

9-8-1952

Industrial Resources: Bullitt County - Shepherdsville

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ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL
SURVEY

of

Shepherdsville, Ky.



Prepared By

BULLITT COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

— and —

THE AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

— of —

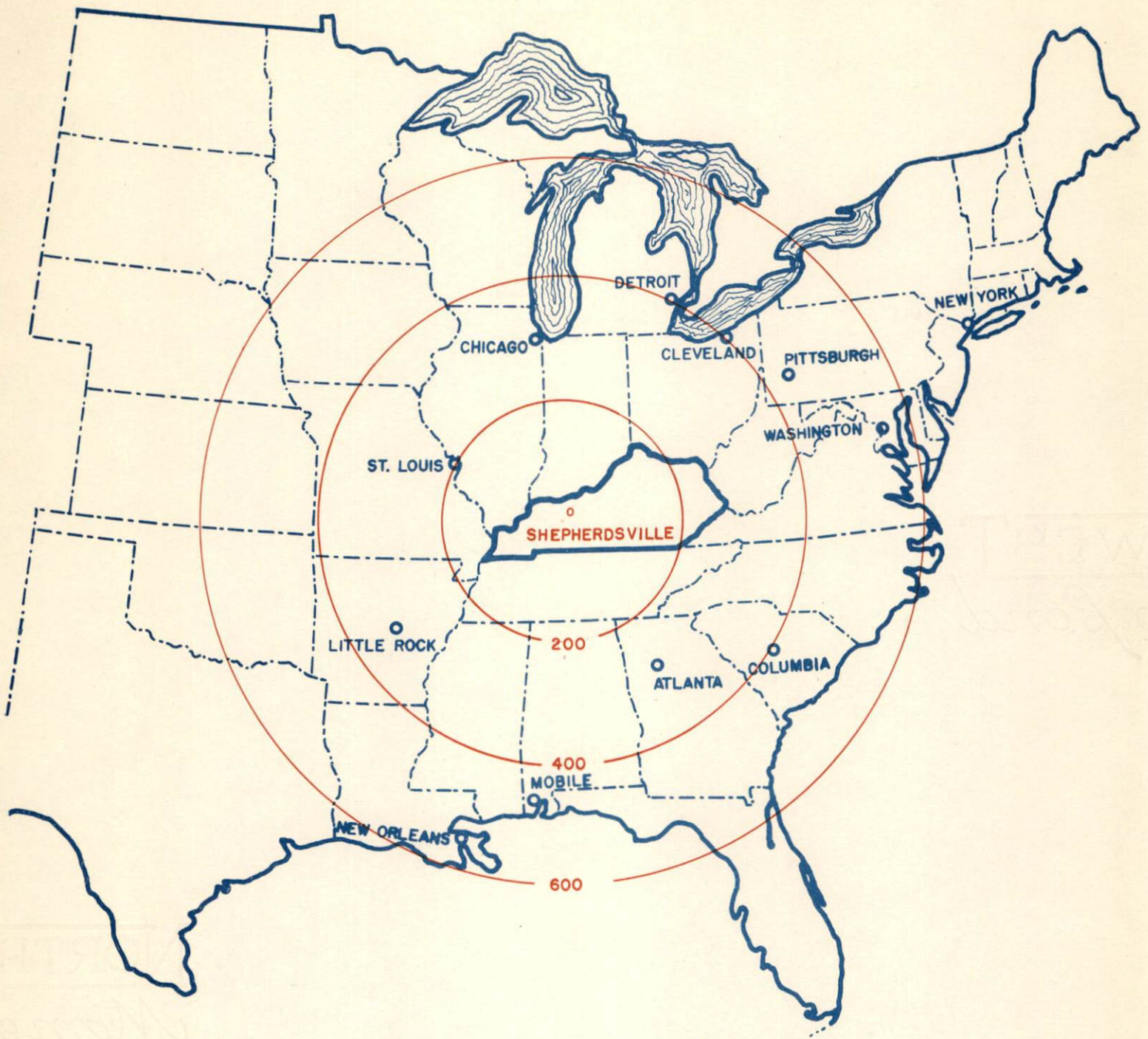
KENTUCKY

ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
OF
SHEPHERDSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Bullitt County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board

September 8, 1952



SHEPHERDSVILLE, KENTUCKY

HAS 50,000,000 CUSTOMERS
WITHIN ITS MARKET AREA

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SHEPHERDSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Shepherdsville, the seat of government for Bullitt County, is located 21 miles south of Louisville on Kentucky highway #61.

POPULATION AND LABOR:

Population Figures 1850 to 1950

	<u>Shepherdsville</u>	<u>Bullitt County</u>
1850		6,774
1860		7,289
1870		7,781
1880		8,521
1890		8,291
1900		9,602
1910		9,487
1920		9,328
1930		8,868
1940	762	9,511
1950	953	11,349

Population Characteristics - The population of Shepherdsville has shown an increase of 25.1% during the past decade, and Bullitt County has shown an increase of 19.3% during the same period.

Labor Market Area - The Bullitt County labor market area (commuting distance) includes Bullitt, Nelson, Hardin, and Spencer Counties.

Industrial Characteristics - Agriculture provides the greatest number of jobs in this area. The 1950 Agricultural Census lists 10,153 of the population (about 1 out of 8 persons) as working on farms.

Manufacturing employment furnishes only about 1,500 jobs (1 for each 60 persons in the population).

Manufacturing is heavily concentrated in Nelson County where 865, over one-half of the jobs are located. There are approximately 230 manufacturing jobs in Bullitt County. Two of each 3 manufacturing jobs are in food and beverages, primarily distilled liquors, while 1 of each 7 is in clothing and textiles.

Government employment is important in the area due to the nearby location of Fort Knox.

Labor Supply - Within the four-county labor market area, there is a potential labor supply of 4,000 workers for attractive industrial jobs.

This total labor potential would not be available for any one point in the area, however. The total potential labor supply includes about 1,500 men and 1,500 women. Most male workers would be transfers from low income farms or low paying non-farm jobs. The heaviest segment of the female labor supply would be new entrants into the labor force, particularly housewives.

It is estimated that about 2,400 of the area labor supply would be available for jobs in Bullitt County -- about 900 men and 1,500 women. Bullitt County alone could furnish about 300 of the men and 600 of the women included in this total.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads - Shepherdsville is served by the L & N Railroad, with closest terminal facilities at Louisville. Freight is picked up and set off twice daily.

Inbound Carloads per year - 125 consisting of coal, lumber, machinery and fertilizer.

Outbound carloads per year - 20 consisting of machinery.

Approximate Transit Times To -

Atlanta, Ga.	32 hrs.	Mobile, Ala.	36 1/2 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	24 1/2 hrs.	Nashville, Tenn.	7 1/2 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	29 1/2 hrs.	New York, N. Y.	74 1/2 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	14 hrs.	New Orleans, La.	45 1/2 hrs.
Cleveland, Ohio	41 hrs.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	61 1/2 hrs.	St. Louis, Mo.	24 1/2 hrs.
Knoxville, Tenn.	24 hrs.	Washington, D. C.	76 hrs.

Highways -

Highway Distances To -

Atlanta, Ga.	450 miles	Lexington, Ky.	90 miles
Birmingham, Ala.	414 "	Mobile, Ala.	664 "
Chicago, Ill.	326 "	Nashville, Tenn.	201 "
Cincinnati, Ohio	126 "	New York, N. Y.	773 "
Cleveland, Ohio	367 "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	408 "
Detroit, Mich.	388 "	St. Louis, Mo.	289 "
Knoxville, Tenn.	289 "	Washington, D. C.	604 "

Bus Lines Serving Shepherdsville - Kentucky Bus Lines with 8 round trips daily to Louisville.

Truck Lines Serving Shepherdsville - Sadler Truck Lines, Louisville - Shepherdsville - Clermont; Robert Ice, Louisville - Shepherdsville - Clermont.

Air - Standiford Field (Class IV) at Louisville, is served by TWA, American, Eastern, Piedmont, and Lake Central Airlines.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Postal Facilities - Shepherdsville has a 2nd class post office with 3 permanent employees. There are 3 rural routes and 1 star route. Mail is received 6 times daily and forwarded 4 times daily.

Telephone - The Shepherdsville Telephone Company connects with the Southern Bell. There are 8 employees and 400 subscribers.

(See Appendix C-1 for rates).

UTILITIES:

Electricity - Electric power is provided by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company. Incoming primary voltage is 13,000 volts, broken down in Shepherdsville to 2400 - 4160 volts, three phase, four-wire. Single phase, 2400 volts is distributed in the residential area.

(See Appendix C-2 for rates).

Water - Source - Salt River. The water plant was constructed in 1935. Capacity of the filtration plant - 150 gpm; average pumping - 50,000 gallons per day; average pressure - 50 lbs. per sq. in.; standpipe capacity - 53,000 gallons. There are 217 water meters.

(See Appendix C-3 for rates).

Sewage - Individual septic tanks.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES:

Type Government - Shepherdsville, a 5th class city, is governed by a mayor, who is elected for 4 years, and 5 councilmen, who are elected for 2 years.

Tax Rates and Laws -

Property Tax Rates per \$100 in 1951

	<u>Within City Limits</u>	<u>Outside City Limits</u>
State	\$.05	\$.05
County	.50*	.50*
City	.75	
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

*7¢ earmarked toward retirement of courthouse bonds; 2¢ earmarked for retirement of road and bridge bonds.

(See Appendix D for Kentucky Corporation Tax Information).

Assessment Practice - City - 48%
County - 35%

Total Assessment 1951 - City - \$103,310
County - \$9,977,300

Bonded Indebtedness - City - \$34,000 outstanding on water works revenue bonds to be retired in 1986.

County - \$125,000 road and bridge bonds issued 6/19/26 at 3 1/2%, \$35,000 outstanding, to be retired 11/1/67; \$70,000 courthouse bonds issued 5/1/47 at 2 1/2%, \$45,000 outstanding, to be retired 5/1/61.

1951 City Income - \$8,856

1951 City Expenses - \$8,281

Laws Affecting Industry - (See Appendix E for Statute governing the Bond Issue Plan).

Exemption to Industry - City - 5 years. State law permits the five-year local tax exemption which cannot be extended.

Business License Fees - An occupational tax is levied. 90% are \$10.00 fees.

City Services -

Fire Protection - Shepherdsville has a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief and 17 volunteers. Equipment includes:

1938 Ford truck, 1000' of 3" hose and 500' of 1 1/2" hose. The purchase of an Aeron's Fox pumper from the City of Cincinnati is pending. Shepherdsville has an 8th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection - City Marshall - privately owned patrol car.

Streets - Men are employed as needed to maintain the 3 miles of paved streets.

Garbage - Private collection weekly.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Health -

Hospitals - There are no hospitals in Shepherdsville, but hospital facilities at Louisville, 21 miles distant, are adequate to serve Shepherdsville.

Doctors - MD's - 1; Dentists - 1

Public Health Program - Immunizations; venereal disease and tuberculosis control; maternity, infant and pre-school services; school health; sanitation services; health education.

<u>Schools</u> -	Grades 1 - 8			Grades 9 - 12		
	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
<u>City-County</u>	1900	1900	54	250	350	18

Parochial - St. Benedict's (grades 1 - 10) at Lebanon Junction.

Colleges - Colleges in the area include: University of Louisville, Louisville; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington.

Churches - The following denominations are represented in Shepherdsville: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, and Methodist.

Recreation - Berheim Forest, 4 1/2 miles from Shepherdsville, consists of 14,000 acres with facilities for picnicking, camping, hiking, and fishing. There is one theater in Shepherdsville.

Tourist Accommodations - Riverside Hotel

Newspapers - Salt River Valley News, weekly (Friday) with a circulation of 1200; Pioneer News, weekly (Friday) with a circulation of 1373.

Television and Radio Stations - Shepherdsville is served by Louisville TV Stations WAVE-TV, ABC, NBC, DuMont Networks, 3,500 aural watts, 7,000 visual watts, Channel Five; WHAS-TV, CBS Network, 7,200 watts (aural), 9,600 watts (visual), Channel Nine:

and Louisville Radio Stations WAVE, NBC Network, AM, 5,000 watts, 970 kilocycles; WFPL, FM, 63 watts, 89,300 kilocycles; WGRC, MBS Network, AM, 5,000 watts, 790 kilocycles; WHAS, CBS Network, AM, 50,000 watts, 840 kilocycles; WINN, AM, 250 watts, 1240 kilocycles; WKLO, ABC Network, AM, 5,000 watts, 1080 kilocycles; WKYW, AM, 1000 watts, 900 kilocycles; WLOU, AM, 1000 watts, 1350 kilocycles; WRXW, NBC Network, FM, 15,000 watts, 95,100 kilocycles; WSDX, FM, 10 watts, 90,300 kilocycles.

Banks - Bullitt County Bank - total resources \$1,851,000, total deposits \$1,672,000; The Peoples Bank with total resources of \$1,821,000, total deposits of \$1,664,000.

Retail Businesses

Auto Dealers	2
Clothing	2
Drugs	1
Groceries	7
Hardware	3

Service Establishments

Beauty Shops	2
Barber Shops	2
Laundries (Louisville laundries pick up daily)	
Restaurants	4
Service Stations	4

Retail and Service Trade Sales - Retail and service establish-

ments located in Bullitt County, Kentucky showed a substantial expansion in dollar volume of trade from 1939 to 1948 according to figures from the 1948 Census of Business.

Retail sales in the county during 1948 aggregated \$3.3 million, an increase of 267% over the \$0.9 million in 1939. The service trades included in the Census of Business recorded receipts totaling \$136,000 in 1948 compared with \$52,000 in 1939.

Clubs and Organizations -

Civic - Lions, Bullitt County Chamber of Commerce

Fraternal - Masonic, VFW, American Legion

Women's - Homemakers, Eastern Star, Women's Club

Youth - Cub Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA, Jr. Conservation Club

Climate -

	Temperature (30-yr. rec.)	Precipitation (30-yr. rec.)	Relative Humidity		
			6:30 a. m. (51-yr. rec.)	12:30 p. m. (21-yr. rec.)	6:30 p. m. (16-yr. rec.)
Jan.	33.9	4.74	83	75	73
Feb.	35.8	3.58	82	70	68
Mar.	45.5	4.89	80	65	65
Apr.	54.9	4.22	75	59	60
May	64.4	4.09	76	59	64
June	72.8	4.20	78	58	66
July	76.6	3.43	78	56	67
Aug.	75.2	3.68	81	58	67
Sept.	69.5	2.98	81	58	65
Oct.	57.8	2.92	79	58	62
Nov.	45.6	3.39	80	66	68
Dec.	35.7	4.10	84	73	70

Ann. Norm 55.6 °F 46.22 inches

Frost-free Period - April 18 - October 19; growing season - 184 days

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

Percent of possible sunshine (34-yr. rec.) - Annual - 52%

Number of Days With - Prec. over 0.01 in. (66-yr. rec.) - 133
 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail (62-yr. rec.) - 6
 Thunderstorms (62-yr. rec.) - 44
 Heavy Fog (44-yr. rec.) - 11

Prevailing Winds - (62-yr. rec.) - from southwest

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

RESOURCES:

Mineral - The important mineral resources of Bullitt County include sandstone, suitable for some types of construction, limestones, shales and clays, and sands. Small amounts of petroleum and natural gas have been produced.

Available limestones can be used for road construction, building construction, and railroad ballast.

Clays and shales occur which can be used for brick manufacture, and there is a possibility that the bituminous shale to be found in this area will be used in the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels in the near future.

Reports on the sands of Bullitt describe two deposits of molding sands which have working faces of 100' in length and 30' in height, and 50' in length and 20' in height, respectively. Sands have been shipped from both of these deposits.

INDUSTRIAL MARKETS:

There are, within the market area of Shepherdsville, an estimated 50,000,000 customers. Cities in the area include: St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, and New York.

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES:

For detailed information on industrial sites in Shepherdsville, write the Bullitt County Chamber of Commerce, Shepherdsville, or the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 415 Ann Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

APPENDIX

History and General Description	App. A
Table Showing Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance	App. B
Telephone Rates	App. C-1
Power Rates	App. C-2
Water Rates	App. C-3
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	App. D
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Cooperating State Agencies	App. F

HISTORY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Shepherdsville lies in the center of Bullitt County and is the county seat.

It is 21 miles south of Louisville. Bullitt County is bounded by Jefferson, Spencer, Nelson, Hardin and Meade Counties, and Salt River.

The County was formed in 1796 and was the heart of the thriving salt industry of the period. Iron and other ores are found. In the early days an iron industry existed. It was also the location of a famous watering resort of the mid-nineteenth Century, Paroquet Springs.

Shepherdsville has enjoyed a health growth in the past decade. Around the county seat are increasingly to be found the permanent homes of many employed in Louisville. The town itself was established in 1793 and is the site of the first bank in the state. Out from Shepherdsville spreads the variegated, fertile, rolling landscape. The county is known for its pine and laurel clad hills.

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COVERED BY
KENTUCKY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW
FOR BULLITT AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

County	Total Mfg.	Food and Kind. Prods.	Tobacco	Cloth. Text. and Leather	Lbr. and Furn.	Print. Publ. and Paper	Chem. Petr., Coal, Rubber	Stone, Clay and Glass	Pri- mary Met.	Mach. Metal Prods. Equip	Other
Bullitt	263	250	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	315	51	0	143	18	27	17	43	0	16	0
Nelson	1,062	796	137	88	26	10	0	5	0	0	0
Spencer	61	12	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0
Totals	1,701	1,109	137	231	57	37	66	48	0	16	0

NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED BY
KENTUCKY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW
FOR BULLITT AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

County	All Ind.	Mining and Quar- rying	Contract Con- struction	Mfg.	Transp. Comm. and Util.	Whlse. and Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	Services	Other
Bullitt	494	0	98	263	37	70	19	7	0
Hardin	2,420	33	100	315	290	1,202	71	409	0
Nelson	1,884	12	139	1,062	111	395	27	138	0
Spencer	234	1	0	61	27	130	8	7	0
Totals	5,032	46	337	1,701	465	1,797	125	561	0

TELEPHONE RATES - Appendix C-1

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Two-Party</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Business	\$2.25	-----	\$1.00
Residential	1.50	1.25	1.00

These rates do not include tax

POWER RATES - Appendix C-2

Demand Charge

First	10 kilowatts of maximum demand	\$1.80 per Kw per mo.
Next	240 kilowatts of maximum demand	1.50 per Kw per mo.
Next	250 kilowatts of maximum demand	1.35 per Kw per mo.
Excess	kilowatts of maximum demand	1.20 per Kw per mo.

Energy Charge

First	2,000 kilowatt hrs. per mo.	1.8¢ per Kwh
Next	8,000 kilowatt hrs. per mo.	1.2¢ per Kwh
Next	10,000 kilowatt hrs. per mo.	1.0¢ per Kwh
Next	80,000 kilowatt hrs. per mo.	.7¢ per Kwh
Next	150,000 kilowatt hrs. per mo.	.6¢ per Kwh
Next	750,000 kilowatt hrs. per mo.	.5¢ per Kwh
Excess	kilowatt hrs. per mo.	.4¢ per Kwh

WATER RATES - Appendix C-3

First	3,000 gal. per mo.	\$2.50 (minimum)
Next	2,000 gal. per mo.	.50 per M gal.
Next	2,000 gal. per mo.	.45 per M gal.
Next	3,000 gal. per mo.	.40 per M gal.
Next	10,000 gal. per mo.	.35 per M gal.
Over		.30 per M gal.

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.

STATUTE GOVERNING RIGHT OF CITIES TO
CONSTRUCT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES (1948)

Sec. 103.200 - 103.280

This Statute was held constitutional by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in a decision rendered on July 14, 1950, in the case of E. P. Faulconer, et. al., vs. the City of Danville, Kentucky, et. al.

Distributed
by the

Agricultural and Industrial Development Board
of
Kentucky

415 Ann Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

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.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realized 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.

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, 1950, 2,461 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$35,000,000. This brings the total of the last three years to more than \$88,000,000 for 7,000 miles of highway construction. In national standing, according to the United States Bureau of Public Roads, Kentucky was 7th in the number of miles of highway construction placed under contract in 1950, and 11th in the amount of money spent. If the national war emergency does not interfere, they expect to exceed this figure in 1951.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Security stands ready at all times to assist new industries in determining sources of various classes of labor, prevailing labor rates, and labor practices throughout the State. In addition, they provide, on request, a labor procurement and counseling service for existing industries.

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.

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 their choice of our present family of 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.