

2-1959

# Industrial Resources: Anderson County, Kentucky

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY



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Prepared by

The Anderson County Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky  
February, 1959

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES FOR LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Lawrenceburg - 2,369; Anderson County - 8,984.  
1957 (est.) Anderson County - 8,000.

LAWRENCEBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Anderson and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,450 men and 1,980 women. Number of workers available from Anderson County - 113 men and 242 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Southern Railway, operating between Louisville and Danville.

Air: Blue Grass Field, 18 miles distant, is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta-C&S Airlines.

Trucks: Lawrenceburg Transfer Company, Ecklar-Moore Express Company, Huber and Huber Motor Express, McLean Trucking Company, and Davenport Transfer Lines.

Water: Kentucky River, 4 miles distant.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound, Trailways Lines, and Cooper Bus Line.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Lawrenceburg, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	461	Lexington, Ky.	23
Birmingham, Ala.	424	Louisville, Ky.	56
Chicago, Ill.	353	Nashville, Tenn.	204
Cincinnati, Ohio	98	New York, N. Y.	735
Detroit, Mich.	356	Pittsburgh, Pa.	388
Knoxville, Tenn.	209	St. Louis, Mo.	320

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Electricity is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company distributes gas in Lawrenceburg. Source of supply is Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Municipally owned system. Source is Kentucky River, 4 miles distant.

Sewerage: Municipally owned system, separate storm and sanitary sewers. Treatment at disposal plant and disposal into Salt River.



# *Lawrenceburg, Kentucky*

Lawrenceburg is located in the western section of the Bluegrass Region in Central Kentucky within pleasant motoring distance of metropolitan centers. Its merchants, civic organizations, industries and agricultural units stand ready to serve you at all times.

This photographic section was prepared by the Anderson County Chamber of Commerce and printed in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, in February, 1959.

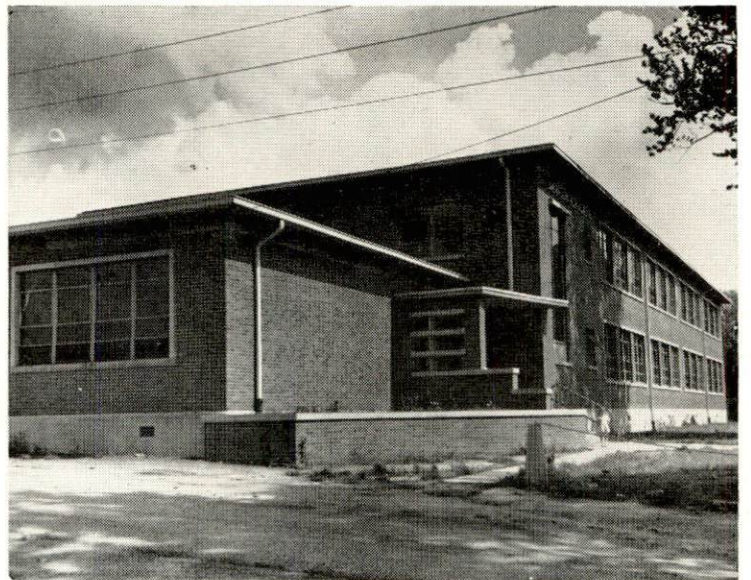


A Main Street Scene of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky





A Church

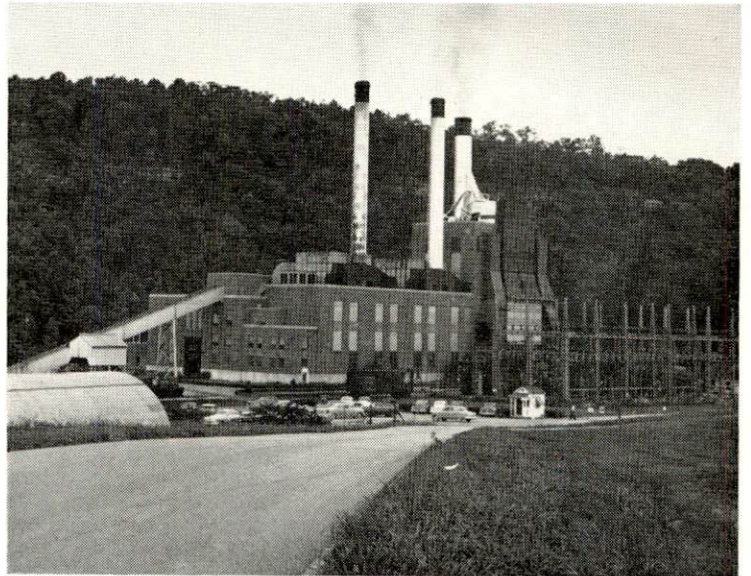


A High School

Adequate churches and schools.

Utilities in abundance for future expansion.

Industry aiding modern farming techniques  
in dairying.



Kentucky Utilities Steam Power Plant



Municipal Water Plant



Kraft Foods Company



## 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

Year	<u>Lawrenceburg</u>		<u>Anderson County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	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
1957 (est.) 1/			8,000	-10.9	.4
Percent of Negro Population in City and County - 2.6.					
Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - .05.					

### Labor Force 2/

Definition and Population Trend. For purposes of this statement the Lawrenceburg labor supply area is defined to include Anderson and the following Kentucky counties: Franklin, Mercer, Nelson, Washington, and Woodford. This is the area from which workers could be drawn to jobs located at Lawrenceburg.

Total area population decreased by about 927 between the 1950 estimate of 93,070 and the 1956 estimate of 92,143 persons. Over this same six year period, Anderson County's population went from 8,984 in 1950 to 7,964 in 1956.

Between 1950 and 1956 there was a net decrease of 927 persons from this area. During the preceding ten years, there was a net outward movement of 7,236 from the area. There is little doubt that this outward movement of population was the result of too few local job opportunities to absorb the increasing labor force. It is certain that a large number of the persons leaving the area would have preferred to remain at home if jobs had been available.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the Lawrenceburg area is primarily agricultural with about 11,943 persons working on farms in 1950.

Manufacturing employment in the area, on the other hand, totaled 6,009 in March 1958. Area manufacturing furnishes jobs for approximately 6.6 percent of the area population as compared to a national ratio of 10 percent. This is a strong indication that the area counties could support additional manufacturing from an employment viewpoint.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated labor supply.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants which is a minimum figure.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 1,450 men and 1,980 women in this area who could be immediately recruited for industrial employment. This includes 416 men and 212 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in November 1958.

Due to the location of this area, the following three counties, Anderson, Franklin, and Woodford, would probably be drawn from for Frankfort employment and for workers to man expanding industrial plants in Lexington. The number of workers who would be attracted from these counties to Lexington would be offset by workers who would come to Lawrenceburg from counties not included in this statement. It can be reasonably assumed, however, that the labor supply in Mercer, Nelson, and Washington Counties would be primarily available at Lawrenceburg if substantial industrial expansion occurred there. In the three counties alone, it is estimated that at least 1,150 men and 1,350 women could be currently recruited for manufacturing employment. Approximately 113 men and 242 women would be available from Anderson County.

The current labor supply will be supplemented by 8,600 boys and 8,550 girls who will become 18 years of age in the area during the next ten



years. Based on national participation rates, it is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will desire employment upon reaching working age. These younger workers would probably be available for employment at any point in the area due to their great job mobility.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$35 to \$75 per week; laborer - \$1.10 to \$1.42 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.15 to \$1.56 per hour; skilled - \$1.20 to \$1.70 per hour.

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

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

### Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Lawrenceburg.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Anderson Ice Company	Ice	7	1	8
Anderson News	Newspaper publishing, job printing	3	2	5
J. T. S. Brown's Son Company	Bourbon whiskey	125	30	155
The Calvert Distilling Company	Distilled spirits	47	0	47
Edwards Sausage Company	Country and smoked sausage, bologna, wieners	28	6	34
Hoffman Distilling Company	Whiskey	14	19	33
Kraft Foods Company	Cheese products	63	2	65
Lawrenceburg Broom Company	Brooms	2	0	2
The Old Joe Distilling Company	Bourbon whiskies	58	2	60
Universal Button Company	Metal buttons, snap fasteners, rivets and attaching equipment	134	64	198
Western Condensing Company	Dried whey	10	1	11



## Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: Distillers and Wine Workers Union, AFL; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union of North America, AFL; and International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Lawrenceburg is served by the Louisville Division of the Southern Railway System which operates between Louisville and Danville. There are two local freights daily each way but no passenger service. Switching service is provided on 5 tracks for 15 cars daily except Sunday. Package car service for LCL lots is provided and the Railway Express maintains an office but no pick-up and delivery service is offered. Outbound loads per month average 30 cars of crushed stone, cheese, feed, and whiskey while inbound loads per month also average 30 cars consisting of coal, road oil, asphalt, and lumber.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Lawrenceburg, Kentucky 3/

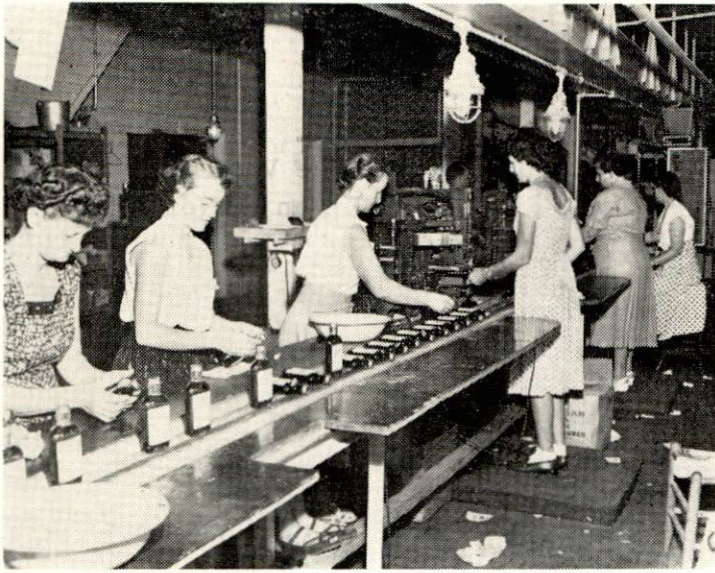
To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2 days	Louisville, Ky.	4 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	2 days	Los Angeles, Calif.	7 days
Chicago, Ill.	3 days	Nashville, Tenn.	3 days
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 day	New Orleans, La.	2 days
Cleveland, Ohio	3 days	New York, N. Y.	4 days
Detroit, Mich.	3 days	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3 days
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 days	St. Louis, Mo.	2 days

### Highways

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 railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

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,

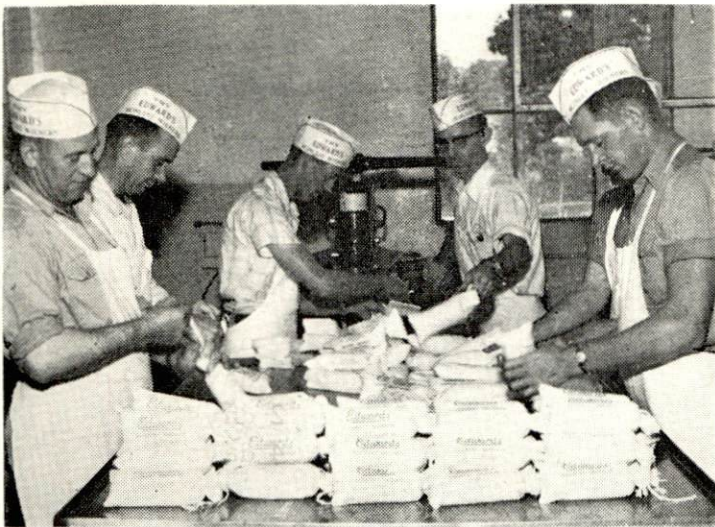




J. T. S. Brown's Son Company Bottling Line



Universal Button Company Milling Machines



Edwards' Sausage Company

**Some of Lawrenceburg's existing satisfied and progressive industrial operations.**

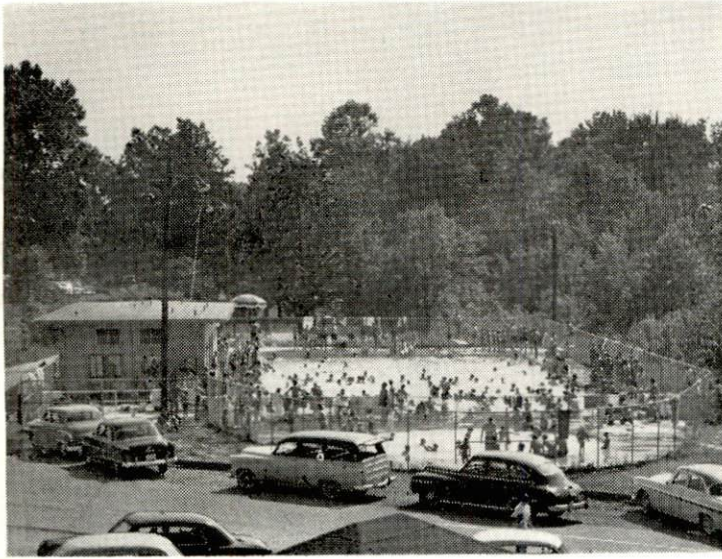


Kentucky Overall Service



Old Joe Distilling Company





Anderson County Recreational Center

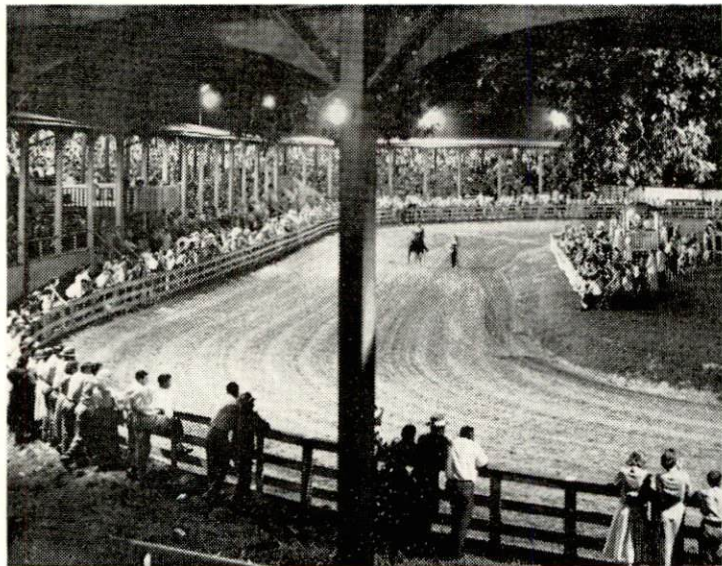


Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors

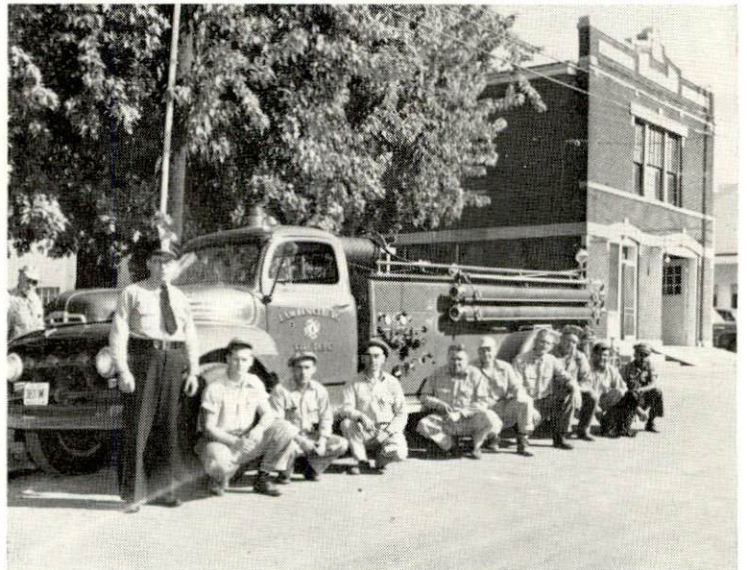
After the day's work is done the people of Lawrenceburg and Anderson County enjoy living.



Mayor Crowns Homecoming Queen



Fair and Horse Show



City Fire Department



and Stanford, and also contract carries. Terminals are operated in Louisville and Lawrenceburg with call service provided in Danville. Other truck service is provided by Huber and Huber Motor Express, Ecklar-Moore Express Service, McLean Trucking Company, and Davenport Transfer Lines.

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	Second morning	Lexington, Ky.	Overnight
Birmingham, Ala.	Second morning	Louisville, Ky.	Same day
Chicago, Ill.	Overnight	Nashville, Tenn.	Overnight
Cincinnati, Ohio	Overnight	New York, N. Y.	Third morning
Detroit, Mich.	Overnight	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Second morning
Knoxville, Tenn.	Overnight	St. Louis, Mo.	Overnight

Bus Lines. Lawrenceburg is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Trailways Lines and the Cooper Bus Line. Greyhound has 2 departures north and 2 south each day. Cooper has 3 departures each day running from Lawrenceburg to Lexington. Trailways has 5 departures south and 5 north daily.

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	461	Lexington, Ky.	23
Birmingham, Ala.	424	Louisville, Ky.	56
Chicago, Ill.	353	Nashville, Tenn.	204
Cincinnati, Ohio	98	New York, N. Y.	753
Detroit, Mich.	356	Pittsburgh, Pa.	388
Knoxville, Tenn.	209	St. Louis, Mo.	320

#### Airways

Lawrenceburg is served by the Blue Grass Field near Lexington, 18 miles distant on Highway 60. Delta-Chicago and Southern, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines presently serve the field. There are 27 flights a day. The airport has paved runways, is lighted, and has an administration building with restaurant facilities and rent-a-car offices, a weather station and instrument landing equipment. Charter service is available.

#### Water Transportation

The Kentucky River, a navigable tributary of the Ohio River, is 4 miles

from Lawrenceburg and offers water transportation to Louisville, Owensboro and Paducah.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electricity is supplied Lawrenceburg by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 76 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 519,000 KW. In 1959, the company will add a 120,000 KW generating unit to its Green River plant bringing the total capability of the system to 639,000 KW. The company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, T.V.A., and through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. Current rates will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied Lawrenceburg by the Western Kentucky Gas Company. Their source of supply is the Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The main transmission line is a 12" high pressure line with a 4" line running into the city. Pressure is maintained at 15 to 30 psi with a BTU content of 1140 and the specific gravity is .65. At the present time there are 278 meters in Lawrenceburg. Current rates are as follows:

Rates do not include 3% tax.

First	1,000 cu. ft. or less	\$1.55 minimum
	2,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.087 per 100 cu. ft.
	7,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.070 per 100 cu. ft.
	40,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.057 per 100 cu. ft.

#### Seasonal Rates:

First	500 MCF per mo.	\$0.45 per MCF
All additional	MCF per mo.	0.40 per MCF
		\$25.00 per mo. minimum charge

#### Industrial Rates:

Not less than 20 MCF per day



Base Load

All gas per mo. \$0.45 per MCF

Excess of Base Load

All gas per mo. \$0.57 per MCF

\$100.00 per mo. minimum charge

Water

Water is supplied Lawrenceburg by the Lawrenceburg Water Works. The source of supply is the Kentucky River. Storage facilities consist of three standpipes with a combined capacity of 260,000 gallons and a 50,000 gallon clear well for treated water. There are two 350 gpm pumps located at the Kentucky River and two 400 gpm pumps located at the filtration plant. Pumping capacity is 750,000 gallons per day with maximum daily use being 425,000 gallons per day, leaving a surplus of 325,000 gallons per day. Average pumping time to meet requirements is 14 hours with pressure maintained at 55 to 75 psi. Sizes of mains are 4", 6", 8", and 10". In the last year 1400 feet of extensions have been made on water mains in the city. Water rates are as follows:

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

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio sufficient to meet the petroleum needs of any industry locating in the area. Because there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included. Prices in car load lots on any grade fuel oil will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.



## Coal

Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal fields supply the area with grades of bituminous coal. In 1957, Kentucky's mines produced 75,775,936 tons of coal. 5/

Current prices will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development.

## Coke

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Lawrenceburg has a second class post office with 13 employees. Mail is dispatched 4 times daily and received 5 times daily. There are two city routes, three rural routes, and four star routes. Postal receipts for 1957 totaled \$35,000.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Lawrenceburg is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with 1,835 subscribers (January 1, 1959) utilizing a dial system. Long distance service is described locally as excellent.

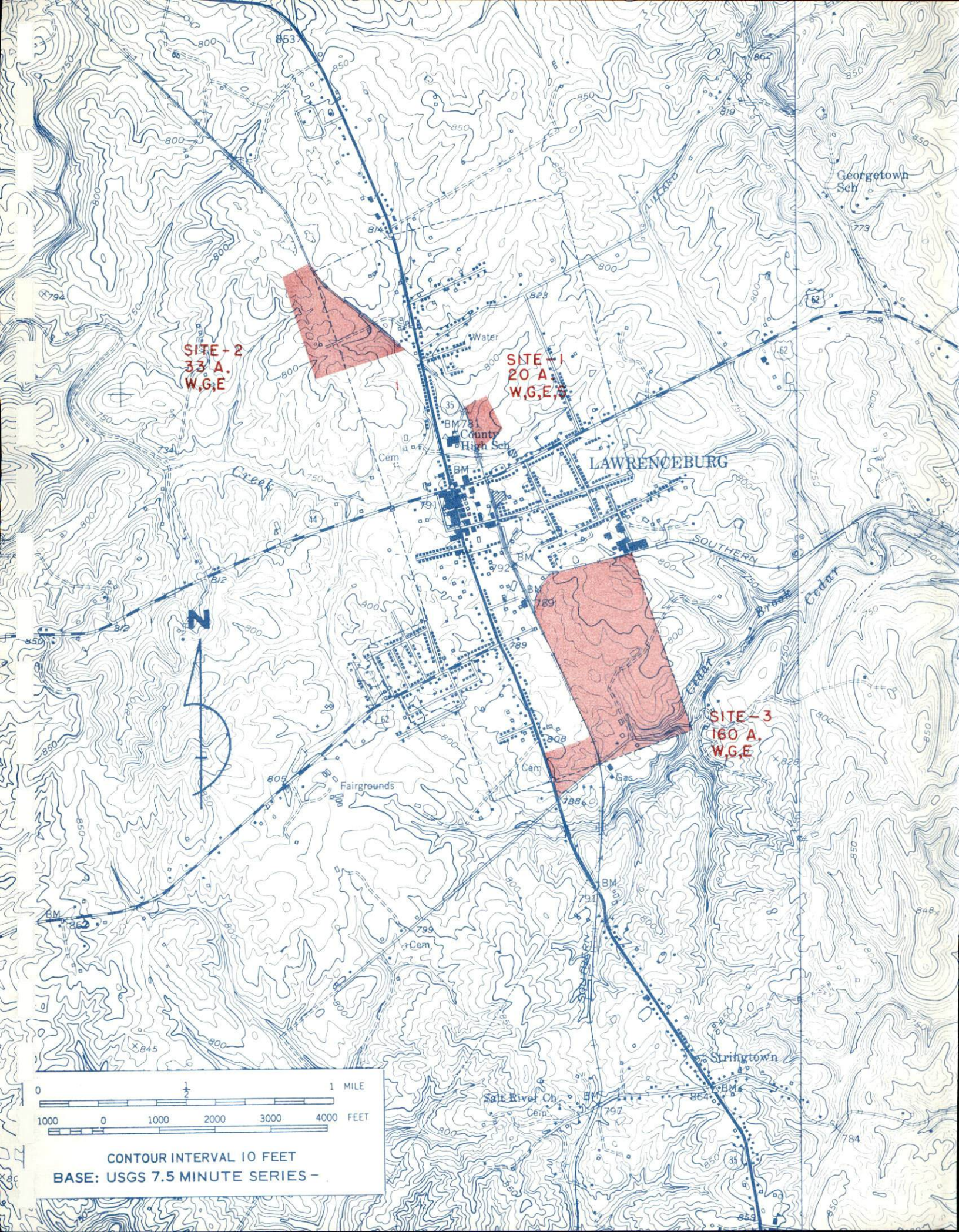
Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Contains 20 acres of level land on the Southern Railway just off State Route 35. Utilities available include water, gas, electricity and sewerage.

Site #2. 33 acres of level to gently rolling land bounded on one side by the Southern Railway with access from State Route 35. This site is served by water, gas and electricity.





**SITE-2**  
33 A.  
W.G.E.

**SITE-1**  
20 A.  
W.G.E.

**SITE-3**  
160 A.  
W.G.E.

LAWRENCEBURG

Georgetown Sch

County High Sch

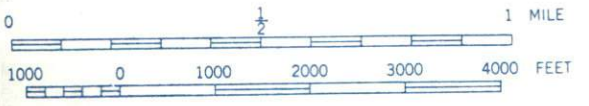
Creek

SOUTHERN  
Creek

Fairgrounds

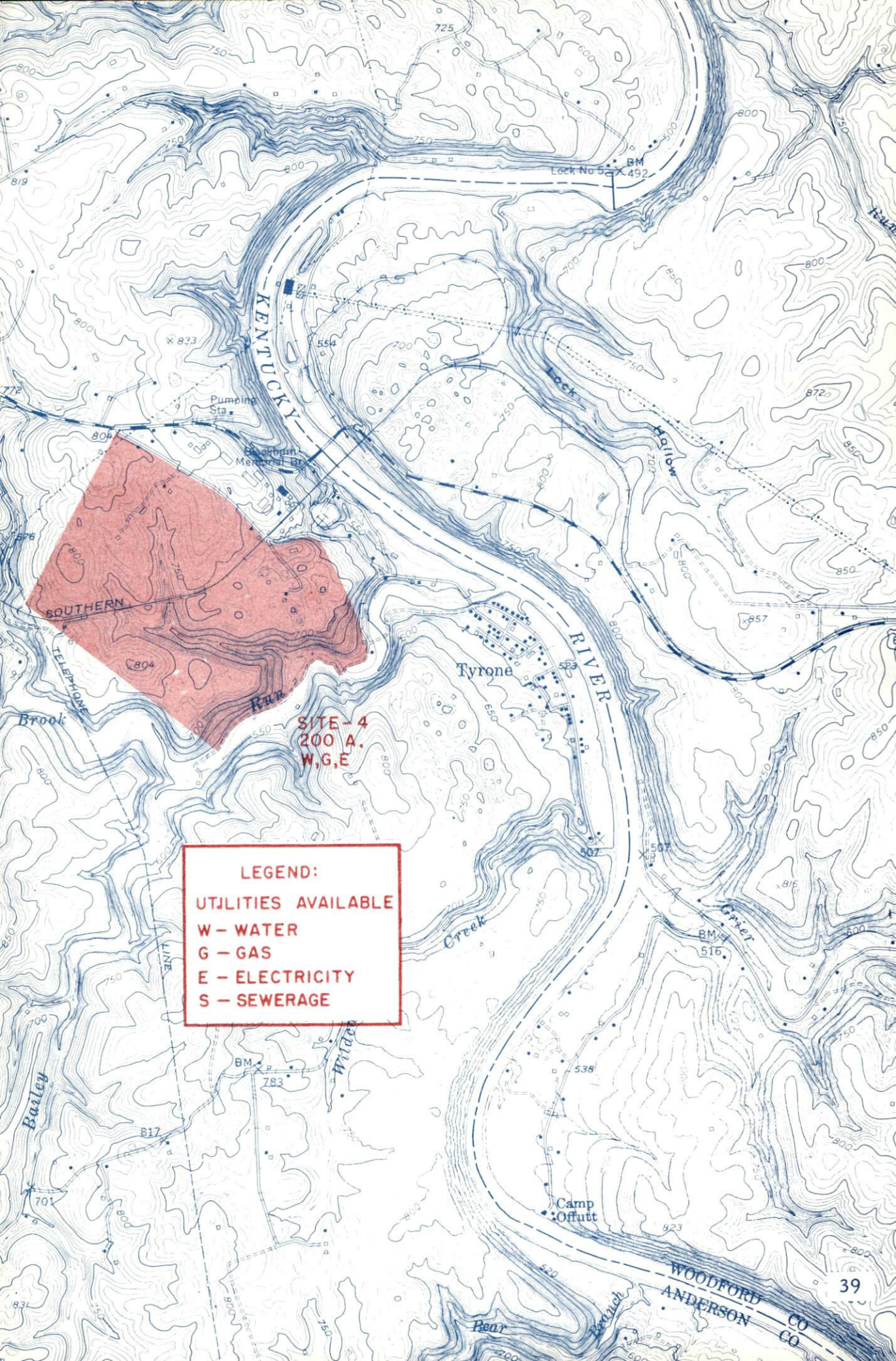
Stringtown

Salt River Ch



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -





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

**SITE - 4**  
**200 A.**  
**W,G,E**



Site #3. This site contains 160 acres of level to rolling land on the Southern Railway with frontage on State Route 35. Utilities include water, gas and electricity.

Site #4. Contains 200 acres of level to rolling land approximately 1 1/2 miles from Lawrenceburg. The Southern Railway runs through the center of the site and one corner fronts on U. S. Highway 62. The site also has close proximity to the Kentucky River. Utilities available include water, gas and electricity.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Anderson County, is a fourth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two years.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law (Kentucky Revised Statutes 92.300), Lawrenceburg may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry that cannot be extended beyond this period.

Business Licenses. Business and occupational licenses are required in the city of Lawrenceburg.

Planning and Zoning. Lawrenceburg has a planning and zoning commission which was established in January 1955. The entire city is zoned and sub-division regulations have also been created.

### City Services

Fire Protection. The Lawrenceburg Fire Department consists of one chief and fourteen volunteers. Equipment includes one 500 gpm pumper, one 350 gpm pumper and one auxiliary pump. The department has 2,500 feet of 2" hose, 500 feet of 1 1/2" hose and 300 feet of 1" hose. The alarm system consists of a siren on top of the city hall. Lawrenceburg has a Class 7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by a chief and 4 patrolmen. Equipment consists of one late model cruiser with a two-way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation. The city collects garbage once weekly in the residential areas and daily in business areas. The residential rate is \$.75 per month and the business rate is graduated according to the amount of refuse collected. Disposal is by the sanitary fill method.

Sewerage. The municipally owned sewerage system has separate storm and sanitary mains. The sizes of mains are 8", 10" and 12". Treatment at the disposal plant is by aeration, chemical and sedimentation with disposal into Salt River. The system is now operating at 50% capacity. Sewer rates which are graduated with water usage are as follows:

Up to 3,000 gals. per mo.	\$1.00 minimum residential
Up to 3,000 gals. per mo.	2.00 minimum business
3,000 to 10,000 gals. per mo.	.21 per M gals.
10,000 to 30,000 gals. per mo.	.18 per M gals.
30,000 to 50,000 gals. per mo.	.14 per M gals.
50,000 to 100,000 gals. per mo.	.10 per M gals.
100,000 to 200,000 gals. per mo.	.08 1/2 per M gals.

### TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Lawrenceburg and Anderson County for 1958.

	Lawrenceburg	Anderson County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.05

Ratio of Assessment. - Lawrenceburg - 35%;  
Anderson County - 35%;

Total Assessment. - Lawrenceburg - \$2,000,000;  
Anderson County - \$12,605,255;

City Income 1958. - \$123,453.83;

City Expenditures 1958. - \$118,676.10;

City Bonded Indebtedness. - None;

County Income, fiscal year 1957-58. - \$105,294.93;

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1957-58. - \$103,518.32;

County Bonded Indebtedness. - None.

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Lawrenceburg has a number of housing units for rent and sale. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$40 to \$100 per month. Construction costs for two and three bedroom houses range from \$7,500 to \$15,000. There have been three sub-divisions built and occupied in the last few years.

### Health

Hospitals. At Versailles, 11 miles distant, hospital service is provided by the Woodford County Memorial Hospital. At Frankfort, 13 miles distant, the Kings Daughters Hospital has 75 beds and in Lexington, 23 miles distant, there are ten hospitals. Lawrenceburg has 5 physicians, 3 dentists, 1 chiropractor and 4 RN's.

Public Health Service. The Anderson County Health Department and Board of Health carry out a health program of immunization and tests, tuberculosis control program, venereal disease control program, maternal and child health program, general sanitation, laboratory services, food



handlers and restaurant inspectors, and other related public health programs. The staff includes one part-time doctor and full-time nurse, sanitarian and clerk.

Education

Graded Schools. The county and city school systems are combined with a total of 1,822 students and 69 teachers in the entire system. Five classrooms have been completed on the new Lawrenceburg Elementary school that will have approximately 20 rooms when completed. At the present time there are 13 classrooms in the city elementary schools and 15 rooms in the high school. The following table shows enrollment and number of teachers in the city and county.

Table 7. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Lawrenceburg and Anderson County 6/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Anderson (High)	328	15
Alton (Elementary)	207	6
Lawrenceburg (Elementary)	394	13
Rutherford (Elementary)	154	5
Sand Spring (Elementary)	251	8
Western (Elementary and High)	278	12

Vocational Schools. 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. 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. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: University of Kentucky, Transylvania College, College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 miles; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 29 miles; Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond, Kentucky, 49 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 83 miles; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky,

64 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 28 miles; University of Louisville, Nazareth College, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, 51 miles.

#### Libraries

Library service is provided by the Carnegie Public Library, with 5,500 volumes and a circulation of 4,000 per month. A bookmobile also serves the county.

#### Churches

There are eight churches in Lawrenceburg representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

#### Banks

	Statement as of June and December 1958	
	<u>Total Deposits</u>	<u>Total Resources</u>
The Anderson National Bank	\$3,512,937.89	\$4,057,486.52
The Lawrenceburg National Bank	\$4,365,874.80	\$5,200,019.10

#### Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Anderson Hotel	25 rooms
Goff Motel	4 units
Stratmore Motel	15 units

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Anderson County News, a weekly, has a circulation of 2,100. Lawrenceburg is served daily by newspapers from Lexington, Louisville, and Frankfort.

Radio. Radio reception comes from Louisville, Lexington, and Frankfort.

Television. Television reception is good from Lexington, Louisville, and Cincinnati with all the major networks.



## Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Anderson County Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Anderson County Development Corporation, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. Masonic, American Legion, VFW.

Women's Clubs. Woman's Club, Younger Women's Club, Homemakers, Eastern Star.

Youth Clubs. Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, FFA, 4-H Club, Hop Club, Coed Club.

## Recreation

The American Legion fair ground has a lighted ball field, where the Little League softball league plays during the summer months, a \$60,000 swimming pool, croquet court, picnic facilities and a club house where dances are held. Equipped playgrounds are located at the schools. There is one theater in Lawrenceburg. There is good quail and rabbit hunting in the surrounding area.

Area recreational facilities include boating, fishing and swimming on the Kentucky River, four miles distant, and also Herrington Lake, 25 miles distant. Within approximately 100 miles of Lawrenceburg are a number of Kentucky's scenic and historic attractions including the world famous thoroughbred racing farms, Mammoth Cave National Park, Cumberland Falls State Park, My Old Kentucky Home, Lincoln Memorial, Fort Harrod, and Churchill Downs and Keeneland Race Tracks.

## COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements have been made in Lawrenceburg in the last few years: installation of natural gas system, free municipal parking lot built, 85% of streets paved with Class 1 blacktop, two-way radio bought and installed in city police cruiser, larger water mains installed in subdivision areas, five rooms completed on new grade school, sidewalks have been repaired and new ones built, new swimming pool built at Legion Park, several stores remodeled, industrial corporation formed which was instrumental in attracting a new industry to Lawrenceburg, also plans are being made to renovate the city hall.

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Anderson County covers an area of 206 square miles. In 1954 there were 1,071 farms with a total area of 116,039 acres and an average size of 108.3 acres. The average value per farm is \$12,079 with the average acre valued at \$115.74. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Anderson County for 1955.

Table 8.                      Agricultural Statistics for Anderson County 1955				7/
Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Total Production	
Corn (bu. )	4,700	45.0	212,000	
Burley tobacco (lbs. )	1,875	1,496	2,805,000	
Wheat (bu. )	450	18.5	8,300	
Soybeans (bu. )	---	--	---	
Alfalfa hay (tons)	5,350	2.30	12,300	
Lespedeza hay (tons)	4,300	1.20	5,160	
Clo-tim hay (tons)	3,500	1.25	4,380	
Product	Value of Farm Product Sold 1954			
Crops	1,699,000			
Livestock	1,211,000			
Dairy	795,000			
Poultry	32,000			
Forest	4,000			
Livestock Statistics for Kentucky				
Livestock	No. on Farms January 1, 1957	Total Value (Dollars)		
All cattle & calves	1,863,000	165,807,000		
Milk cows	654,000	76,518,000		
All hogs & pigs	1,239,000	25,895,000		
Sheep & lambs	605,000	11,616,000		
Chickens (not including broilers)	8,745,000	7,958,000		
Turkeys	70,000	308,000		

### Forests

The 33,000 forested acres represent approximately 25% of the total land in Anderson County. The chief tree type found in Anderson County is red cedar.



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 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.

### Mineral Resources

Anderson County. The mineral resources of Anderson County are limestones and sands and gravels. Local clays, if found in proper quantity, might be used for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile, and vein minerals (barite, calcite, galena, and sphalerite) are found in amounts insufficient for present commercial development.

Local limestones are used principally for roadway construction. Some grades might be used for agricultural lime and building purposes. One quarry is operated (1957). The quarried material meets the State Department of Highways' specifications for use as road aggregate.

Kentucky. In 1954, Kentucky ranked 11th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$327 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 9, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 9. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1954		8/
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Short tons	56,964,408
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	13,791
Natural Gas (marketed production)	Million cubic feet	72,713
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Short tons	10,129,725
Clays	Short tons	571,481
Fluorspar	Short tons	35,481
Sand and gravel	Short tons	4,729,606
Natural gas liquids	Thousand gal.	218,190

### MARKETS

Lawrenceburg is located in the east central section of Anderson County.

Anderson County is situated near the geographical center of the state and is one of the Blue Grass counties in Kentucky. Lexington, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, and Cincinnati are within a 300 mile radius of Lawrenceburg. Through these major industrial centers, convenient access is gained to other national industrial and distribution centers in the northeastern and southcentral states.

In 1957, retail sales in Anderson County were estimated at 5,258,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,084 per capita and \$3,885 per family.

9/

## 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 southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

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 growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



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## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Anderson County, the 82nd in order of formation, was organized in 1827, out of parts of Franklin, Mercer, and Washington; and named after one of the most brilliant young men of Kentucky, Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., then recently deceased. It is situated in the middle portion of the state, and is bounded on the north by Franklin County, east by the Kentucky River, which separates it from Woodford County, south by Mercer County and Washington County, and west by Spencer County.

Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Anderson County, is located in the east central section of the county. Lawrenceburg was established in 1820 and named after Capt. James Lawrence, U. S. Navy, whose last words on board the Chesapeake, which he commanded, were "Don't give up the ship". Lawrenceburg was first settled by an old Dutchman named Coffman. When his wife first heard of his death (he was killed by Indians), she exclaimed in the bitterness of her affliction, "I always told my old man that these savage Ingens would kill him, and I'd rather lost my best cow at the pail than my old man".

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Anderson County, Kentucky				
Industry, March, 1958	Anderson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	815	100.0	416,562	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	9	1.1	37,256	8.9
Contract Construction	4	0.5	24,283	5.8
Manufacturing	516	6.3	158,431	38.0
Food and kindred products	329	4.0	25,920	6.2
Tobacco	--	--	11,025	2.6
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	--	--	23,054	5.5
Lumber & furniture	--	--	13,008	3.1
Printing, Pub. and paper	5	0.6	9,751	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	--	--	12,426	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	--	--	4,863	1.3
Primary metals	--	--	7,543	1.8
Machinery, metal & equip.	--	--	48,784	11.7
Other	182	22.3	2,057	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	63	7.7	32,729	7.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	166	20.4	110,340	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	25	3.1	18,227	4.4
Services	--	--	33,565	8.1
Other	--	--	1,681	.4



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
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
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	23, 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
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	2, 652	720	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	83	63	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & 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 wkrs.	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 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	35.1	4.78	83	73
February	36.8	3.53	82	68
March	45.9	4.60	80	65
April	55.6	3.96	75	60
May	65.1	3.99	76	64
June	73.8	4.24	78	66
July	77.2	3.91	78	67
August	75.6	3.85	81	67
September	69.5	3.07	81	65
October	57.6	3.03	79	62
November	46.3	3.36	80	68
December	37.0	4.39	84	70
Annual Norm	56.3	46.71		

1/ Station Location: Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 51 years; 6:30 PM readings - 16 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 years of record) - 129 days clear; 106 days partly clear; 130 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - annual - 52 percent.

Days with Precipitation Over 0.01 Inches: (66 years of record) - 33 days.

Days with 1.0 Inches or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 years of record) - 44 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Winds: (62 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) - Approximate long term means - 4,763 degree days.



KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation 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</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
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 rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and 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.

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

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

#### 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 their 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. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
<b>Business Taxes</b>	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
<b>Personal &amp; Individual</b>	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
<b>Real Estate</b>	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
<b>Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
<b>Inventory</b>	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
<b>Sales &amp; Use</b>	None	None									
<b>Intangible Property</b>	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td>100</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85</td> <td>25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

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 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 current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are **PLAINLY LEGIBLE** and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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 Department of Economic Development 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.