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Industrial Resources: Shelby County - Shelbyville

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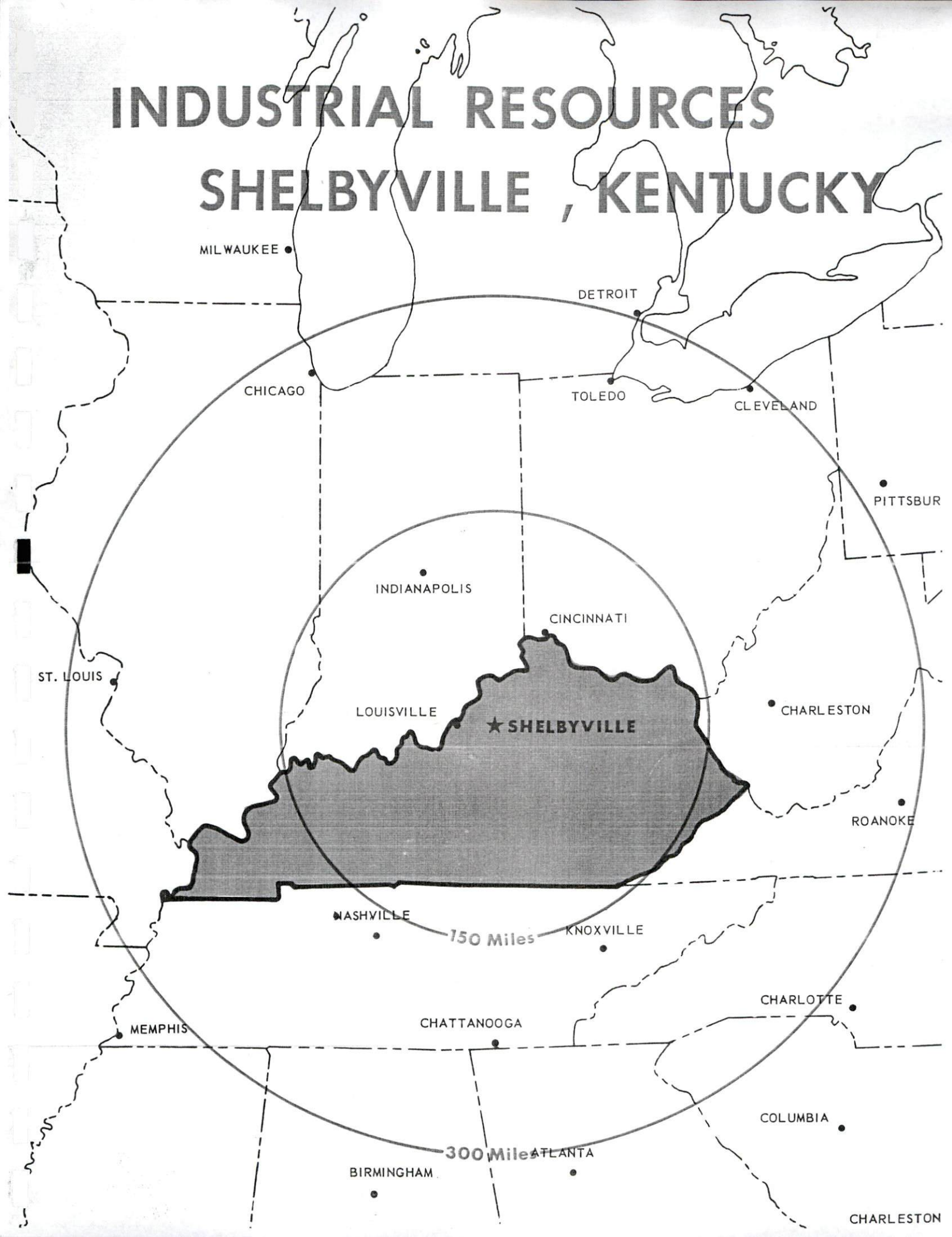
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY

21896

Prepared by
Shelby County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA FOR SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960: Shelbyville - 4,525; Shelby County - 18,493

SHELBYVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Shelby and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,708 men and 3,332 women. Number of workers available from Shelby County - 369 men and 1,037 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Southern Railway have freight service. The Chesapeake & Ohio, using L & N station, operates passenger trains only.

Air: Nearest commercial airport is Standiford Field, Louisville, 23 miles.

Trucks: Hayes Freight Lines, Huber & Huber Motor Express, Jones Transfer, Meeks Motor Freight, and Webb Transfer.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM SHELBYVILLE TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	470	Nashville, Tenn.	187
Chicago, Ill.	325	New York, N. Y.	745
Detroit, Mich.	348	St. Louis, Mo.	292

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Co., Fox Creek RECC and Shelby RECC.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Municipally owned company. Filter capacity of 750,000 gallons per day, average use - 500,000 gallons per day.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers; 8-inch sanitary mains; present capacity, 580 gallons per minute; planned capacity, 1,423 gal. per minute.



AERIAL VIEW OF SHELBYVILLE

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

Table 1 shows the population and rates of growth in Shelbyville, Shelby County, and Kentucky, 1900-1960:

Table 1

Population Growth in Shelbyville, Shelby County and Kentucky

<u>Year</u>	<u>Shelbyville</u>		<u>Shelby County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	---	---	18,340	---	---
1910	3,412	---	18,041	- 1.6	6.6
1920	3,760	10.0	18,532	2.7	5.5
1930	4,033	7.2	17,679	- 4.6	8.2
1940	4,392	8.9	17,759	0.5	8.8
1950	4,403	0.3	17,912	0.9	3.5
1960	4,525	2.8	18,493	3.2	2.3

Per cent of nonwhite population in Shelby County - 13.4

Per cent of nonwhite population in Shelbyville - 27.1

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Shelbyville labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Shelby and the adjoining counties of Anderson, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, and Spencer Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 20 miles of Shelbyville, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this six-county area was 87,101 which was an increase of 5,703 from the 1950 census of 81,398.

* Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for the Shelbyville, Kentucky area.

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 9,595 people employed in this industry. There were 4,736 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 555 area farms and 105 Shelby County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Shelby County had 2,838 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In June 1960, there were 3,023 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 381 of this number in Shelby County. Franklin County had 1,854 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the State in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$875 in Oldham County to \$2,040 in Franklin County.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply:

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that there are 1,708 men and 3,332 women in the Shelbyville area who would be available for industrial jobs. Shelby County alone could furnish 369 men and 1,037 women of this total.

Due to the dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the labor supply would be available for jobs located at Shelbyville or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 1,132 men and 1,802 women would be available for jobs at Shelbyville.

In addition to the current labor supply, 7,886 boys and 7,601 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years, with 1,901 boys and 1,736 girls of this number residing in Shelby County. It is likely that at least 80% of the boys and 40% of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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 Shelbyville.

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bagdad Roller Mills	Corn, meal, feeds	21	1	22
Briel Industries, Inc.	Dye casting and aluminum smelting	66	6	72
Climax Roller Mills	Corn, meal, flour, feed	10	0	10
E. J. O'Brien-Long Co.	Tobacco redrying (Seasonal)	--	--	200
Gro-Green Chemical Co.	Fertilizer	12	2	14
Kentucky Fried Chicken, Inc.	Food seasoning	6	4	10
Lee-McClain Co., Inc.	Men's clothing	19	64	83
Long Silo and Block Co.	Concrete products, farm silos, storage bins	40	2	42
Old Folks Sausage Co.	Sausage	15	5	20
Roll Forming Corp.	Roll-formed shapes	80	10	90
Southwestern Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redrying and stemming	(Seasonal)		300
Western District Redrying and Storage Co.	Tobacco redrying	(Seasonal)		300

Unionization:

The Aluminum Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, local 185 is the only union represented in the area.

Wages:

Some examples of wages in the area are:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Clerical & Secretarial	\$1.00	\$ ----
Laborer	1.00	1.35
Laborer (Skilled)	1.25	2.00
Laborer (Semi-Skilled)	1.15	1.45
Hand Buffers	1.25	1.50
Electricians	2.00	2.25
Tool Makers	1.75	3.00
Machine Operators	1.45	2.00
Platers	1.25	1.50

Labor-Management Relations:

Labor-management relations in Shelbyville are described locally as excellent.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Eastern Kentucky Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between Anchorage and Fleming, Kentucky, serves Shelbyville with four (4) daily freights. Switching service is provided with tracks for 50 cars. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 75, and the average number of outbound loads per month is 30. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, using the L & N facilities, operates one passenger train each way, daily.

The Southern Railway System, Louisville Division, operates two (2) freights daily. Switching service is provided for 15 cars. The total inbound freight to Shelbyville averages 80 carloads, and outbound freight will average 35 carloads per month. Outbound shipments consist mainly of corn, meal and tobacco. The Railway Express Agency has truck delivery in the city.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time* from Shelbyville, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	31	Louisville, Ky.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	21	Los Angeles, Calif.	146
Chicago, Ill.	31	Nashville, Tenn.	14
Cincinnati, Ohio	22	New Orleans, La.	38 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	64 1/2	New York, N.Y.	69
Detroit, Mich.	59	Pittsburgh, Pa.	56
Knoxville, Tenn.	23	St. Louis, Mo.	28

Highways

Highways serving Shelbyville are I-64, U.S. 60, 460 and State Routes 43, 53, and 55. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreational areas in Kentucky.

* Director, Industrial Division, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky

Table 4

Highway Distances from⁶ Shelbyville, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	470	Lexington, Ky.	48
Birmingham, Ala.	436	Louisville, Ky.	28
Chicago, Ill.	325	Nashville Tenn.	187
Cincinnati, Ohio	90	New York, N. Y.	745
Detroit, Mich.	348	Pittsburgh, Pa.	380
Knoxville, Tenn.	242	St. Louis, Mo.	292

Truck Lines:

Common carrier service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Huber & Huber Motor Express, Jones Transfer Lines, McDuffee Motor Freight, Meeks Motor Freight and Webb Transfer Line. Webb's main office and terminal is in Shelbyville. Jones' main office is in Simpsonville, 6 miles West of Shelbyville.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time* from Shelbyville, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	6
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

* Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc. General Sales Manager.

Bus Lines:

Shelbyville is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines and is a scheduled stop on the Louisville-Lexington run. There are 15 Westbound and 12 Eastbound buses, daily.

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Capitol City Airport, Frankfort, 19 miles. This field is served by Piedmont Airlines with regular daily flights. Standiford Field, Louisville 23 miles, is served by American, Delta, Eastern, Ozark, Piedmont, and TWA.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Shelbyville by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural users are supplied by Kentucky Utilities, Fox Creek RECC and Shelby RECC.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by Western Kentucky Gas Company, their source being Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Two lines serve the town. Local distribution lines are 2" to 8", BTU content is 1,140 and specific gravity is .60.

Water

Water is supplied the City by Shelbyville Water Company. The source of raw water is Golf Course Lake, Lake Shelby, Guist Creek Lake, and Clear Creek, with a total capacity of approximately 210,000,000 gallons. Storage facilities for treated water consist of two standpipes with a total capacity of 500,000 gallons. Filtration capacity is 750 gallons per minute, and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 20 hours. The average daily use is approximately 500,000 gallons, and the maximum daily use is approximately 600,000 gallons. The distribution lines range from 4 to 8 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 70 psi.

Plans to construct a new filter plant, at a cost of one-half million dollars, will almost double Shelbyville's water supply.

An East Shelby County Water District has been formed to supply users in the rural areas.

Current monthly rates per 1,000 gallons:

First	1,000	\$1.80 (Minimum)
Next	9,000	.65
Next	15,000	.50
Next	25,000	.40
Next	50,000	.30
Over		.25

Fuel Oil

Supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky and the surrounding states are sufficient to meet the requirements of an industry locating in the area.

Delivered prices of the various grades of fuel oil may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. Shelbyville is supplied coal by both fields. In 1959 Kentucky mines produced 64,990,298 tons of coal.*

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

Current delivered prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals,
December 31, 1959

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This site contains approximately 30 acres of gently rolling land located one mile West of the City Limits. It is bound on the South by the Southern Railroad. Access is by State Route 55. All utilities are available. This site is owned by the Shelby County Industrial and Development Foundation.

Site # 2:

This site contains 10 acres of gently rolling land located one mile West of the City Limits. It is bound on the South by the Southern Railroad. Access is by State Route 55. All utilities are available. This site is owned by the Shelby County Industrial and Development Foundation.

Site # 3:

This site contains 28 acres of gently rolling land located 1 1/4 miles Southwest of the City Limits on State Route 55. A spur track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the South. All utilities are available.

Site # 4:

This site contains 55 acres of level-to-rolling land located within the South City Limits. The Southern Railroad bounds the site on the North, and access is by City streets. All utilities are available.

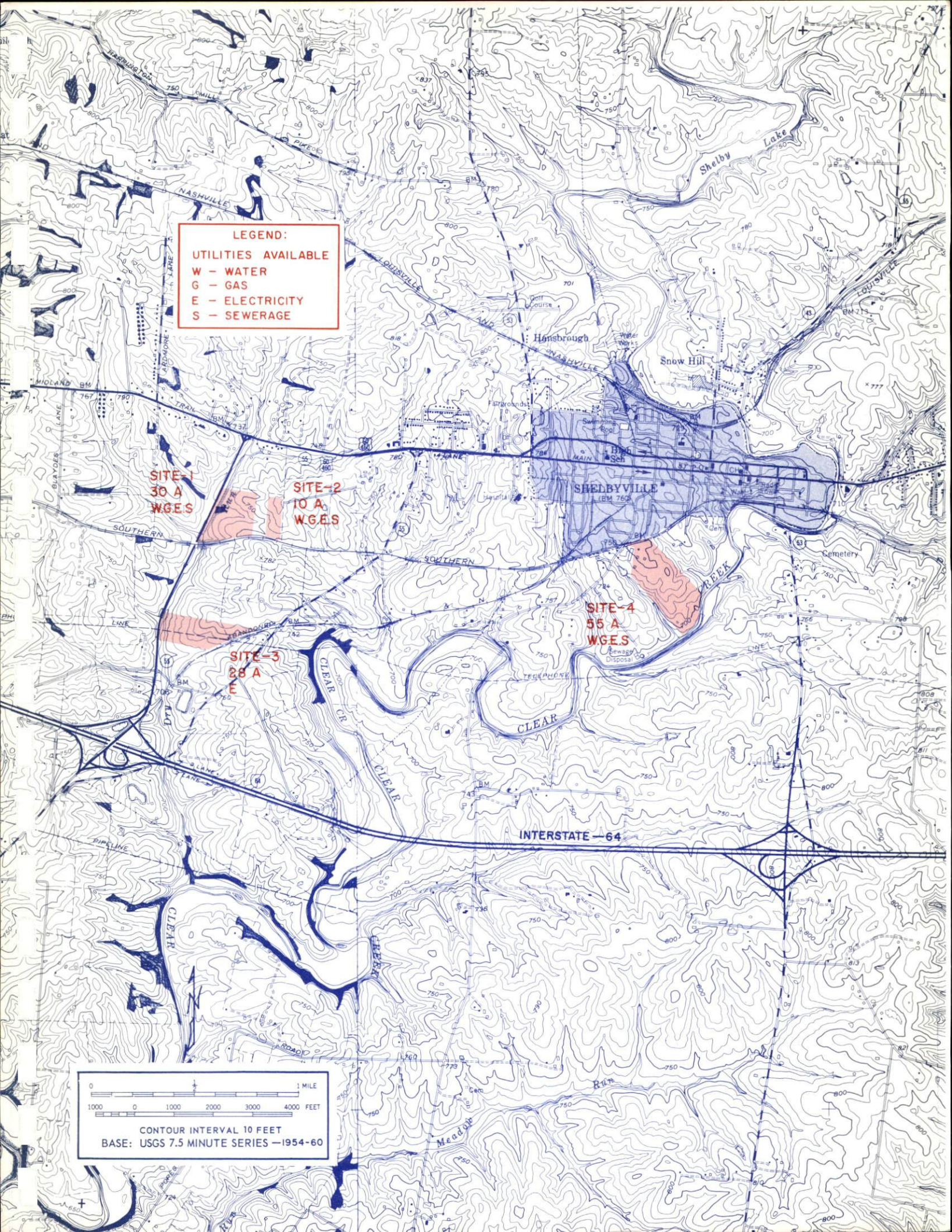
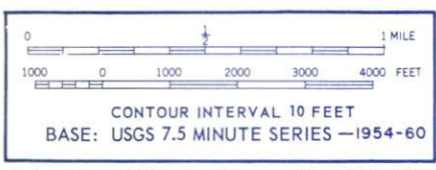
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

SITE-1
30 A
WGES

SITE-2
10 A
WGES

SITE-3
28 A
E

SITE-4
55 A
WGES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Shelbyville is a fourth-class City, is governed by a Mayor who is elected for four years and six Councilmen elected for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

As provided by State law, Kentucky cities may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses:

The City of Shelbyville requires a business license fee which varies according to the type of business.

Planning and Zoning:

Shelbyville has had a Base Map, Existing Land-Use Map, Existing Land-Use Analysis, and a Zoning Ordinance prepared by the Division of Planning and Zoning in the Department of Economic Development.

Shelby County is currently contracted with the Department for planning services. They are in process of adopting an interim zoning ordinance. A tentative program for July 1961 to June 1963 would consist of a Base Map, Major Thoroughfare Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Existing Land-Use Map, Existing Land-Use Analysis and Zoning Ordinance, to be completed in that order.

City Services

Fire Protection:

The Shelbyville Fire Department is staffed with a Chief, Assistant Chief, 5 full-time firemen, and 12 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two pumper-type trucks, generating truck, and one rescue squad. One is a 750 gpm pumper equipped with 2,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 200 feet of 1-inch booster hose, 500-gallon booster tank, extinguishers and masks.

The other is a 500-gpm pumper equipped with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 - inch hose, 750 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1-inch booster hose, 150-gallon booster tank, extinguishers and masks. Plans are to install a siren to give the alarm. The department has an automatic wash-and-dry rack to care for the hose.

The City has a Class 6 fire insurance rating. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the City Limits is 14¢ and 20¢, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the City Limits is 42¢ and 62¢, respectively.

Police Protection:

The Shelbyville Police Department is staffed by a Chief, one Captain and six patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and one motor cycle, all equipped with two-way radios.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Garbage is collected by private contractors, weekly, in both the business district and residential areas. The fee for collection is \$1.25 per month for residential and \$1.75 per month for the business section. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Sewerage:

The Shelbyville Water and Sewerage System serves Shelbyville with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewage is discharged through 6 to 10-inch mains. The system has a capacity of 580,000 gallons with maximum daily flow of 580,000 gallons, thus leaving no surplus capacity. The sewage is given primary and secondary treatment and discharged into Clear Creek.

Preliminary surveys have been made to enlarge the system to an average flow of 1,097 gallons per minute and maximum of 1,423 gallons per minute. Rates are 50% of the water bill.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Shelbyville and Shelby County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Shelbyville</u>	<u>Shelby County</u>
County	\$.60	\$.60
State	.05	.05
City	.75	----
School	1.50	2.00
Other (Swimming pool bonds)	.10	----
Total	\$3.00	\$2.65

Local Financial Statement

<u>Ratio of Assessment:</u>		<u>Estimated County Budget,</u>
Shelbyville	33 1/3%	<u>Fiscal Year, 1960-61:</u>
Shelby County	33 1/3%	\$221,500.00
 <u>Total Assessment:</u>		
Shelbyville	\$ 5,946,248.00	
Shelby County	\$33,632,315.00	
		<u>County Bonded Indebtedness:</u>
		\$160,000.00 - Hospital
 <u>City Income (1960):</u>		
	\$135,447.33	
 <u>City Expenditures (1960):</u>		
	\$125,325.43	
 <u>City Bonded Indebtedness (1960):</u>		
Swimming Pool	\$ 38,000.00	(Revenue Bonds)
Municipal Building	150,000.00	(Revenue Bonds)

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

A few housing units are available for rent and several units are for sale. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$70 to \$100 per month. Construction cost for two and three bedroom houses is \$8,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and types of material used.

Health

Hospitals:

The Kings Daughters Hospital, with 65 beds, was dedicated in 1954. Facilities include a laboratory, X-ray, two major operating rooms, cystoscopic room, fracture room, two delivery rooms and an emergency room.

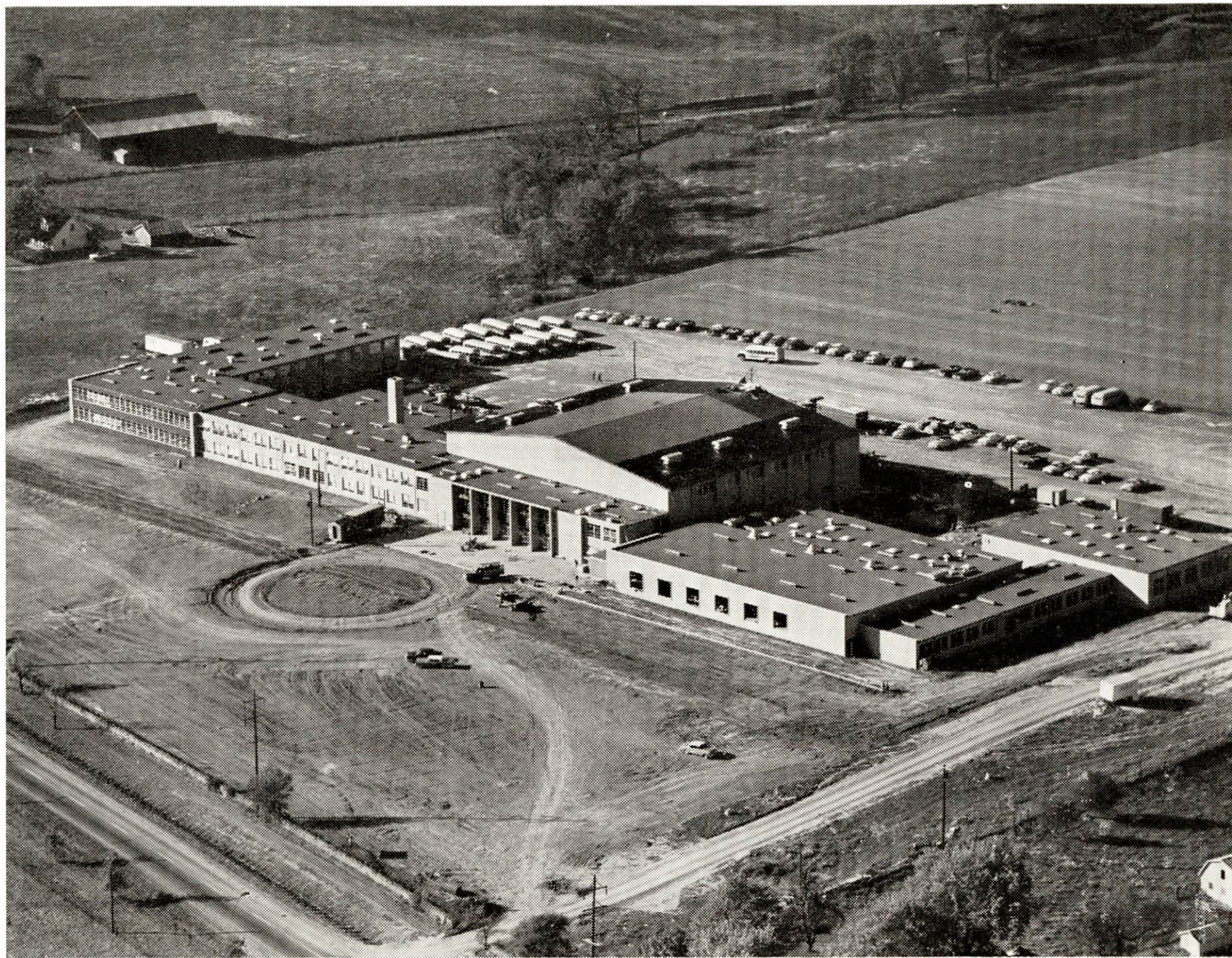
Public Health Service:

The Shelby County Health Department, located in Shelbyville is staffed with a full-time nurse, full-time sanitarian, full-time clerk, and a part-time health officer. Services include: immunizations and tests; venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs; school health services; sanitation services; health education; communicable disease control; vital statistics; maternal and child health services; and an environmental sanitation program.

Education

Graded Schools:

Each school in Shelbyville and Shelby County is equipped with adequate lunchroom facilities to serve hot, noon-day lunches; has provisions for audio-visual instruction and libraries for supplementary material; a reading program in grades 4 through 8 is designed to increase both comprehensive and rate improvement as well as taking care of remedial needs and acceleration of the exceptional students. Vocational subjects offered include: Home Economics I, II, III & IV; agriculture; drafting; general shop; woodworking; electricity; metal working and agriculture shop.



CONSOLIDATED SHELBY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL—Completed in 1960

The Shelby County High School is a new, modern school plant which recently combined three small high schools. The following table shows the enrollment, number of teachers and the student-teacher ratio in Shelbyville and Shelby County:

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in
Shelbyville and Shelby County
1960-1961

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Pupil-Teacher Ratio</u>
Shelby County Elementary (total)	1,840	74	25
Shelby County High (total)	721	35	21
Shelbyville Elem. (total) Ind.	917	36	24
Shelbyville High (total) Ind.	553	24	25
Lincoln High Institute (State)	431	24	18

Vocational Schools:

Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Shelbyville is served by the Jefferson County Area Vocational School, Valley Station, 40 miles. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, and General Industrial Electricity.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.

Colleges:

Colleges in the immediate area include:

University of Louisville, Louisville, 31 miles
Bellarmine, Louisville, 31 miles
Ursuline, Louisville, 31 miles
Nazareth, Louisville, 31 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, 40 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 48 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 48 miles
Centre College, Danville, 52 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 21 miles

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Shelby County Library, located in Shelbyville, and is a member of a six-County regional library. The library has 14,224 volumes and an annual circulation of 42,945. A bookmobile serves the rural schools and communities.

Churches

The following Church denominations are represented in Shelbyville: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

Banks

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1960</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Shelbyville	\$3,229,097.11	\$2,794,054.88
Citizens Bank	3,589,744.69	3,241,276.75
Farmers and Traders Bank	2,818,012.33	2,472,735.53
Shelby County Trust & Banking Company	4,650,079.35	4,299,780.54

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Blue Gables Motel	40 units
Purcell's	20 units
Shelby Motel	22 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

Shelbyville has two weekly newspapers: The Shelby News and the Shelby Sentinel. Louisville newspapers are received daily.

Radio:

The local radio station, WSTL, is located at Eminence, 8 miles.

Television:

Television reception from Louisville is excellent.

Communications

Postal Facilities:

Shelbyville has a first-class post office with 18 employees. Mail is received and dispatched five (5) times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$93,200.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Shelbyville is served by the Southern Bell Telephone Company with a direct long distance dialing system. There are 6,213 subscribers in Shelbyville and Shelby County.

Western Union provides telegraph service for the area.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic:

Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Ruritan.

Fraternal:

American Legion, Masonic, Odd Fellows, VFW.

Women's:

Business and Professional Women, Jayceettes.

Youth:

Boy Scouts, K-Club, Y-Teen, FFA, 4-H, Key Club.

Recreation

Local:

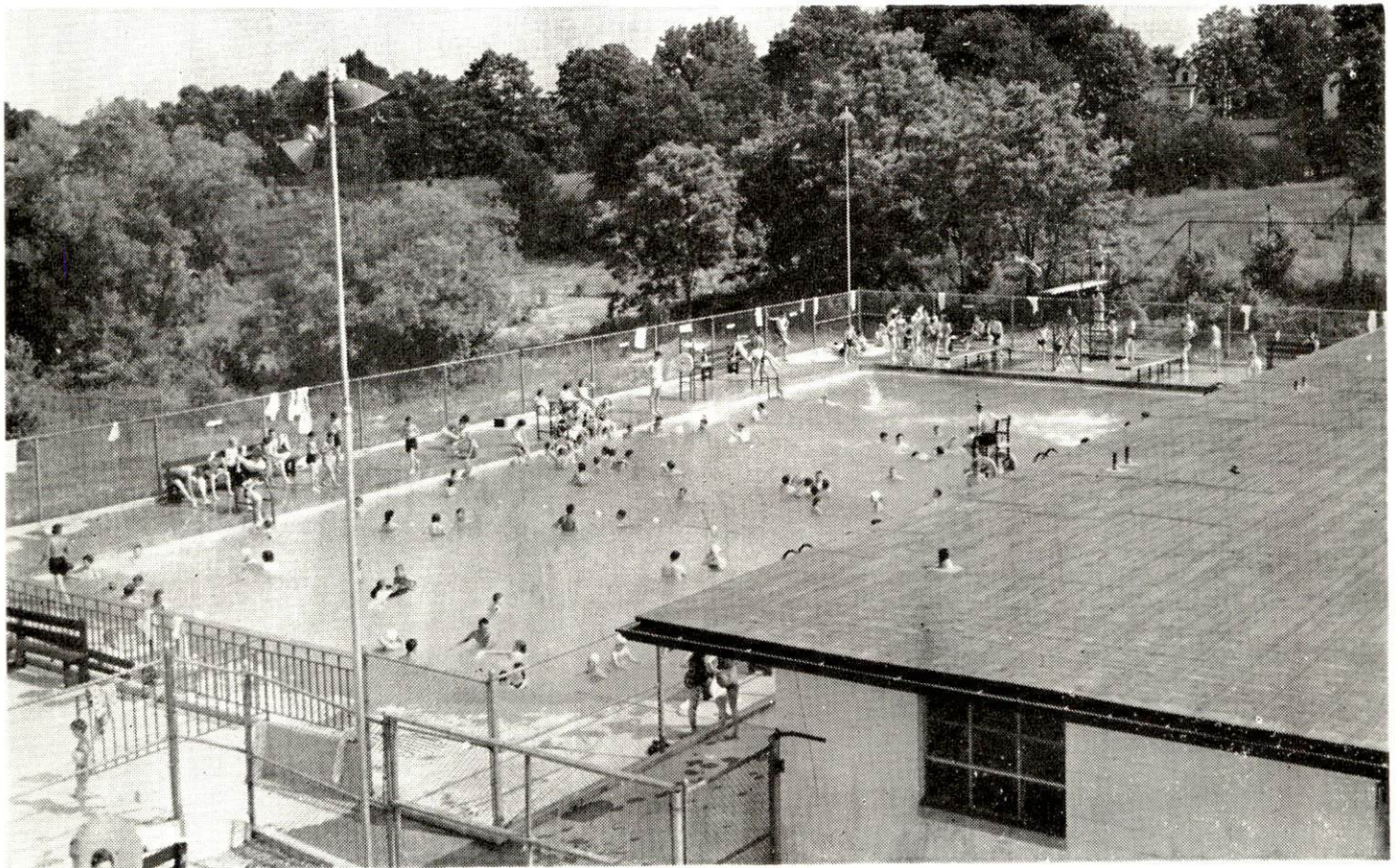
Recreation facilities in Shelbyville include: four ball parks; four playgrounds with full-time director and four supervisors; bowling alleys; skating rink; municipal swimming pool; 9-hole golf course; two tennis courts; three fishing lakes with picnic grounds; and a Fish and Game Club. Future plans call for a 31-acre park with facilities for fishing, boating, swimming and picnicking.

Area:

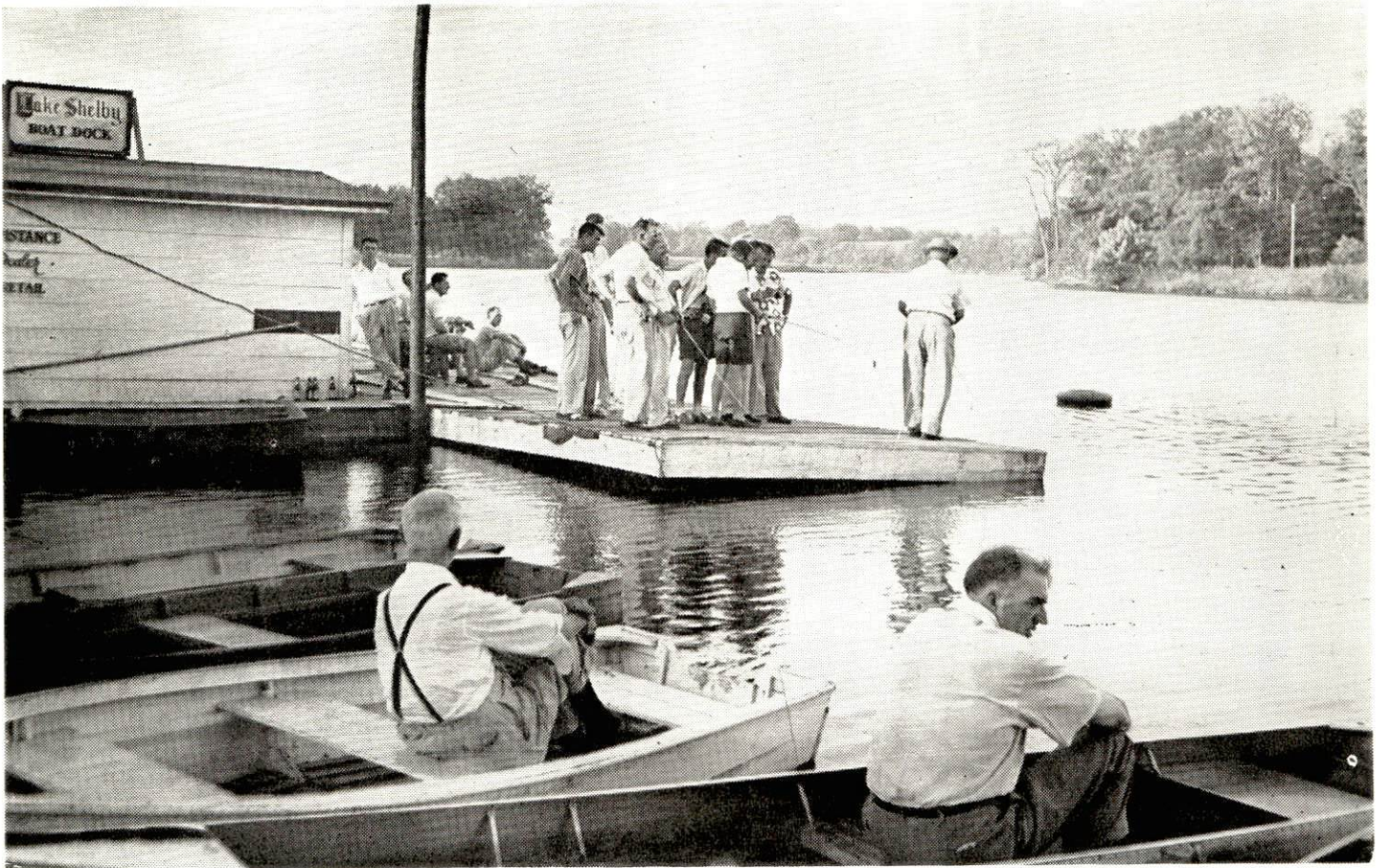
Area facilities include: General Butler State Park, Herrington Lake; Cumberland Lake; Cumberland Falls State Park; and My Old Kentucky Home State Shrine and Amphitheatre.



SHELBYVILLE GOLF AND FISHING CLUB



MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL



LAKE SHELBY FISH AND GAME CLUB



HOSPITAL OPENED IN 1954

Community Improvements

The citizens of Shelbyville are consistent in their efforts to perpetuate an aggressive community development program. Resulting major improvements in recent years include the following:

1. Improvement of water and sewerage facilities.
2. Organization of the nonprofit Shelby County Industrial and Development Foundation, sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce.
3. New central dial office building erected by Southern Bell Telephone Company.
4. Improved housing conditions through opening of new residential subdivisions with continuing new-home construction.
5. Establishment of a City Planning and Zoning Commission and enactment of a zoning ordinance.
6. Expansion of natural gas and electrical services.
7. Erection of a new office building with auditorium and service facilities, by Kentucky Utilities Company.
8. Construction of a new building by Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, containing office, service, and public-use facilities.
9. Additional impoundment of water increased the supply for municipal, industrial and agricultural uses. This project multiplied the supply several times and also provides recreational facilities which serve a wide area.
10. Study of housing conditions to determine need for possible new public housing construction.
11. Purchase and development of a site for an industrial subdivision. This site is served by all public utility services and is well situated for both railroad and nonrailroad industries.
12. Construction of the new Shelby County High School at a cost of 1 1/2 million dollars.
13. Construction of a new municipal building.
14. Erection of a new White-Way lighting system in business district.

15. Kentucky Utilities Company removed all unnecessary equipment, poles and lines off main street.
16. House numbering in all the residential sections.
17. Fire hydrants and store fronts painted.

Two of the major projects now in process or proposed for future development are:

1. Construction of additional classrooms to the local high school at a cost of \$150,000.
2. Plans to develop a 31-acre park with facilities for fishing, boating, swimming and picnicking.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1954 there were 2,150 farms in the County, covering a total of 237,882 acres and averaging 96.8 acres per farm. The following tables show some agricultural statistics for the Shelby County area and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Shelby County Area* and Kentucky
1958**

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (bu)	54,600	60.0	3,279,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,501,000	49.0	73,549,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (bu)	10,500	24.2	255,000
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	23.5	3,948,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (bu)	2,850	24.5	70,000
Kentucky (bu)	155,000	24.5	3,798,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (lbs)	17,200	1,580.0	27,183,000
Kentucky (lbs)	199,000	1,510.0	300,490,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (tons)	45,300	2.3	106,610
Kentucky (tons)	305,000	2.3	702,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (tons)	39,600	.9	39,030
Kentucky (tons)	515,000	1.3	721,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Shelby Co. Area (tons)	33,900	1.3	44,920
Kentucky (tons)	698,000	1.3	942,000

*Shelby County area includes Shelby and the surrounding Counties of Oldham, Henry, Franklin, Anderson, Spencer and Jefferson.

**Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1959, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Shelby County Area* and Kentucky
1958**

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1959</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Shelby County Area	139,200
Kentucky	1,843,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Shelby County Area	60,750
Kentucky	628,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Shelby County Area	48,550
Kentucky	604,000

Forests

There are approximately 26,000 acres of forested land in Shelby County, covering 11% of the total land area. The principal type of tree is red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the State could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than 1/4 of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the State.

*Shelby County area includes Shelby and the surrounding Counties of Oldham, Henry, Franklin, Anderson, Spencer and Jefferson

**Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1959, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Minerals

The most important mineral resource of Shelby County consists of limestone. Minor clay deposits of undetermined value occur locally. Natural gas, encountered at shallow depths and in minor quantities, reportedly has been used locally for domestic consumption.

Limestone:

Limestone occurs in quantity and quality suitable for general construction purposes. There is no quarry in operation at the present time.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959^{*}

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959.

Water

Surface Water:

Surface water provides both public and industrial water supplies. This is secured from impounded small streams.

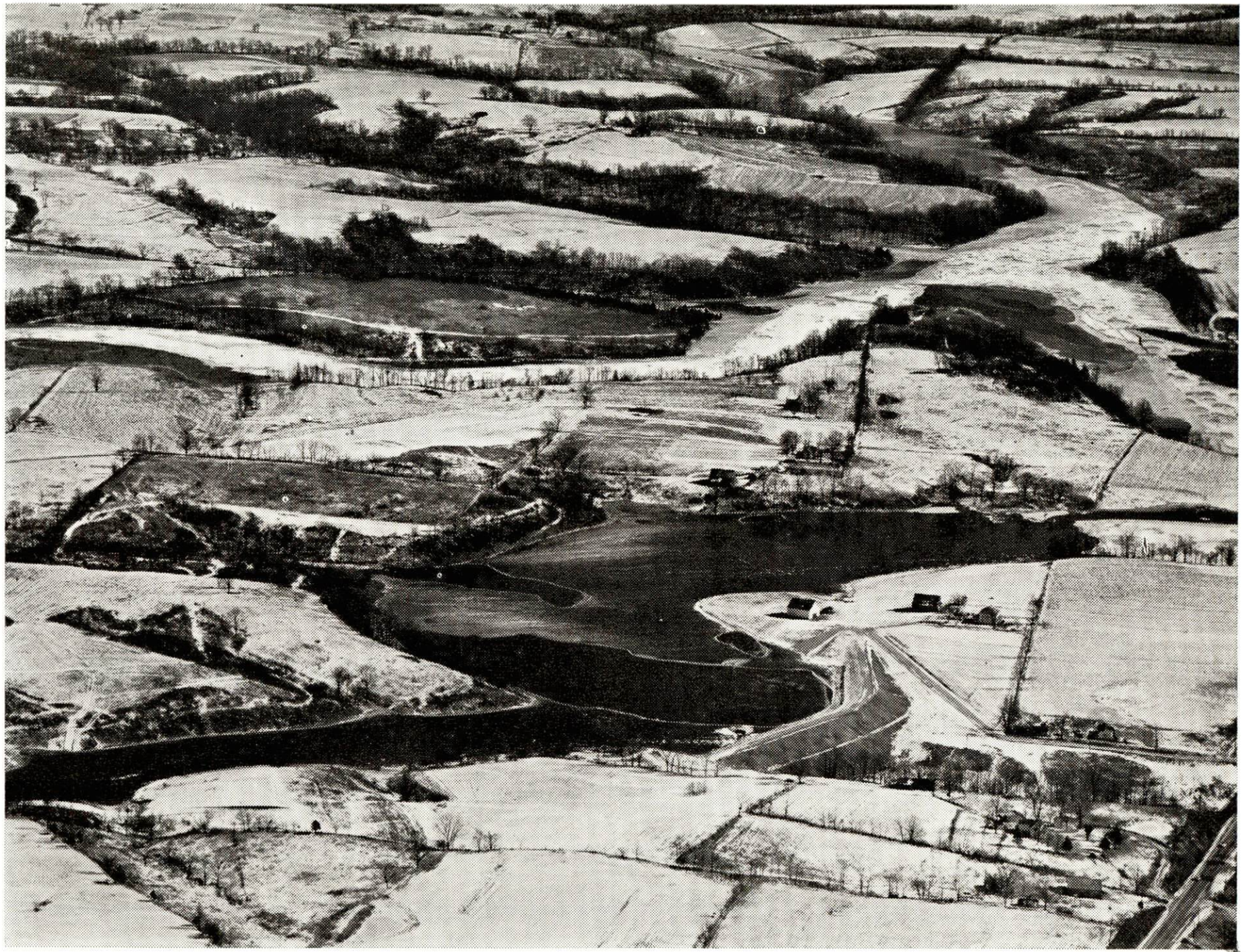
Ground Water:

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician series. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Upper Ordovician Series:

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

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions.



DAM SITE AT NEW 335-ACRE LAKE—Constructed In 1960
A potential top Kentucky recreation area and an "unlimited" source of water supply for Shelby County.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Shelby County in 1958 were \$18,174,000.*

Per Capita income in Shelby County in 1957 was \$1,478.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth (1/4) of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,091,000 -- or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000 -- or 23.3% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 -- or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000 -- or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States
Bureau of Census.

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business
Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of
Economic Development.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the Northern part of the state to 50" 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 in the Northern parts to 40 degrees in the Southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and Southern areas.

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

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

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Shelby County, the 12th county formed in Kentucky, was created in 1792 out of part of Jefferson County and named for Governor Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky. It is bounded by Jefferson, Spencer, Anderson, Franklin, Henry and Oldham Counties.

Shelbyville, the county seat, was one of 29 towns in Kentucky listed in the 1800 census with a population of 262 persons.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Shelby County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1960	Shelby County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	1,610	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	---	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	96	5.9	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	417	25.9	172,028	37.7
Food & kindred products	83	5.1	26,979	5.9
Tobacco	7	.4	10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	89	5.5	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	0	---	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	16	.9	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	10	.6	13,636	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	65	4.0	6,222	1.3
Primary metals	41	2.5	9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	106	6.5	51,219	11.2
Other	0	---	2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	198	12.2	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	665	11.3	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	89	5.5	20,138	4.4
Services	129	8.0	36,976	8.1
Other	16	.9	1,885	.4

Appendix C

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Shelby County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	9,043	8,869	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	6,524	6,550	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,333	1,215	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,333	1,214	777,155	213,916
Employed	5,195	1,187	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,181	865	437,752	156,377
Government workers	220	224	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,701	84	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	93	14	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	138	27	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	138	26	28,082	7,281
New workers	---	1	415	307
Not in labor force	1,191	5,335	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	25	4,352	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	391	235	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	102	89	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	673	659	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	446	487	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	132	115	47,447	28,952
65 and over	95	57	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	5,194	1,187	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	154	155	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,296	21	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	270	44	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	117	240	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	211	125	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	485	5	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	464	149	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	19	184	1,584	21,408
Service workers	142	195	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	93	9	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	674	17	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	205	3	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	64	40	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 SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	33.7	4.38	83	73
February	35.2	3.62	82	68
March	44.8	4.85	80	65
April	54.4	3.96	75	60
May	64.4	3.99	76	64
June	73.2	4.28	78	66
July	76.9	3.88	78	67
August	75.4	3.52	81	67
September	69.6	2.68	81	65
October	57.4	2.72	79	62
November	44.9	3.36	80	68
December	35.5	3.85	84	70
Annual Norm	55.5	45.17		

1/ Station Location: Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Lexington, 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 cloudy, 130 days cloudy

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) - Annual 52 per cent

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (66 years of record) - 133 days

Days with 1.0 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 Wind: (62 years of record) - Southwest

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(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 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)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
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.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <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 capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income 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 the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
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 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. 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.