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Industrial Resources: Simpson County - Franklin

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Chamber of Commerce of Franklin, Kentucky
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky
March, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY

FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Franklin, Kentucky.

Franklin, the county seat of Simpson County, is located in the southwestern section of the state, within 150 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The Franklin economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a minor extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data summarized on the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report cover basic industrial location factors -- population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production materials, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

The report shows that an estimated 4,900 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Franklin labor supply area. By reason of the absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry, the average wage for manufacturing jobs is considerably below both the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of TVA power, natural gas and Drakes Creek as a source for water means that Franklin can support, in addition to light industry, industrial expansion of the type having large water, gas and power requirements.

The Chamber of Commerce of Franklin and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Franklin. The Board maintains a staff of specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

SUMMARY DATA FOR FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Franklin - 4,343; Simpson County - 11,678.

FRANKLIN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Simpson, Logan, Warren and Allen Counties. Number of workers potentially available for industrial jobs in labor supply area - 1,300 males; 800 females. Number of workers potentially available from Simpson County - 250 males; 330 females.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, FOURTH QUARTER 1953: Simpson County - \$38.08 all industries; \$38.77 manufacturing. Kentucky - \$68.24 all industries; \$72.69 manufacturing.

EXISTING INDUSTRIES:

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Allen Garment Co.	Sport shirts	6	149	155
Simpson County Lbr. Co.	Lumber & mill	34	1	35
Pet Milk Co.	Creamery	34	0	34
Western Condensing	Whey products	22	1	23
The Lenk Mfg. Co.	Blow torches, allied items of soldering equipment	4	8	12

SITES: Franklin has a number of available and suitable industrial sites. For example:

Site #1. 23 acres, level; U. S. Highway 31-W; L&N RR; water; power; sewerage, gas.

Site #2. 22 acres, level; U. S. Highway 31-W; L&N RR; water; power; and sewerage.

RAILROAD SERVICE: The Louisville Division of the L & N Railroad.

TRUCK LINES: Hayes Freight Lines, Meeks Motor Freight, and Bowling Green Express.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Franklin

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	290	Nashville, Tenn.	43
Cincinnati, Ohio	251	Pittsburgh, Pa.	545
Louisville, Ky.	144	St. Louis, Mo.	305

BUS LINES: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

AIRPORT: Bowling Green-Warren County Airport at Bowling Green, 21 miles, served by Eastern; Nashville Municipal Airport at Nashville, 44 miles, served by American and Eastern Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class post office - first as of January 1, 1955. Mail dispatched - 7 times daily; mail received - 7 times daily; 1953 postal receipts - \$38,840.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union.

ELECTRICITY: Franklin Electric Plant Board purchases from TVA. Simpson County served by Pennyrite and Warren County RECC.

WATER: Municipally owned waterworks. Source of water - Drakes Creek; storage - 125,000 gallons; pumping capacity - 750 g. p. m.; rates - 1,000 gallons - \$1.32; 5,000 gallons - \$3.92; 10,000 gallons - \$7.12; 20,000 gallons - \$13.32; 50,000 gallons - \$26.72; all over 55,000 gallons - \$.24 per M gallons.

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company. Source - Texas Gas Transmission Lines; pressure - 105# summer; 130# winter; BTU content - 1,000; specific gravity - .60.

COAL: Nearest source - West Kentucky Coal Fields.

FUEL OIL: No estimated prices given in this report.

SEWERAGE: Separate city storm and sanitary systems. Capacity of 750,000 gallons with present daily flow of 350,000 gallons. Plant planned for city of 12,000, completed in 1952.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953: Franklin - \$2.65; Simpson County - \$1.95. Ratio of assessment to market value - Franklin - 33 1/3%; Simpson County - 30%.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing: Supply is fair. Rental of two-bedroom house - \$35-\$40 per month. Construction cost of two-bedroom house - \$6,000 - \$11,000.

Schools:

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>
County High	116	5
County Elementary	584	22
Franklin Grade School	465	13
Franklin-Simpson Jr. High	480	15
Franklin-Simpson Sr. High	285	13

RECREATION: Theaters; recreation area with swimming pool, tennis courts, archery range, and golf course. Area facilities: Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, Jefferson Davis Birthplace, Kentucky Dam Village, Pennyrite Forest State Park and Dale Hollow Reservoir.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Franklin was 4,343. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Franklin, Simpson County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Franklin, Simpson County and Kentucky: 1900-1950						
Year	Franklin		Simpson County		Kentucky	
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase	
1900			11,624			
1910	3,063		11,460	-1.4		6.6
1920	3,154	2.9	11,150	-2.7		5.5
1930	3,056	-3.1	11,336	1.6		8.2
1940	3,940	28.9	11,752	3.7		8.8
1950	4,343	9.3	11,678	0.6		3.5
1954(est.) ^{1/}			10,731	-8.1		-0.03

Labor Force

Agriculture and Manufacturing. Of the 11,678 inhabitants of Simpson County in 1950, 4,206 or 36% were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 1,974 while manufacturing employed 300. Between 1940 and 1950 agricultural employment declined from 2,291 to 1,974 or 13.8%. In the same period employment in manufacturing increased from 218 to 300, or 37.6%.

Available Labor Supply. ^{2/} The Franklin labor supply area is defined to include Simpson, Logan, Warren and Allen Counties. Population of this area was estimated at 84,591 in 1953, a decrease of 5,967 from the 1950 Census. All population centers in these four counties are within thirty miles of Franklin.

^{1/} Source: Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, June 30, 1954 (Lexington, December, 1954).

^{2/} Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Franklin, Kentucky Area, September 3, 1954. Factors upon which estimates are based: 1) Persons who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming (mostly men) and new entrants into the labor force (mostly women) when labor force participation rates are low; 2) The current unemployment measured here by unemployment insurance claimants; 3) Future labor supply due to aging of population and measured by boys and girls becoming 18 during the next 10 years.

Approximately 2,750 men and 2,150 women constitute the current recruitable area labor supply. This estimate includes 450 men and 250 women claimants for unemployment insurance. The area totals include 250 men and 330 women from Simpson County. Commuting difficulties would naturally discourage a certain portion of the potential workers. With consideration of these and other factors, it is believed that about 1,300 men and 800 women could be attracted to jobs at Franklin. Although there is little information available, it is assumed that a reasonably large number of workers could be attracted from Sumner County, an adjoining Tennessee county.

The local labor supply will be augmented during the next 10 years by 8,200 boys and 7,900 girls becoming 18 years old. Simpson County has about 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls in the total. The general population increases indicate that the area will continue to provide an ample labor supply.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Simpson County had an estimated 1953 population of 10,401 as compared to 11,752 in 1940. Net out-migration from the county between these years was about 2,756. During this 13 year span between 1940 and 1953 there was an estimated net out-migration of 14,455 persons from the labor supply area. This indicates that a sizeable number of workers were unable to find employment in the county. During the same period there have been large out-migrations from other Kentucky counties to the northern industrial centers. For Kentucky, net out-migration was 303,000 between 1940 and 1950, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. The following are hourly wage scale comparisons for the Franklin area: Skilled garage mechanic - \$1.25; secretarial and bank clerks - \$.80; non-skilled garage mechanics - \$.75; sewing operators - \$.75 plus piece work; laborer - \$.75; city laborer - \$.60 and \$.70.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the fourth quarter 1953 were \$38.08 for Simpson County and \$68.24 for Kentucky.

In 1952 per capita income payments to individuals were \$810 for Simpson County, \$1,130 for Kentucky, and \$1,630 for the United States. 1/

1/ Will S. Myers, John L. Johnson and James W. Martin, Kentucky Income Payments by Counties (Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, February, 1953).

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

Existing Firms, Products and Employment. The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Franklin:

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment of Franklin, Kentucky.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
E. S. Robey Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redrying	(Seasonal)		11-249
Allen Garment Co.	Sport shirts	6	149	155
Brown Packing Co.	Strawberries, pickles	(Seasonal)		60
Simpson County Lumber Co.	Lumber and mill	34	1	35
Pet Milk Co.	Creamery	34	0	34
Western Condensing	Whey products	22	1	23
Farmers Elevator Co.	Seed processing	18	3	21
Hubert Creasy Lumber Co.	Lumber and mill	17	2	19
Southern Stone Co., Inc.	Crushed stone, ag. lime	18	0	18
Gillespie Seed Co.	Processed seeds	16	1	17
Stuart Lumber Co.	Lumber and mill	12	1	13
The Lenk Mfg. Co.	Blow torches, allied items of soldering equip.	4	8	12
Franklin Favorite, Inc.	Newspaper	8	2	10
Millikin Feed Mill	Feeds	8	2	10
Yakley Machine Co.	Metal fabricators	9	1	10
Simpson County Mills	Cattle-dairy feeds	9	0	9
Armour Creameries	Creamery	6	1	7
Southern States Co-Op	Grinds-mixes processed seed	6	1	7
Hirsch Bros.	Pickles	(Seasonal)		7
Davidson Meat Market	Meat processing	6	0	6
Henry Aikens & Co.	Slaughter house	6	0	6
Franklin Ice & Cold Storage	Ice	6	0	6
Franklin Ready Mix Concrete	Ready Mix concrete	6	0	6
Simpson County Seed Co.	Processed seed mixes	6	0	6
Celsor Cabinet Co.	Church pews; antique reproductions	4	0	4
Franklin Marble-Faced Block Co.	Marble facings	4	0	4
Franklin Poultry Co.	Processed poultry	3	1	4
West End Seed Co.	Seed mix, cleaning	4	0	4
Franklin Memorial Co.	Monuments	3	0	3

MATERIALS

Agricultural Products

Simpson County has a land area of 239 square miles. The economy of the county is based on agriculture. Corn and tobacco provide the largest source of crop income, but beef and dairy cattle products make up a larger portion of total farm income. The 1950 Census listed 1,524 farms with an average size of 94.8 acres. Table 3 shows more detailed data for crops and livestock production in 1950.

Table 3. Agricultural Statistics for Simpson County, 1950. 1/

Crops	Production During 1950	Farm Value
Corn (bu.)	1,072,000	\$1,833,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	3,773,450	1,223,000
Wheat (bu.)	196,800	409,000
Soybeans (bu.)	4,600	11,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	8,500	223,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	710	16,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	7,250	132,000
Livestock	Number on Farms, 1951	Farm Value
All cattle and calves	16,300	\$2,038,000
Milk cows	6,750	1,181,000
Hogs and pigs	21,200	572,400
Sheep and lambs	4,100	100,000
Chickens	86,500	90,800
Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value
Eggs (doz.)	908,000	\$ 263,300
Milk (lbs.)	22,010,000	836,000
Wool (lbs.)	21,200	11,700

Forests

Simpson County is sparsely forested; its 4 sawmills produced 510,000 board feet of lumber in 1950. 2/ There are 19,000 acres of forested land which cover 12% of the total land area. Adjacent counties are more heavily forested and provide production type material, the predominant types of timber being: Oak, hickory, red cedar, beech, yellow poplar, and sweetgum.

1/ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950.

2/ Source: Industrial Possibilities of the Forest Reserve in Kentucky, 1947.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) are used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Simpson County. The mineral resources of Simpson County consist principally of limestone. Oil is less important. Small amounts of natural gas have been produced, and clays, which under suitable economic conditions could be used for common brick and tile manufacture, are present. Bank gravel deposits, which might be used for local construction purposes, are also reportedly present.

Limestone. High calcium stones occur. Lower grade stones are abundant. Simpson County limestones are used mostly for roadway construction and agricultural limestone. Some are suitable for other uses, but under present economic conditions, will not be extensively developed for these purposes. Selected analyses of limestones from a quarry near Franklin are given below:

<u>Insol. Res. %</u>	<u>R₂O₃ %</u>	<u>CaCO₃ %</u>	<u>MgCO₃ %</u>	<u>Ledge Thickness</u>
4.70	0.84	94.01	0.26	6
2.94	0.96	92.95	2.39	5
6.64	0.68	92.34	0.09	5 1/2
1.62	0.86	95.59	1.56	4 1/2

Oil. During the years 1921-1953 inclusive, Simpson County produced approximately 165,000 barrels of crude oil. About 400 barrels were secured in 1953. Production has occurred mostly in northeastern Simpson County, next to Logan and Warren Counties and in the Franklin vicinity. The corniferous limestone, at shallow depths, has been the most important pay.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 4. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 1/

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand & gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousands of barrels	10,381
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719

1/ Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).

FUEL AND POWER

Coal and Coke

Coal is available from the West Kentucky Coal Fields. Examples of prices per ton, f. o. b. West Kentucky mines, are as follows:

1 1/4" unwashed No. 9 seam screenings	- \$2.35
1 1/2" x 28 mesh washed No. 11 seam	- 3.15
7" x 3" washed No. 11 seam	- 4.15
6" lump unwashed No. 9 seam	- 4.30

The freight rate from the West Kentucky Coal Fields is \$2.10 per net ton plus a 4¢ per ton federal transportation tax.

High grade coke can be obtained for \$17 to \$24 per ton. Analyses of the above types of coal are available on request.

Gas

Texas Gas Transmission lines serve Simpson County. The Western Kentucky Gas Company provides gas through one 6" line, a feeder from a 10" main. One 4" standby line is fed from an 8" main. A pressure of 130# is maintained during winter and 105# in summer months. BTU content is 1,000 with a specific gravity of .60. The city's 1,329 subscribers in 1953 used a total of 76,880,550 cubic feet of gas. Butane, propane and bottled gas are also available.

Table 5. Gas Rates for Franklin, Kentucky

First	800 cu. ft. or less	\$1.25 (minimum bill)
Next	2,200 cu. ft.	.08 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	.063 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.059 per 100 cu. ft.
All over	20,000 cu. ft.	.055 per 100 cu. ft.

Fuel Oil

Since the delivery price of fuel varies from day to day, and since there is such a variety of types and grades, no estimated prices are given in this

report. Delivery prices of any grade of fuel oil in tank car lots will be furnished within 24 hours. 1/

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Franklin by the Franklin Electric Plant Board, which purchases power from TVA. An incoming two-way feed of 66,000 KV is broken down to 4160 KV. The maximum monthly use in 1953 was 2150 KW. Minimum use was 1600 KW. Three operating transformers plus one for emergency, give the city a 5000 KW capacity. Rural customers in Simpson County are served by Pennyrite and Warren County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Both of these companies are under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky. Therefore, both have their rates filed with the Commission and are considered to be fair and reasonable. Rates will be furnished upon request for any given use. 1/

Table 6. Power Rates for Franklin, Kentucky

Demand charge if customer's monthly use exceeds 50 KW:

First 100 KW \$0.85 per KW

Excess of 100 KW 1.00 per KW

Energy Charge:

First 14,000 KWH per month at 7.5 mills per KWH

Next 26,000 KWH per month at 5.0 mills per KWH

Next 60,000 KWH per month at 4.0 mills per KWH

Next 400,000 KWH per month at 3.0 mills per KWH

Additional Energy:

2.75 mills per KWH

WATER

The municipally owned Franklin Waterworks System pumps water from Drakes Creek to Franklin's 125,000 gallon standpipe. Franklin has two 100,000 gallon settling basins for pre-treated water. The filtration plant has a daily capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. Three 750 g.p.m. pumps supply Franklin with an average of 400,000 gallons per day, and during maximum use 650,000 gallons are available. City water is distributed through 8"

1/ Current prices of fuel oil and electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

mains and the suburbs are served by 4" and 6" mains. Pressure is maintained at an average of 50-55 pounds p. s. i.

Drakes Creek has a drainage area of 664 square miles and an average discharge of 664 second-feet (12-year record). A chemical analysis of November 7, 1950 when the mean discharge was 166 second-feet showed the following parts per million: Total hardness 164; nitrate 1.2; bicarbonate 170; iron .03; silica 7.6; pH 7.7; and color 2. 1/

Table 7. Water Rates for Franklin, Kentucky

Monthly rates	\$1.32 per 1,000 gallons
Monthly rates	3.92 per 5,000 gallons
Monthly rates	7.12 per 10,000 gallons
Monthly rates	13.32 per 20,000 gallons
Monthly rates	19.52 per 30,000 gallons
Monthly rates	23.12 per 40,000 gallons
Monthly rates	26.72 per 50,000 gallons

All over 55,000 gallons at \$.24 per 1,000

SITES 2/

Franklin has several desirable industrial sites varying from 20 to 50 acres. Most of these have road, rail, water, sewerage, power and gas. The following sites are such examples:

Site #1: This site has 23 acres of fairly level ground. It is located 100 yards from U.S. Highway 31-W. Utilities include: Water, sewerage, power and gas.

1/ Source: Stream Flow Data in Kentucky, USGS 1950; and Chemical Character of Surface Waters of Kentucky, 1949-51 (Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky, Frankfort, 1953).

2/ More information may be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky, Frankfort, Kentucky, or the Franklin Chamber of Commerce.

Site #2: This site contains 23 acres of slightly sloping to fairly level land. Access is provided by U. S. Highway 31-W. Utilities include: Water, sewerage and power.

Site #3: This 20 acre level site is located south of Franklin just two blocks off U. S. Highway 31-W and is adjacent to the L & N Railroad. Utilities include: Water, power and gas. Sewerage could be installed.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

Railroads

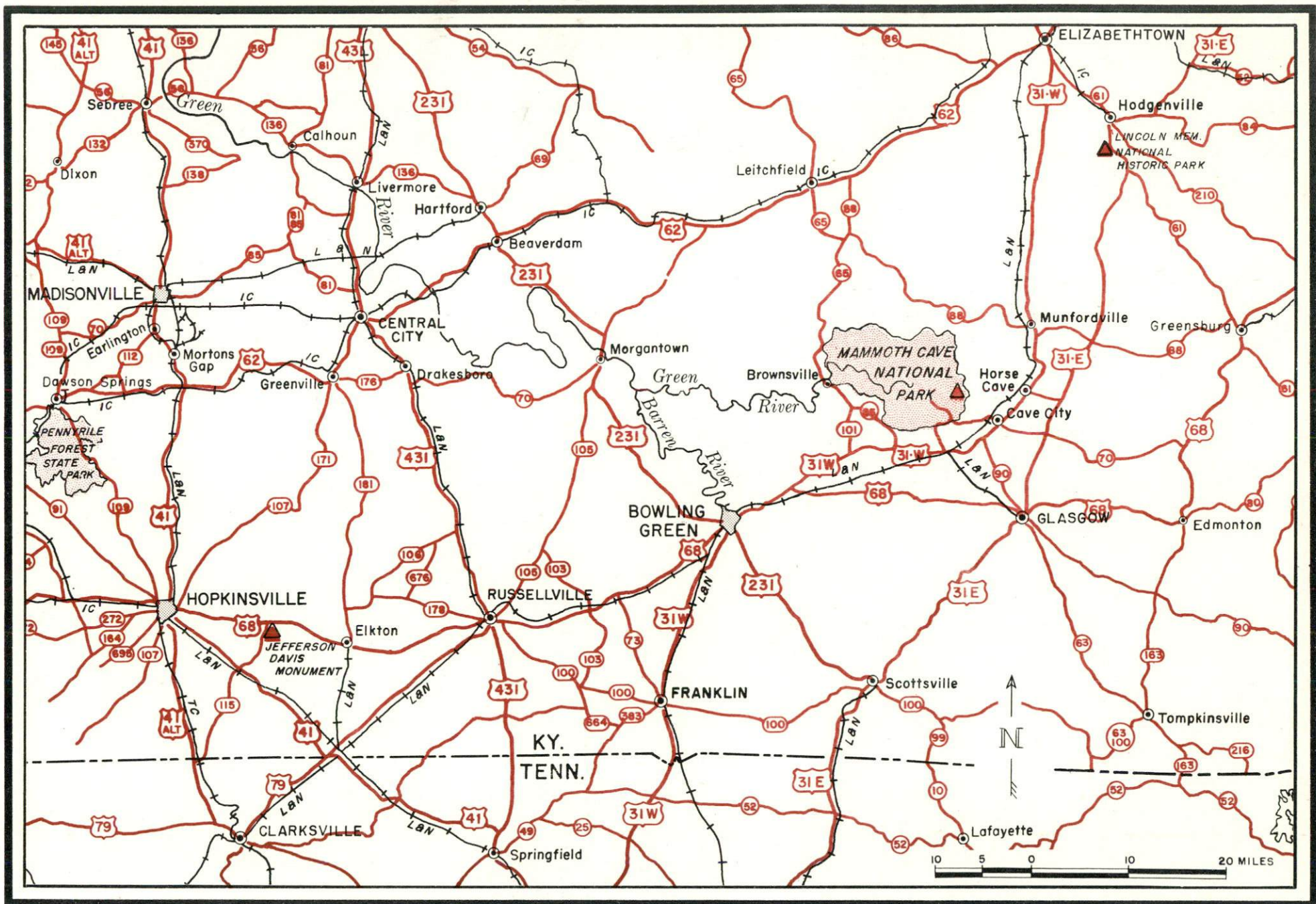
Franklin is served by the Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. At present there is one north and south daily freight service and four daily passenger schedules. A switching service provides tracks for about 50 cars. Package car and railway express service is available. The following table shows railway transit time for carload schedules from Franklin to important market centers.

Table 8. Transit Time from Franklin, Kentucky 1/			
To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	Next day PM	Los Angeles, Cal.	Seventh PM
Birmingham, Ala.	Next day AM	Nashville, Tenn.	Same day PM
Chicago, Ill.	Next day PM	New Orleans, La.	Next day PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	Next day AM	New York, N. Y.	Third PM
Cleveland, Ohio	Second AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Second AM
Detroit, Mich.	Third AM	St. Louis, Mo.	Third AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	Second AM	Washington, D. C.	Third PM
Louisville, Ky.	Next day PM		

Motor Carriers

Franklin is served by U. S. Highway 31-W and Kentucky Highways 100, 383, and 73. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroad, major highways, and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Franklin.

1/ Source: Industrial Development Department, L & N Railroad.



RAILROADS
 —+— Single track
 —+—+ Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and
 Recreation Areas of Western Kentucky

HIGHWAYS
 —○— Federal
 —○— State

Table 9. Highway Distances from Franklin, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	290	Knoxville, Tenn	239
Birmingham, Ala.	263	Lexington, Ky.	184
Chicago, Ill.	305	Louisville, Ky.	144
Cincinnati, Ohio	251	Nashville, Tenn.	43
Detroit, Mich.	511	New York, N. Y.	910
Evansville, Ind.	133	Pittsburgh, Pa.	545
Indianapolis, Ind.	257	St. Louis, Mo.	305

Bus Lines. Franklin is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, which operate between Miami, Florida; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Jacksonville, Florida; Birmingham, Alabama; Memphis, Tennessee; and other major points.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by the Meeks Motor Freight, Bowling Green Express, and Hayes Freight Lines.

Airways. The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport at Bowling Green, 21 miles from Franklin. It is served by Eastern Airlines. The Nashville Municipal Airport, 44 miles away, is served by American and Eastern Airlines.

Mail Service

Franklin has a first class Post Office with 29 employees. Mail is received seven times daily and dispatched seven times via plane, train and star routes. The 1953 postal receipts totaled \$38,840.

Transfer Facilities

Warehouse space is available on tobacco floors during off-season months. Five public weighing facilities are present in addition to packing, crating, pickup and delivery services.

MARKETS

As noted in Tables 8 and 9, setting forth railway transit time and highway distances, Franklin is located midway between and with convenient access to major industrial and distributing centers of the north, central, and south-eastern states. For example: Louisville, 144 miles distant, is becoming a key industrial center, particularly in the automotive, farm implement, machinery and electrical appliance fields.

In 1952 retail sales in Simpson County were estimated at \$11, 348, 000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$876 per capita and \$2, 904 per family. 1/

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Simpson County, one of the smaller political subdivisions of Kentucky, is situated in the extreme southern portion of the state, its southern boundary line forming a portion of the Tennessee border line. Its shape is irregular and three Kentucky counties, Logan, Warren and Allen, adjoin it. From them territory was taken in 1819 for the formation of Simpson County. It became the 63rd Kentucky county in order of creation, being named in honor of Captain John Simpson, a famed Indian fighter.

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

City Services

Fire Protection. Franklin has a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief, assistant chief, and fourteen men. The department is equipped with two 500 g. p. m. pumpers and 2, 000 feet of hose. One 600 g. p. m. pumper contains a 1, 000 gallon utility tank and serves the county. Four and six inch mains supply water at 50 p. s. i. for the city's 63 fire hydrants. Phones and sirens alert volunteers. Franklin has an eighth class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. The police force consists of a chief, five men and one patrol car, equipped with a two-way radio.

Garbage. Garbage is collected weekly by private contractors. The method of disposal is a sanitary fill. Negotiations are under way to hire a full-time garbage collector where the customer would pay \$. 25 per week on a contract basis. A trash collection is made monthly without cost.

Streets. The city street department is operated by the city engineer and seven men. Streets are cleaned twice weekly.

Sewerage. The Franklin sewerage system planned for a city of 12, 000 was completed in 1952. The daily flow through the separate storm (4' and 8')

1/ Source: Sales Management Magazine (May 10, 1954).

and sanitary (6" and 18") mains is about 350,000 gallons. Facilities are available to handle 750,000 gallons daily. Sewage rates are 50% of the consumer's water bill.

Taxes. Table 10 shows the property tax rates applying in Franklin and Simpson County.

Table 10. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Franklin and Simpson County, 1953.

	Franklin	Simpson County
County	\$.45	\$.45
State	.05	.05
City	.70	
School	1.45	1.45
Other		
Total	\$2.65	\$1.95

The ratio of assessment to market value is 33 1/3 percent for Franklin and 30 percent for Simpson County. This means that the effective tax on property in Franklin is not \$2.65 per \$100, but is \$.88 or 8.8 mills. Outside of Franklin the effective rate is \$.58 or 5.8 mills.

Total city income for the year 1953 was \$68,963.99. While expenditures were \$61,882.83, the city water and sewer bonded indebtedness in 1952 was \$180,000. This is to be retired by 1970. Total county income for the fiscal year ending in June, 1954, was \$87,470.27, while expenditures were \$84,113.88. The county has no bonded indebtedness.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

Single story, 5-room frame houses predominate in Franklin. Two-bedroom houses rent for \$35 to \$40 per month and construction costs range from \$6,000 to \$11,000.

Recreation

Mammoth Cave National Park is 56 miles from Franklin. The Park comprises 51,000 acres of picturesque hills and valleys in a beautiful forested area. Mammoth Cave, the major attraction of the Park, has 150 miles of explored corridors on five different levels. The Park offers hotel, cabin and cottage accommodations, and guided tours.

The new Kentucky Lake State Park, 95 miles from Franklin, has a 1,400 acre park, four miles of shoreline, a boat basin and bathing beach. The area around the new, modern Ken Lake Hotel is a complete vacation park with many recreation facilities and modern accommodations. Other places of interest in the vicinity include Kentucky Dam Village, Pennyrile Forest State Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Jefferson Davis Birthplace and Lincoln Memorial National Park.

Local facilities include two city theaters, a drive-in theater, an archery range and a two-acre school recreation area containing a 150' x 50' swimming pool and tennis courts. In addition, the Franklin Country Club has a nine-hole golf course and two tennis courts. The Franklin baseball park is equipped with lighting for night baseball, football, county fair and horse shows. Nearby Sportsman's Lake is a fisherman's attraction.

Education

Simpson County has a consolidated school system with a total enrollment of 1,930 students. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education gives a high school rating of "A" which means the Franklin-Simpson High School courses through grade 12 are accredited.

Table 11. Franklin-Simpson Enrollment and Number of Teachers		
School System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
County High	116	5
County Elementary	584	22
Franklin-Graded School	465	13
Franklin-Simpson Jr. High	480	15
Franklin-Simpson Sr. High	285	13

Libraries. Library facilities are available in the schools and in the Franklin Public Library, which employs a full time librarian. The library contains 5,000 volumes and in 1953 had a circulation of 16,242.

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

Franklin is served by the Western Trade School, located in Bowling Green. The enrollment as of November, 1953, was 129. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, refrigeration and air-conditioning, sheet metal and woodwork. It should be noted that courses offered are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, 21 miles; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, 43 miles; Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 56 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, Owensboro, 100 miles; and the University of Kentucky and Transylvania College at Lexington, 184 miles.

Health

Hospitals. Carter Moore Community Hospital with 30 beds, has 7 physicians, 3 dentists, 8 RN's and 3 chiropractors. The Guthrie Homestead Nursing Home has facilities for 40 and provides 24 hour nursing service.

The Simpson County Health Department has a full time health officer and staff that administers the following services: Communicable disease and tuberculosis control; venereal disease control; X-ray, field visits and hospitalization; maternal, child and adult health services; school health program; general sanitation and laboratory services and health education.

Churches

The following denominations are represented: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Church of Christ, Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventist, and Primitive Baptist.

Newspapers, Radio and T-V

The weekly Franklin Favorite, with 3,000 subscribers, serves the community. Louisville, Nashville and Bowling Green papers are delivered daily.

Franklin has one daytime radio station, WFKN, with 250-watt power. The nearest major radio stations are Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and Bowling Green.

Three nearby Nashville T-V stations, WLAC, WSM and WSTX, provide clear reception.

Telephone and Telegraph

Franklin is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with 1,900 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

Hotels and Tourist Accommodations

Hotel Franklin, the Commercial Hotel, five modern motels and an approved trailer court provide tourist accommodations.

Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and civic organizations in Franklin include: Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Rotary, Franklin Industrial Development Association, Masonic, WOW, American Legion, VFW, Shrine, Eastern Star, Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Women's Club, PTA, Garden Club, Simpson County Homemakers, American Red Cross, Simpson County Fish and Game Club, Junior Women's Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA, and Music Club.

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 75 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 days in the south. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state.

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix B
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Appendix A

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Simpson County, June, 1954

Industry	County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	961	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.0	38,457	9.4
Contract Construction	36	3.7	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	231	24.0	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	46	4.8	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	5	0.5	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	148	15.4	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	1	0.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	9	0.9	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0.0	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	22	2.3	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	0	0.0	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0.0	40,299	9.9
Other	0	0.0	3,264	.81
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	54	5.6	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	528	54.9	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	15	1.6	15,566	3.8
Services	97	10.1	3,808	7.8
Other	0	0.0	1,323	.33

Appendix B

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

Subject	Simpson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,789	5,889	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,274	4,429	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor Force	3,469	737	799,094	214,162
Civilian Labor Force	3,467	737	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,378	715	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,223	517	437,752	156,377
Government workers	154	106	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,866	82	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	135	10	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	89	22	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	89	21	28,042	7,281
New workers		1	415	307
Not in labor force	805	3,692	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	17	2,955	5,495	655,564
Unable to work	340	218	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	9	19	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	439	500	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	265	312	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	116	149	47,447	28,942
65 and over	58	39	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	3,378	715	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	103	75	34,405	25,410
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,542	13	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials and props.	220	34	57,432	9,706
Clerical and kindred workers	68	119	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	106	61	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	363	11	107,292	3,096
Operatives and kindred workers	324	152	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	10	113	1,584	21,408
Service workers	89	115	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	131	6	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	274	1	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	112	4	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	36	11	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR FRANKLIN, SIMPSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/ Degrees Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm 2/ Inches	Average Relative Humidity Readings 3/ 12:30 A.M. 6:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 6:30 P. M. (CST)			
January	36.2	4.86	80	84	66	72
February	38.2	3.46	77	80	62	65
March	47.3	4.95	73	77	56	59
April	56.9	4.36	74	75	51	54
May	65.8	3.95	81	78	52	57
June	74.8	3.45	81	79	52	60
July	78.2	4.28	84	81	54	61
August	77.1	3.14	85	84	55	63
September	71.5	3.07	83	85	52	61
October	59.1	2.62	81	84	51	57
November	46.3	3.25	79	81	58	62
December	37.7	3.67	80	82	65	69
Annual Norm	57.4	45.06				

1/ Thirty year Norm: Station Location - Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

2/ Thirty year Norm: Station Location - Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

3/ Length of Record: 12:30 AM - 11 years; 6:30 AM - 64 years; 12:30 PM - 34 years; 6:30 PM - 64 years.
 - Station Location - Nashville, Tennessee.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 yr. rec.) - 119 clear; 121 partly clear; 125 cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 yr. rec.) - 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 yr. rec.) - 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 yr. rec.) - 36 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 yr. rec.) - 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 yr. rec.) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 yr. rec.) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 yr. rec.) - Approximate long-term means, 3,738 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

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

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. 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 process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.