Piedmont Airlines.

Inland Waterways

Kentucky has 1,613 miles of improved inland waterways navigable by commercial vessels and barges. The Kentucky River, a navigable tributary of the Ohio, is 4 miles from Lawrenceburg and offers water transportation to Louisville, Owensboro and Paducah.

Cities that can be reached from Louisville by nine-foot channels include Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Knoxville, Chicago, Minneapolis and all coastal ports. Among the larger water carriers operating on the Ohio River are: The American Barge Line, the Central Barge Company, and the Mississippi Valley Barge Line. Freight is moved in specialized commodity barges propelled by tugs and towboats. In 1953 traffic on the Ohio River alone was 11,500,000,000 ton miles. Truck-barge and rail-barge facilities are available in Louisville.

Mail Service

Lawrenceburg is served by a second class Post Office with 12 regular employees and 5 substitutes. There are 2 city routes, 3 rural routes and 4 star routes. Mail is received and sent out 12 times daily (8 times via star route and four times via train). A Railway Express Agency is located in the city.

Transfer Facilities

Marketing and transfer facilities in Lawrenceburg include: warehouses, cold storage (for small shipments), pick-up and delivery, and weighing scales.

MARKETS

Lawrenceburg is located in the central eastern section of Anderson County, four miles from the Kentucky River. Anderson County is situated near the geographical center of the state and is one of the Blue Grass counties of Kentucky.

Nearby market areas include: Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort and Cincinnati. The 1952 effective buying income estimates for these towns totaled \$1,136,297,000.^{1/}

Knoxville, Nashville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Evansville lie within 200 miles of Lawrenceburg. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

^{1/} Source: Sales Management, May 10, 1953.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Lawrenceburg, a fourth class city, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen, the mayor being elected for 4 year and the councilmen being elected for 2 year terms. Lawrenceburg is the county seat of Anderson County. The town was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, Commander of the Chesapeake, and originator of the slogan "Don't give up the ship."

Fire Protection

There is an active fire department equipped with a 500 g. p. m. and a 300 g. p. m. pumper and 3,250 feet of hose. There are 13 volunteer firemen and a full time chief. A new Midwest 500 gal. pumper truck has recently been purchased.

Four and six inch mains supply water at 60 p. s. i. for the city's 56 fire hydrants. The alarm system consists of a siren and a telephone call to personnel on duty at the Fire Department. For fire insurance purposes Lawrenceburg has a seventh class rating.

Police Protection

The Police Force consists of 5 full-time officers equipped with one patrol car.

Garbage

Garbage is collected weekly in the residential area at a charge of \$.75 per month. Businesses are serviced as often as needed and rates are based on the amount and frequency of calls. The method of disposal is a sanitary fill.

Streets

There are five miles of paved streets in Lawrenceburg. The main street is cleaned daily. Major street improvements are carried out by contract.

Sewage

There are separate storm and sanitary sewer systems. The sewage charge is graduated with water rates. Sewer rates are as follows: Up to 3,000 gals. per month \$1.00 minimum; 3,000 to 10,000 gals. per month \$.21 per M; 10,000 to 30,000 gals. per month \$.18 per M.; 30,000 to 50,000 gals. per month \$.14 per M.; 50,000 to 100,000 gals. per month \$.10 per M.; 100,000 to 200,000 gals. per month \$.08 1/2 per M.

Taxes

Table 8 shows the property tax rates applying in Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.

Table 8. Property Tax Rates Per \$100 Assessed Value; Lawrenceburg and Anderson Co.

	Lawrenceburg	Anderson County
State	\$. 05	\$. 05
County	. 50	. 50
City	. 75	--
School	<u>1. 50</u>	<u>1. 50</u>
Total	\$2. 80	\$ 2. 05

The ratio of assessment to market value is 30% for Anderson County and 35% for Lawrenceburg. This means that the effective tax on property in Lawrenceburg is not \$2.80, but is \$.84 per \$100, or 8.4 mills. Outside of Lawrenceburg the effective rate is \$.51 or 5.1 mills. The total assessed value of Lawrenceburg is \$1,725,535 and that of Anderson County is \$11,426,135.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

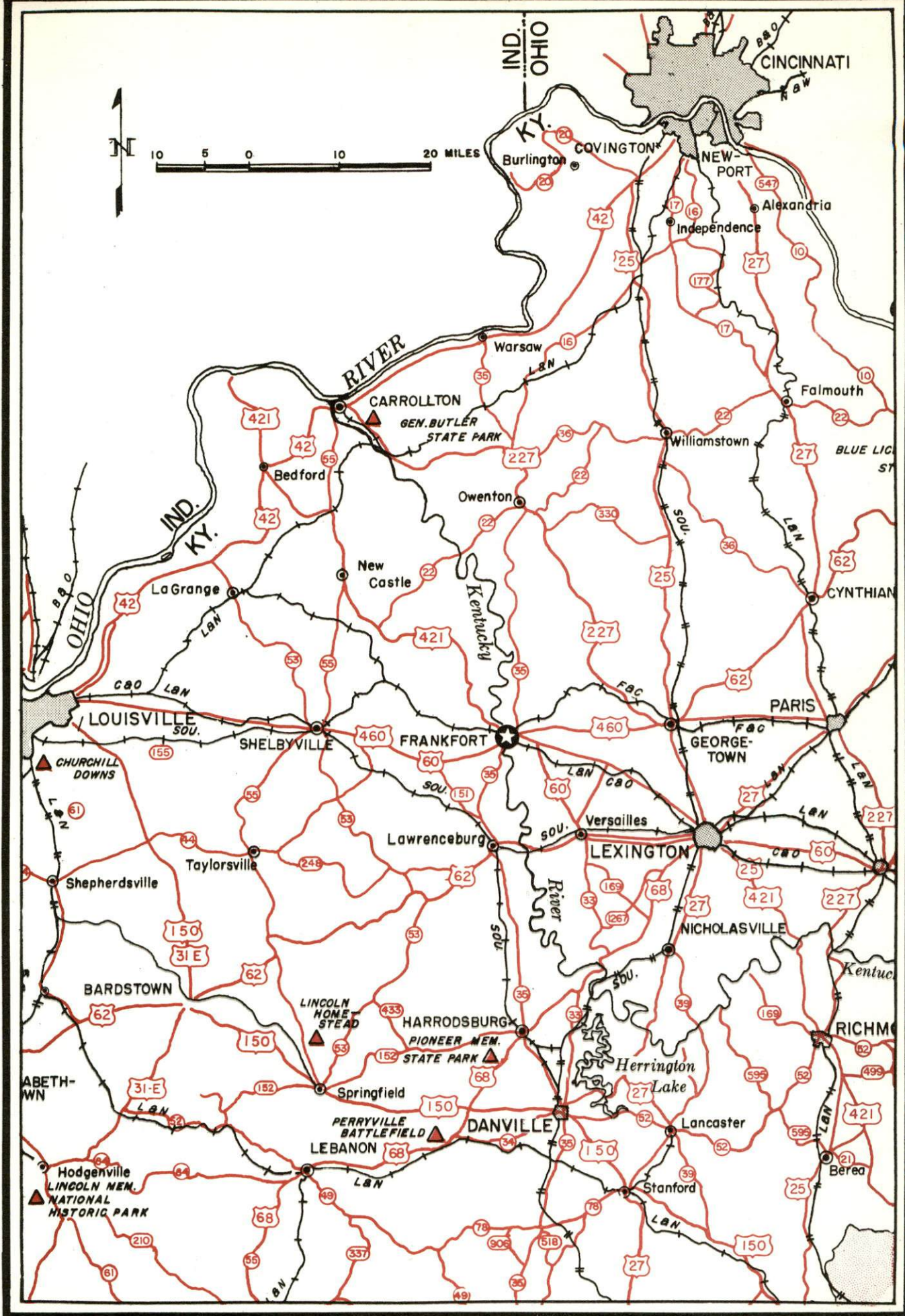
As of January, 1954 there were 9 houses available for sale and six housing units advertised for rent. Two bedroom houses rent for \$50 to \$60 a month and cost \$8,000 to \$10,000 to construct.

Recreation

A city playground, with ball diamond and tennis courts is available. There is one theater with program changes 4 times weekly.

Excellent boating, fishing, and swimming is provided by the Kentucky River four miles distant. Herrington Lake, 25 miles distant, and Dale Hollow, 120 miles distant, afford good fishing facilities. There is good quail and rabbit hunting in the surrounding area.

Within 100 miles of Lawrenceburg are most of Kentucky's scenic and historic attractions including the world famous thoroughbred racing farms, Mammoth Cave National Park, Cumberland Falls National Park, My Old Kentucky Home, Lincoln Memorial, Fort Harrod, and Churchill Downs and Keeneland Race Tracks.



<p>RAILROADS</p> <p>—+—+— Single track</p> <p>—+—+— Double track</p>	<p>Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and Recreation Areas of Southern Kentucky</p>	<p>HIGHWAYS</p> <p>—(60)— Federal</p> <p>—(90)— State</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

Education

Graded Schools. The County and City school systems have been combined. The system has a total enrollment of 85 negro and 1,695 white students. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education gives a high school rating of A to the Anderson County High School in Lawrenceburg. Table 9 shows the enrollment, capacity, and student-teacher ratio.

System	Enrollment	Building Capacity	Students per Teacher
County Elementary (Wh)	1,296	1,265	33
County Elementary (C)	77	85	26
County High (Wh)	348	430	21

Vocational Education. The use of thirteen highly specialized regional schools is a significant and distinctive characteristic of Kentucky's vocational education program. These schools are partly integrated with regular secondary education work and partly outside it. The area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Lawrenceburg is served by the Lafayette Vocational School located in Lexington, Kentucky, 23 miles distant. As of November, 1953 this school had an enrollment of 502. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television and woodwork. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Colleges and Universities. Colleges and universities in the vicinity include: Centre College, Danville, 29 miles; Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond, 49 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, 83 miles; Berea College, Berea, 64 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, 28 miles; Transylvania College, Lexington, 23 miles; University of Kentucky, Lexington, 23 miles; University of Louisville, Louisville, 51 miles.

Health

There are 5 MD's, 2 dentists, 1 chiropractor and 4 RN's in Lawrenceburg. At Versailles, 11 miles distant, hospital service is provided by the Woodford County Memorial Hospital, with 29 beds. At Frankfort, 13 miles distant, the Kings Daughters Hospital has 75 beds.

The Anderson County Health Department and Board of Health carry out a program of sanitation, inspection, and preventative medicine. Water and milk are inspected and tested, school children are examined and immunized; public commercial and industrial sanitary facilities are inspected, and X-ray and VD services are made available. The staff consists of a part-time health officer, 1 nurse, 1 clerk and a sanitarian.

Churches

The following denominations have churches in Lawrenceburg: Christian, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Newspaper, Radio, TV, Telephone

The Anderson News, a weekly, is published on Thursday and has a circulation of 2,150.

Radio broadcasting is received from stations in Frankfort, Lexington, Versailles, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Telephone service is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company which has 1,800 subscribers in Lawrenceburg. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

Hotels

Tourist accommodations provided by the Anderson Hotel with 25 rooms; four tourist homes with accommodations of 15 rooms, and one motel with 15 units.

Clubs

Clubs and civic organizations in Lawrenceburg include: Rotary, Lions, Anderson County Chamber of Commerce, Masonic, American Legion, VFW, Pierian Club, Homemakers, Younger Women's, Eastern Star, Boy Scouts, FFA and 4-H Club.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Most falls as rain with the greatest amounts during the spring months. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year. Thunderstorms can occur at any time, but are most frequent during March through September. Hail occasionally accompanies these thunderstorms, but the average is only once a year. Deep snowfalls are rare.

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

Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The highest temperature ever recorded was 114 degrees F., but 100 degrees F. or more rarely occurs more often than once a year. The lowest temperature ever recorded was -32 degrees F., but temperatures 0 degree F. or lower occur seldom more than once a year. 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.

Winds from the south and west prevail most of the year, but in winter, north winds may prevail for short periods. Wind velocities average 6 to 13 m. p. h. with maximum of 40 to 60 m. p. h. during rare storms. Years pass without a single tornado, then several may visit the state, but the average is one a year.

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest. Humidity is moderately high throughout the year. Mornings average about 80 percent during the year, and the average for noon and evening is about 60 percent in summer and 70 percent in winter.

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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix B
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Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	Appendix E
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Industry	1959	1958	1957	1956	Description
Printing, Publishing & Paper	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	Printing, Publishing & Paper
Chemical & Allied Products	11,873	11,873	11,873	11,873	Chemical & Allied Products
Food & Kindred Products	4,757	4,757	4,757	4,757	Food & Kindred Products
Stone, Clay and Glass	7,107	7,107	7,107	7,107	Stone, Clay and Glass
Primary Metals	41,847	41,847	41,847	41,847	Primary Metals
Machinery, Electrical & Transport	2,762	2,762	2,762	2,762	Machinery, Electrical & Transport
Other					Other
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	12,102	12,102	12,102	12,102	Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities
Wholesale & Retail Trade	17,708	17,708	17,708	17,708	Wholesale & Retail Trade
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12,114	12,114	12,114	12,114	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
Services	10,102	10,102	10,102	10,102	Services
Other	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	Other

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Division of Statistics
 Figures are based on the 1959 Census of Manufacturing and Construction
 by Industry and County, Vol. 1, Table 101, "Population, 1959"

Appendix A

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Anderson County and Kentucky:
December, 1953.

Industry	Anderson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	671	100.0	436,308	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	9	1.3	42,944	9.8
Contract Construction	51	7.6	39,471	9.0
Manufacturing	328	48.9	159,708	36.6
Food and Kindred Prod.	278	41.4	26,402	6.1
Tobacco	0	0.0	16,480	3.8
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	46	6.9	23,761	5.4
Lumber & Furniture	0	0.0	15,001	3.4
Printing, Pub. & Paper	4	0.6	8,444	1.9
Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal & Rubber	0	0.0	12,515	2.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	0	0.0	4,705	1.1
Primary Metals	0	0.0	7,421	1.7
Machinery, Metal & Equip.	0	0.0	41,627	9.5
Other	0	0.0	3,353	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	57	8.5	29,260	6.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	190	28.3	117,828	27.0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	23	3.4	15,134	3.5
Services	11	1.6	30,808	7.1
Other	2	0.3	1,155	0.3

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law, Classified by Industry and County, December, 1953 (Frankfort, June, 1954).

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Anderson County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Anderson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	4,493	4,491	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,292	3,300	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	2,711	739	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	2,710	739	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,652	720	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,007	467	437,752	156,377
Government workers	152	162	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,378	77	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	115	14	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	58	19	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	58	18	28,082	7,281
New workers	--	1	415	307
Not in labor force	581	2,561	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	17	2,159	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	197	100	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	11	1	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	356	301	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	209	241	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	94	37	47,447	28,952
65 and over	53	23	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,652	720	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	83	63	34,405	25,410
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,129	24	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	180	33	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	65	149	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	74	52	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	267	5	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	347	199	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	8	102	1,584	21,408
Service workers	62	70	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	111	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	170	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	142	1	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	14	11	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28 and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR LAWRENCEBURG, ANDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm*	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Average Relative Humidity Readings**		
	Degrees Fahrenheit		6:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M. (CST)
January	35.1	4.78	83	75	73
February	36.8	3.53	82	70	68
March	45.9	4.60	80	65	65
April	55.6	3.96	75	59	60
May	65.1	3.99	76	59	64
June	73.8	4.24	78	58	66
July	77.2	3.91	78	56	67
August	75.6	3.85	81	58	67
September	69.5	3.07	81	58	65
October	57.6	3.03	79	58	62
November	46.3	3.36	80	66	68
December	37.0	4.39	84	73	70

*Thirty year norm. Station Location: Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky.

**Length of record: 6:30 A. M. readings - 51 years; 12:30 P. M. readings - 21 years; 6:30 P. M. readings - 16 years.
Station Location: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 yr. rec.) - 129 days clear; 106 days partly clear; 130 days cloudy

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 yr. rec.) - annual - 52 percent

Days with Precipitation Over 0.01 Inches: (66 yr. rec.) - 33 days

Days with 1.0 Inches or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 yr. rec.) - 6 days

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 yr. rec.) - 44 days

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 yr. rec.) - 11 days

Prevailing Winds: (62 yr. rec.) - Southwest

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 yr. rec.) - Long term means, 4,763 degree days.

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

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate 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.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of its operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise 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.

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. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.

Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 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.

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.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. 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 process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 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 A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

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, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations 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 Agricultural and Industrial Development Board 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.