

1967

# Industrial Resources: Anderson County, Kentucky

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

# LAWRENCEBURG KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
Anderson County Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,  
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.



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POPULATION AND  
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LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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UTILITIES AND FUEL

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INDUSTRIAL SITES

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Lawrenceburg - 2,523                      Anderson County - 8,618

### LAWRENCEBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Anderson and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,000-3,800 men and 2,200-3,000 women. Number of workers available from Anderson County: 250-350 men and 200-300 women.

The future labor supply will include 6,350 boys and 6,266 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Lawrenceburg is served by the Louisville Division of the Southern Railway System, which operates between Louisville and Danville, Kentucky. There are two local freights daily.

Air: The nearest major airport is Blue Grass Field, located in Lexington, Kentucky, 18 miles distant. The airport is served by Piedmont, Delta, and Eastern Airlines with 25 flights daily.

Water: Lawrenceburg has access to the Inland Waterway System via the Kentucky River, located 5 miles east of Lawrenceburg.



Trucks: Lawrenceburg is provided with interstate and intrastate common carrier service by 10 trucking firms. The Lawrenceburg Transfer Company has terminal facilities in Lawrenceburg.

Bus Lines: Lawrenceburg is served by Cooper Bus Lines, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, and Continental Trailways Lines.

Highways: Lawrenceburg is served by U. S. Highways 62 and 127, and Kentucky Routes 44 and 53. The Bluegrass Parkway, a 4-lane controlled access toll highway, passes 4 miles south of Lawrenceburg.

#### UTILITIES:

##### Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Fox Creek RECC

Gas: Lawrenceburg is provided natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department provides treated water to the residents of Lawrenceburg. The treatment plant has a rated capacity of 1,250,000 gpd. The peak daily use has been 700,000 gallons.

Sewer System: The Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department provides primary and secondary treatment to all sewage. The capacity of the treatment plant is 2,500,000 gpd. The maximum daily flow has been 2,000,000 gallons.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Greater Anderson County Industrial Foundation has an option on a 65-acre site. Lines of the Southern Railway System form the western boundary of the site. The site is served by all utilities and is located within the city limits of Lawrenceburg.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Except for the 1920's, Lawrenceburg's population has shown a net increase during each decade of this century. The rate of growth has varied greatly. The largest population increase occurred during the 1900's, while the 1920's showed a minor decrease of 2.7 percent. The trend for Anderson County has followed quite closely to that of its county seat. This data is presented in tabular form in Table 1.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR LAWRENCEBURG AND  
ANDERSON COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE  
KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Lawrenceburg		Anderson County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,253		10,051		15.5
1910	1,723	37.5	10,146	.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	.5	3.5
1960	2,523	6.5	8,618	-4.1	3.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, Anderson County is economically agricultural with 2,808 persons employed in agriculture.

In December, 1966, there were 9,161 persons employed in manufacturing in the area, with 499 of that number in Anderson County. Franklin County had 2,358 persons employed in manufacturing which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.



TABLE 2

ANDERSON COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,  
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages, 1965*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank**
Anderson	\$93.66	\$100.76	\$ 16,262	1,893	16
Franklin	85.54	95.12	57,411	1,892	17
Mercer	74.93	89.10	26,019	1,767	25
Nelson	91.18	94.95	31,401	1,354	51
Shelby	51.21	88.86	35,517	1,884	18
Spencer	66.91	90.10	8,239	1,474	44
Washington	65.92	62.03	14,673	1,341	52
Woodford	97.28	102.26	30,441	2,486	4
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

\*Average Weekly Wage presented here is an annual average for companies covered by unemployment insurance and is derived by dividing the total wages paid during the year (including all employees-- corporate officials, clerical and production workers, etc.) by the average monthly employment for the year and then by 52 weeks.

\*\*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1965) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income, 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

#### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Lawrenceburg labor supply area includes Anderson and the adjoining counties of Franklin, Mercer, Nelson, Shelby, Spencer, Washington, and Woodford. The population of the labor supply area was 122,057 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 3,000 to 3,800 males and from 2,200 to 3,000 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.

TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, ANDERSON COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,200-6,800	3,000-3,800	2,200-3,000
Anderson	450- 650	250- 350	200- 300
Franklin	200- 400	150- 250	50- 150
Mercer	600- 800	450- 550	150- 250
Nelson	1,700-1,900	800- 900	900-1,000
Shelby	700- 900	450- 550	250- 350
Spencer	550- 750	300- 400	250- 350
Washington	750- 950	450- 550	300- 400
Woodford	250- 450	150- 250	100- 200

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some portion of the 6,350 males and 6,266 females who will become 18 years of age by 1973. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,  
LAWRENCEBURG AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,350	6,266
Anderson	408	443
Franklin	1,420	1,340
Mercer	679	644
Nelson	1,369	1,414
Shelby	902	909
Spencer	301	295
Washington	640	623
Woodford	631	598

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5  
LAWRENCEBURG AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	30,298	1,592	31,890
Anderson	2,751	57	2,808
Franklin	2,550	167	2,717
Mercer	3,938	213	4,151
Nelson	6,555	219	6,774
Shelby	5,222	381	5,603
Spencer	2,433	58	2,491
Washington	4,587	95	4,682
Woodford	2,262	402	2,664

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more during the year).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.



TABLE 6

## LAWRENCEBURG AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Ander- son	Frank- lin	Mercer	Nelson	Shelby	Spencer	Washing- ton	Wood- ford
Total manu- facturing	9,161	499	2,358	1,236	1,193	1,217	30	657	1,971
Food and kindred products	2,823	344	725	72	895	89	26	109	563
Tobacco	607	0	1	64	40	273	0	228	1
Clothing, textile and leather	2,099	0	688	640	186	104	0	296	185
Lumber and furniture	52	0	0	3	30	0	0	19	0
Print, pub. and paper	620	6	78	15	19	33	4	5	460
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	24	0	3	0	5	14	0	0	2
Stone, clay and glass	129	0	17	9	18	85	0	0	0
Primary metals	70	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,468	0	711	2	0	549	0	0	206
Other	1,269	149	135	431	0	0	0	0	554

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

Lawrenceburg

INDUSTRIAL  
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

LAWRENCEBURG AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES  
DECEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Ander- son	Frank- lin	Mercer	Nelson	Shelby	Spencer	Washing- ton	Wood- ford
Mining and Quarrying	130	21	41	14	26	2	0	26	0
Contract Construction	1,096	18	486	82	359	42	5	35	69
Manufacturing	9,161	499	2,358	1,236	1,193	1,217	30	657	1,971
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,179	107	349	142	192	221	39	56	73
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,521	249	1,627	437	633	911	109	248	307
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	703	38	306	71	71	96	11	39	71
Services	1,959	81	1,279	122	146	196	6	71	58
Other	134	0	100	4	1	18	3	0	8
Total	18,883	1,013	6,546	2,108	2,621	2,703	203	1,132	2,557

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

LAWRENCEBURG MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Anderson Co. Farm Service	Fertilizer, feed	8	0	8
Anderson News	Newspaper, job printing	4	3	7
J. T. S. Brown & Son Co.	Gin, vodka, whiskey	68	42	110
Duncan & McFarland Farm Service, Inc.	Feed	5	1	6
Edwards Sausage Co.	Sausage, wieners	43	6	49
Hoffman Distilling Co.	Whiskey	28	27	55
Horn & Goin Co.	Lumber, ready mix concrete	8	1	9
Johnson's Cabinet Shop	Reproduction furniture	1	1	2
Kraft Foods Co.	Cheese, dried whey	Not Available		
Lawrenceburg Ready Mix Co.	Ready mix concrete	2	0	2
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.	Whiskey	51	0	51
Universal Button Co. Division	Metal buttons, snaps	132	37	169



Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$1.51 to \$1.86
Semiskilled	1.65 to 2.24
Skilled	1.87 to 2.50

	<u>Wages Per Week</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$56 to \$86

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Mine Workers of America	Kentucky Stone Company
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union	Universal Button Company
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America	Edwards Sausage Co. Krafts Foods Company
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine and Allied Workers International Union of America	Calvert Distilling Company



UNIVERSAL BUTTON CO.



KRAFT FOODS CO.



EDWARDS SAUSAGE CO.



**TRANSPORTATION**

Railroads

The Louisville Division of the Southern Railway System, operating between Louisville and Danville, Kentucky, serves Lawrenceburg with rail freight facilities. There are two local freights and eight through freights daily, but passenger service is not available. Switching service is provided on eight tracks daily except Sunday. Package car service for LCL lots is provided and the Railway Express Agency maintains a local office. Outbound loads per month average sixty cars of cheese, feed, and whiskey, while inbound loads per month average eighty cars consisting of coal, fertilizer, asphalt, lumber, and feed.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	9
Chicago, Ill.	2	4	Nashville, Tenn.	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	4	New Orleans, La.	3	5
Cleveland, Ohio	4	7	New York, N. Y.	5	7
Detroit, Mich.	4	7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	4	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

Source: Southern Railway System.

Highways

Lawrenceburg is served by U. S. Highways 62 and 127, and Kentucky Routes 44 and 53. A new by-pass on U. S. 127 was completed in 1966.

Lawrenceburg is 4 miles north of the new Bluegrass Parkway, a limited access toll road, and 9 miles south of Interstate 64.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	461	Louisville, Ky.	51
Birmingham, Ala.	414	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,168
Chicago, Ill.	353	Memphis, Tenn.	426
Cincinnati, Ohio	94	Minneapolis, Minn.	765
Cleveland, Ohio	338	Nashville, Tenn.	204
Detroit, Mich.	350	New Orleans, La.	827
Kansas City, Mo.	572	New York, N. Y.	738
Knoxville, Tenn.	209	Pittsburgh, Pa.	369
Lexington, Ky.	23	St. Louis, Mo.	320

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Lawrenceburg:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Davenport's Transfer	Harrodsburg, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc.	Staunton, Virginia	Interstate and Intrastate
Killion Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate
Lawrenceburg Transfer Co.	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Reliance Trucking Co., Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Sanders & Leigh	Liberty, Kentucky	Interstate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM LAWRENCEBURG, KENTUCKY, TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	ON	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	6
Chicago, Ill.	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON**	ON	New Orleans, La.	2	3
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	New York, N. Y.	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	1	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2

\*Delivery time in days.

\*\*Overnight.

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.

Bus Lines: Lawrenceburg is served by the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Louisville, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee, with two buses daily each way; Continental Trailways Lines, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Knoxville, Tennessee, with five buses daily each way; and Cooper Bus Lines, with two daily trips between Lexington and Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available twenty-four hours a day in Lawrenceburg.

Air

The nearest major airport is Blue Grass Field, located 18 miles east of Lawrenceburg in Lexington, Kentucky. There are three paved runways, 5,500 by 150 feet, 3,500 by 150 feet, and 3,500 by 150 feet. Lighting consists of an approach lighting system, beacon, runway and obstruction lights, and taxi lighting.

Services include all octanes of fuel, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, weather bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, Rent-A-Car service, crop spraying, and Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Eastern provides ten flights daily, Delta-seven flights daily, and Piedmont - eight flights daily. These flights provide connections to all major U. S. cities.



Capital City Airport, Frankfort, 13 miles distant, is used primarily by private and business planes. The field has a paved, lighted runway of 4,000 by 100 feet with adjoining taxi way and two aprons 150 by 150 feet. It is equipped with navigation data TVOR. Services include hangar storage, 80 and 100 octane, free tie down, auto rental, taxi, air charter and weather data.

#### Water

Lawrenceburg has access to the Inland Waterway System via the Kentucky River, located 5 miles east of Lawrenceburg. A 6-foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams from the stream's confluence with the Ohio River at Carrollton, Kentucky, to a point 259 miles upstream. In 1965, cargo shipped on the Kentucky River amounted to 318,831 tons.





INTERCHANGE - U.S. 127 AND BLUEGRASS PARKWAY



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Lawrenceburg and part of Anderson County are supplied electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The remaining sections of the county are served by the Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 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., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired.

Just recently Kentucky Utilities announced a statewide decrease in rates which affects both industrial and residential customers. Also, construction is expected to begin very soon on an ultramodern expansion of the E. W. Brown generating plant near Harrodsburg. When this expansion is completed, the company will have a generating capacity of over 1,000,000 KW.

Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Blue Grass and Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporations serve a small portion of Fayette County.

The Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative provides electric service in eight Kentucky counties. The cooperative purchases its power from the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative. For complete rate schedule, contact the Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

## Natural Gas

The Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, provides natural gas to Lawrenceburg via a 4-inch high pressure line. The btu content is 1,000 per cubic foot and the specific gravity is .60.

### Industrial Gas Rates:

#### Rate 3-A:

Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

#### Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.

#### Interruptible Service:

First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ per M cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month.

Coal and Coke\*

Lawrenceburg is served by the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields.

Kentucky has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian coal region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 85,767,000 tons of bituminous coal from 1,827 mines from 41 counties in 1965. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, Letcher, and Harlan. Among the states Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

In western Kentucky underground mines accounted for 34 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 66 percent of total coal produced in 1965. The average production per mine was 426,000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Twenty-eight cleaning plants cleaned 71 percent of the coal produced; 60 percent was crushed, and 8 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In eastern Kentucky underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 11 percent, and strip mines 9 percent of the total production in 1965. The average production per mine was 27,000 tons. Shipments were 85 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 37 percent was cleaned at 32 cleaning plants; 24 percent was crushed, and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade.

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\*U. S. Bureau of Mines; Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.



Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

#### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Kentucky River serves as a source of supply for the Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department's 1,250,000 gpd treatment plant. Raw water is treated by settling, filtering, and the addition of chlorine, alum, lime, and fluorine. The treated water is then distributed through mains ranging in size from 4 to 12 inches at a pressure of 55 psi. The average daily usage is 475,000 gallons; a peak daily usage of 700,000 gallons has been reached. The storage capacity for treated water is 385,000 gallons.

The present system is undergoing a partial renovation of distribution mains that includes the enlargement of lines in certain areas.

Current rates are as follows:

First	3,000 Gallons	\$2.50 (Minimum)
Next	7,000 Gallons	.65 Per M Gallons
Next	20,000 Gallons	.55 Per M Gallons
Next	30,000 Gallons	.45 Per M Gallons
Next	40,000 Gallons	.40 Per M Gallons
Next	100,000 Gallons	.35 Per M Gallons
Next	300,000 Gallons	.32 Per M Gallons
Next	500,000 Gallons	.30 Per M Gallons

Sewerage System

Lawrenceburg is served by the Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department. The 2.5 million gpd treatment plant was placed into operation in 1964, and the completion of secondary sewage treatment facilities in October, 1966, cost an additional \$65,000. The maximum daily flow has been 2,000,000 gallons. Combined storm and sanitary mains range in size from 8 to 12 inches. The effluent is discharged into Salt River. Approximately 95 percent of Lawrenceburg is served by the system. In 1965 and 1966, the sewer system underwent a major line extension program that involved an expenditure of over \$100,000.

The sewerage rate is 100 percent of the water bill.



## INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Greater Anderson County Industrial Foundation has under option at this time a 65-acre site located within the corporate limits of Lawrenceburg. The site has all utilities and the lines of the Southern Railway System form the western boundary of the site.

The site is presently being rezoned from farmland to light industrial.

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the agents or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 65 acres, gently rolling  
LOCATION: Within city limits  
ZONING: Farmland (Being rezoned to light industrial)  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets to U. S. Highway 127  
and Kentucky Route 44  
RAILROADS: Southern Railway System borders the western  
edge of the property  
WATER: Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department  
SIZE LINE: 8-inch  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SIZE LINE: Will be extended  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
SEWERAGE: Within 50 feet of the municipal sewer system  
OPTIONED BY: Greater Anderson County Industrial  
Foundation

Agent

Name: Dudley Short  
Standard Oil Bulk Plant  
Address: Bush Avenue  
Town: Lawrenceburg, Kentucky  
Phone: 502 839-4531 or 839-3974

Alternate

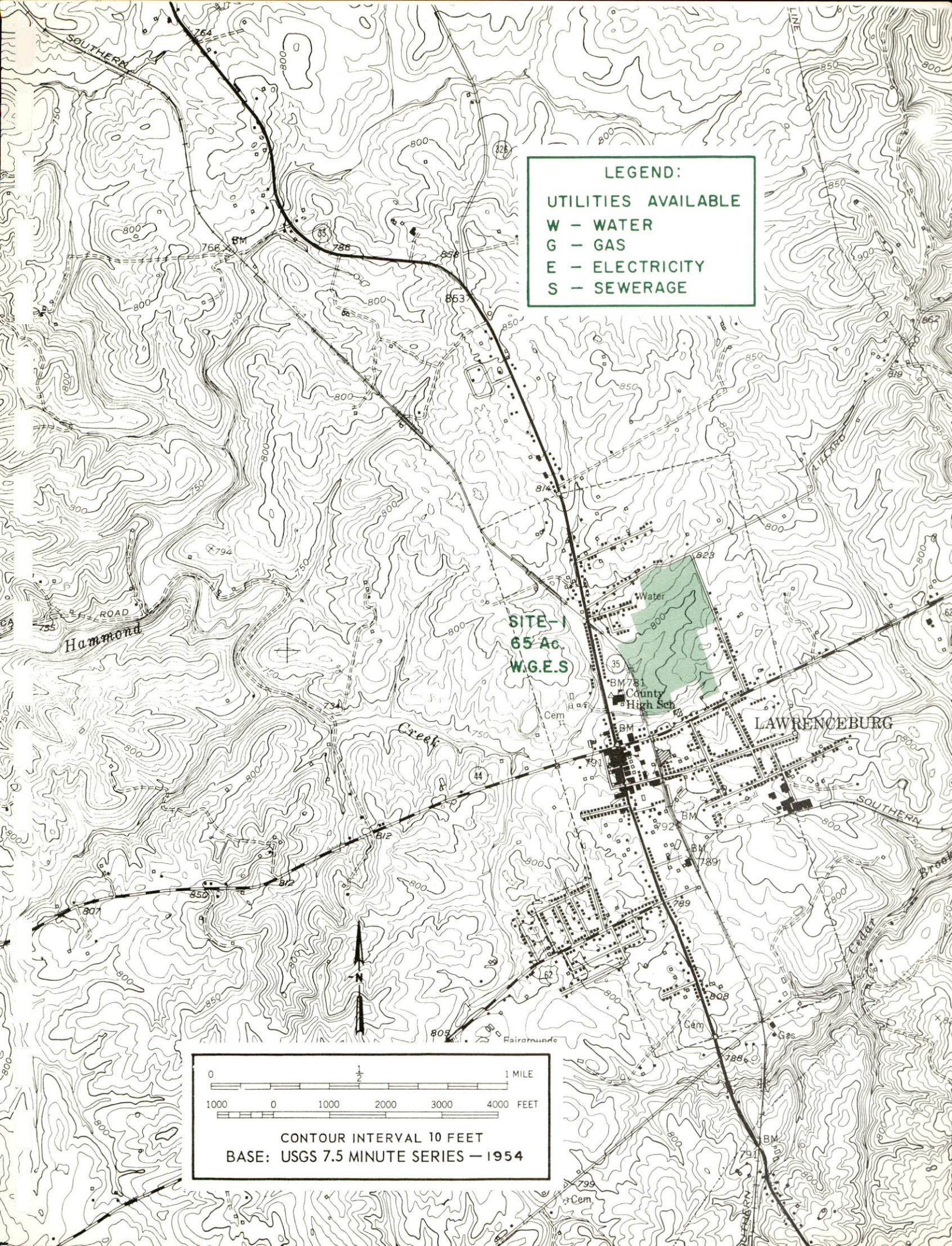
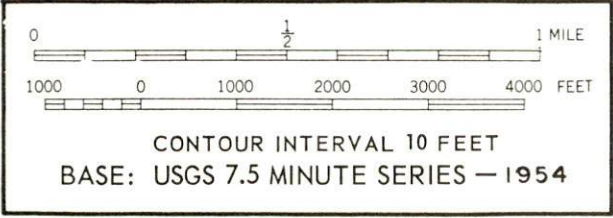
Name: J. Conway Smith  
Address: Kentucky  
Utilities Company  
Town: Lawrenceburg,  
Kentucky  
Phone: 502 839-3256  
or 839-3135



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

**SITE-1**  
65 Ac.  
W.G.E.S

LAWRENCEBURG





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Anderson County, is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the councilmen are elected for two-year terms.

County: Anderson County is governed by a fiscal court consisting of a county judge and six magistrates. All are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Lawrenceburg may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

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

Fire Protection

Lawrenceburg is provided with fire protection by the Lawrenceburg Fire Department. The department staff includes a chief and eighteen volunteers. Equipment consists of a new, fully-equipped, 750-gpm pumper purchased at a cost of \$20,000; one 500-gpm pumper; one 350-gpm pumper; and an auxiliary pump. The alarm system consists of a siren on top of the city hall building.

Lawrenceburg has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

City: The Lawrenceburg City Police Department is staffed by a chief and four patrolmen. One radio-equipped police car is used for patrol duties. Radio contact is maintained with the Kentucky State Police.

County: The rural sections of Anderson County are provided police protection by the county sheriff, two deputies, and three Kentucky State Police units. The sheriff's department uses two privately owned, radio-equipped patrol cars.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected in Lawrenceburg by a private contractor. The frequency of collection is once weekly in residential areas and daily in the business district. The residential service charge is \$1.25 per month. Business rates may be negotiated. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Lawrenceburg and Anderson County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Water and Sewer</u>
Income, 1966	\$ 97,915.76	\$143,318.25
Expenditures, 1966	110,324.48	58,435.97
Bonded Indebtedness, December 31, 1966		835,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$146,092
Bonded Indebtedness, June, 1967	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Lawrenceburg and Anderson County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR  
LAWRENCEBURG AND ANDERSON COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Lawrenceburg	Anderson County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015
County	.146	.146
School	.47	.47
City	<u>.24</u>	<u>          </u>
Total	\$ .871	\$ .631

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1966.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Lawrenceburg, 1966	\$17,766,017	
Anderson County, 1966	\$37,749,311	Real Estate
	4,315,025	Tangibles
	5,743,868	Franchise
	22,986,806	Distilled Spirits



## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Lawrenceburg is served by the Anderson County School System. The system is composed of seven elementary and two high schools. The elementary schools at present have a student-teacher ratio of 25 to 1 and the high schools have a ratio of 21 to 1. The 1966-67 school budget totaled approximately \$800,000. A new \$1,000,000 high school has just been completed. The Western High School has been renovated at a cost of \$40,000.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-  
TEACHER RATIO IN LAWRENCEBURG AND ANDERSON COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Anderson County Elementary (total)	1,422	57	25-1
Anderson County High School (total)	562	27	21-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program consists of a state-wide system of 13 area vocational-technical schools and 25 permanent extension centers operated as an integral part of Kentucky's public school system. The primary objective of vocational education in Kentucky is to prepare Kentuckians for semiskilled, skilled and technical occupations.

Lawrenceburg is served by the Lafayette Area Vocational- Technical School located in Lexington, Kentucky, 23 miles distant. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television, and woodworking. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

The courses listed on the preceding page are those courses which are offered in the pre-employment training program. In addition to pre-employment training, vocational-technical schools provide the following training programs: Apprentice Extension Training, for those persons employed in apprenticable occupations; Trade Extension Training, for persons employed who need to increase their skills and knowledge; and, Vestibule (Type C) Training, for persons who require an intense in-factory training course prior to specific industrial employment.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Lawrenceburg area include:

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 miles  
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, 23 miles  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 29 miles  
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 49 miles  
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 83 miles  
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 64 miles  
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 28 miles  
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 51 miles  
Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, 51 miles  
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 51 miles  
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 13 miles

#### Health

Hospitals: Lawrenceburg is served by the Woodford County Memorial Hospital, located in Versailles, Kentucky, 10 miles distant. This general, short-term hospital has a capacity of 61 beds and 14 bassinets. Room rates range from \$19 to \$27.50 per day. Facilities at the hospital include laboratory, X-ray, inhalation therapy, maternity, surgery, emergency room and EKG. The staff consists of 9 general practitioners, 1 surgeon, 1 radiologist, 10 registered nurses, 7 licensed practical nurses, and 30 nurses aides.

Public Health: The Anderson County Health Department is located in Lawrenceburg. The department is staffed with a full-time nurse and clerk and a part-time doctor and sanitarian. The present program is comprised of immunization and tests, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child health, laboratory services, food handlers and restaurant inspectors. The present operating budget is \$21,713.08.



Housing

Lawrenceburg has a number of housing units for rent and sale. The rental range for two- and three- bedroom houses is \$50 to \$90 per month. Construction cost for two- and three- bedroom brick houses ranges from \$12,000 to \$15,000. There have been three subdivisions built and occupied in the last few years and more are under development at the present time.

Communication

Telephone Facilities: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Lawrenceburg and Anderson County with a modern dial service. The system serves 2,400 customers with 3,100 telephones in Anderson County.

Telegraph Service: The local Western Union telegraph office operates Monday through Saturday between the hours of 8 A.M. and noon, and 1 to 5 P.M.

Postal Facilities: Lawrenceburg is served by a first-class post office with a staff of 15 employees. Mail is dispatched and received three times daily. The post office has three city routes, four rural routes, one parcel post route, and one star route. The postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$59,365. The post office was changed from second-class to a first-class post office in July, 1967.

Newspapers: The Anderson News, a weekly published on Thursday, has a circulation of 3,000.

Other papers are received daily from Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Watts</u>		<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Network</u>
		<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>			
WFKY	Frankfort, Ky.	1,000-	250	1,490	5:30 AM-midnight	Mutual
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	5,000-	1,000	630	6 AM-midnight	Ind.
WVLK	Lexington, Ky.	5,000-	1,000	590	24 hours per day	CBS
WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	5,000-	1,000	790	24 hours per day	Ind.
WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	50,000		840	5 AM-midnight	ABC



Television: Television reception is considered excellent from stations located in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky. All major networks are represented.

#### Libraries

Lawrenceburg is provided a wide choice of books, periodicals, and newspapers through the services of the Carnegie Public Library. The library has over 10,000 volumes and had a combined library and bookmobile circulation of 116,846 in 1965-66. Library hours are 1 to 5 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on Saturday.

#### Churches

There are at the present time nine churches in Lawrenceburg representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

#### Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Anderson National Bank	\$7,011,111.85	\$6,203,066.80
The Lawrenceburg National Bank	7,124,038.69	6,065,698.69

#### Hotels and Motels

Jakes Motel	12 units
Stratmore Motel	15 units
Anderson Hotel	24 rooms

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Jaycees, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Optimist, Ministerial Association, Lions, Ruritan (2)

Fraternal: American Legion, Eastern Star, Masonic Lodge

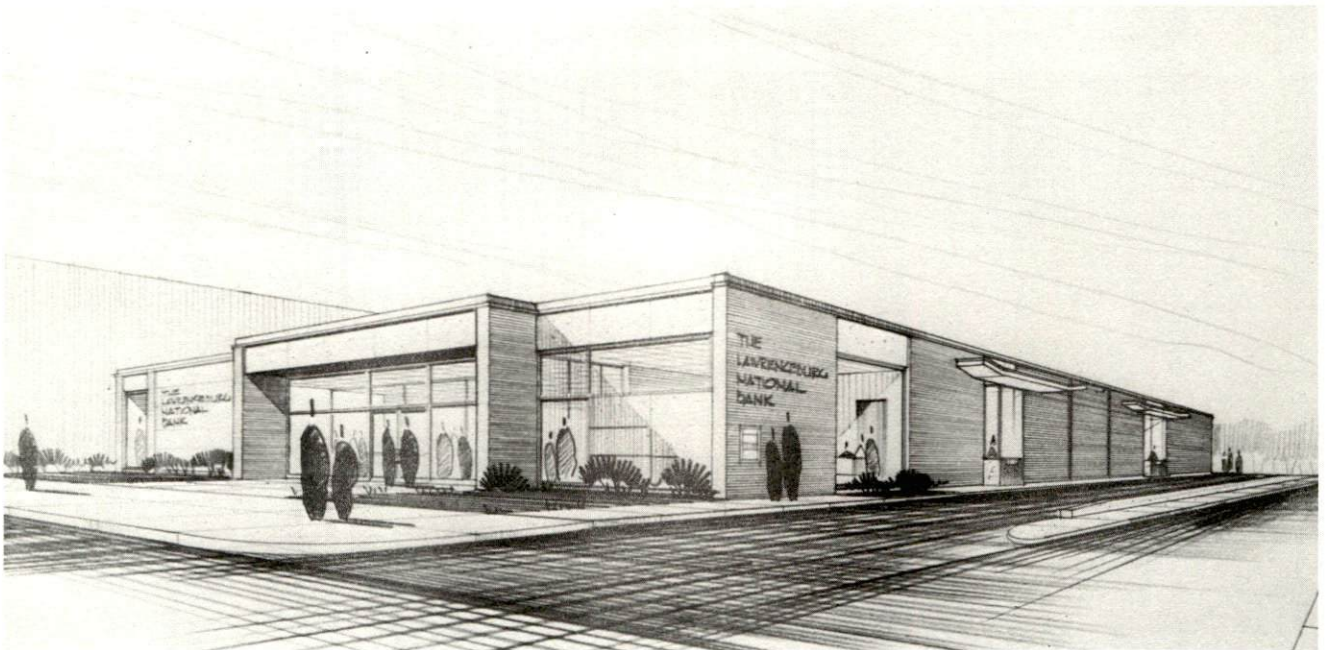
Women's: Business and Professional Women's Club, Women's Club, Homemakers

Youth: Boy Scouts, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America

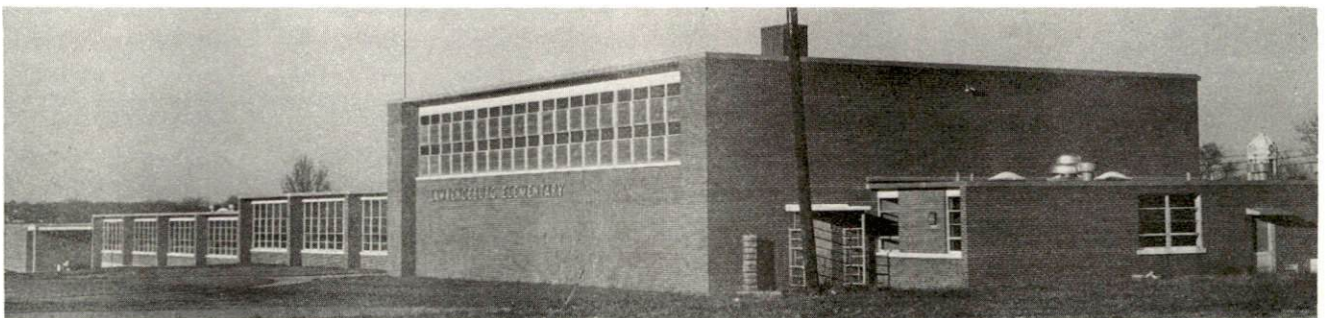
Other: American Red Cross, March of Dimes, Parent-Teachers Association



ANDERSON NATIONAL BANK



LAWRENCEBURG NATIONAL BANK



LAWRENCEBURG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



### Recreation

Local: The American Legion fairground has a lighted ball field where the Little League plays during the summer months, a \$60,000 swimming pool, croquet court, tennis court, picnic facilities and a clubhouse where weekly dances are held. Equipped playgrounds are located at the schools.

A 9-hole golf course, located 1 mile west of Lawrenceburg on U. S. Highway 62, was recently completed. This is a private development which will include a clubhouse and other recreational facilities.

Beaver Lake, a recreational project, is located within 10 miles of Lawrenceburg on U. S. Highway 62. This artificial lake covers 175 to 200 acres, with additional recreational area around the lake of 100 acres and provides one of the finest fishing, boating, and water skiing spots in all of central Kentucky.

Available facilities include numerous lots for camp sites, a boat dock and a launching ramp. A 150-year-old house, which will be converted to a restaurant facility, is located at the highway entrance to the area.

Boating and other water sports are available on the Kentucky River, 5 miles distant.

Area: Area recreational facilities include boating, fishing, and swimming at Herrington Lake, 25 miles distant, and Lake Cumberland, 70 miles distant.

Natural Bridge State Park, 78 miles east of Lawrenceburg, has completely furnished cottages, bathhouses, beach and picnic area.

My Old Kentucky Home State Park is located 44 miles west of Lawrenceburg. In addition to being a historic point of interest, this park is the locale of an annual regional drama, "The Stephen Foster Story."



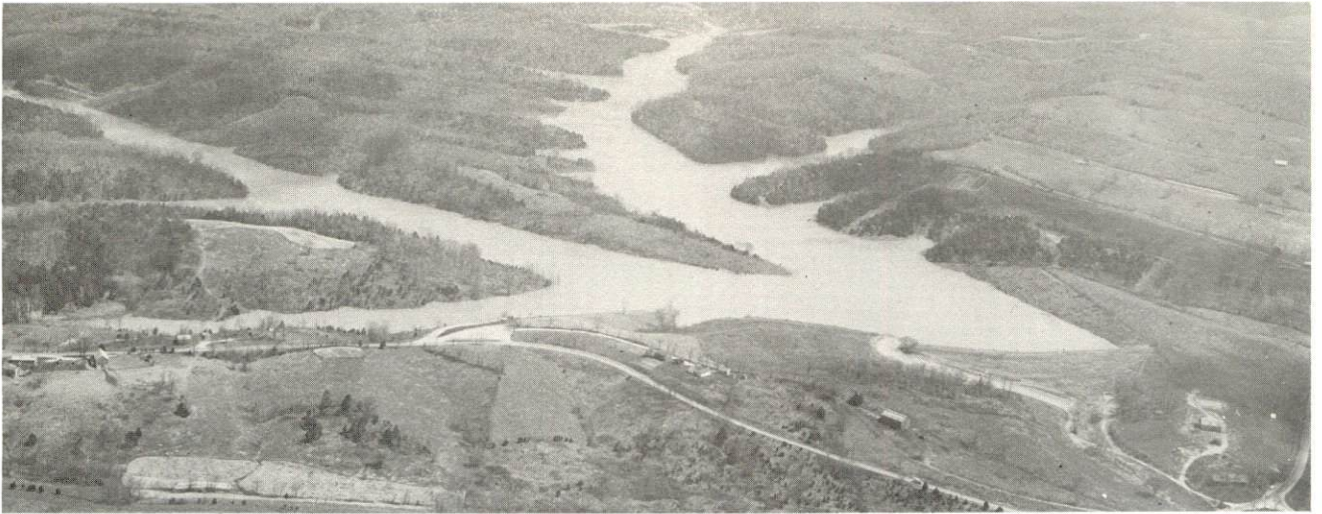
## Community Improvements

### Recent:

1. A new \$20,000, 750-gpm pumper has been purchased by the Lawrenceburg Fire Department.
2. In October, 1966, secondary sewage treatment facilities of the Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department were placed into operation.
3. A \$100,000 line extension program has been completed by the Lawrenceburg Water and Sewer Department.
4. The Bluegrass Parkway and the Lawrenceburg U. S. 127 by-pass were completed in 1965 and 1966, respectively.
5. The U. S. Post Office in Lawrenceburg was changed from a second to a first-class facility.
6. A new Kentucky Utilities Company office has been constructed and placed into use.
7. A new \$1,000,000 high school has just been placed into use.
8. Western High School has undergone an improvement program costing \$40,000.

### Underway:

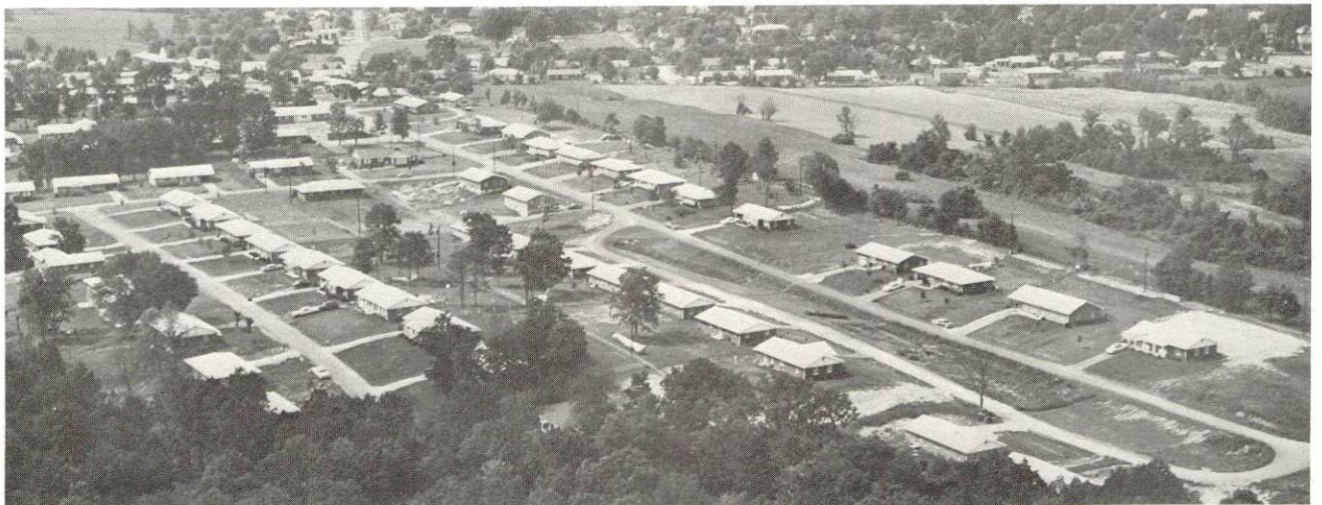
1. The Lawrenceburg National Bank is constructing a new and modern bank building.
2. The present water system is undergoing a minor renovation of distribution lines.



BEAVER LAKE



KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY OFFICE



NEW SUBDIVISION



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Anderson County is located in the central portion of Kentucky known as the Bluegrass area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of crops, predominantly burley tobacco, supplemented substantially by cattle and calves, hogs, and dairy products. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$5,000 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 131,840 acres with 881 farms comprising 84.5% of this area. The average farm size is 126.5 acres, valued at \$156.75 per acre (including buildings).\*

The topography of Anderson County is hilly to rolling. The relative inherent fertility is medium with the parent material consisting of limestone and calcareous shale. The soil drainage is of very rapid runoff with slow internal drainage.\*\*

The following tables are presented to reflect most recent production trends from available comparable data.

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\*U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

\*\*U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.



TABLE 14

## CROP PRODUCTION, ANDERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Burley Tobacco (1000 lbs.)	Corn for Grain (1000 bu.)	Wheat (bu.)	Alfalfa Hay (tons)	Lespedeza Hay (tons)	Clover- Timothy Hay (tons)
<u>Anderson County:</u>						
1965	2,997	86	2,700	13,740	2,800	2,900
1955	2,805	212	8,300	12,300	5,160	4,380
<u>Kentucky:</u>						
1965	395,280	76,176	5,376,000	926,000	610,000	726,000
1955	304,290	79,253	4,020,000	620,000	811,000	579,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1956.

TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, ANDERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY\*

	Cattle and Calves on Farms (Number)	Hogs and Pigs on Farms (Number)	Sheep and Lambs on Farms (Number)	Milk Cows on Farms (Number .)	Milk Production (1000 lbs.)	Egg Production (1000 eggs)
<u>Anderson County:</u>						
1965	17,600	1,500	1,200	6,750 (1964)	39,825 (1964)	2,599 (1963)
1954	12,176	2,530	2,597	7,192	35,721 (1960)	3,946 (1960)
<u>Kentucky:</u>						
1965	2,495,000	1,298,000	206,000	455,000 (1964)	2,639,000 (1964)	913,000 (1963)
1954	1,671,821	1,059,766	535,000	556,491	2,495,000 (1960)	888,000 (1960)

\*When data varies from base year, year used is indicated in parenthesis.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1964, 1961;  
U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Kentucky.

TABLE 16

## VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, ANDERSON COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$4, 698, 115	\$2, 884, 368
Average Per Farm	5, 333	2, 622
All Crops Sold	2, 020, 461	1, 672, 955
Field Crops	2, 005, 017	1, 653, 463
Vegetables	500	60
Fruits and Nuts	274	2, 209
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	14, 670	17, 223
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	2, 677, 404	1, 211, 413
Poultry & Poultry Products	11, 195	31, 968
Dairy Products	1, 573, 470	795, 192
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	1, 092, 739	384, 253

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964 and 1954, Kentucky.

Additional detailed agricultural data may be obtained upon request from the Agricultural Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.



### Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Anderson County is limestone. Local sand and gravel deposits can be found along the larger streams and as upland deposits along former river beds. Local clay deposits might be used for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile if sufficient quantities are available. Some vein mineral deposits in the form of barite, calcite, galena and sphalerite occur but are not known to be present in commercial quantities. Three relatively deep wells failed to discover commercial deposits of oil or gas.

Limestone: The Oregon-Tyrone formation affords a good quality stone for general construction purposes. Some grades might be used for agricultural lime and as a building stone. In 1967 one quarry crushed limestone for concrete, road, railroad ballast and agstone.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)  
 (Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$466,381,000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production. (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

### Water Resources\*

Both surface and ground water are used for public and industrial supplies. The largest supply of surface water is available from the Kentucky and Salt Rivers. Other sources are from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Kentucky River near Salvisa and the Salt River near Van Buren are 6,590 (40 years record) and 239 cfs (27 years record), respectively.

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician System. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that most drilled wells, immediately adjacent to the larger streams, will produce enough water for domestic supply with a power pump and pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells produce as much as 300 gallons per minute from alluvium or thick limestone deposits. Along lesser drainage lines, most drilled wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day except during dry weather). Away from the drainage areas, most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day). Wells along small drainage lines may produce enough water for a domestic supply except during dry weather. Water throughout the county is generally hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulphide especially at depths greater than 100 feet.

### Forests

There are 34,000 acres of commercial forest land in Anderson County, covering 25.8 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, ash, hard maple, black walnut, and soft maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Lawrenceburg, the county seat, there are 1,165,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 45 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

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\*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.



## MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 18

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Anderson County in 1963 was \$1,893 which was above the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the April 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,205.

Retail sales in Anderson County in 1966 totaled \$9,967,000.\*\*

\*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income, 1963, 1965.

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1967.

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is 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 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. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



TABLE 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR LAWRENCEBURG, ANDERSON COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7 A. M.	7 P. M. (EST)
January	35.8	4.32	77	67
February	37.4	3.22	78	65
March	44.2	4.48	73	59
April	54.8	4.02	72	58
May	64.5	3.93	74	53
June	73.7	4.07	76	54
July	77.3	4.50	83	60
August	76.0	3.44	83	57
September	69.5	2.71	83	62
October	58.2	2.37	77	58
November	45.5	3.38	79	66
December	37.0	3.11	80	71
Annual Norm.	56.2	43.55		

\*Station Location: Frankfort, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7 A. M. readings 18 years;  
7 P. M. readings 18 years.Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of record) 100 clear, 105 partly cloudy,  
160 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 6.1%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 128Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 5Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 48Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 18Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) SouthSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-  
term means 4,683 degree days.Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;  
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky,  
1966.



## HISTORY

Anderson County was organized in 1827 as the eighty-second county in Kentucky. Its territory was taken from Franklin, Mercer, and Washington Counties. It was never asked to give up lands to help form another county. It contains 206 square miles. The Kentucky River flows along its eastern side, and Salt River meanders through its western part. It is in the Bluegrass Geographical Region, and its surface is slightly rolling in the central portion and becomes steeper along the western side. The land is productive, and its economy is based upon agriculture and agricultural allied industries. The natural resources of the county are numerous but have been tapped only for limestone which has been quarried in large quantities for roadbuilding purposes. Approximately one-fourth of the area is forested.

The first settler who came into Anderson County was Jacob Coffman. He built a cabin at present-day Lawrenceburg. He staked out and claimed most of the land which the town now occupies. Several years after his death, his widow sold it to William Lawrence who proceeded to lay out the town into lots. Samuel Arbuckle, Lawrence's father-in-law, organized the town's government and trustees were chosen to administer the law. The Legislature incorporated it in 1820, and it became a model organization.

Anderson County soon became divided into three sections, Anderson Northeast, Anderson Southwest, and Lawrenceburg. The divisions competed against each other, and sometimes one division or another claimed more people than actually lived in it. The main reason for this discrepancy was the unwillingness of those who moved from one section into another to give up their voting places. They always returned to vote where they first exercised that privilege, thus they were counted as residents of the district. The census reports appeared to be padded, and more people were accredited to the county than actually lived in it.

A letter was printed in The Anderson News in 1846 which stated that William McGinnis was Lawrenceburg's leading grocer; Jeff Searcy was the better blacksmith, while his cousin, Captain William Searcy, the owner of Old Joe Distillery, made the best whiskey; Henry Driskel was a busy cabinet maker; Joe Ashford owned the largest store in town; Sam Heath was a prosperous tailor; and James White was a jolly tavern keeper.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad contributed greatly to the commercial growth of the county. The first passenger train made its appearance in Lawrenceburg in April, 1888. The High Bridge which spans the Kentucky River at Tyrone became famous throughout the state. The Legislature adjourned so



## Appendix A

its members could go by special coaches to see it. It became known as Young's High Bridge due to Bennet H. Young's interest in the railroad as its attorney; and the excursion was arranged by him.

On May 15, 1873, and again on 1889, Lawrenceburg was almost completely destroyed by fire. By 1904 a water system had been installed and a first rate fire department was organized with modern equipment. Electricity was first used in 1905, and the next year an ice plant was operated in connection with the light plant.

Anderson County's biggest source of revenue has been its distilleries. By 1818 there were more than fifty in operation. The first distillery established was by "Old Joe" Peyton at Gilbert's Creek, from whom Old Joe Bourbon got its name.

The oldest church in Anderson County is the Salt River Primitive Church established in 1798, which is still in use. The Reverend John Penny, grandfather of J. C. Penny, owner of a chain store, was pastor of it for thirty-five years.

Anderson County was named for Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., a native of Louisville, who was a lawyer, Congressman, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and the first American Minister to Columbia. He negotiated a treaty with that country which was ratified by the United States Senate in 1825. He died while on the way to an Inter-American Conference in Panama City, Panama.

Lawrenceburg, the county seat, is 788 feet above sea level and had a population of 2,523 in 1966. It was named for Captain James Lawrence by his brother, William Lawrence, who bought the site in 1814. The town was first known as Lawrence until it was officially named Lawrenceburg in 1820, at the time of its incorporation. Captain Lawrence was an American Naval hero and a native of New Jersey. He participated in the Tripolitan War during which he helped to destroy the frigate Philadelphia after it had fallen into enemy hands. He commanded the Hornet in the War of 1812 and captured the British brig Peacock. He commanded the Chesapeake and lost his life in an encounter with the Shannon. His words "Don't give up the ship" shouted as he was carried from the deck, mortally wounded, became a popular naval battle cry.

Lawrenceburg has wide, tree-shaded streets and comfortable homes and well-kept lawns. Nearby is Walnut Gove Farm which is widely known for its fine saddle horses.

## Appendix A

Anderson County farmers planted 1,700 acres in corn, 400 in wheat, 100 in sorghum, 90 in barley, 1,810 in tobacco, and 11,700 in hay in 1964. They also raised 17,100 hens, 17,800 cattle, 1,600 hogs, and 1,100 sheep.

In 1966 Lawrenceburg had 12 industrial plants. The Universal Button Company, a Division of Talon, Incorporated, which makes snaps, fasteners, hook and eyes, and automatic attaching machines, J.T.S. Browns Sons, Hoffman, Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons, and Hawkins, the home of Old Joe Bourbon, all distilleries, are the largest.

Champ Clark, a member of Congress from Missouri and Speaker of the House, was born about two miles from Lawrenceburg. J. A. Witherspoon organized the Anderson National Bank, the oldest in town, in 1899. Mrs. Rhoda Kavanaugh developed the Kavanaugh Academy into a preparatory school for the United States Naval Academy. Two of Kavanaugh's students, Edmond T. Wooldridge and Logan McKee, became admirals. Clyde T. Ward served as Superintendent of County Schools and established a consolidated program. Ollie Bowen served as a member of the Bar of the United States Department of agriculture and of the Kentucky Legislature. R. H. Crossfield became President of Transylvania, the College of the Bible (now Lexington Seminary), and of William Woods College in Missouri. William H. Townsend became a prominent lawyer and the foremost Kentucky authority on Abraham Lincoln. He wrote Lincoln and his Wife's Home Town, Hundred Proof, and other books about Lincoln and Kentucky. He collected many items of Lincolniana, including the President's watch, fob and chain, and a piece of the shirt he wore the night of the assassination. He spoke throughout the country about Lincoln, and his work and writings were accepted as factual, literary, and authoritative to a degree seldom achieved by other delvers into the field of Lincolniana. He served as President of the Kentucky Civil War Roundtable until his death in July, 1964.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
ANDERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Anderson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,013	100.0	577,258	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	21	2.1	28,239	4.9
Contract Construction	18	1.8	39,921	6.9
Manufacturing	499	49.3	237,482	41.1
Food and kindred products	344	34.0	29,940	4.3
Tobacco	0	0	17,434	3.0
Clothing, textile and leather	0	0	36,303	6.3
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15,507	2.7
Printing, publ. and paper	6	0.6	13,322	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,599	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,692	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	12,057	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	0	0	87,763	15.2
Other	149	14.7	3,865	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	107	10.6	38,628	6.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	249	24.6	155,345	26.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	38	3.8	25,830	4.5
Services	81	8.0	49,478	8.6
Other	0	0	2,335	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1966.



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION  
FOR ANDERSON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Anderson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,231	4,387	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>3,070</u>	<u>3,163</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	2,375	867	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,375	867	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,271	806	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,191	520	440,020	208,384
Government workers	155	202	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	807	65	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	118	19	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	104	61	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	695	2,296	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	4	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	155	253	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	536	2,039	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	173	1,552	91,626	539,838
65 and over	363	487	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	<u>2,271</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional and technical	110	71	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	585	16	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	128	24	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	71	211	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	97	61	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	328	13	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	491	154	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	85	1,123	25,183
Service workers	46	107	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	233	7	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	126	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	56	53	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

## MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from 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. 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.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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> (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.

### General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

\*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

\*\*Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.



## Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

## Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U. S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

## REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal



court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county 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 or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.



(2) 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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)



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

Thelma 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 Commerce, 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 Commerce "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 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests.

The Kentucky Department of Labor 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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON  
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private drive-ways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Mitchell W. Tinder  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky