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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Frankfort-Franklin County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
March, 1966

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POPULATION AND
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Frankfort - 18,365

Franklin County - 29,421

FRANKFORT LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Franklin and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,680 men and 1,436 women. Number of workers available from Franklin County: 348 men and 148 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Frankfort is served by the Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Air: Capital City Airport is located 1 mile west of the city. Blue Grass Field, 20 miles east of Frankfort on U. S. 60, near Lexington, is served by Delta, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines with regular daily flights.

Standiford Field, 50 miles west in Louisville, and Greater Cincinnati Airport, 80 miles north of Frankfort, are served by all major airlines. They are connected to Frankfort by Interstate Highways I-64 and I-75, respectively.

Water: Frankfort is situated on the Kentucky River, which is navigable through a system of locks and dams.

Trucks: Frankfort is served by nine trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines and Trailway Bus Line serve Frankfort. Frankfort is provided local transit service by Capital Transit, Inc.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	431	Memphis, Tenn.	230
Chicago, Ill.	303	New York, N. Y.	717
Cincinnati, Ohio	89	St. Louis, Mo.	317
Detroit, Mich.	325	Washington, D. C.	514

Electricity

Electricity is furnished by the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company. The Kentucky Utilities Company also supplies certain areas of the county directly.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Frankfort by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is Columbia Gulf Transmission Company.

Water

The Kentucky River is the source of supply for the municipally owned Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board's 6,000,000 gpd treatment plant.

Sewerage System

Frankfort has a separate storm and sanitary sewer system. The treatment plant has a capacity of 3,400,000 gallons. The average daily flow is approximately 1,250,000 gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

A population study conducted by the Frankfort - Franklin County Chamber of Commerce and the City of Frankfort Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency estimates the 1965 population at 21,237 and Franklin County at 32,500. Hammer and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, planning consultants, projected Frankfort's population to expand 24 percent between 1960 and 1970. Franklin County's projected expansion for the same period was 20 percent. The study was conducted in 1959.

Table 1 shows the population and recent rates of growth in Frankfort, Franklin County, and Kentucky, 1900-60.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Frankfort		Franklin County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	9,487	---	20,852	---	15.5
1910	10,465	9.4	21,135	1.3	6.6
1920	9,805	- 6.7	19,369	- 9.2	5.5
1930	11,626	15.7	21,064	9.2	8.2
1940	11,429	- 1.2	23,308	9.6	8.8
1950	11,949	3.8	25,933	10.1	3.5
1960	18,365	54.1	29,421	13.5	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

In 1963, per capita income for Franklin County was \$1,892; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,799. It should be noted that Franklin County ranked 17th among Kentucky's 120 counties.*

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

Manufacturing is the largest industrial employer in Franklin County. In June, 1965, there were 2,286 employed in manufacturing. Clothing, textile and leather products industries make up the largest single manufacturing group employers with a total employment of 694. Frankfort is also a commercial center with 1,391 being employed in wholesale and retail trade.

Agricultural employment in Franklin County, as listed in the 1959 Census of Agriculture, was 1,365 in the Fall of 1959.

Average weekly wage rates in Franklin County in 1964 for all industries were \$83.19 and for manufacturing \$93.94. During the same period the state average was \$93.06 for all industries and \$106.91 for manufacturing.

Retail sales during 1964 for Franklin County totaled \$38,074,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Franklin County labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Henry, Owen, Scott, Woodford, Anderson and Shelby Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Franklin County, making commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the seven county area was reported at 103,045 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 3,527 persons since the 1950 census count. It should be noted, however, that the surrounding area decreased in population by 445 while Franklin County had a tremendous growth of 3,972.

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, FRANKFORT AREA

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,680	1,436	3,116	996	945	684	491
Franklin	348	148	496	146	0	202	148
Anderson	236	244	480	178	202	58	42
Henry	215	203	418	143	150	72	53
Owen	308	217	525	250	175	58	42
Scott	236	272	508	100	183	136	89
Shelby	219	189	408	133	125	86	64
Woodford	118	163	281	46	110	72	53

*Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 9,618 boys and 9,225 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. Franklin County will furnish 2,707 boys and 2,475 girls to these totals. Approximately 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will be seeking employment upon reaching the age of 18.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, FRANKLIN COUNTY AREA, BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	9,618	9,225
Franklin	2,707	2,475
Scott	1,308	1,282
Shelby	1,830	1,720
Henry	1,069	1,082
Owen	807	706
Anderson	793	811
Woodford	1,104	1,149

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

Area Employment Characteristics: Estimated non-agricultural employment in the Frankfort area, October 1965, has increased 1,500 employees or 12.6 percent since October 1964. Employment increased from 11,950 to 13,450 in the one-year period. Manufacturing gained 950 employees during this period.

The following three tables show the Franklin County area employment in agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

FRANKLIN COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	11,003	1,386	12,389
Franklin	1,199	166	1,365
Scott	1,612	250	1,862
Shelby	2,459	379	2,838
Henry	1,837	122	1,959
Owen	1,942	92	2,034
Anderson	1,290	13	1,303
Woodford	664	364	1,028

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 5

FRANKLIN COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*

	Area							
	Total	Franklin	Anderson	Henry	Owen	Scott	Shelby	Woodford
Total manu- facturing	7,092	2,286	501	347	57	1,539	786	1,576
Food & kindred products	1,603	678	339	6	55	35	92	398
Tobacco	27	1	0	0	2	3	20	1
Clothing, textile & leather	1,307	694	0	328	0	0	98	187
Lumber & furniture	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Print., pub. & paper	462	61	6	13	0	10	25	347
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	51	5	0	0	0	31	13	2
Stone, clay & glass	90	3	0	0	0	0	87	0
Primary metals	257	0	0	0	0	172	85	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	2,077	617	0	0	0	937	366	157
Other	1,211	227	156	0	0	344	0	484

*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County) June, 1965

Frankfort

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 6

FRANKLIN COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES

	Area Total	Franklin	Anderson	Henry	Owen	Scott	Shelby	Woodford
Mining & Quarrying	79	0	54	1	0	22	2	0
Contract Construction	1,129	533	265	86	27	59	101	58
Manufacturing	7,092	2,286	501	347	57	1,539	786	1,576
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	878	323	83	17	108	55	169	123
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,562	1,391	237	156	129	467	885	297
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	654	309	37	53	35	63	93	64
Services	1,738	1,186	96	52	10	150	203	41
Other	217	165	0	7	17	4	18	6
Total	15,349	6,193	1,273	719	383	2,359	2,257	2,165

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County) June, 1965

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7

FRANKFORT MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bacon's Machine Shop	Machine shop	3	1	4
Claude V. Bixler	Job printing, rubber stamps	(Not available)		
Central Screw Co.	Screws, bolts, nuts	124	19	143
Dreyer, Whitehead & Goedecke, Inc.	Machine shop	26	1	27
Falls City Ready Mix	Ready mixed concrete	12	0	12
Feature Publications, Inc.	Job printing	20	0	20
Frankfort Automotive	Machine shop			2
Frankfort Ice & Coal Co.	Ice, slaughtering, meat packing	17	3	20
Frankfort Lumber & Mfg. Co., Inc.	Millwork	16	3	19
Frankfort Materials Co.	Asphalt	5	0	5
Frankfort Publishing Co.	Newspaper	34	11	45
George W. Gayle & Sons	Electric typewriter parts and scraper rings	8	4	12
Genesco, Inc.	Ladies' dress shoes	90	190	280
Horn & Goin Co.	Ready mixed concrete	22	1	23
Ken-Wel, Inc.	Hydraulic pumps, valves	26	80	106
Lyons Lumber Co.	Mill work	14	2	16
National Distillers Products Corp.	Whiskey	532	278	810

(Cont'd) 9.

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pennington Lumber & Supply	Lumber, windows			25
Pierce Reproductions	Furniture	4	0	4
H. K. Porter Co., Inc.	Automotive appliance trim	203	186	389
Rebecca Ruth Candy, Inc.	Candy	3	13	16
Roberts Printing Co.	Letterpress printing, offset printing	7	5	12
The George T. Stagg Co.	Whiskey	273	109	382
Frank F. Taylor Co.	Strollers, playpens	151	84	235
Trigometer, Inc.	Thermal temp. control devices	4	4	8
21 Brands Distillers Corp.	Whiskey	47	44	91
Union Underwear Co., Inc.	Men's woven underwear	70	370	440
Geo. R. Workman Co., Inc.	Concrete products	3	3	6

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some example of wages in the area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Per Hour (Minimum)</u>
Clerical and secretarial	\$1.25 to \$2.25
Laborer	1.25 to 1.65
Unskilled	\$1.35 to \$1.58 (female)
Semiskilled	1.50 to 1.89 (male)
Skilled	2.00 to 2.35 (male)
	3.25 to 4.00 (male)

Frankfort plant-wide average for manufacturing industries in 1965 was \$1.81, including benefits.

Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Allied Industrial Workers	Ken-Wel, Inc.
	H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
International Association of Machinists	Frank F. Taylor Co.
	Central Screw Co.
Distillery, Rectifying, Wine and Allied Workers International Union of America	All distilleries

TRANSPORTATION

Frankfort is located in the center of three transportation systems in Kentucky. Frankfort is 45 minutes from Louisville, 90 minutes from Cincinnati and 25 minutes from Lexington via interstate or turnpike roads. Three major commercial air terminals are located at Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati, and railroads serve all points from Frankfort.

Frankfort is so located that within a 500-mile radius there is 68.4 percent of the nation's population, and within a 400-mile radius there is 50.7 percent of the population.

Railroads

Frankfort is served by three railroads: the Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

The Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad operates between Frankfort and Paris with one local freight daily each way. It has switching service six days a week and sidings for about eight cars. There is no store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freight. There is an average of eighty outbound carloads per month consisting mostly of whiskey, while an average of eighty inbound carloads consists of corn, malt, and coal.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company furnishes passenger service twice daily and uses the Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks for their trains.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has two local and one through freight daily. The "local" connects Frankfort with Lexington and Louisville, while the "through" connects from Ravenna, Kentucky, to Louisville. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has switching service six days a week with sidings for about 170 cars. There is a daily store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freight. There is an average of 225 outbound carloads per month consisting of mill products, liquor, wood products and scrap iron, while there is an average of 300 inbound carloads per month consisting of mill products, grain and coal.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad furnishes complete "piggy-back" service with connections east, west and south. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad also uses IBM equipment for billing, car movement, and car tracking. Railway Express Agency has 5-day a week service, available 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Pickup and delivery of parcels is possible.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky, March 1966.

Highways

Frankfort is served by U. S. Routes 60, 421, 460, and 127. Interstate 64 is a limited access route from Louisville to Mt. Sterling via Frankfort and Lexington. Interstate 75 from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Knoxville, Tennessee, has connections at nearby Georgetown and Lexington. The transportation maps in Appendix H show railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, TO :

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	431	Lexington, Ky.	29
Birmingham, Ala.	478	Louisville, Ky.	49
Chicago, Ill.	303	Nashville, Tenn.	230
Cincinnati, Ohio	89	New York, N. Y.	717
Detroit, Mich.	325	Pittsburgh, Pa.	372
Knoxville, Tenn.	198	St. Louis, Mo.	317

Truck Service: Common carrier service is provided by the following truck lines: Parrish Transfer Line, Kentucky Truck Lines, Inc., Claxon Truck Line, Inc., all of Frankfort, Kentucky; Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; Sutton Transfer, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Railway Express Agency, Inc., New York, New York; Dixie-Ohio Express, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama; and Commercial Motor Freight, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

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

*Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, March 1966.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines operates eleven routes from Louisville and ten routes from Lexington, and two routes from Knoxville, Tennessee, daily, through Frankfort. Excellent connections can be made to all other points from Louisville and Lexington.

Trailway Bus Line operates three routes from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Knoxville, Tennessee, daily, and five routes from Knoxville to Cincinnati.

Capital Transit, Inc., provides Frankfort with local bus service.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Taxi, car and truck rental services are available at standard rates.

Air

Capital City Airport is located 1 mile west of Frankfort. It has a 4,000-foot paved runway used mainly for small aircraft. All facilities are available including a beacon and runway lights.

Blue Grass Field is located 20 miles east of Frankfort, near Lexington, and is served by Delta, Piedmont, and Eastern Airlines. Standiford Field is located 50 miles distant at Louisville and is served by TWA, American, Eastern, Delta, Piedmont and Ozark Airlines. Greater Cincinnati Airport is located in Covington, Kentucky, 80 miles to the north by way of Interstate 75, and is served by all major airlines.

Water

Frankfort is located on the Kentucky River which is navigable and has unloading facilities for sand and gravel.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Frankfort is furnished electricity by the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company. Kentucky Utilities Company also serves certain areas in the county directly.

There are 40,000 KW available from the Kentucky Utilities Company for the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board.

Approximately \$200,000 was spent in renewing the major 34-5 KV distribution system and enlarging the substations. A new substation is planned for 1966 construction. Materials have been ordered.

At the present time, there are 10,008 customers on electric meters. Rates are as follows:

Residential Lighting:

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Rural</u>
First	18 or less per month (minimum)	\$1.00	\$1.25
Next	32	.05	.05
Next	50	.03	.03
Next	150	.02	.02
Over	250	.015	.015

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Frankfort by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is Columbia Gulf Transmission Company. The transmission lines range from 8 to 12 inches with 100 psi. The BTU content is 1,050 and the specific gravity is .6.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., has 25 employees and 10 service trucks. A 20 percent increase in consumption is shown over the last five years. (Recent expansions have been completed to give service to the new Frankfort Plaza Shopping Center, the new industrial sites, and Jett, Kentucky.) High pressure transmission lines now serve every subdivision in Frankfort and Franklin County. There are 8,135 meters in service. A 12-inch transmission line from Lexington has been completed. Rates per month are as follows:

Interruptible Rates:

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Rate Per MCF</u>
First	800	\$.5247
Next	1,200	.5047
Next	3,000	.4947
Next	5,000	.4847
All over	10,000	.4647

Special industrial rates may be obtained from the industrial representative of Columbia Gas of Kentucky at Lexington, Kentucky.

There has not been a shortage in the peak demand in the last five years.

Manufactured Gas

LP gas is available from local distributors as well as installation and service. Special industrial rates may be obtained.

Coal and Coke*

Frankfort receives coal from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, which lies within the Appalachian coal region that also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, the Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

A total of 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal 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. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

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

Fuel Oil

There are six distributors of both #1 and #2 grade fuel oil in Frankfort. The delivered price for either grade is 15 cents per gallon.

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations. Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Kentucky River. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 8,000,000-gallon ground reservoir, a 200,000-gallon elevated tank and a 500,000-gallon elevated tank. A 1,000,000-gallon elevated tank has recently been completed near industrial site #3. These storage facilities contain a 3 1/2-day supply of water. Pumping and filter capacity is 6,000,000 gallons daily and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is eight hours.

The maximum use is 3,500,000 gallons leaving a surplus of 2.5 million gallons on a peak day. Average pressure is maintained at 125 psi with 24-inch pump lines.

The water supply for the City of Frankfort is protected from radioactive fallout by means of a 3-inch layer of concrete that covers the entire reservoir. This reservoir is one of the few in the United States so constructed to give the city's water supply protection from radioactive fallout. The type of treatment is chlorination. The Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board has recently added \$5,000 in laboratory equipment to test water.

Water rates per month are as follows:

Applicable to:

All water service:

		<u>Per M Gallons</u>	
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Rural</u>
First	5,000	\$.30	\$.40
Next	20,000	.20	.20
Next	175,000	.15	.15
Next	800,000	.12	.12
Excess		.10	.10

<u>Minimum Rate:</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Rural</u>
5/8 and 3/4-inch meters	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.25
1-inch meters	1.50	1.50
1 - 1/2-inch meters	2.50	2.50
2-inch meters	5.00	5.00
3-inch meters	10.00	10.00
4-inch meters	20.00	20.00
6-inch meters	30.00	30.00
8-inch meters	50.00	50.00

Booster Pumping: (Outside City) - plus - 20 percent and in no case shall be less than 3 1/4¢ per 1,000 gallons.

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water in Franklin County is from the Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek. The average discharges (USGS) of the Kentucky River at Frankfort and Elkhorn Creek near Frankfort are 6,950 cfs (39 year record-unadjusted) and 593 cfs (27 year record - 1915-18, 1940-64), respectively.

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

Middle Ordovician Series

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

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, these conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these series.

Sewerage System

Frankfort has 42 miles of new sewers, 15 lift stations and a primary sewerage treatment plant. Layout and space provisions of the treatment plant allow for the addition of secondary treatment if and when this becomes necessary.

The outfall and treatment facilities are capable of serving a population of 39,000 persons. The treatment plant can adequately handle a daily flow of 3,400,000 gallons and the average daily flow is about 1,250,000 gallons.

Recent improvements include a new line to the Frank F. Taylor Company site at a cost of \$240,000.

A new system was completed November, 1965. The new system intercepts all collector lines, which previously emptied into the river and put them on a primary outfall line which carries all sewage to the treatment plant. Cost of this system was \$525,000.

The sewer rate is 150 percent of the monthly water bill. A sewer connection fee is charged for each connection to the sewer system in an amount of \$300 for customers inside the city limits and \$360 outside. These connection fees are collected monthly over a ten-year period at the rate of \$2.50 and \$3 per month, respectively.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 50 acres, level to gently rolling
land

LOCATION: 1 mile east of city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 460 and industrial access road

RAILROADS: Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad

WATER: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

ELECTRICITY: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

SEWERAGE: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

(OWNED BY): Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad

SITE #2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres, gently rolling land

LOCATION: 3 miles southeast of city limits, adjacent to

Union Underwear Company and Frank F. Taylor Company

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 421 and industrial access road

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad

WATER: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

ELECTRICITY: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

SEWERAGE: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

(OWNED BY): Louisville & Nashville Railroad

SITE #3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 138 acres

LOCATION: 4.5 miles southeast of city limits of Frankfort,

adjacent to H. K. Porter Company, Inc., and Ken-Wel, Inc.

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 421

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad

WATER: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

ELECTRICITY: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

SEWERAGE: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

(OWNED BY): Louisville & Nashville Railroad

SITE #4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 58 acres, level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: 2 miles southeast of city limits of Frankfort, at interchange of U. S. 60 and future Interstate 64
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 60 and industrial access road
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
ELECTRICITY: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board
SEWERAGE: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board
(OWNED BY): Franklin County Industrial Foundation

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

- W - WATER
- G - GAS
- E - ELECTRICITY
- S - SEWERAGE

SITE-1
50 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-2
40 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

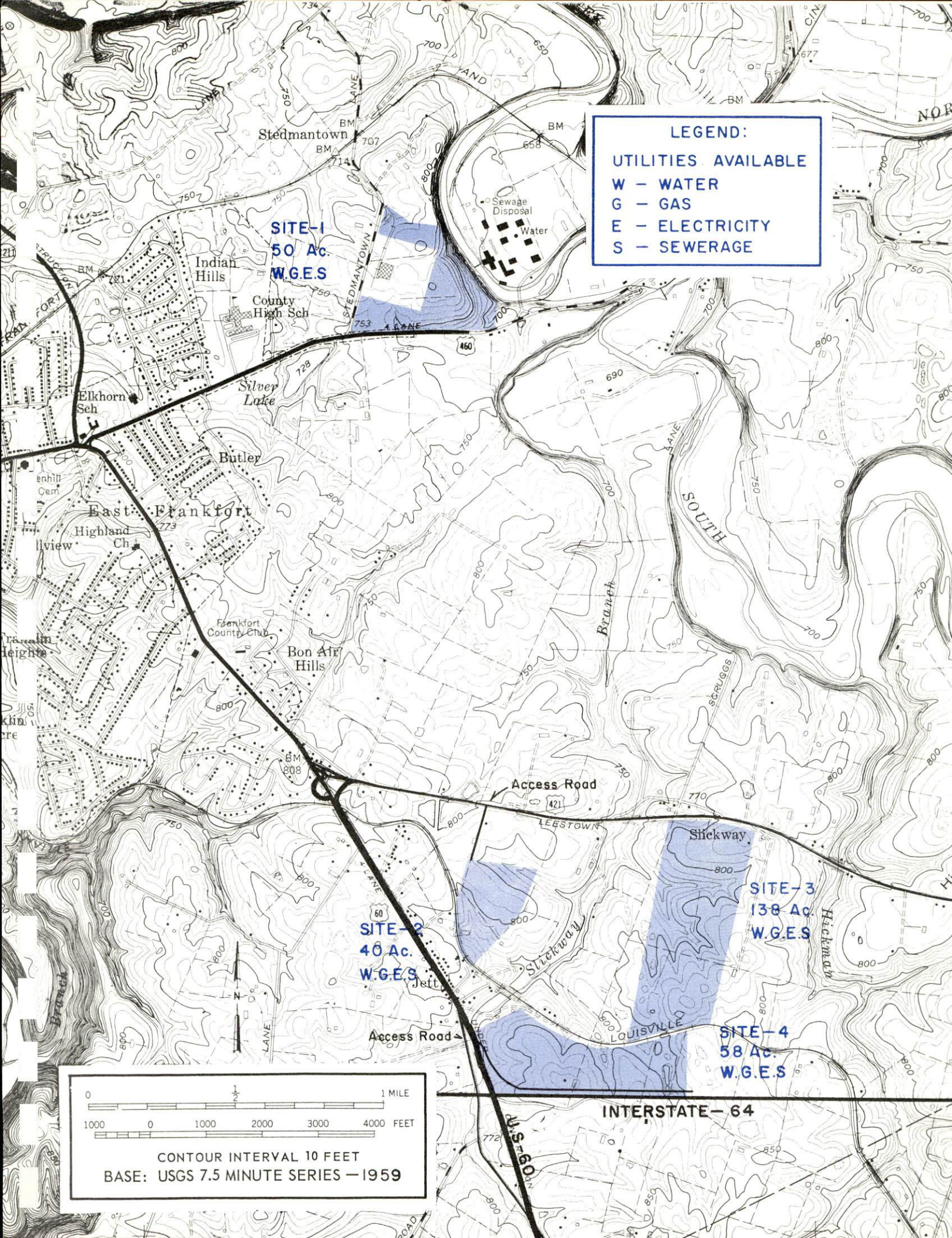
SITE-3
138 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

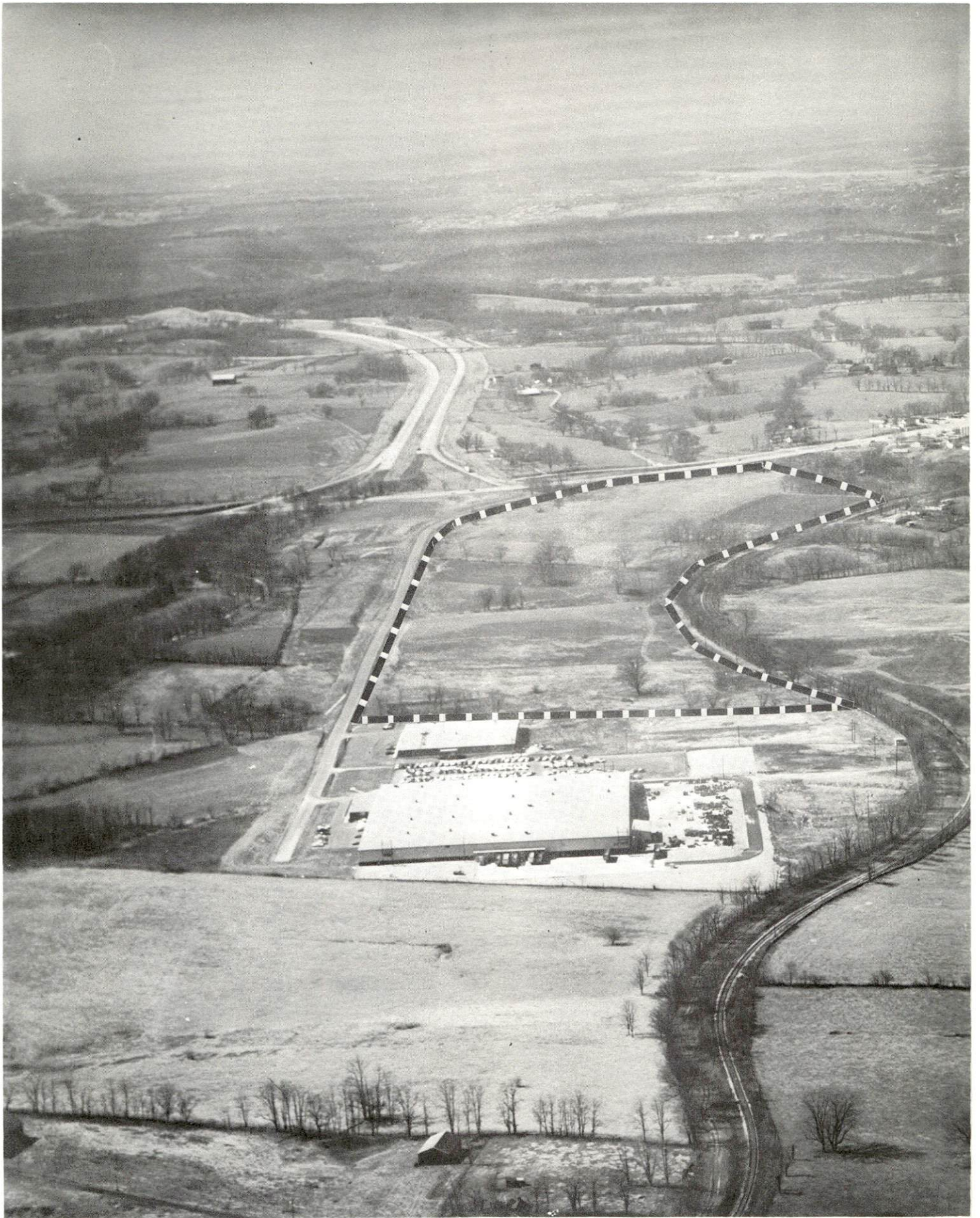
SITE-4
58 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

0 1/2 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1959





FRANKLIN COUNTY INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Frankfort is a second-class city with a mayor, four commissioners and a city manager. The mayor is elected for four years, the commissioners for two years, and the city manager is appointed. The city has 136 full-time employees, including the police and fire departments, with approximately 50 part-time employees used in the recreation department during the summer months.

County: The Franklin County Fiscal Court is composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term, and 5 magistrates elected by district for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, KRS 92.300, Frankfort may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond the five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses are required.

Planning and Zoning

Frankfort has an active planning and zoning commission composed of five members. With the aid of a \$31,200 Federal grant, a general plan for the future development of Frankfort and environs has been completed. Virtually every element of the area's physical structure has been analyzed and proposals have been made to correct deficiencies and plan new facilities adequate for an increase in population.

Frankfort also has a zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations which have been in effect for several years.

Building Codes

Building permits are required for any type construction inside the city limits.

Fire Protection

The Frankfort Fire Department has two fire stations, one is located in East Frankfort and the other is located in downtown Frankfort. The station downtown is staffed with a chief, two assistant chiefs, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 full-time fire inspectors and 24 full-time firemen. Equipment includes: a 1959 Peter Pirsch 1,000-gpm pumper truck with a 75-foot aerial ladder; 900 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose; a 1960 Peter Pirsch 1,000-gpm pumper with 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; an American LaFrance 750-gpm pumper with 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; a 1/2-ton truck equipped for any type of rescue; and a station wagon for the fire chief.

The East Frankfort Fire Station consists of three full-time firemen. Equipment includes: an American LaFrance 750-gpm pumper with 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; a Ford 500-gpm pumper with 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. All mobile units are equipped with a two-way radio. Frankfort has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

The training program consists of 3 hours daily instruction by an assistant chief.

The Franklin County Fire Department is located in the Thorn Hill area of Frankfort. Equipment includes: a radio-equipped 1963 Ford 750-gpm pumper with a 1,200-gallon tank, and a 1953 Dodge 500-gpm pumper with a 1,100-gallon tank. The county employs 3 full-time firemen. A volunteer rescue squad is made up of 11 men.

Police Protection

The Frankfort Police Department is staffed with a chief, two assistant chiefs, three lieutenants, three captains, six sergeants, 25 patrolmen, and three school guards. Motorized equipment consists of four 1966 cruisers, two 1966 patrol wagons and three 3-wheel motorcycles, all of which are two-way radio equipped. The main office of the Kentucky State Police is located in Frankfort.

The county law enforcement is under the sheriff and his six deputies. They use three cruisers which are radio-equipped and use the same frequency as the city police.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected twice weekly by the city at no additional charge. Streets are cleaned with a street sweeper. In 1963 a new \$400,000 incinerator was installed for the City of Frankfort. It is operated five hours per day during the week and four hours on Saturday.

Financial Information

The following statement shows the financial position of Frankfort and Franklin County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1964-65	\$1,045,133.36	
Expenditures, 1964-65	994,593.81	
Bonded Indebtedness	14,000.00	Flood Relief Refunding Bond

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1965-66	\$ 413,229.00
Bonded Indebtedness, 1965-66	-0-

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Frankfort and Franklin County for 1965. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1965

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Frankfort</u>	<u>Franklin County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	1.20	
School	1.78	1.50
State	<u>.05</u>	<u>.05</u>
Total	\$3.53	\$2.05

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1964

Real Estate Assessment Ratios (1965)
School Tax Levies

Frankfort	23.7%
Franklin County	26.7%

Net Assessed Value of Property (1965)

Frankfort	\$25,753,067.30
Franklin County	46,834,760.00

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Franklin County School System consists of five elementary and one high school. All county high schools were consolidated in 1959. All six schools have gymnasiums, libraries and serve hot lunches. A list of special teachers in the system includes: one special teacher for mentally retarded, one speech therapist, two guidance counselors, seven music and band personnel, special physical education teachers in all elementary schools, six librarians, industrial arts, vocational agriculture, home economics and eleven vocational business teachers. Current budget is \$1,835,673.05.

The Frankfort Independent School System consists of four elementary schools and one high school. In the system hot lunches are served in two of the schools. The current budget is \$436,000.

There is one parochial school in the city.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Franklin County Elementary	3,564	141	25-1
Franklin County High	1,328	61	22-1
Rosenwald Laboratory School	112	6	19-1
Frankfort Elementary (Independent)	863	35	25-1
Frankfort High (Independent)	431	23	19-1
Good Shepherd Elementary (Parochial)	387	10	38.7-1
Good Shepherd High (Parochial)	157	8	19.6-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965 - 1966

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.

Frankfort is served by the Lafayette Vocational School, located at Lexington, Kentucky, 24 miles. Courses offered are auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio and television, sheet metal and woodworking. It should be noted that courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

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: Kentucky State College, located in Frankfort, was founded in 1886. Its aims are to provide students with: (1) a foundation for graduate and professional studies, (2) preparation for elementary and secondary teaching, for positions in vocational and technical fields of clerical, secretarial, business and commerce, and (3) vocational-technical preparation on a two-year level.

The college offers curricula in three areas: (1) four-year liberal arts program, (2) two-year community college program, and (3) late afternoon-evening program.

The college is accredited by or holds membership in the following educational agencies: Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Kentucky State Department of Education, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities. The college has recently completed a \$1,500,000 Business and Arts building.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Frankfort area include:

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 18 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 29 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 29 miles
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, 29 miles
Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky, 12 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 49 miles
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky, 49 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 49 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 49 miles
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky,
49 miles
Kentucky Bible College, Winchester, Kentucky, 43 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 30 miles
Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 50 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 42 miles

Health

Hospitals: The King's Daughters' Hospital, which serves Frankfort, is a general type hospital with 115 beds, 20 bassinets and facilities for X-ray, laboratory, outpatient clinic, oxygen, and therapeutics. Rates are from \$14.50 to \$22.00 per day. The hospital completed a \$1,200,000 renovation program in late 1963. It has 29 registered nurses, 15 licensed practical nurses, with approximately 15 registered nurses and nurses aides working part-time.

In the city there are 24 medical doctors, 6 surgeons, 44 registered nurses, 1 pediatrician, 12 dentists and 1 gynecologist.

Public Health: The Franklin County Public Health Service has six persons on its staff: one health officer, two health nurses, two health inspectors, and one secretary. The budget for 1966 is \$43,000. Its general program includes: immunization, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, pre-maternity clinics, infant and preschool health, dental health, school health, adult health, general public health, and sanitation inspection. There are three licensed nursing homes with a capacity of 45 beds located in Franklin County.

Housing

Adequate housing is available in all price ranges for sale or rent. Modern apartments and duplexes are readily available for short-term leases. Frankfort has several modern subdivisions with zoning and building restrictions that are planned for future expansion. At present there are 2 public housing projects with a total of 130 units.

Construction costs of an average 3-bedroom brick run from \$12 to \$15 per square foot.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Frankfort is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is a dial system with direct distance dialing. The toll-free exchange area includes Frankfort and all of Franklin County. There are 12,298 subscribers using 20,515 telephones.

At a cost of \$2,187,000, the installation of a complete new Centrex Telephone System for use by the Commonwealth of Kentucky offices and the Georgetown, Kentucky, direct dialing system have recently been completed. These operations are housed in the new addition to the present building.

Telegraph service is furnished by Western Union Telegraph Company of Frankfort, Kentucky. The operation hours are from 7:30 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. , Monday through Saturday, and 9:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Frankfort has recently completed a new \$300,000 first-class post office. It receives and dispatches mail 18 times daily through either Lexington or Louisville to all points via either Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, truck or Greyhound Bus Lines. The mail is delivered over 6 rural and 17 city routes. The Frankfort Post Office employs 71 men and handled approximately \$1,030,000 in postal receipts during 1965.

Newspapers: The State Journal, daily except Saturday, has a circulation of 8,534. Louisville and Lexington papers are delivered twice daily in Frankfort. They include: The Lexington Herald and the Lexington Leader, Lexington, Kentucky; and the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: Radio station WFKY-AM serves Frankfort. It is affiliated with the Mutual Network. Radio stations from Lexington and Louisville are received in the Frankfort area.

Television: Reception is from a television cable which gives good service from WLEX-TV and WKYT-TV, Lexington, Kentucky; WHAS-TV, WAVE-TV, and WLKY-TV, Louisville, Kentucky; and WCPO-TV, WLW-TV, and WKRC-TV, Cincinnati, Ohio. These stations give coverage for all three major networks.

Libraries

The Paul Sawyer City-County Library serves the Frankfort-Franklin County area with both library and bookmobile service. The library is located in the old Federal Building and has a total of 17,787 volumes and an estimated annual circulation of 128,316 (the library has been in operation only 8 months). The library is staffed by one graduate librarian, 3 full-time and 3 part-time employees.

Churches

The following denominations have churches located in Frankfort: Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The State National Bank	\$11,089,866.99	\$ 9,910,287.21
Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Company	70,506,114.66	65,082,368.46

Hotels and Motels

Southern Hotel*	57 rooms
Anchor Inn Motel	10 units
Burley Oil Motel	6 units
Bryant's Motel	11 units
Hines Motel	21 units
Motel Frankfort	14 units
May's Motel	8 units
Pewitt's Motel	14 units
Holiday Inn Motel*	84 units
Travelodge	55 units

*Dining Room Facilities

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Optimist Club, Three Kiwanis Clubs, Jaycees, Franklin Community Council, Ruritan Club, and East Frankfort Optimist

Fraternal: Elks Club, Masonic, IOOF, Moose, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, American Legion, VFW, and Capital City Shrine Club

Women's Clubs: Hadassah, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, DAR, Eastern Star, Homemakers, Garden Club, Daughters of Confederacy, Younger Woman's Club, B & PW Club, Altrusa, War Mothers, Younger Mothers, Newcomers Club, Beta Sigma Phi, American Association of University Women, Opti-Mrs. Club, and Frankfort Woman's Club

Youth: Minor League, Little League, Pee Wee League, Pony League, Colt League, YMCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FTA, FHA, FBLA, and FFA

Other: Music Club, Writers, Art, Confederate, Frankfort Country Club, Frankfort Boat Club, Bridge Club and Little Theatre

Recreation

Local: The Frankfort Recreation Department is a member of the National Recreation Association and has a paid staff of a full-time director, an assistant director, 14 part-time playground supervisors, a maintenance crew, 2 part-time tennis instructors, and a part-time arts and crafts instructor.

The department operates 11 well-equipped neighborhood playgrounds. The department has such facilities as 14 lighted tennis courts, 9 basketball courts, 5 baseball diamonds, 6 wading pools, and a youth center. Other activities include sponsorship of scheduled programs of tennis and baseball, with approximately 1,352 boys participating in graduated leagues, softball, basketball, swimming, square and ballroom dancing, and arts and crafts. Adult programs include basketball, softball, and duplicate bridge, sanctioned under the American Contract Bridge League.

The department has initiated a "Golden Age" program for elderly people. This program consists of supervised card games, checkers, parties, and picnics. The "Golden Age" program is new in scope and many communities throughout the country are setting up similar programs.

The 1965-66 budget is \$50,700. The Franklin County Fiscal Court appropriates \$5,000, the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board donates \$6,000, while the remaining \$39,700 comes from the city budget. A five-member Board of Park Commissioners, appointed by the mayor of Frankfort, acts in an advisory capacity to this Department.

Recent improvements include four new tennis courts at Juniper Hill Municipal Park, and one new baseball field at Franklin County High School.

The Municipal Park and Recreation Board is a self-supporting organization which expanded the community-wide recreation facilities by establishing Juniper Hill Municipal Park. This includes an excellent eighteen-hole golf course which has a \$35,000 clubhouse with lounge, dining facilities and a new \$210,000 Olympic-size swimming pool. Juniper Hill Municipal Park sponsors several activities such as a "Hole-N-One" contest for golfers.

The Frankfort Country Club, a corporation, has an eighteen-hole golf course, a swimming pool, lounge, dining and banquet facilities, and two tennis courts.

A new eighteen-hole golf course, under private ownership, was constructed and placed into operation in the Spring of 1964. It includes a nine-hole, par-3 course for night-time golf.

The privately owned Bowl-A-Way, with 24 lanes, provides league bowling.

The YMCA has indoor pool, gym, and exercise room and roller skating sessions. A new YMCA building is now in the planning stages and will be located in the downtown Urban Renewal Area.

Other facilities available include: an indoor and outdoor theatre, fishing area on Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek; boating on the Kentucky River; the Midget Raceway with Go-Karts; horse shows at the fair; and two dancing schools.

Area: Area recreational facilities include boating on the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers, Shelby Lake and Herrington Lake; major college football and basketball; major league baseball; professional basketball and boxing; and race tracks. Within approximately 100 miles of Frankfort the following points of interest can be found: Mammoth Cave National Park, Cumberland Falls State Park, Cumberland Lake State Park, My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Fort Harrod, Pioneer Memorial State Park, Falmouth Lake State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, and Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Churchill Downs and its famous Kentucky Derby, Keeneland Race Track and Latonia Race Track. Within 250 miles by an interstate highway is Kentucky Dam Village State Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, and Cherokee State Park. All are located on the magnificent Kentucky Lake and the "Between the Lakes" National Recreation Area, presently under development by the National Park Service and TVA.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board added \$5,000 in laboratory equipment to test algae in the water.
2. The city spent \$765,000 for construction of sewers.
3. Fifteen miles of streets were resurfaced in 1965.
4. Paul Sawyer Library, the first library operated by the city and county government, was dedicated during 1965.
5. Utilities were extended to the 111-acre Franklin County Industrial Foundation at a cost of \$386,000.
6. Kentucky State College constructed a new \$1,500,000 Business and Arts Building.
7. \$1,000,000 Bush office building was built in the downtown area.
8. \$2,187,000 was spent in telephone improvements.
9. Recent expansion in the natural gas system includes lines to the new Frankfort Plaza Shopping Center, the new industrial sites, and Jett, Kentucky.
10. A \$31,200 Federal grant enabled a general plan for the future development of Frankfort and environs to be completed.
11. H. K. Porter plant, 176,000 square feet, built on Franklin County Industrial Foundation.

12. Ken-Wel, Inc., plant, 40,000 square feet, built on Franklin County Industrial Foundation.
13. In 1963 a new \$400,000 incinerator was built.
14. A \$300,000 first-class post office was recently completed.
15. Approximately \$200,000 was spent in renewing the major 34-5 KV distribution system and enlarging the substations by the Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board.
16. A new 1,000,000-gallon elevated tank was recently completed.

Planned:

1. A \$50,000,000 governmental complex which will include a twenty story state office building.
2. Federal Office Building
3. New YMCA
4. 2,000-car parking lot
5. New downtown hotel
6. Convention center
7. Frankfort Plaza Shopping Center
8. Flood wall to protect South Frankfort
9. 100-unit Federal housing project
10. Vocational school at Franklin County High School
11. Vocational Arts Building at Kentucky State College
12. A \$1,500,000 Union Underwear plant
13. A \$1,000,000 Marsh Instrument Company plant

14. Sears, Roebuck & Company store, 60,000 square feet

15. Four new elementary education buildings

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, there were 928 farms in Franklin County covering 114,284 acres with an average of 123.2 acres per farm. The following table gives the agricultural statistics for Franklin County and Kentucky, 1964.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Franklin County	(tons)	3,800	2.20	8,360
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Franklin County	(tons)	2,400	1.05	2,520
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	696,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Franklin County	(tons)	2,500	.90	2,250
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Franklin County	(bu)	3,500	61.5	215,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Franklin County	(bu)	500	25.0	12,500
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Burley Tobacco</u>				
Franklin County	(lbs)	2,870	1,760.0	5,051,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture,
1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	Average Number on Farms During 1963
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Franklin County	1,700
Kentucky	476,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>	
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Franklin County	22,300
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>	
<u>Sheep:*</u>	
Franklin County	1,800
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture,
1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Franklin County is limestone. Other minerals include clays and shales, sand and gravel and vein minerals. Small non-commercial amounts of natural gas have been encountered.

Limestone: Limestone occurs in quantity and quality suitable for general road construction, building purposes, and agricultural lime. The total value of limestone produced in 1963 amounted to \$936,184 (Minerals Yearbook, 1963). Three quarries are reported in operation.

Clays and Shales: Local clays and shales are reported suitable for brick, and possibly pottery manufacturing. These might be developed if commercial quantities can be found.

Sand and Gravel: Limited amounts of sand and gravel can be secured along the Kentucky River for general construction purposes.

Vein Minerals: Vein minerals consisting of galena, fluorite, calcite, barite and sphalerite are found in small amounts but these presently are not considered to be worthy of commercial consideration.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

- (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, 1964

Forests

There are 46,000 acres of forested land in Franklin County, 34 percent of the county's total land area. The chief tree types are red cedar and oak.

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

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

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 16

COMSUMER 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	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	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	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321, for Population;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965, for Income;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

In 1963, per capita income for Franklin County was \$1,892; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,799.*

Retail sales for Franklin County during 1964 totaled \$38,074,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

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 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR FRANKFORT, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	35.8	4.32	84	77
February	37.4	3.22	82	71
March	44.2	4.48	81	66
April	54.8	4.02	79	62
May	66.1	3.93	81	63
June	73.7	4.07	84	64
July	77.3	4.50	85	66
August	76.0	3.44	88	66
September	69.5	2.71	86	64
October	58.2	2.37	86	65
November	45.5	3.41	82	70
December	38.8	8.23	83	75
Annual Norm.	56.2	50.07		

*Station Location: Frankfort, 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 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) 6.0%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) 129

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49

Days with heavy fog: (20 years of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate
long-term means 4,683 degree days.

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data -
Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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HISTORY

Frankfort is the center of the political, administrative, legislative, and judicial life of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The magnificent State Capitol, a replica of our national building, is one of the most beautiful in the country. The Old Capitol, located across the Kentucky River, was designed in the Greek revival style by Kentucky's most famous architect, Gideon Shryock. This building is famous for its design and beauty throughout the country.

In addition to being the center of Kentucky's government, Frankfort is also the county seat of Franklin County. The county, located on the Kentucky River in the central bluegrass region, was formed by the Kentucky legislature and named for the most famous American diplomat, writer, inventor, and statesman of early America - Benjamin Franklin. Created in 1794, it was the eighteenth Kentucky county in order of formation. The city of Frankfort was laid out by General James Wilkinson, man of dubious character who has been linked to a conspiracy with the Spaniards to get Kentucky to declare its independence from the United States. The city was established by Virginia in 1786 and incorporated in 1835. It was called Frank's Ford in honor of Stephen Frank who was killed by the Indians near here.

Most of Kentucky's most famous political sons have spent some time in Frankfort. In addition, many sons of other states and nations have journeyed to this historic town including LaFayette, the French hero of our Revolutionary War. In this city many famous pieces of legislation have been passed. After the Revolution, in which many Kentuckians fought, the men of the West continued their fight for freedom. The Kentucky Resolutions have achieved a place in history. These resolutions voiced the opposition of Kentucky to the Alien and Sedition Laws passed by the Federalists to muzzle their opponents. Kentucky spoke through its legislature and Governor Garrard in opposition to these laws, which were antithetical to the aims of those who fought for their freedom from England.

Franklin County has been the home of four representatives and seven U. S. Senators. One of these, John J. Crittenden, also served twice in the office of United States Attorney General. South Trimble of Franklin County was the Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives for thirteen congresses. Also located in Frankfort is the beautiful home of John Brown, Kentucky's first senator. Like many old homes this brick edifice, designed by Thomas Jefferson, is reported to be the haunt of a ghost.

Appendix A

The county and city are more than the center of government of Kentucky. They represent an important economic unit as well. The county is rich agriculturally and has experienced a great growth in this field with the advent of modern techniques and equipment.

Industry also plays an important role in the life of the area. The manufacture of distilled spirits remains, as it has been for many years, the most important local industry. They continue to utilize Kentucky's natural resources in making her world-famous product. Other industries such as clothing have come in to give Frankfort an economy based on several industries.

Frankfort has been the scene of many important firsts from the bibb lettuce to the first Sunday School in the West. With a tradition of historical greatness, new history is made every day in the halls of the beautiful capitol and in the offices of the state government.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
FRANKLIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Franklin County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6,193	100.0	521,416	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	27,670	5.3
Contract Construction	533	8.6	44,097	8.5
Manufacturing	2,286	36.9	204,060	39.1
Food & kindred products	678	10.9	24,666	4.7
Tobacco	1	0	10,326	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	694	11.2	31,720	6.1
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15,949	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	61	1.0	11,825	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	5	0.1	17,464	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	3	0	6,466	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,433	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	617	10.0	70,604	13.5
Other	227	3.7	3,607	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	323	5.2	36,938	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,391	22.5	135,860	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	309	5.0	24,728	4.7
Services	1,186	19.2	45,943	8.8
Other	165	2.7	2,120	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June 1965.

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

Subject	Franklin County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	14,418	15,003	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	10,330	11,187	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	7,638	4,867	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	7,621	4,867	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,248	4,498	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	4,034	2,623	440,020	208,384
Government workers	1,977	1,687	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,225	145	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	12	43	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	373	369	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,692	6,320	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	662	462	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	795	806	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,235	5,052	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	480	3,745	91,626	539,838
65 and over	755	1,307	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	7,248	4,498	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	843	534	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	580	7	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	823	129	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	579	1,596	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	375	190	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	1,276	54	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,075	866	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	11	364	1,123	25,183
Service workers	620	538	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	224	7	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	476	23	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	366	190	26,006	16,978

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

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

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for 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, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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 estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

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 rates regardless of assessment ratios 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 assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property 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
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Intangible personal property (not subject to a specific rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.												
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100											
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100											
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100											

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; 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 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. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 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. (1962)

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. (1946)

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 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 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. (1962)

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 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. (1962)

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 proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. 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 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. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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 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. 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
FRANKFORT
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

FRANKFORT-FRANKLIN COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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