

1967

Industrial Resources: Shelby County - Shelbyville

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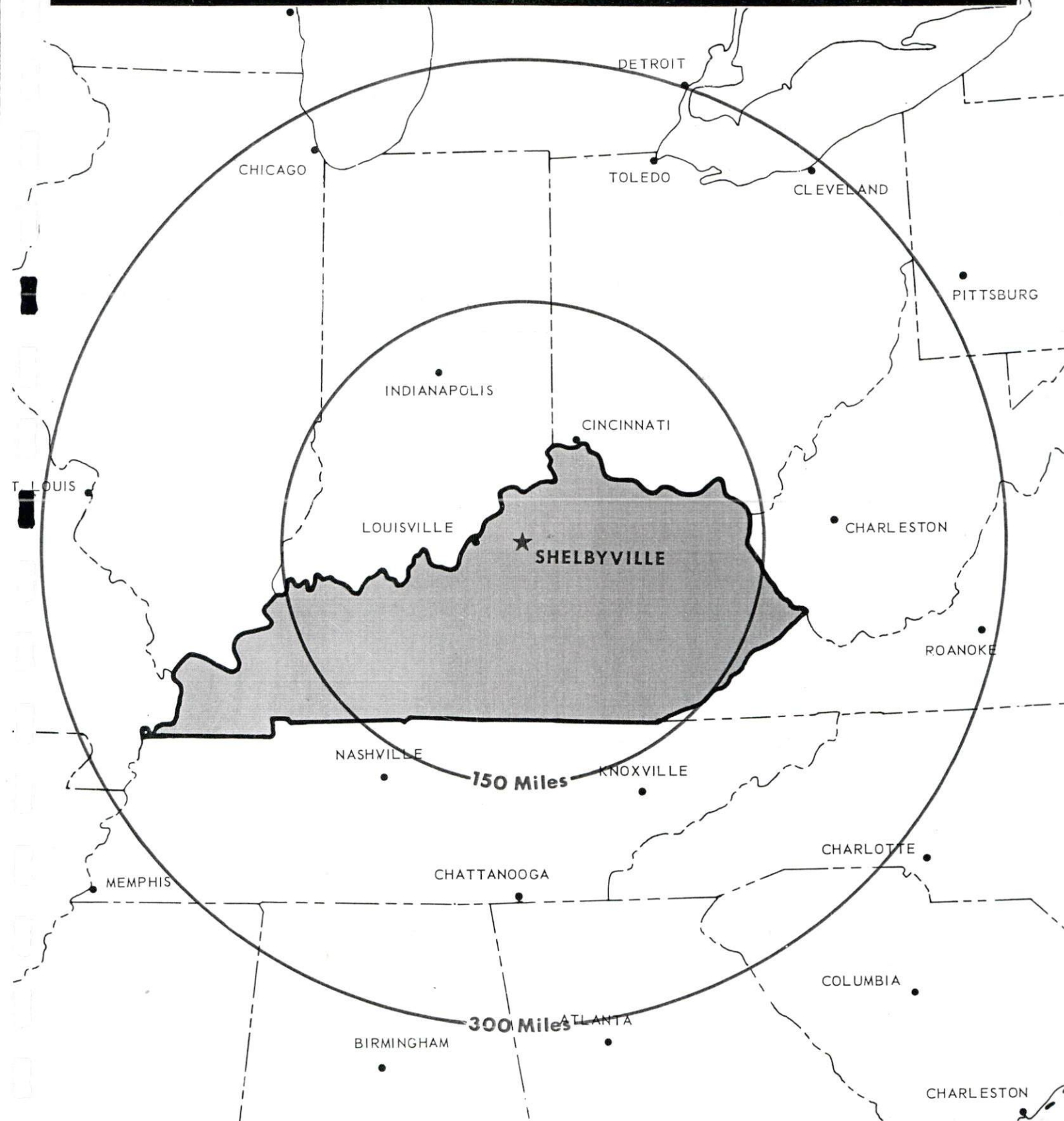
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

SHELBYVILLE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Shelby County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

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SUMMARY DATA

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: 7,950-8,850 men and 7,850-8,750 women. Number of workers available from Shelby County: 450-550 men and 250-350 women.

The future labor supply will include 37,234 boys and 36,253 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: Rail transportation is provided to Shelbyville by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railway, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Air: The nearest major airport is Standiford Field in Louisville, 31 miles. The field is served by six major airlines.

Trucks: There are nine trucking firms that provide interstate and intrastate freight service to Shelbyville. There are two terminals located in Shelbyville.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., provides bus transportation to Shelbyville.

Highways: Highway access to Shelbyville is by Interstate 64.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Shelby RECC and Fox Creek RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: Natural gas is distributed in Shelbyville by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The Shelbyville Municipal Water and Sewer Commission has two treatment plants with a total treating capacity of 1,750,000 gpd and two standpipes with a total 500,000-gallon storage capacity. Water lines are presently being extended to the Jefferson County border.

Sewer System: The Shelbyville Municipal Water and Sewer Commission has a new \$350,000 sewerage treatment plant that serves Shelbyville with a treatment capacity of 1.2 million gallons daily.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Shelby County Industrial Development Foundation has two sites on Kentucky Route 53 under option, an industrial park of 136 acres and a 28-acre site. All utilities are available at the sites and the sites are adjacent to rail. An interchange of Interstate 64 is located one-half mile south of these sites.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table shows population data for Shelbyville, Shelby County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Shelbyville		Shelby County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			18,340		15.5
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	3.2
1965*			21,000 (EST.)		

*Shelby County Chamber of Commerce.

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

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture accounts for a large employment group in Shelby County. There were 5,603 workers employed in this industry in 1964. The next largest group is manufacturing with 949 workers reported in September of 1966. Total covered employment at that time in all industries was 2,440, excluding those directly engaged in agriculture.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Shelby	\$ 51.21	\$ 88.86	\$ 35,517	\$1,884	18
Anderson	93.66	100.76	16,262	1,893	16
Franklin	85.54	95.12	57,411	1,892	17
Henry	68.51	68.69	18,401	1,676	29
Jefferson	112.17	132.30	1,685,339	2,599	3
Oldham	79.85	95.89	21,234	1,543	36
Spencer	66.91	90.10	8,239	1,474	44
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*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 Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Shelbyville labor supply area includes Shelby and the adjoining counties of Anderson, Franklin, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, and Spencer. The population of the labor supply area was 697,534 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 7,950 to 8,850 males and from 7,850 to 8,750 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, SHELBY COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	15,800-17,600	7,950-8,850	7,850-8,750
Shelby	700- 900	450- 550	250- 350
Anderson	450- 650	250- 350	200- 300
Franklin	200- 400	150- 250	50- 150
Henry	600- 800	450- 550	150- 250
Jefferson	12,700-13,300	6,000-6,300	6,700-7,000
Oldham	600- 800	350- 450	250- 350
Spencer	550- 750	300- 400	250- 350

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some portion of the 37,234 males and 36,253 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,
SHELBY COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	37,234	36,253
Shelby	902	909
Anderson	408	443
Franklin	1,420	1,340
Henry	533	545
Jefferson	33,032	32,143
Oldham	638	578
Spencer	301	295

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

SHELBY COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	21,703	1,474	23,177
Shelby	5,222	381	5,603
Anderson	2,751	57	2,808
Franklin	2,550	167	2,717
Henry	4,280	143	4,423
Jefferson	2,769	350	3,119
Oldham	1,698	318	2,016
Spencer	2,433	58	2,491

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

SHELBY COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Shelby	Anderson	Franklin	Henry	Jefferson	Oldham	Spencer
Total manu- facturing	97,673	949	494	2,486	493	92,886	336	29
Food and kindred products	12,620	99	327	779	6	11,354	30	25
Tobacco	9,826	23	0	1	0	9,802	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	3,222	106	0	694	475	1,947	0	0
Lumber and furniture	5,068	0	0	3	0	5,065	0	0
Print., publ. and paper	8,026	18	6	80	5	7,909	4	4
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	8,992	13	0	5	0	8,974	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	2,071	74	0	15	0	1,974	8	0
Primary metals	1,887	75	0	0	7	1,805	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	44,395	541	0	733	0	42,827	294	0
Other	1,566	0	161	176	0	1,229	0	0

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

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TABLE 7

SHELBY COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Shelby	Anderson	Franklin	Henry	Jefferson	Oldham	Spencer
Mining and Quarrying	484	1	21	46	1	370	45	0
Contract Construction	15,607	60	24	557	53	14,831	75	7
Manufacturing	97,673	949	494	2,486	493	92,886	336	29
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	14,429	222	71	344	18	13,698	50	26
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55,146	883	237	1,453	188	52,050	238	97
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	12,988	107	41	310	56	12,419	44	11
Services	21,855	200	85	1,236	55	20,184	89	6
Other	386	18	0	47	3	310	5	3
Total	218,568	2,440	973	6,479	867	206,748	882	179

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

An alphabetical listing of Shelby County manufacturing firms, with product and employment data, is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

SHELBY COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Shelbyville</u>				
American Greetings Corp.	Greeting card finishing	8	143	151
Bohn's Ice Cream Plant	Ice cream	0	3	3
Briel Industries, Inc.	Extrusion billets, foundry ingots,	60	3	63
Climax Mills, Inc.	Flour, corn meal, feed	7	0	7
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	28	5	33
Dotson Concrete, Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	9	1	10
Goodman Bros., Inc.	Feed	13	1	14
Greater Kentucky Publishers, Inc.	Commercial printing	40	0	40
Gro Green Chemical Co.	Fertilizer	10	1	11
Lee-McClain Co., Inc.	Men's suits, sport coats, men's slacks	25	75	100
Long Block & Supply Co.	Concrete block	25	1	26
Long Silo Co.	Concrete staves	75	1	76
E. J. O'Brien Long Co.	Tobacco redrying	51	22	73
Robinson Industries	Plastic molds	7	3	10
Roll Forming Corp.	Custom roll formed products	112	30	142
Shelby County Locker, Inc.	Meat processing	4	2	6
The Shelby News	Newspaper, job printing			10
Shelby Sentinel	Newspaper, job printing	4	4	8
(cont.)				

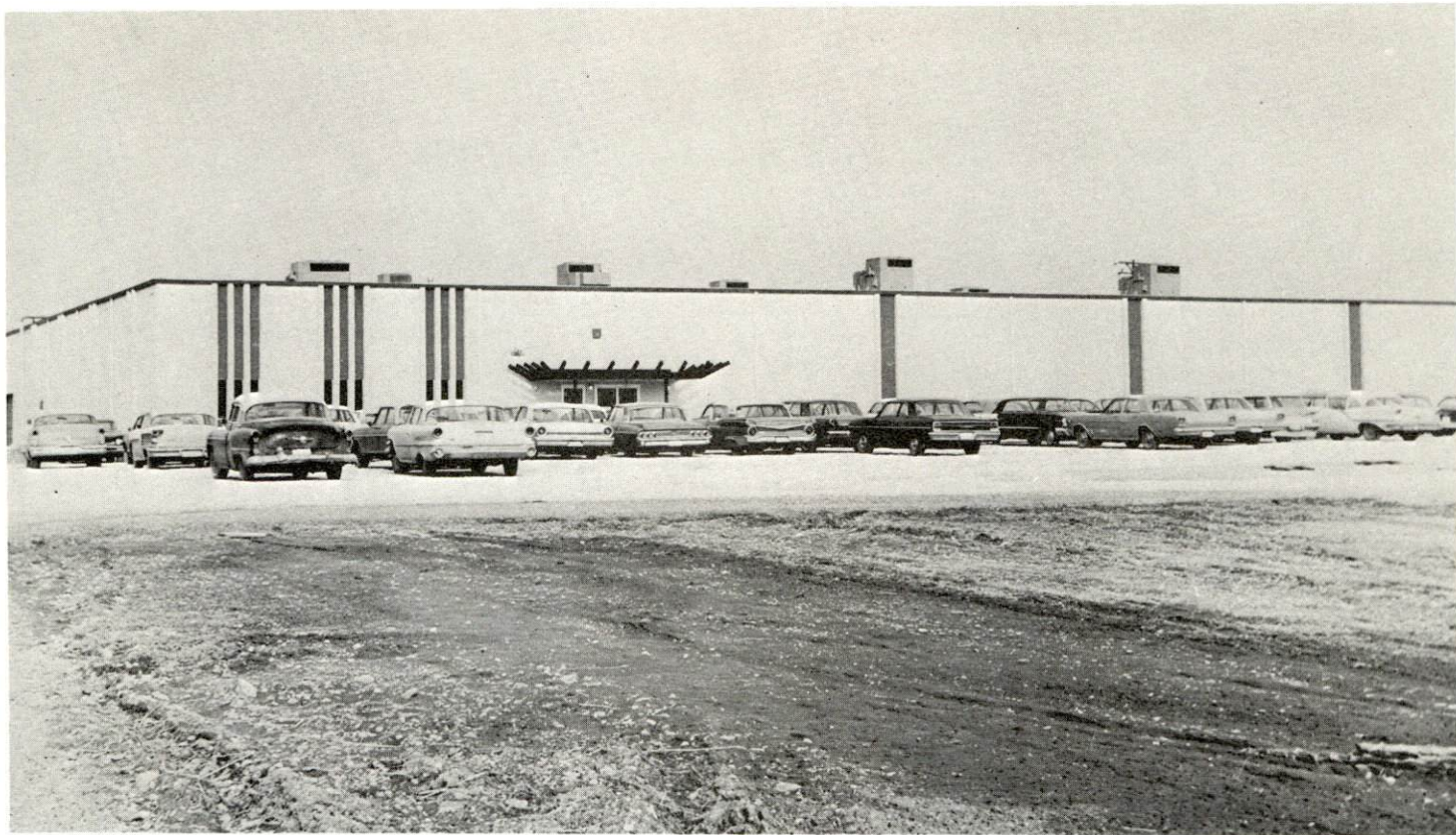
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Southwestern Tobacco Co., Inc.	Tobacco redrying	30	24	54
Suma, Inc.	Air filter products	5	25	30
Western District Redrying & Storage	Tobacco redrying	125	60	185
<u>Simpsonville</u>				
Middletown Mfg. Co., Inc.	Furniture hardware, metal stampings	261	115	376
F. B. Purnell Sausage Co.	Sausage products	21	7	28
<u>Bagdad</u>				
Bagdad Roller Mills, Inc.	Corn meal, feed	24	3	27

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>
Warehouseman	\$2.00
Shipping Clerk	2.00
Skilled Laborer	4.00
Electrician	4.00
Pipe Fitter	4.00
Mechanic	2.75
Secretary	1.75
Bookkeeper	1.75

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Auto Workers	Suma, Inc.
Aluminum Workers	Briel Industries



SHELBYVILLE FINISHING CO.
(AMERICAN GREETINGS CORP.)



GREATER KENTUCKY PUBLISHERS, INC.



ROLL FORMING CORP.

TRANSPORTATION

Shelbyville is centrally located and has the advantage of being served by Interstate 64 and three railroad companies.

Railroads

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad serves Shelbyville with four daily freights. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has two freight and two passenger trains serving Shelbyville daily. Switching service is provided on 10 tracks which can accommodate approximately 40 cars. Inbound carloads per month average 50 to 65 and consist mostly of coal, fertilizer, and lumber; outbound carloads are seasonal ranging from 15 to 18 in the winter and 400 to 450 during the tobacco season.

The Southern Railway System serves Shelbyville with six daily freights. Four tracks are available for switching service and can accommodate approximately 35 cars. Inbound carloads per month average 55 and consist mostly of cement, salt, and aluminum material. Outbound carloads average 15 per month and consist of salt and aluminum products.

Railway Express Agency delivery service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

Highways

Highway access to Shelbyville is by Interstate 64, which connects Shelbyville to all interstates and parkways in the Midwest. Other highways serving the area are U. S. Routes 60 and 460 and Kentucky Routes 43, 53, and 55.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	470	Louisville, Ky.	31
Birmingham, Ala.	436	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,140
Chicago, Ill.	325	Memphis, Tenn.	409
Cincinnati, Ohio	105	Minneapolis, Minn.	737
Cleveland, Ohio	349	Nashville, Tenn.	187
Detroit, Mich.	348	New Orleans, La.	810
Kansas City, Mo.	544	New York, N. Y.	745
Knoxville, Tenn.	242	Pittsburgh, Pa.	380
Lexington, Ky.	49	St. Louis, Mo.	292

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Shelbyville:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
United Parcel Service	New York, New York	Pickup and delivery
Claxon Truck Line, Inc.	Frankfort, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.*	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate
McLean Trucking Co.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Sutton Transfer, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate
Webb Transfer Line, Inc.*	Shelbyville, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Wilson Freight Forwarding Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate

*Terminals located in Shelbyville.

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	72	48	Louisville, Ky.	Overnight	
Birmingham, Ala.	72	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	144	120
Chicago, Ill.	48	24	Nashville, Tenn.	48	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	24	New Orleans, La.	72	48
Cleveland, Ohio	48	48	New York, N. Y.	96	72
Detroit, Mich.	48	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	48
Knoxville, Tenn.	48	48	St. Louis, Mo.	48	48

*Delivery Time in Hrs.

Source: McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., provides 21 buses daily to Shelbyville.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: One taxi company provides 24-hour taxi service to Shelbyville.

There are numerous car and truck rental agencies available in Louisville, 31 miles from Shelbyville.

Air

Shelbyville is served by Standiford Field and Bowman Field, both located in Louisville, Kentucky, 31 miles from Shelbyville.

Standiford Field has 3 paved runways - 7,800 by 150 feet, 5,000 by 150 feet, and 5,000 by 150 feet. Services available include TWA, American, Eastern, Delta, Piedmont, and Ozark Airlines; car rental and city bus and taxi services; restaurant; 80, 91, 100, 135, and 155 octane; major A & E repairs; and weather bureau.

Bowman Field has 3 paved runways - 4,350 by 100 feet, 3,600 by 100 feet, and 3,700 by 100 feet. Services available include 80 and 100 octane, jet fuel, storage, major A & E repairs, radio service, charter service, city bus and taxi service, and weather bureau.



I-64, FACING EAST

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Shelbyville is served electric power by Kentucky Utilities Company, which 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. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Shelby County is served by Shelby and Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative Corporations.

Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative provides electric service in the rural areas to approximately 5,000 consumers in Shelby, Henry, Trimble and Carroll Counties. Shelby's wholesale power source is East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative at Winchester, Kentucky, with a substantial reserve in both transmission and distribution systems. Shelby RECC is in a position to supply all present demands in the area and any future developments. Rates for industrial consumers may be secured by contacting the Manager of Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

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.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving eighteen distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Shelbyville by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The average btu content per cubic foot is 1,045 and specific gravity is .60. Two lines serve the city and they are 2 and 8 inches in diameter. An additional 5,000 feet of pipeline has been completed to further serve subdivision needs.

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*

Shelbyville is served by the Western and Eastern Kentucky Coal Field. 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.

*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

Water is supplied to Shelbyville by the Shelbyville Municipal Water and Sewer Commission. Present sources of water consist of three impoundments: Guist Creek Lake, Mary Ross Lake, and Clear Creek. There are two water treatment plants and pumping stations which have a total capacity of 1,750,000 gallons per day. Storage facilities for treated water consist of two standpipes with a total capacity of 500,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 10 hours. The average daily use is approximately 550,000 gallons, and the peak daily demand has been approximately 800,000 gallons. The distribution lines range from 4 to 16 inches, with average pressure maintained at 70 psi. The average temperature is 46 degrees in the winter and 74 degrees in the summer. The filtering system is being expanded and a new 8-inch water line is being extended into the county to the Jefferson County border.

Commercial Rates

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$2.25 (Minimum)
Next	9,000	.85
Next	15,000	.70
Next	25,000	.60
Next	50,000	.45
All over	100,000	.35

Water Analysis

	<u>MG/L</u>
Alkalinity	90
Acidity	Nil
Chlorides	4.5
Fluorides	0.3
Hardness as CaCO ₃	114.0
Iron	0.16
Manganese	Nil
	(cont'd)

Water Analysis (cont'd)

	<u>MG/L</u>
Nitrates	1.26
Total Solids	168
Sulfates	19
Calcium	38.8
Magnesium	4.13
Total Hardness	114.0
Color	Water white
PH	8.4
Turbidity	7

Sewerage System

The Shelbyville Municipal Water and Sewer Commission has a new \$350,000 sewerage treatment plant which increases treatment capacity to 1.2 million gpd. Average daily flow is 275,000 to 300,000 gallons. Peak daily flow has been 800,000 gallons. There are separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewage is collected in mains ranging from 6 to 10 inches. The sewage is given primary and secondary treatment and effluent is discharged into Clear Creek.

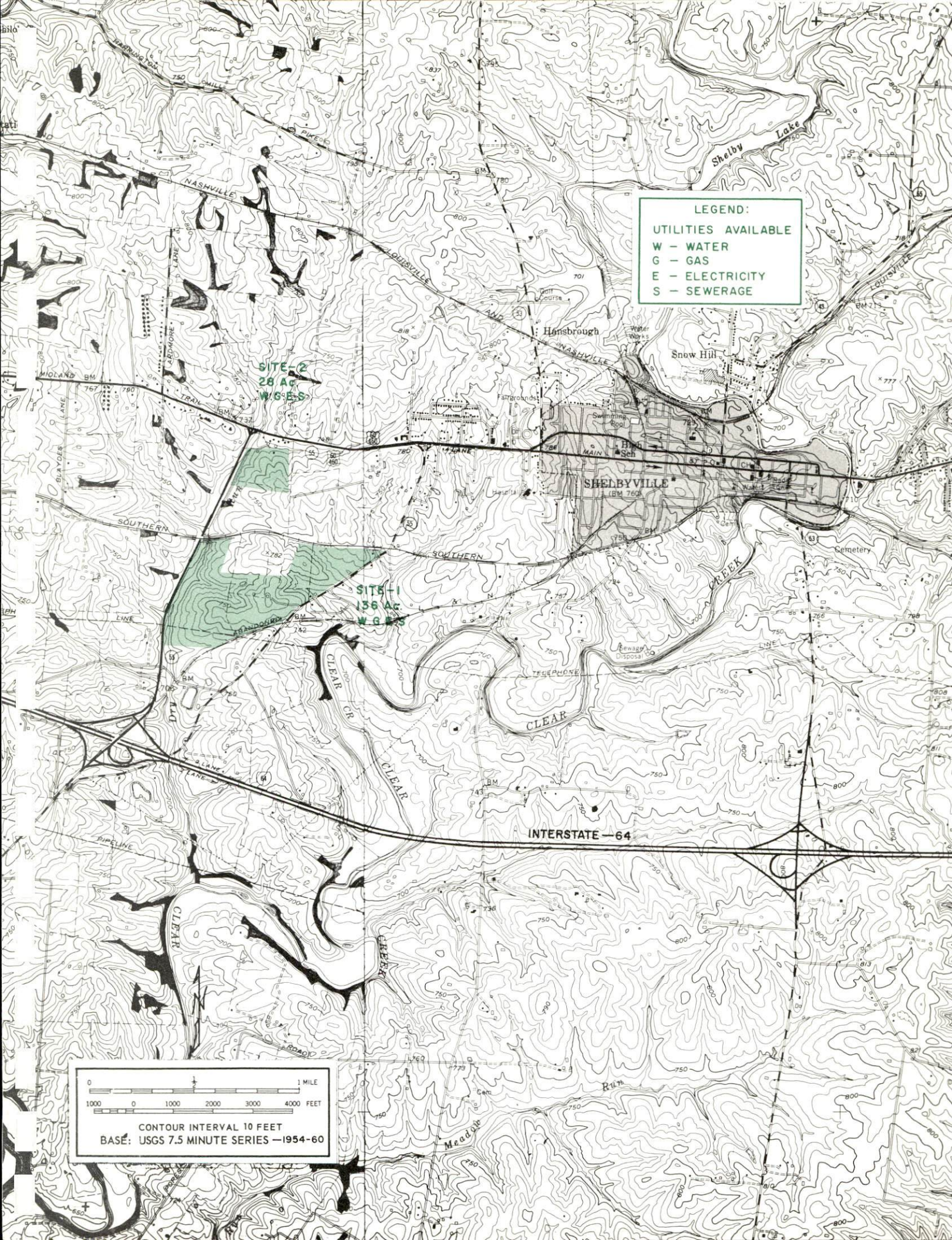
INDUSTRIAL SITES

Shelby County Industrial Development Foundation has two sites on Kentucky Route 53 under option, an industrial park of 136 acres and a 28-acre site. All utilities are available at the sites and the sites are adjacent to rail. An interchange of Interstate 64 is located one-half mile south of these sites.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 136 acres, level to rolling
LOCATION: West city limits on Kentucky Route 53
ZONING: Industrial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Highway frontage on Kentucky Route 53
RAILROADS: Southern Railway is adjacent to property
WATER: Available at site by the Shelbyville Municipal Water
and Sewer Commission
GAS: Available at site by the Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Available at site
SEWERAGE: Available at site by the Shelbyville Municipal
Water and Sewer Commission
OPTIONED BY: Shelby County Industrial Development
Foundation
AGENT: Marshall Long

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 28 acres, level
LOCATION: West city limits on Kentucky Route 53
ZONING: Industrial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Highway frontage on Kentucky Route 53
RAILROADS: Southern Railway 800 yards
WATER: Available at site by the Shelbyville Municipal Water
and Sewer Commission
GAS: Available at site by the Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Available at site
SEWERAGE: Available at site by the Shelbyville Municipal
Water and Sewer Commission
OPTIONED BY: Shelby County Industrial Development
Foundation
AGENT: Marshall Long

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



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

SITE-2
28 AC
W G E S

SITE-1
136 AC
W G E S

0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -1954-60

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Shelbyville, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Shelby County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and seven magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Shelbyville 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: Shelbyville requires a business license fee which varies according to the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Shelbyville established a planning program several years ago, but it was dropped within approximately one year with little or no progress accomplished. The county on the other hand established a county-wide planning program in 1963 which was one of the first county programs in the state. Since its inception the county program has been continuous and progressive. In recent months, interest in planning in Shelbyville was again revived and the city and county have established a joint city-county program, and have received a \$12,626 grant to assist in financing a two-year planning program.

On completion of the two year project both the city and county will have the following studies completed: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis-Population Study-Economic Base, Land Use Plan, Major Thoroughfares Plan, Community Facilities Plan, Public Improvements Program, and Zoning Regulations.

Fire Protection

The Shelbyville Fire Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, four full-time firemen, and fourteen volunteers. Equipment consists of two pumper type trucks. 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, a 500-gallon booster tank, extinguishers and masks. The other is a 500-gpm pumper equipped with 1,600 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 750 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1-inch booster hose, a 150-gallon booster tank, extinguishers and masks. Other equipment includes a portable generator mounted on a truck. A siren is used to sound the alarm for the regular firemen and a monitor system serves this purpose for the volunteers. Shelbyville has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

The county maintains a rescue squad.

Police Protection

The Shelbyville Police Department is staffed by a chief, a captain and five patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and one motorcycle, all equipped with two-way radios.

The Shelby County Sheriff's Department is staffed by a sheriff and three deputies. Motorized equipment consists of four patrol cars.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected weekly by private contractors in the business district and in the residential areas. Collection is made more often in the business district if requested. The monthly fee for collection is \$2 for residential areas and \$3 for the business section. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Shelbyville and Shelby County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:
(1965-66)

City Income	\$156,635.50
Expenditures	151,056.40
Bonded Indebtedness	124,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$257,350.00
Bonded Indebtedness, as of June 30, 1966	
Hospital	\$ 63,000.00
Hospital	10,000.00



SHELBYVILLE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows property tax rates for Shelbyville and Shelby County. A more detailed explanation of taxes is given in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR SHELBYVILLE AND SHELBY COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Shelbyville	Shelby County
City	\$.285	\$
County	.155	.285
State	.015	.015
School	.634	.600
Library Tax	<u>.009</u>	<u>.009</u>
Total	\$1.098	\$.909

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1966)

Shelbyville	\$ 20,023,095
Shelby County	136,432,619

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Shelbyville School District has two elementary schools, one junior high school, and one high school. Courses of study are selected from 42 units at the high school level. Special services include driver education, remedial reading, advance chemistry and physics, guidance counselling, and special education. Four classrooms were constructed at an elementary school in 1966. Shelbyville is a member of the Southern Association of Schools. The 1966-67 school budget was \$620,000.

The Shelby County School System has seven elementary schools and one high school. Courses of study are selected from 59 1/2 units at the high school level. Special services include remedial reading, homebound teachers, academic biology, guidance counselling, and special education. Two portable classrooms were constructed in 1966. Planned for the future is a new upper elementary school and a vocational school for the area. The 1966-67 school budget was \$1,104,164.46. Bonded indebtedness for the Shelby County School System is \$1,637,000.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN SHELBYVILLE AND SHELBY COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Shelby County Elementary	1,924	74	26
Shelby County High	712	36	19
Shelbyville Ind. Elementary	950	31	30
Shelbyville Ind. Jr. High	279	9	31
Shelbyville Ind. High	366	21	17

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

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Shelbyville is served by the Jefferson County Area Vocational School in Valley Station, Kentucky, which is approximately 40 miles from Shelbyville. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, and general industrial electricity.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

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

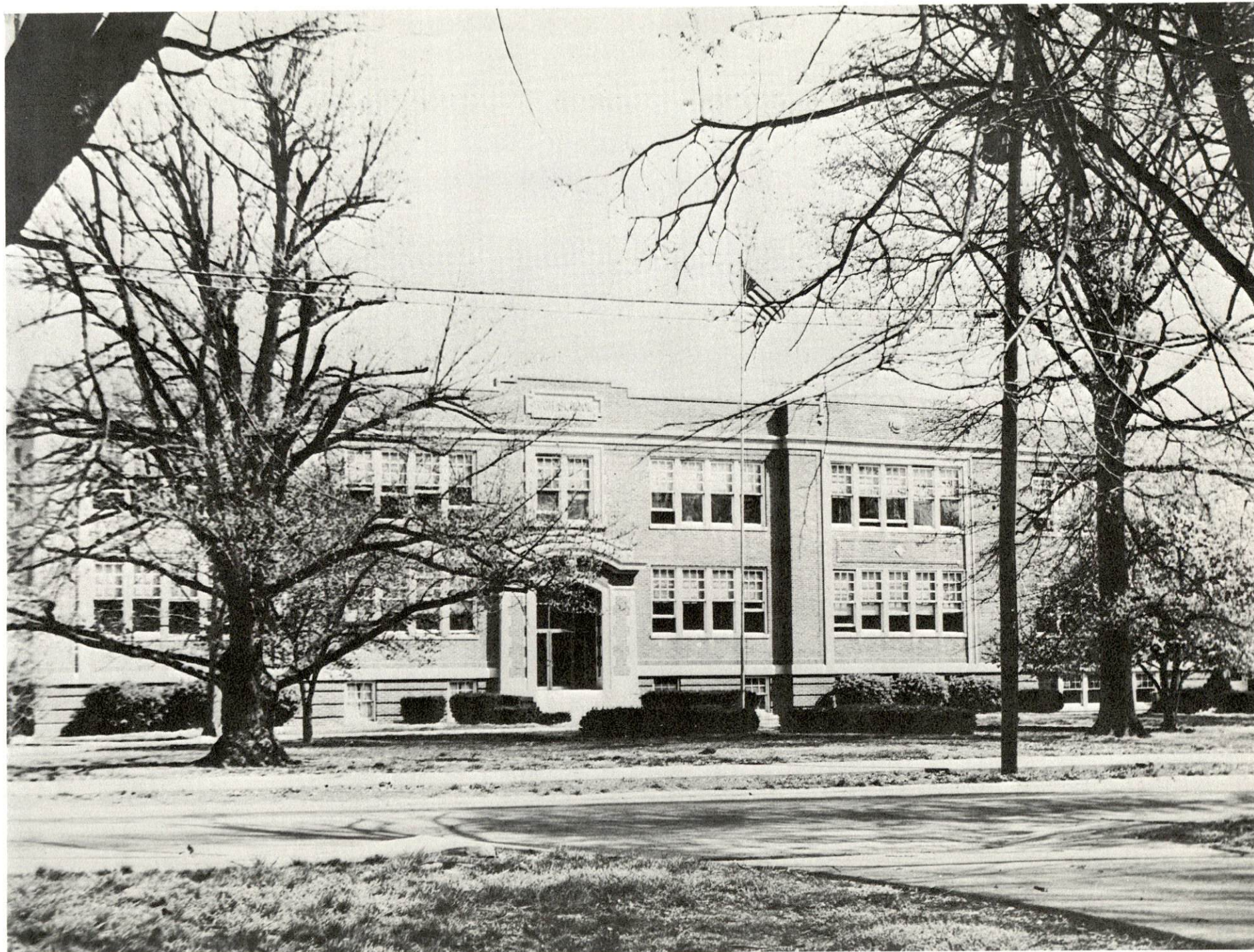
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 21 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 31 miles
Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, 31 miles
Kentucky Southern College, Louisville, Kentucky, 31 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 31 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 31 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 40 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 49 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 49 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 52 miles

Health

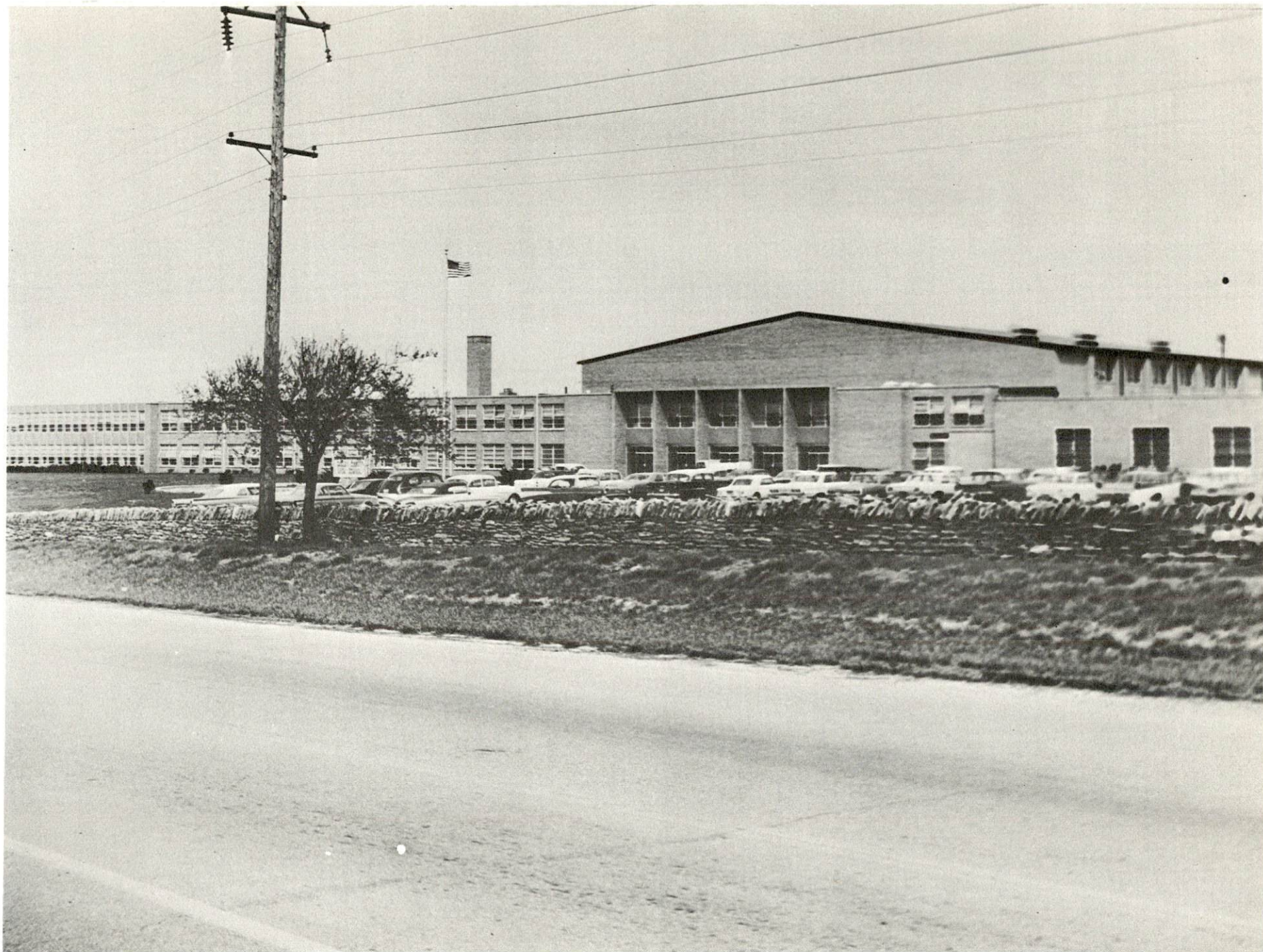
Hospitals: The King's Daughters' Hospital, with 65 beds and 20 bassinets, is located in Shelbyville. The facilities include a laboratory, X-ray, two major operating rooms, cystoscopic room, fracture room, two delivery rooms, emergency room, waiting room, and two private patient rooms. The active staff consists of 15 doctors and 30 nurses. The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals.

Two nursing homes in Shelbyville provide 88 beds for the aged.

Public Health: The Shelby County Health Department, located in Shelbyville, is staffed with a nurse, sanitarian, clerk, and a health officer. Programs include immunization 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. The 1966-67 budget is \$23,000.



SHELBYVILLE HIGH SCHOOL



SHELBY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Housing

A few housing units in Shelbyville are available for sale and rent. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$70 to \$100 per month. The construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$20,000, depending on location and materials used. There are a number of lots available in six new subdivisions.

A low-rent, public housing project that will have 100 units has been approved for Shelbyville. The estimated cost is \$1,600,000.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service in Shelbyville is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with approximately 7,500 subscribers in Shelbyville and Shelby County.

Western Union provides telegraph service to Shelbyville.

Postal Facilities: Shelbyville has a first-class post office with twenty-three employees. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily. There are five rural and four city routes. Postal receipts for 1966 were approximately \$59,984.

Newspapers: Shelbyville has two weekly newspapers - the Shelby News with a circulation of 4,100 and 8 employees, and the Shelby Sentinel with a circulation of 3,750 and 10 employees. Both papers are published each Thursday.

Newspapers are also received daily from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky.

Radio: Radio station WCMD is located in Shelbyville and serves the area. Other radio reception is from Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, Kentucky.

All four major networks are represented.

Television: Television reception is from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

All three major networks are available.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Shelby County Library, which is a member of a six-county regional library. The library, located in Shelbyville, has 28,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 100,000. A bookmobile serves the rural schools and communities.

Churches

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

Financial Institutions

	Statement as of December 31, 1966	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Shelbyville	\$3,925,892.73	\$3,323,090.71
Citizens Bank	3,916,423.67	3,499,941.65
Farmers & Traders Bank	4,272,188.24	3,562,087.72
Shelby County Trust & Banking Company	5,489,267.07	4,942,473.54
Deposit Bank of Pleasureville	6,110,000.00	5,540,000.00
Shelby County Building and Loan	1,744,267.77	667,737.69

Hotels and Motels

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

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Ruritan, Optimist

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic, Odd Fellows, VFW

Women's: Business and Professional Women, Shelby County Garden Club, Baptist Women's Missionary Union, Chautauqua Club, Eastern Star, Shelby County Homemakers Club, Hospital Auxiliary, DAR, Book and Reading Club, Jennies, Portia, American Constitutional Action

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

Other: PTA

Recreation

Local: Recreational facilities in Shelbyville include: four ball parks, four playgrounds with full-time director and four supervisors, bowling alleys, municipal swimming pool, 18-hole golf course, two tennis courts, three fishing lakes with picnic grounds, Fish and Game Club, Shelbyville Country Club, and Shelby Boat and Ski Club, which uses Guist Creek Lake.

Guist Creek Lake, which is located 4 miles east of Shelbyville, is one of Kentucky's newest lakes. Recreational facilities include a large picnic area with charcoal broilers, camping facilities, water skiing, fishing, boats and motors, life preserver rentals, complete bait and tackle shop, launching ramp, and modern restaurant.

A community center has been planned by the city council to meet the recreational needs of Shelbyville.

Area: General Butler State Park is located at Carrollton, Kentucky, 36 miles distant. Recreational facilities offered include: lodge with 25 rooms, dining room, cottages, picnicking area, swimming, tent and trailer camping, lake with complete recreational facilities, museum of Ohio River lore, miniature railway, children's playground, and horseback riding.

My Old Kentucky Home State Park is located at Bardstown, Kentucky, 41 miles distant. This is the site of the home of Judge John Rowan, where Stephen Collins Foster composed the ballad, "My Old Kentucky Home." Each year a musical depiction of the life of Stephen Collins Foster is presented during the months of July and August.

Pioneer Memorial State Park is located at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 45 miles distant. Fort Harrod was the first permanent settlement in Kentucky. Among the historical sights offered are Pioneer Cemetery, George Rogers Clark Memorial, and the Lincoln Marriage Temple. An outdoor drama, "Home is the Hunter," is presented each year from June through Labor Day.

Lake Cumberland State Park is located at Jamestown, Kentucky, 126 miles distant. Recreational facilities available include: 24-room lodge and dining hall, housekeeping cottages, tent and trailer camping area, boat motors, bait, fishing, tackle, launching ramp, horseback riding, tennis, a variety of water sports, and a 9-hole golf course.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. American Greeting Corporation has constructed a 60,000 sq. ft. plant that cost approximately \$475,000.
2. Property has been sold to Steel Services, Inc., for a new plant that is to be constructed.
3. A new 8-inch water line is being extended to the Jefferson County boundary line.
4. The Shelbyville Municipal Water and Sewer Commission has a new \$350,000 sewerage treatment plant which increases treatment capacity to 1.2 million gpd.
5. Expansion of the water filtering system and extension of sewer lines, now in process, will cost \$80,000.
6. A low-rent, public housing project that will have 100 units has been approved for Shelbyville. Estimated cost is \$1,600,000.
7. Four new classrooms were constructed in the Shelbyville School District.
8. Two portable classrooms were constructed in the Shelby County School System in 1966.
9. Shelbyville has purchased 10 acres for a land fill disposal system for garbage.
10. A new fire pumper has been purchased for the Shelbyville Fire Department.
11. Greater Kentucky, Inc., has completed a new building costing approximately \$75,000.
12. The recreational facilities of Guist Creek Lake have been improved, including the restaurant, camping, and picnic area.
13. The placing of narrative markers at all points of historical significance is in process.
14. Uniform Building Codes have been adopted for Shelbyville.
15. A Shelby County Country Club has been completed with an 18-hole golf course and swimming pool.

Planned:

1. A 500,000-gallon standpipe is planned for the industrial park.
2. Enlargement of water trunk lines that approach the city is planned.
3. A new parking lot is to be constructed for the downtown area.
4. A planned community center will be available in the future for recreational needs.
5. A lake in south Shelby County is planned for recreational purposes.
6. The sewage disposal system is to be expanded.
7. Rebuilding of Kentucky Route 55 is planned.
8. A tourist information center is planned for downtown Shelbyville.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,735 farms in Shelby County covering 228,184 acres, an average of 131.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Shelby County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR SHELBY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Shelby County	(tons)	16,800	2.70	45,360
Kentucky	(tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Shelby County	(tons)	13,000	1.50	19,500
Kentucky	(tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Shelby County	(tons)	2,200	1.25	2,750
Kentucky	(tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Shelby County	(bu)	15,400	73.0	1,124,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Shelby County	(bu)	2,300	34.0	78,200
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Shelby County	(bu)	100	19.0	1,900
Kentucky	(bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Shelby County	(lbs)	4,790	2,230.0	10,682,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR SHELBY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Shelby County	15,500
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Shelby County	53,500
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Shelby County	5,300
Kentucky	187,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

Upper Ordovician Age limestones with some shale form the bedrock of the entire county. The limestone and the residual clay soil formed by the decay of the bedrock are the principal mineral raw materials of the county. Natural gas, produced from shallow depths and in insignificant quantities, reportedly has been utilized occasionally as a domestic fuel. No commercial development of these natural resources has occurred.

Limestone: Widespread limestone formations possibly suitable for crushed stone enterprises are available if an adequate market develops.

Clay: Residual clay soils have been reported as being suitable for making common brick. However, no information exists on reserves.

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 16

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*

Surface Water: Floyds Fork and Clear Creek have been impounded to provide Shelbyville with a public and industrial water supply. Guist Lake, 325 acres, completed in 1961, is a multipurpose lake. Other supplies could be obtained with additional impoundments.

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

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.

Forests

There are 31,300 acres of commercial forest land in Shelby County, covering 12.7 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, ash, and hard maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Shelbyville, the county seat, there are more than 900 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 30 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.

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 17

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 the 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 Shelby County in 1963 was \$1,884 which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Shelby County in 1965 totaled \$23,228,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

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 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR SHELBYVILLE,
SHELBY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	35.0	4.68	84	77
February	37.0	3.54	82	71
March	44.2	5.12	81	66
April	55.0	4.19	79	62
May	64.4	4.01	81	63
June	73.2	4.44	84	64
July	76.9	3.89	85	66
August	75.5	3.62	88	66
September	69.7	2.95	86	64
October	58.6	2.49	86	65
November	45.2	3.64	82	70
December	36.4	3.46	83	75
Annual Norm.	55.9	46.03		

*Station Location: Shelbyville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 18 years;
7:00 P. M. readings 18 years.Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
158 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) 6.0 %Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) 129Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) 5Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49Days with heavy fog: (20 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, 1964.

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HISTORY

Shelby County, the 12th county formed in Kentucky, was created in 1792 from part of Jefferson County and named for Governor Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It is located in the central part of the state and bound on the west by Jefferson County, containing Louisville, largest city of Kentucky. Shelby County is well watered by the tributaries of the Salt and Kentucky Rivers. The surface of the land is gently rolling, and the soil is rich, producing an abundance of agricultural products.

The first settlement in the area was Painted Stone. It was established in 1779 by Squire Boone, brother of the famous explorer of Kentucky, Daniel Boone. Because of the richness of her soil and the gentleness of her lands, Shelby early became one of Kentucky's largest counties. Her farm lands were soon saturated and from 1860 to 1960 the population has grown very little. Agriculture remains the life blood of the county, as it was in 1870 when Shelby County was first in the production of corn, first in swine, third in wheat and horses, and fifth in hay and cattle of the counties of Kentucky. In 1959 Shelby County was third in the number of cattle raised with 43,436, almost four times as many as were reported in 1870. It was second only to Barren County in the number of milk cows reported and had the third largest burley tobacco crop in Kentucky with 8,711,607 pounds. Shelby farms yielded eleven bushels of corn more per acre than the Kentucky average and seventy pounds more per acre of tobacco.

Industry has not been an important part of Shelby County's economic life but is becoming more so. Shelbyville is the county seat and largest town, and it was here that industry began and grows today. In the 19th century one of the county's industries was the processing of hemp, which was grown in the area. In the 1820's John and James Bradshaw were producing yarns, bale rope, bed cords, plow lines and twine. As late as 1870 bagging and twine were major exports of Shelby County. Now other industries have replaced hemp. Clothing, tobacco, concrete blocks and processing plants employed nearly 500 workers in 1959-1960 as compared to around 200 workers employed a decade ago. In this ten years, five new industries have been added to the Kentucky Industrial Directory for Shelbyville bringing the total to fourteen.

Several men of Shelby County have served high political positions. William Logan moved to Shelby at 22 years of age and began the practice of Law. He was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives and its Speaker; Justice of the Court of Appeals; presidential elector in 1808, 1812, and 1816; and U. S. Senator for two years, resigning to run against General John Adair for the governorship. He lost this race by 500 votes but was expected to succeed Adair in the governor's position when he died. From Shelby County have come Wingfield Bullock, James C. Sprigg, and Ralph Gilbert to serve their state and nation as members of the lower house of Congress.

Appendix A

One of the most famous educational institutions in Kentucky was located in Shelby County. Science Hill was founded in 1825 by the Reverend and Mrs. John Trevis for the education of the frontier girls. Under her management it achieved nation-wide recognition. From this school, girls were sent to the colleges of the East, Vassar, Smith, Barnard, Randolph-Macon and others to finish their educational careers. Other schools of fine quality had been established earlier. Indeed as early as 1798 a Presbyterian Church four miles from Shelbyville was the scene of a school. It was to this school that Benjamin Logan sent his children, one of whom was William Logan.

Benjamin Logan was an early settler and the founder of Stanford, Kentucky. He served in the Revolutionary War and was brigadier general of the Kentucky militia. Earlier he had led Kentucky troops against the Indians of the northwest. Like his son he narrowly missed becoming Governor of Kentucky, losing to James Garrard on the second ballot of county electors.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
SHELBY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Shelby County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,440	100.0	570,303	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	1	0	28,364	5.0
Contract Construction	60	2.5	47,730	8.4
Manufacturing	949	38.9	231,639	40.6
Food and kindred products	99	4.1	25,034	4.4
Tobacco	23	0.9	12,113	2.1
Clothing, textile and leather	106	4.3	36,023	6.3
Lumber and furniture	0	0	16,815	2.9
Printing, publ. and paper	18	0.7	13,578	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	13	0.5	19,514	3.4
Stone, clay and glass	74	3.0	7,075	1.2
Primary metals	75	3.1	11,825	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	541	22.2	85,773	15.0
Other	0	0	3,889	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	222	9.1	38,579	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	883	36.2	144,499	25.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	107	4.4	25,896	4.5
Services	200	8.2	51,251	9.0
Other	18	0.7	2,345	0.4

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

Appendix C

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

Subject	Shelby County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	9,194	9,299	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	6,537	6,686	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	5,173	2,074	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	5,169	2,074	705,411	290,783
Employed	4,925	1,327	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	2,432	1,345	440,020	208,384
Government workers	416	422	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,964	137	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	123	59	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	244	111	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,365	4,612	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	142	62	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	393	499	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	830	4,051	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	349	3,093	91,626	539,838
65 and over	481	958	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,925	1,963	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	220	236	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,551	57	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	311	104	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	149	474	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	199	126	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	605	13	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	701	143	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	30	331	1,123	25,183
Service workers	181	400	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	623	25	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	273	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	82	54	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:

	Rate Per Share (Par Value)	Rate Per Share (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 driveways 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