

7-15-1952

## Industrial Resources: Spencer County - Taylorsville

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# ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

of

## Taylorsville, Ky.



Prepared By

TAYLORSVILLE-SPENCER COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

— and —

THE AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

— of —

KENTUCKY

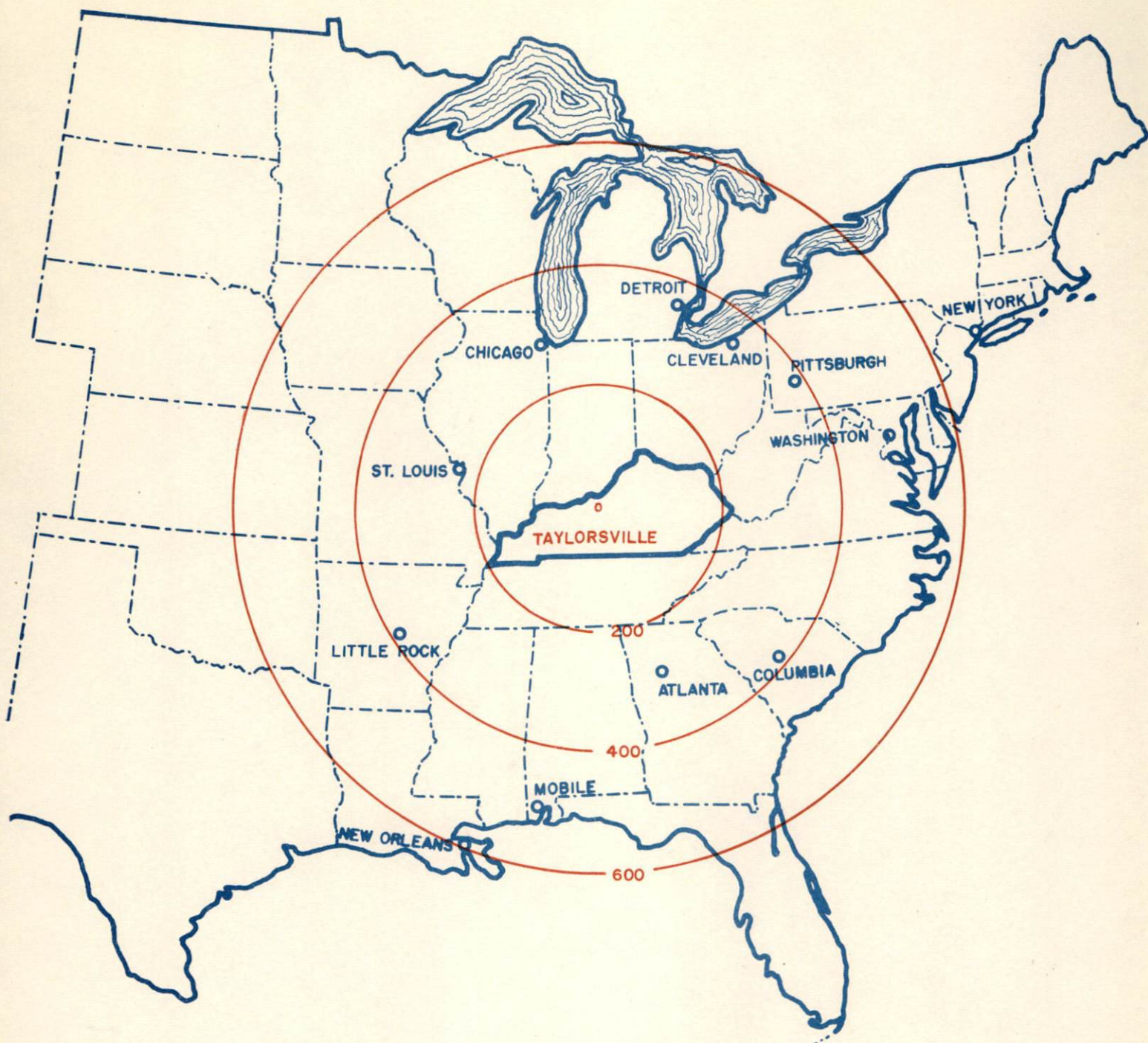
ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL SURVEY  
OF  
TAYLORSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Taylorsville-Spencer County Development Association  
and  
The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board

July 15, 1952





**TAYLORSVILLE KENTUCKY**  
HAS 50,000,000 CUSTOMERS  
WITHIN ITS MARKET AREA



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## TAYLORSVILLE, KENTUCKY

### POPULATION AND LABOR

#### Population figures 1850 - 1950

	<u>Taylorsville</u>	<u>Spencer County</u>
1850		6,842
1860		6,188
1870		5,956
1880		7,040
1890		6,760
1900		7,406
1910		7,567
1920		7,785
1930		6,606
1940	921	6,757
1950	888	6,157

Population Characteristics - The population of Taylorsville has shown a decrease of 3.6% during the past decade, and Spencer County has shown a decrease of 8.9% during the same period. 92.3% of the population of the County are native white, and 7.6% negro.

Labor Supply - The Taylorsville labor market area includes Spencer, Shelby, Bullitt, and Nelson Counties. This is the area from which workers could normally be expected to come for jobs in Taylorsville or Spencer County. There is an estimated potential labor supply for factory employment of about 3,600 persons within the Taylorsville labor market area. However, due to distances involved, all of these workers would not be available for jobs in Taylorsville. It is estimated that about 1,700 might be available for jobs in Taylorsville with 700 of these being men and 1,000 women. Spencer County alone could probably furnish 200 men and 350 women included in this total.



Existing Industry -

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Crescent Roller Mills Co.	Flour, feed, meal	13	1	14
Darling & Co.	Tankage, grease, hides	25	1	26
National Dairy (Ewing-Von Allmen Co.)	Creamery	7	2	9
		<u>45</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>49</u>

Union Affiliations - None

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads - Taylorsville is served by the L & N Railroad (Louisville to Bloomfield Branch). Mixed train operates on Tuesday and Friday.

Inbound Commodities - Coal, lumber, sand, fertilizer, hay

Outbound Commodities - Hides

Highways - Ky. #44, #55

Highway Distances To -

Atlanta, Ga.	471	Mobile, Ala.	674
Birmingham, Ala.	412	Nashville, Tenn.	296
Chicago, Ill.	334	New York, N. Y.	786
Cincinnati, Ohio	108	Pittsburgh, Pa.	418
Detroit, Mich.	415	St. Louis, Mo.	299
Knoxville, Tenn.	274	Washington, D. C.	614

Truck Lines - Taylorsville Transfer Company operates between

Louisville, Taylorsville and Bloomfield. Equipment includes

3 tractors, 3 semi-trailers (tank), and 5 straight trucks.

Bus Lines - Blue Motor Coach Lines operates between Bloomfield

and Louisville via Taylorsville with 2 round trips daily.



Air - Standiford Field, a class IV airport, located at Louisville, 32 miles distant, is served by American, Eastern, Piedmont, TWA, and Lake Central Airlines.

#### COMMUNICATIONS:

Postal Facilities - Taylorsville is served by a 2nd class post office with 7 employees. There are 4 rural routes. Mail is received and sent out 5 times daily by truck.

Express - The Railway Express Agency is located at the railroad station. Storedoor delivery is not provided.

Telephone and Telegraph - Taylorsville is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. There are 525 subscribers. There is no telegraph office. Telegraph service is available through telephone facilities. (See Appendix C-1 for rates).

#### UTILITIES:

Power - Taylorsville is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a 11,000 volt transmission line into the town, coming off a 66,000 volt interconnected transmission system one mile west of town.

Taylorsville is using about 1/2 of the capacity of the transformer substation. (See Appendix D for rates).

Water - Municipal plant was built in 1936. Source of supply is Salt River. Storage - 100,000 gallon tank on hill, 33,000 gallon clear well, settling basin 30,000 gallons. Water is filtered and chlorinated. Water mains are 8"; pressure is maintained at 70 lbs. per sq. in. There are two 250 gpm pumps operating alternately. The plant pumps 5 hours a day and can pump 24 hours. Present daily use is 75,000 gallons and maximum daily use is 120,000 gallons a day. (See Appendix C-2 for rates).



Sewage - The plant was built in 1937 and 1938. There is a 3 compartment septic tank with designed capacity to serve a town of 3,000 population. Sewer mains are 8" separate storm and sanitary with storm sewer discharged into the river. There is a sewage charge of 25¢ per month per connection.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES:

Type Government - Taylorsville, a 6th class city, is governed by a Board of Trustees elected for 2 year terms. (See Appendix E for Resolution).

#### 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
School	1.50	1.50
City	.75	
Other	<u>.20*</u>	<u>.20*</u>
Total	\$3.00	\$2.25

\*To retire county road and bridge bonds

(See Appendix F for Kentucky Corporation Tax Laws)

Assessment Practice - City - 40%; County - 40%

Total Assessment 1951 - City - \$774,518.20; County - \$6,382,062

City Income 1951 - \$10,219.96

City Expenditures 1951 - \$9,750.00

County Income 1951 - \$56,231.00

County Expenditures 1951 - \$56,231.00



Bonded Indebtedness - County - Road and bridge bonds \$150,000

at 4 3/4% issued in 1926, \$39,000 outstanding, mature 1956;

\$20,000 at 4 3/4%, general funding issued in 1935, \$10,000

outstanding, mature in 1955.

Laws Affecting Industry - (See Appendix G for statute governing the Bond Issue Plan).

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

Business License Fees - \$12.50 to \$50.00

City Services -

Fire Protection - Taylorsville has 30 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes: 1944 Ford-LaFrance 250 gpm pumper, 350 gallon tank, 1200' of 2 1/2" hose, 450' of 1 1/2" hose, and 450' of 1" hose. There are 30 fire hydrants served by 4" and 6" lines. Pressure is maintained at 70 lbs.

Police Protection - The police department consists of 2 men equipped with 1 patrol car.

Streets - Streets are cleaned once a week and repaired as required.

Garbage - Private collection.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing - Five-room house construction cost - \$8,000 - \$10,000.

Rental price is from \$40 to \$50 per month. A 20-year old, five-room house will sell for about \$7,000.

There are 2 housing contractors, 1 building supply firm, 5 real estate agents. A subdivision is presently being laid out on a 7-acre tract.



Health -

Hospitals - Adequate hospital facilities are available in Louisville, 32 miles distant.

Doctors - 3 MD's.

Public Health Program - The health department staff includes:

1 nurse, 1 assistant nurse, 1 sanitarian, and 1 doctor.

The program comprises: Immunizations, Venereal disease and tuberculosis control, maternity, infant and pre-school services, school health, sanitation services, and health education.

Schools- Consolidated County System

	Grade School			High School		
	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
In Taylorsville (W)	296	at cap.	8	302	at cap.	13
In County (11) (W)	399	560	16			
In Taylorsville (C)	57	60	2			

Colored high school students attend Lincoln Ridge School

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

Churches - The following denominations are represented in

Taylorsville: Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Assembly of God, Church of God. Total active membership is 70%.

Libraries - Public Library operated by the Baptist Church has 1400 volumes and an annual circulation of 1,200.



Recreation - One theater which changes program 3 times weekly;  
one softball field.

Tourist Accommodations - The nearest tourist facilities are  
located at Shelbyville and Louisville.

Newspapers - The Spencer Magnet (weekly) with a circulation of 920.

Radio Stations - Louisville stations WHAS, WAVE, WGRC, WKLO,  
WINN, WHAS-TV, WAVE-TV.

Banking - The Peoples Bank with total deposits of \$2,233,915.91 and  
total resources of \$2,360,683.87.

Retail Businesses

Auto Dealers	3
Clothing	3
Drugs-sundries	3
Farm supplies & hdwe.	7
Groceries	6
Jewelry	1

Service Establishments

Barber shbps	2
Beauty shops	2
Frozen food locker	1
Laundries	1
Restaurants	4
Service stations	5

Clubs and Organizations -

Civic - Taylorsville-Spencer County Development Assn.,  
Ruritan Club.

Fraternal - Masonic, American Legion

Women's - Kings Daughters, Eastern Star, Homemakers

Youth - Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H, FFA.



Climate -

	Precipitation (40-yr. period)	Temperature (59-yr. period)	Humidity (Louisville)
Jan.	4.82	33.7	65
Feb.	3.34	35.2	68
Mar.	4.71	44.8	64
Apr.	3.91	54.4	60
May	3.95	64.4	61
June	3.86	73.2	64
July	3.89	76.9	62
Aug.	3.73	75.4	65
Sept.	2.90	69.6	64
Oct.	2.79	57.4	64
Nov.	3.17	44.9	67
Dec.	4.06	35.5	70
Ann. Norm	45.13	55.5	65

Average Date of Last killing frost in Spring - April 17

Average Date of First killing frost in Fall - October 19

The above figures were taken from the Department of Commerce Weather Bureau figures from the nearest weather station with several years record.

RESOURCES:

Mineral - The principal mineral resources of Spencer County are limestones and clays. Limestones are available which can be used for highway construction, railroad beds, and building construction. Available clays can be used for the manufacture of common brick.

INDUSTRIAL MARKETS:

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



AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES:

An excellent 10-acre site in the southwest corner of town, flat, all city services, wide street.

A 3-acre site and a 4-acre site in city limits, on west, city street, all city services.

For further information contact the Taylorsville-Spencer County Development Assn., or the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 415 Ann Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.



## APPENDIX

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Water Rates	App. C-2
Power Rates	App. D
Resolution	App. E
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	App. F
Kentucky Revised Statutes - bond issue plan	App. G
Cooperating State Agencies	App. H

## HISTORY & GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Spencer County was formed out part of Shelby, Nelson, and Bullitt Counties in 1824. It is located in the north-central part of Kentucky -- 28 miles from Louisville on highways 44 and 55. It is bounded by the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Anderson and Shelby. Spencer has an area of 196.2 square miles. The county is watered by Salt River which flows from east to west through the county. Spencer County, the 77th county in Kentucky in order of formation was formed in 1824 and was named in honor of Captain Spear Spencer who fell at the head of his company in the battle of Tippecanoe.

Taylorsville, the county seat of Spencer County and the only incorporated town in the county, was founded in 1799 on the lands of Richard Taylor after whom it was named. It is located in a beautiful valley lying immediately in the forks of Salt River and Brashers Creek. It is located almost exactly in the center of Spencer County and the most remote points of the county are only 12 miles distant.



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

County	Food and Total Kind. Mfg. Prods.		Tobacco	Cloth., Text., and Leath.	Lbr. and Furn.	Print. and Paper	Chem., Petr. & Rubber	Stone, Clay & Glass	Pri- mary Metals	Mach., Metal Prods., Equip.	Other
Spencer	64	13	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0
Shelby	246	55	3	72	1	14	0	45	0	56	0
Jefferson	75,006	15163	7,759	2,801	7,302	5,003	7,753	1,491	3,324	23,367	1,043
Bullitt	231	222	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson	865	753	0	76	19	11	0	6	0	0	0
Anderson	360	180	0	176	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	76772	16386	7,762	3,125	7,331	5,032	7,804	1,542	3,324	23,423	1,043

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

County	All Ind.	Mining and Quar- rying	Con- tract, Constr.	Mfg.	Transp., Comm., and Util.	Whlse. and Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., Real Estate	Services	Other
Spencer	223	2	0	64	21	122	7	7	0
Shelby	1,280	0	105	246	175	571	52	131	0
Jefferson	157,263	394	11,150	75,006	10,829	39,866	7,393	12,502	123
Bullitt	480	0	132	231	35	58	19	5	0
Nelson	1,867	22	314	865	116	377	27	146	0
Anderson	645	20	23	360	53	139	24	22	4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>161,758</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>76,772</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>127</b>

## TELEPHONE RATES - Appendix C-1

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Two-Party</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Business	\$5.25	\$4.50	
Residential	2.50	2.00	\$1.75

## WATER RATES - Appendix C-2

First	2,000 gal. per mo.	\$2.00 (minimum)
Next	1,000 gal. per mo.	.70 per M gal.
Next	1,000 gal. per mo.	.60 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gal. per mo.	.55 per M gal.
Next	20,000 gal. per mo.	.50 per M gal.
Next	30,000 gal. per mo.	.40 per M gal.
Next	40,000 gal. per mo.	.35 per M gal.
Over	100,000 gal. per mo.	.30 per M gal.



Kentucky Utilities Company  
Incorporated

Revised 2/1/46  
Reworded 3/1/48

## COMBINED LIGHTING & POWER SERVICE - RATE LP

### AVAILABILITY

This rate schedule is available for secondary or primary service on an annual basis for lighting and/or heating and/or power where no class rate is available.

It is optional with the customer whether service will be billed under this schedule for the entire requirements, or under various other schedules applicable to the various services. The customers having selected this schedule will continue to be billed under it for not less than twelve (12) consecutive months, unless there should be a material and permanent change in the customer's service.

### RATE

#### Maximum Load Charge

\$1.75 per kilowatt for the first 25 kilowatts of the maximum load in the month, but not less than \$105.00 per year.

\$1.50 per kilowatt for all in excess of 25 kilowatts per month.

#### Plus an Energy Charge

2.5¢ per kilowatt-hour for the first 1,000 kilowatt-hours used per month

1.5¢ per kilowatt-hour for the next 9,000 kilowatt-hours used per month

1.0¢ per kilowatt-hour for the next 40,000 kilowatt-hours used per month

.9¢ per kilowatt-hour for the next 50,000 kilowatt-hours used per month

.8¢ per kilowatt-hour for the next 400,000 kilowatt-hours used per month

.7¢ per kilowatt-hour for all in excess of 500,000 kilowatt-hours per month

### DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM LOAD

The load will be measured and will be the average kilowatt load used by the Customer during the 15 minute period of maximum used during the month.

### MINIMUM ANNUAL BILL

Service under this schedule is subject to an annual maximum of \$21.00 per kilowatt for each yearly period based on the highest monthly maximum load during such yearly period, but not less than \$105.00 per year. Payment to be made monthly of not less than 1/12 of the Annual Minimum, until the aggregate payments during the contract year equal the Annual Minimum. However, payments made in excess of the amount based on above rate schedule will be applied as a credit on billings for energy used during the contract year. A new customer or an existing customer having made a permanent change in the operation of his electrical equipment that materially affects the use in kilowatt-hours and/or use in kilowatts of maximum load will be given an opportunity to determine his new service requirements, in order to select the most favorable contract year period and rate applicable.



#### **DUE DATE OF BILL**

Customer's monthly bill will be due within 10 days from date of bill.

#### **RULES AND REGULATIONS**

Service will be furnished under the company's general **RULES AND REGULATIONS OR TERMS AND CONDITIONS**.

#### **PRIMARY DISCOUNT**

Applicable to customers having a maximum load of 50 kilowatts or more.

At the option of the customer there will be a discount of 5% of the energy charge only on all monthly bills, in which there is a maximum load charge for 50 kilowatts or more, provided the Customer owns and maintains all facilities (including transformers, if necessary) for taking service from the primary distribution or transmission system from which line the customer is served, and where the service is metered at the primary voltage.



RESOLUTION

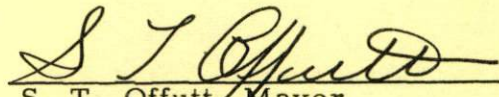
WHEREAS, it is highly desirable that new industrial and business enterprises be induced to locate in our City, and;

WHEREAS, Taylorsville is well situated with an abundant and productive supply of labor, excellent transportation facilities, electric power, coal, and other facilities, and;

WHEREAS, it is desirable to acquire additional industrial employment for our citizens so as to obtain favorable balance between agriculture and industry in Taylorsville and Spencer County;

BE IT RESOLVED, that a cordial invitation be and is hereby extended to acceptable industries to locate in our community, and we pledge the wholehearted cooperation and assistance on the part of the City Council and the citizens to interested concerns; and it is our belief that the experience of existing industry in this community has been satisfactory and profitable for all concerned;

NOW THEREFORE, by unanimous vote of the Board of Council this Resolution was passed and approved the 4th day of October, 1951.

  
S. T. Offutt, Mayor

ATTEST:   
Merritt Oder, City Clerk



RESOLUTION

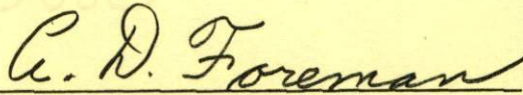
WHEREAS, it is highly desirable that new industrial and business enterprises be induced to locate in our City, and;

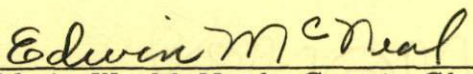
WHEREAS, Spencer County is well situated with an abundant and productive supply of labor, excellent transportation facilities, electric power, coal, and other facilities, and;

WHEREAS, it is desirable to acquire additional industrial employment for our citizens so as to obtain favorable balance between agriculture and industry in Taylorsville and Spencer County;

BE IT RESOLVED, that a cordial invitation be and is hereby extended to acceptable industries to locate in our community, and we pledge the wholehearted cooperation and assistance on the part of the Fiscal Court and the citizens to interested concerns; and it is our belief that the experience of existing industry in this community has been satisfactory and profitable for all concerned;

NOW THEREFORE, by unanimous vote of the Fiscal Court this Resolution was passed and approved the 1st day of April, 1952.

  
A. D. Foreman, Judge  
Spencer County Fiscal Court

ATTEST:   
Edwin W. McNeal, County Clerk



## 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%<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> Temporary rate of 4 1/2% reverts to 4% at expiration of second calendar or fiscal year beginning after January 1, 1950.



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

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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 reversion 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 buildings" or "building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/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.