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Industrial Resources: Russell County - Russell Springs

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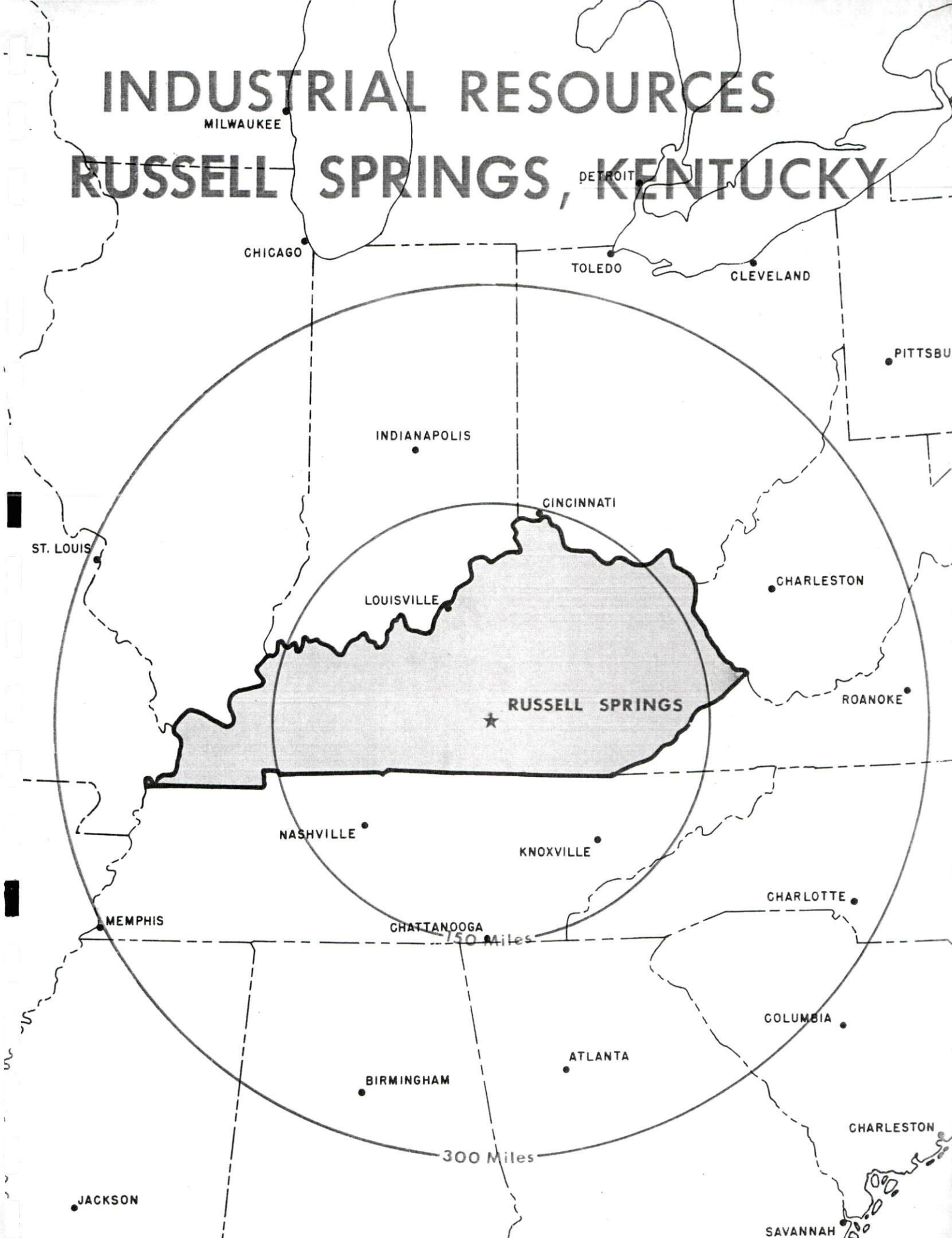
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES RUSSELL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
RUSSELL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Lions Club of Russell Springs
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky
November, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - RUSSELL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR RUSSELL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Russell Springs - 1,122; Russell County - 13,717.
1954 (est.) Russell County - 11,116

RUSSELL SPRINGS LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Russell and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area 7,200 men and 5,400 women. Number of workers available from Russell County 900 men and 550 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroad: Southern Railway System, located at Somerset, 32 miles distant.

Air: Magee Field, located at London, 66 miles distant.

Trucks: K & K Truck Company, Eagle Express, McDuffee Transfer, and Burkesville Transfer Company.

Water: Cumberland River and Lake Cumberland.

Bus Lines: Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Russell Springs

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	347	Memphis, Tenn.	363
Chicago, Ill.	420	New York, N. Y.	890
Cincinnati, Ohio	169	New Orleans, La.	684
Detroit, Mich.	427	St. Louis, Mo.	347
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,209	Washington, D. C.	665

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities serves Russell Springs. Russell County is served by the Southern Kentucky RECC.

Natural Gas: There is no gas in Russell Springs.

Water: Russell Springs Water Company.

Sewerage: Modern sewage disposal plant. Storm drainage is excellent.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Russell Springs was 1,125. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Russell Springs, Russell County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Russell Springs, Russell County and Kentucky 1900-1950

Year	Russell Springs		Russell County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1910			10,861		
1920			11,854	9.1	5.5
1930			11,930	.6	8.2
1940	536		13,365	12.0	8.8
1950	1,125	109.9	13,717	2.6	-1.1
1955 (est.) <u>1/</u>			10,749	-21.6	-0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Russell Springs labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Russell and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Pulaski, and Wayne. The population centers of all area counties are within 50 miles of Russell Springs and this is the geographical area from which an immediate supply of labor could be attracted to that town. Due to their proximity, most of the immediate supply of workers would come from Russell, Adair, and Casey counties due to the feasibility of commuting from points in these counties.

Population of the area was estimated at 106,849 in 1953 representing a sharp drop from the 1950 census count of 131,412. During this period Russell County population shrunk from 13,615 to 11,016. Between 1940 and 1953 there was an estimated net out-migration of 53,000 persons from this area with Russell County accounting for 4,846 of this total. A lack of job opportunities to absorb a constantly growing labor force was undoubtedly responsible for most of this outward movement.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the Russell Springs area is primarily agricultural, with 20,300 employed in farming according to the 1950 Census of Population. Russell County farm employment was about 2,400 in that year. Area farming is not uniformly prosperous as a majority of farms had 1949 cash income below \$1,000. Manufacturing

employment is exceptionally thin with 1,716 jobs in March, 1955. Russell County manufacturing employment was 91 in that month. Most manufacturing opportunities in these counties are in the low paying lumber industry.

Area per capita income, which is a reflector of the area economy, is low. In 1953 per capita income was \$1,709 in the United States and \$1,187 in Kentucky. Estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky's Bureau of Business Research showed per capita income ranging from \$481 to \$673 for area counties, with Russell County income estimated at \$623.

During the first quarter of 1955 the average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance was \$58.15 in Russell County, which was highest of any county in the area. Covered manufacturing wages in Russell County averaged \$20.19 for the same quarter. The statewide weekly wage in all covered industries was \$64.72 during this quarter and was \$71.06 in manufacturing. The national average is usually about \$10 higher.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants, which is a minimum figure; 2) men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available; 3) the future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that there are 7,200 men and 5,400 women in the Russell Springs area who could be immediately recruited for factory jobs, including 400 men and 300 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance. Russell County alone could furnish about 900 of the men and 550 of the women included in the total. The entire area labor supply would not be immediately available for employment at Russell Springs or any other single point in the area due to distances involved. It is estimated that 3,100 men and 2,200 women would be immediately available to work in that town.

In addition to the immediate supply of labor, 14,400 boys and 13,500 girls living in the area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years. This includes 1,600 boys and 1,500 girls from Russell County. It can be assumed that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon becoming of working age. These young workers have greater job mobility and would likely accept employment anywhere in the area. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per hour; laborer, \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled, \$.90 and \$1.00 per hour; skilled \$1.65 per hour.

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

EXISTING INDUSTRY

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 Russell Springs.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Herbert Davis	Lumber	4	0	4
Beasley & Godby	Television chairs	12	2	14
Carlos Hopper	Lumber	5	0	5
Cudahy Packing Mfg.	Cheese	18	2	20
James Mullins	Lumber	12	0	12
Owens Bakery	Bakery goods	3	2	5
Kern P. Kellar	Wood products	20	1	21
Times Journal	Newspaper	3	1	4
Oscar Shaw	Lumber	12	0	12
L. H. LaFavers	Lumber	8	0	8
Kelly Bernard	Lumber	8	0	8
Omar Wolford	Lumber	10	0	10
Luther H. Wilson	Woodwork	1	0	1

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Russell Springs.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad is at Somerset, Kentucky, 32 miles from Russell Springs. Somerset is served by the Southern Railway System.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Somerset, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	Next day AM	Louisville, Ky.	Next day AM
Birmingham, Ala.	Next day AM	Los Angeles, Calif.	7th day
Chicago, Ill.	2nd day AM	Nashville, Tenn.	Next day PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	Same day PM	New Orleans, La.	Next day PM
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd day AM	New York, N. Y.	3rd day PM
Detroit, Mich.	2nd day AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd day AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	Next day PM	St. Louis, Mo.	Next day

Highways

Russell Springs is served by Kentucky routes 80 East and West; Ky. 35 North and South; Ky. 379, which connects with Ky. 55. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, navigable waterways, major highways, and recreation areas of Southern Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Truck service is provided by the K & K Truck Company, located at Jamestown. They have daily service in and out of Russell Springs. Other carriers serving the town are: Eagle Express, McDuffee Transfer, and Burkesville Transfer Company.

Bus Lines. The Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company operates between Somerset and Glasgow. They make two trips east and two west each day. The Bowling Green-Hopkinsville buses make connections with South-eastern Greyhound Lines in Somerset and Glasgow.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Russell Springs

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	347	Lexington, Ky.	86
Birmingham, Ala.	362	Louisville, Ky.	123
Chicago, Ill.	420	Nashville, Tenn.	142
Cincinnati, Ohio	169	New York, N. Y.	890
Detroit, Mich.	427	Pittsburgh, Pa.	459
Knoxville, Tenn.	164	St. Louis, Mo.	347

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Magee Field, located at London, Kentucky, 66 miles distant. Regular service is provided by Piedmont. There is a small field at Somerset for private planes.

Water Transportation

Russell Springs is located 6 miles from Lake Cumberland. This large body of water has 1,255 miles of shore line and is navigable from the head of the pool to the dam, a distance of 101 miles. Barge line facilities are available for coal, rock and lumber.

Below the Wolf Creek Dam and 13 miles from Russell Springs, the Cumberland River is navigable to the Ohio River near Paducah. The map on the following page shows the navigable waterways of eastern United States and their relation to Russell Springs.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities, while Southern Kentucky RECC supplies Russell County. A 66,000 volt transmission line passes near Russell Springs.

Kentucky Utilities serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Current prices of electricity can be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

At the present time there is no gas distribution in Russell Springs.

Water

The Water Works is municipally-owned and gets its raw water from a natural spring. They have a standpipe with a storage capacity of 55,000 gallons. They also have a concrete basin located at the water works that stores 50,000 gallons of raw water. The distribution system consists of 4" and 6" lines. The pumping capacity is 200 gpm with a pressure of 78 psi. The average use is estimated to be 100,000 gallons per day. Current rates will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are several bulk stations located in Russell Springs and in the area that can supply industrial and commercial users with fuel oil. Current prices can be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

There is no coal production in Russell County. Most of the coal is brought in from the Western Kentucky coal fields. Current prices can be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Russell Springs has a second class post office with six employees. Mail is received and dispatched 7 times daily. Postal receipts for 1954 totaled \$16,000.00.

Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service is provided by the Russell Home Telephone Company. They are in the process of rebuilding the system and converting to a dial system.

Telegraph service is provided by telephoning Western Union office at Lebanon or Somerset.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Three acres, on the outskirts of town, located at intersection of Ky. 80 and Ky. 35. Kentucky Utilities has a three phase distribution line to the site. It is near city water and sewerage lines.

Site #2. Two acres, on the outskirts of town, located on Ky. 80 near intersection of Ky. 35 and 80. Power, water and sewerage are available. A level site that will need very little grading.

Site #3. Four acres, in city limits, on main street at junction of Ky. 379. It has available power, water and sewerage. A level site that will need very little grading.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Russell Springs is a fifth class city governed by a mayor elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Russell Springs allows a five year property tax exemption to new industry, which cannot be extended.

City Services

Fire Protection. Russell Springs has a volunteer fire department consisting of 15 men. Equipment consists of one 500 gpm pumper type fire truck producing 120# pressure. The city has a 7th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The police force consists of one man and one patrol car. They also have protection from the County Sheriff and State Police.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected twice monthly as a free city service. A city dump is used for disposal.

Sewerage. Russell Springs has a new modern sewerage disposal plant. The sewerage system is served by 6", 8" and 10" mains. The raw sewage is settled, aerated and run through a high rate filter and clarifier. It is discharged into the Big Lily Creek. Sewerage rates are 50% of the water bill.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Russell Springs and Russell County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Russell Springs and Russell County, 1954

	<u>Russell Springs</u>	<u>Russell County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

Ratio of Assessment. Russell Springs - 33 1/3%
Russell County - 31%

Total Assessment, 1954. City - \$1,250,000
County - \$6,577,141

City Income, 1953-54. \$20,551.59

City Expenditures, 1953-54. \$14,718.06

City Bonded Indebtedness. Combined water and sewerage revenue bond - \$217,855.00.

County Income, fiscal year 1952-53. \$57,695.04

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1952-53. \$65,934.73

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$49,000

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are a few housing units for rent or for sale. The rental range for 2-bedroom houses is \$20 to \$40 per month. Construction costs for 2 or 3 bedroom houses range from \$6,000 and up.

Health

Hospitals. Hospitals are located at Somerset, 32 miles; Campbells-ville, 35 miles, and Glasgow, 55 miles.

Public Health Service. There is a county health office in Jamestown, 5 miles distant. The public health program consists of a County Health Department which provides facilities for immunization, periodic x-ray, inspection of food handling and sanitation, and other health services.

Education

Graded Schools. Russell County High School, located between Jamestown and Russell Springs, was completed in 1954. Jamestown and Russell Springs each has an elementary and junior high school. They are now in the process of expanding the high school.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Russell Springs and Russell County 4/

System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
Jamestown Elementary & Junior High	634	21
Russell County High School	342	11
Russell Springs Elementary & Junior High	679	22

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning within 100 miles include: Lindsay Wilson Junior College, Columbia, 14 miles; Sue Bennett Junior College, London, 67 miles; Cumberland Junior College, Williamsburg, 74 miles; Union College, Barbourville, 69 miles; Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 35 miles; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 82 miles; Berea College, Berea, 73 miles; Centre College, Danville, 49 miles; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, 78 miles; Asbury College, Wilmore, 75 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 86 miles.

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

Russell Springs is served by the Somerset Vocational School, which had an enrollment of 550 as of October, 1954. Courses offered include auto mechanics, electricity, machine shop, printing, sheet metal and woodwork. It should be noted that the courses are subject to change as demand changes.

Libraries

Russell Springs has no library. It is served by a bookmobile.

Churches

Churches in Russell Springs include: Christian, Baptist, Methodist and Church of God.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Russell Springs newspaper is the Times Journal, a weekly with 2,300 subscribers.

The nearest radio stations are at Columbia (WAIN) and Somerset (WSFC).

Television is received from Louisville, Nashville, Cincinnati and Knoxville.

Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and organizations include: Lions Club, PTA, Russell Springs Development Association, Chamber of Commerce, VFW, American Legion, Sportsman Club, Masons, Odd Fellows Lodge, Eastern Star and Russell County Fire Association.

Recreation

Russell Springs is within 100 miles of many scenic, recreational and vacational areas. They include: Lake Cumberland State Park, Cumberland Falls State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park, William Whitley House State Shrine and the Isaac Shelby Memorial.

Banks

The First National Bank - Deposits as of December 31, 1954 - \$2,198,929.36. Total assets as of December 31, 1954 - \$2,371,265.37.

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses</u>		<u>Service Establishments</u>	
Groceries	5	Auto parts	2
Dry goods	3	Auto dealers (garages)	5
Hardware	1	Service stations	10
Produce markets	2	Shoe repair	2
Jewelry	2	Dry cleaning	1
Farm supply	3	Restaurants	3
Variety	2	Barber shops	3
Drug	1	Beauty shops	3
Appliances	4		

Hotels and Motels

Hotel and motel accommodations are available in the nearby area.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Russell County covers a land area of 282 square miles. Of this area, 121,715 acres are in farms. The 1950 census gives the number of farms as 2,096 with the average size of 58.0 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco and lespedeza hay. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Russell County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Russell County 5/			
Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	22,800	775,000	1,387,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	2,035	2,238,000	1,074,000
Wheat (bu.)	1,000	14,000	29,300
Soybeans (bu.)	50	8,000	2,100
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	90	190	4,800
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,280	1,600	35,400
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	19,590	25,470	499,000
Number on Farms			
Livestock	January 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	8,800		1,109,000
Milk cows	4,750		760,000
Hogs and pigs	7,050		165,700
Sheep and lambs	1,600		41,300
Chickens	138,000		144,900
Livestock Products	Production During 1950		Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	1,321,000		383,100
Milk (lbs.)	15,566,000		545,000
Wool (lbs.)	7,600		4,100

Forests

Russell County has 76,000 acres of forested land. This covers 42 percent of the land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: Oak, hickory, beech, red cedar and some yellow poplar.

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) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Russell County. The mineral resources of Russell County are limestone, oil, clays, and sands and gravels.

Limestone. Limestones are widely distributed throughout the county. Grades suitable for road construction, local building, and agricultural lime are found. One commercial quarry was operated during 1954.

Oil. Some oil was produced in the county in the early and middle 20's, and small amounts have been secured since 1949. Exploration is being continued in this part of Kentucky and should bring increased production for this section of the state.

Clay. Clays occur, of quality suitable for brick making, if adequate quantities can be found. They occur as upper residual deposits and along the larger streams as alluvial deposits.

Sands and gravels. Limited amounts of sands and gravels can be dredged from the Cumberland Lake and used for general construction purposes.

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 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 6/

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

MARKETS

Russell Springs is located in the northwest part of Russell County, and in the southern part of the state of Kentucky. The major market centers within a 300 mile radius are Atlanta, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Huntington, Asheville, Indianapolis, Nashville and Evansville.

The 1954 retail sales in Russell County were estimated at \$3, 568, 000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$567 per person and \$2, 234 per family. 7/

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. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

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 74 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 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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
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HISTORY

Russell County, the 81st formed county in Kentucky, was established in 1825 out of parts of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland Counties and named after Col. William Russell. It is a small county, situated in the south-middle section of the state, and lies on both sides of Cumberland River. It is bounded north and northeast by Casey County, East by Pulaski County, southeast by Wayne County, south by Clinton County, and west and northwest by Cumberland and Adair Counties. The level bottomland on the Cumberland is very fertile, but the surface of the county generally is hilly and broken.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division for Russell County, Kentucky

Industry	Russell County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	766	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying			38,457	9.4
Contract Construction	603	78.7	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	63	8.2	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products			25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather			22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	59	7.7	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	3	.4	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	1	.4	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.			40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	.81
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	7	.9	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	54	7.0	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9	1.2	15,566	3.8
Services	30	3.9	31,808	7.8
Other			1,323	.33

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

Subject	Russell County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,043	6,674	1,474,987	1,469,819

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	4,696	4,511	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,789	486	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,787	486	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,692	479	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,093	217	437,752	156,377
Government workers	189	51	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,963	52	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	447	159	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	95	7	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	94	7	28,082	7,281
New workers	1		415	307
Not in labor force	907	4,025	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	21	3,345	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	425	240	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions			14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	461	440	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	315	335	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	132	92	47,447	28,952
65 and over	14	13	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3,692	479	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	108	40	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,695	21	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	152	15	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	51	38	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	77	46	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	406	2	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	210	15	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	3	166	1,584	21,408
Service workers	38	42	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	433	21	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	242	2	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	210		49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	67	71	9,675	4,890

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

CLIMATIC DATA FOR RUSSELL SPRINGS, RUSSELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	35.6	4.93	83	69
February	37.1	3.61	81	64
March	46.6	5.32	78	59
April	55.4	3.88	75	53
May	65.0	4.23	78	58
June	75.6	4.47	80	63
July	76.9	4.09	83	66
August	75.7	4.09	86	68
September	69.8	3.14	86	66
October	57.4	2.89	86	63
November	45.8	3.57	83	64
December	37.2	4.07	84	69
Annual Norm	56.3	48.29		

1/ Station Location: Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years; 6:30 PM readings - 64 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 120 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 124 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Annual - 57 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (68 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (71 years of record) - 48 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (71 years of record) - 18 days.

Prevailing Wind: (33 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,777 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 reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the 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:

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.