

1968

Industrial Resources - Franklin County - Frankfort

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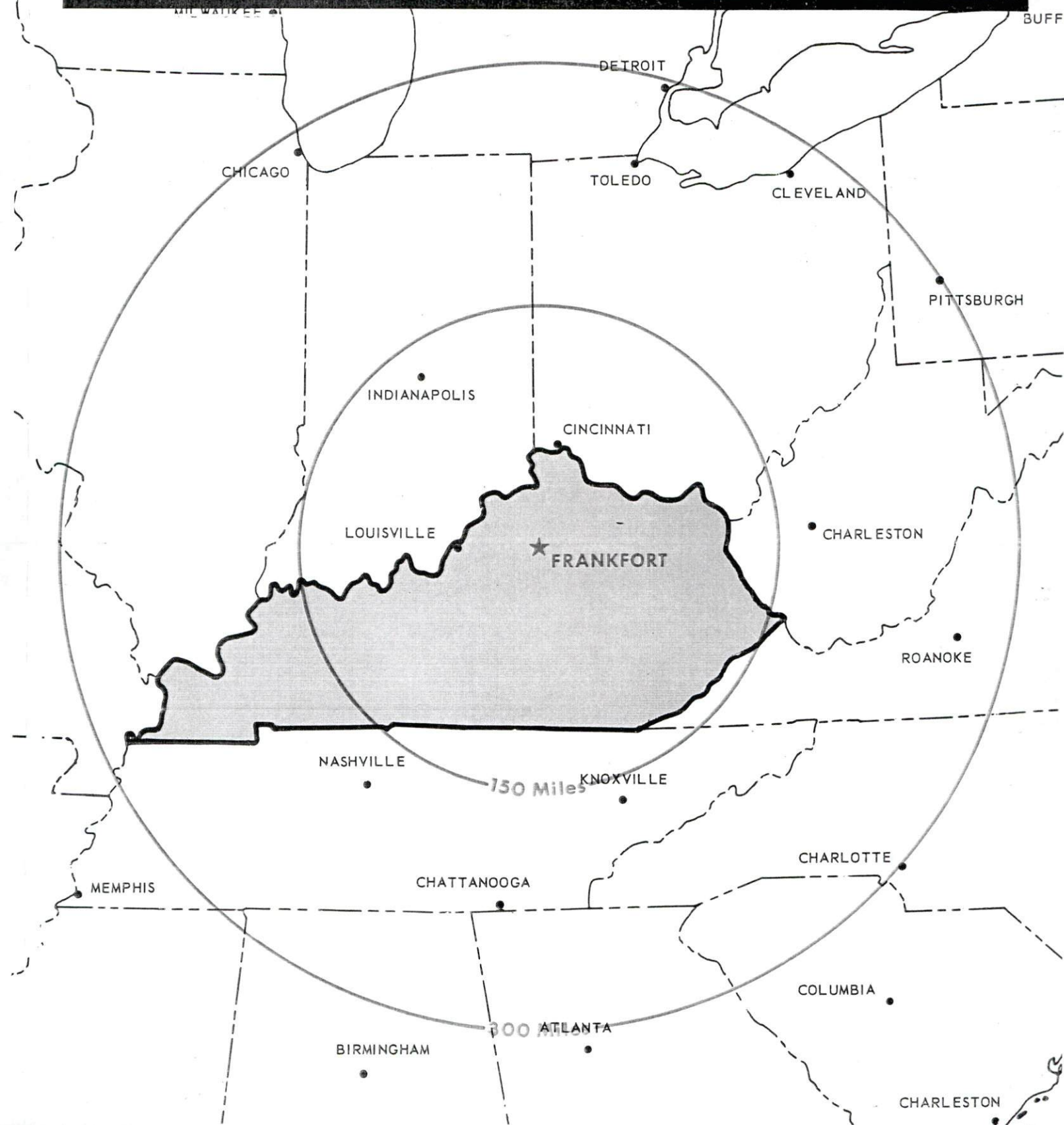
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

FRANKFORT KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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

1968

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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state funds.



KENTUCKY STATE CAPITOL - FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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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: 2,150 to 2,850 men and 1,300 to 2,000 women. Number of workers available from Franklin County: 150 to 250 men and 50 to 150 women.

The future labor supply will include 5,005 boys and 4,824 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1974.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

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

The Railway Express Agency and United Parcel Service provide the city with pickup and delivery service five days a week.

Air: Capital City Airport is located 1 mile west of Frankfort. Capital Air Taxi operates 24-hour service at the airport. Blue Grass Field, 20 miles southeast of Frankfort on U. S. 60, near Lexington, is served by Delta, Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines with regular daily flights.

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. Two of the firms maintain terminals in Frankfort and the remainder have terminals in Lexington or Louisville.

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

Highways: Frankfort is served by U. S. Highways 60, 421, 460, and 127 and Interstate 64. Frankfort lies 15 miles west of Interstate 75.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Frankfort is provided electricity by the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company.

County: Franklin County is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company and Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Gas: Natural gas is supplied to Frankfort by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Water is supplied to Frankfort by the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Kentucky River. Total capacity of the treatment plant is 6,000,000 gallons daily. Storage facilities include an 8,000,000-gallon ground reservoir and three elevated tanks with a total capacity of 1,700,000 gallons.

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

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Frankfort has seven available industrial sites, ranging from 6 to 138 acres. The sites are served with all utilities.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The population of Frankfort has increased during four out of six decades of the twentieth century and the population of Franklin County has increased during all but one decade since 1900. The largest increase for both Frankfort and Franklin County was from 1950 to 1960. A 1959 study by Hammer and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, planning consultants, projected a 24 percent and a 20 percent population increase for Frankfort and Franklin County, respectively, during the decade 1960 to 1970.

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 the Census, U. S. Census of Population,
"General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

In 1963 per capita income for Franklin County was \$1,892, which was above the state average of \$1,799. In 1963, total personal income in Franklin County was \$57,411,000, of which 65.3 percent was from wages and salaries. Franklin County's 1963 retail sales totaled \$36,146,000.

Franklin County's 1966 retail sales reached \$45,539,000 and per capita income increased to \$2,699.*

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

TABLE 2

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

County	Average Weekly Wages, 1966		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Franklin	\$ 89.90	\$ 97.54	\$ 57,411	\$1,892	17
Anderson	88.23	102.00	16,262	1,893	16
Henry	67.52	65.97	18,401	1,676	29
Owen	79.74	108.04	13,145	1,673	30
Scott	78.53	83.59	30,330	1,944	12
Shelby	83.25	90.47	35,517	1,884	18
Woodford	101.44	108.47	30,441	2,486	4
KENTUCKY	\$100.43	\$111.89	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	--

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

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1966) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Franklin County labor supply area includes Franklin and the adjoining counties of Anderson, Henry, Owen, Scott, Shelby and Woodford. The population of the labor supply area was 103,045 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 2,150 to 2,850 males and from 1,300 to 2,000 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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

TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	3, 450-4, 850	2, 150-2, 850	1, 300-2, 000
Franklin	200- 400	150- 250	50- 150
Anderson	450- 650	250- 350	200- 300
Henry	600- 800	450- 550	150- 250
Owen	600- 800	350- 450	250- 350
Scott	650- 850	350- 450	300- 400
Shelby	700- 900	450- 550	250- 350
Woodford	250- 450	150- 250	100- 200

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some portion of the 5,005 males and 4,824 females who will become 18 years of age by 1974. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, FRANKFORT AREA

County	18 Years of Age by 1974	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	5, 005	4, 824
Franklin	1, 436	1, 332
Henderson	417	430
Henry	522	508
Owen	388	372
Scott	679	694
Shelby	921	895
Woodford	642	593

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

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

TABLE 5
FRANKFORT AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1964

County	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	24,083	1,624	25,707
Franklin	2,550	167	2,717
Anderson	2,751	57	2,808
Henry	4,280	143	4,423
Owen	3,549	122	3,671
Scott	3,469	352	3,821
Shelby	5,222	381	5,603
Woodford	2,262	402	2,664

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

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

TABLE 6

FRANKFORT AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1967

	Area Total	Franklin	Anderson	Henry	Owen	Scott	Shelby	Woodford
Total manu- facturing	8,550	2,514	515	510	54	1,774	1,151	2,032
Food and kindred products	2,063	894	346	8	47	20	102	646
Tobacco	31	1	0	0	1	2	26	1
Clothing, textile and leather	1,398	646	0	479	0	0	105	168
Lumber and furniture	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Print., publ. and paper	770	89	6	6	6	11	192	460
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	107	4	0	0	0	88	14	1
Stone, clay and glass	134	42	0	0	0	0	92	0
Primary metals	344	0	0	17	0	257	70	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	2,688	779	0	0	0	1,172	550	187
Other	1,013	57	163	0	0	224	0	569

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

Frankfort

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TABLE 7

FRANKFORT AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1967

	Area Total	Franklin	Anderson	Henry	Owen	Scott	Shelby	Woodford
Total	17,083	6,793	1,033	932	374	2,737	2,549	2,665
Mining and Quarrying	51	8	16	0	0	26	1	0
Contract Construction	961	628	16	58	33	72	60	94
Manufacturing	8,550	2,514	515	510	54	1,774	1,151	2,032
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	960	390	116	34	93	57	201	69
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,746	1,479	253	215	140	567	773	319
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	678	296	42	54	32	78	102	74
Services	1,988	1,372	75	57	22	159	238	65
Other	149	106	0	4	0	4	23	12

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

FRANKFORT MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1968

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bacon's Machine Shop	Machine shop	3	1	4
Bendix-Westinghouse Automotive	Air brake systems			150
C. V. Bixler Rubber Stamps & Printing	Rubber stamps, job printing	1	1	2
Blue Grass Press, Inc.	Job printing			12
Cash Rubber Stamps	Rubber stamps	2	0	2
Central Screw Company	Screws, bolts, nuts	137	19	156
Dreyer, Whitehead & Goedecke, Inc.	Machine shop	26	1	27
Frankfort Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Millwork	16	3	19
Frankfort Materials Co.	Asphalt	5	0	5
Frankfort Publishing Co.	Newspaper	34	11	45
George W. Gayle & Sons	Scraper rings, electric typewriter parts, parachute hardware	9	15	24
Genesco, Inc.	Ladies' dress shoes	90	190	280
Horn & Goin Company	Ready mixed concrete	22	1	23
Hyman Pet Casket Div., George R. Workman Company, Inc.	Caskets for animals			6
Ken-Wel, Inc.	Ignition transformers, hydraulic pumps, valves	26	80	106

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Lehigh Portland Cement Company	Ready mixed concrete	18	0	18
Lyons Lumber Company	Millwork	14	2	16
Marsh Instrument Company	Pressure gauges, thermometers, valves	60	140	200
National Distillers Products Company	Whiskey, feed	532	278	810
Lowe's Lumber & Supply	Lumber, windows, wooden trusses			25
Pierce Reproduction	Furniture, church furniture, wood products	5	0	5
H. K. Porter Co., Inc.	Automotive appliance trim	248	231	479
Rebecca Ruth Candy, Inc.	Candy	3	13	16
Roberts Printing Company	Letterpress and offset printing	7	5	12
The George T. Stagg Co.	Whiskey	273	109	382
Frank F. Taylor Company	Strollers, playpens, highchairs	143	74	217
Trigometer, Inc.	Thermal temperature control devices, bimetal components	6	10	16
21 Brands Distillers Corp.	Whiskey	47	44	91
Union Underwear Co., Inc.	Men's underwear	70	370	440

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Union-Start as Apprentice</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		
		<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Assembler		\$1.60	\$2.67	\$2.00
Drill Press Operator		1.60	3.00	2.40
Grinder, Machine		1.60	3.50	2.50
Inspector		1.60	3.19	
Lathe Operator*	\$2.36			
Machinist, Set Up*	2.36			
Polisher & Buffer		1.60	3.00	2.25-\$2.50
Production Laborer		1.60	2.37	2.00
Punch Press Operator		1.60	2.71	2.25
Sprayer or Painter		1.50	3.50	3.00
Welder, Arc or Acetylene		1.75	4.30	3.25
Welder, Resistance or Spot		2.00	4.50	3.60

Service Employees

Carpenter	\$2.50-\$4.55	\$2.50	\$4.55	\$2.50-\$3.00
Crane Operator	4.46	2.25	4.46	3.79
Electrician	4.85	3.00	3.50	3.00- 3.50
Janitor		1.60	2.50	2.00
Laborer	3.55	1.50	2.50	2.00- 2.50
Machinist*	2.36			
Mechanic, Maintenance	2.36	2.00	3.50	3.00
Shipping Clerk		1.60	3.00	2.50- 2.75
Truck Driver	3.46	1.50	3.46	2.50- 3.25
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker*	2.36			
Welder, Acetylene, Carbon, and Arc	5.25	2.00	3.50	2.75- 3.46

*Union - \$2.36 with 10% increase every 6 months for 3 years.

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
<u>Office Employees</u>			
Bookkeeper or			
Accounting Clerk	\$1. 60	\$2. 75	\$2. 00
Chief Clerk	2. 35	2. 50	2. 35
Draftsman	2. 00	4. 00	3. 25
File Clerk	1. 65	2. 00	2. 00
Key Punch Operator	1. 60	2. 50	2. 00
Receptionist	1. 60	2. 00	1. 75
Secretary	1. 70	2. 50	2. 25
Stenographer	1. 70	2. 50	2. 25
Tabulating Machine Operator		2. 00	1. 75
Telephone Operator	1. 60	2. 25	2. 00
Typist	1. 60	2. 25	1. 90

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Allied Industrial Workers	Ken-Wel, Inc. H. K. Porter Co., Inc. Marsh Instruments Co.
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; major air terminals are located at Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati; and railroads serve all points from Frankfort.

Railroads

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

The Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad provides switching service six days a week and has sidings for about eight cars. There is no store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freight. There is an average of 350 outbound carloads per month consisting mostly of whiskey. Inbound carloads average 350 per month and contain mostly corn, malt, and coal.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company utilizes the tracks of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and furnishes passenger service twice daily between Ashland and Louisville.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has two local and one through freight daily. The "locals" run between Lexington and Louisville while the through-freight service is from Ravenna, Kentucky, to Louisville. Switching service is provided six days per week and sidings are available for approximately 170 cars. There is 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. Inbound carloads average 300 per month and consist mostly of grain, mill products, and coal.

The Railway Express Agency and United Parcel Service provide pickup and delivery service five days a week.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

Highways

Frankfort is served by U. S. Highways 60, 421, 460, and 127.

Interstate 64, a limited access route linking the Atlantic Coast at Norfolk with the Mississippi River at St. Louis, passes within 1 mile of Frankfort. Interchanges are located both southwest and southeast of the city.

Access to Interstate 75, the major north-south interstate route between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, is 15 miles east of Frankfort at Georgetown and 23 miles southeast at Lexington.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
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: The following trucking firms serve Frankfort:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Motor Freight Corp.	Terre Haute, Indiana	Interstate
Claxon Truck Line, Inc. *	Frankfort, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc. *	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Reliance Trucking Co., Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Wilson Freight Company	Cynthiana, Kentucky	Interstate
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate

TABLE 11

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

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

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

*Maintain terminals in Frankfort.

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

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

Frankfort is provided local transit service by Capital Bus Service, Inc.

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

Air

Capital City Airport is located 1 mile west of Frankfort. It has at present a 4,000-foot paved runway. A 1,000-foot extension is being constructed which will enable the airport to handle jet traffic. Lighting consists of a beacon and runway lights. Services include 80 and 100 octane, hangar storage, auto rental, taxi, air charter and restaurant. Capital Air Taxi operates 24-hour service.

Blue Grass Field is located 20 miles east of Frankfort, near Lexington, on U. S. Highway 60. There are three paved runways, 5,500 by 150 feet, 3,500 by 150 feet, and 3,500 by 150 feet. Lighting consists of an approach lighting system, beacon, and runway and obstruction lights. Services include all octanes of fuel, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, weather bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, and Rent-A-Car service. Blue Grass Field is served by Eastern, Piedmont, Delta, and Allegheny Airlines.

Standiford Field, located at Louisville, is 49 miles west of Frankfort. This airport is served by American, Ozark, Delta, Piedmont, Eastern, Trans World, Lake Central, and Allegheny Airlines.

Water

Frankfort is located on the Kentucky River. Six-foot navigation is provided on the river for 249 miles through a system of locks and dams. Unloading facilities for sand and gravel are available at Frankfort.

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 of Franklin County directly.

There are 60,000 kilowatts available from the Kentucky Utilities Company for the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board.

Improvements costing approximately \$500,000 include renewing the major 34-5 KV distribution system and the recent enlarging of the substation addition in East Frankfort.

At the present time, there are 11,000 customers on electric meters. Rates are as follows:

Residential Lighting:

Service 115/230 volts, 2 or 3 wire service, single phase, 60 cycle

	<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

Large Power Rate - City and Rural

Demand Charge

First	50 KW per month, per KW @ \$1.50
Over	50 KW per month, per KW @ 1.25

Energy Charge

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	2,000	\$.016
Next	8,000	.015
Next	10,000	.014
Next	10,000	.012
Next	250,000	.01
Next	280,000	.009

Minimum Charge

The minimum demand shall always be 25 percent of the previous eleven months demand established but in no case shall it be less than 2 KW.

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.

The Fox Creek Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative, serves 876 consumers in Franklin County.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Frankfort by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation. The transmission lines range from 8 to 12 inches with 100 psi. The BTU content is 1,030 and the specific gravity is .6.

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., has 25 employees and 10 service trucks serving Frankfort. The service trucks are radio-equipped. A 20 percent increase in consumption is shown over the last five years. Service is completed to the industrial sites and Jett, Kentucky. Intermediate distribution lines now serve most of the subdivisions in Frankfort and Franklin County. There are 8,304 meters in service. Eight- and six-inch feeder lines provide flexibility of service under emergency conditions.

Firm gas is available at the following rate:

Schedule G-I

First	1 MCF @ \$2.0693
Next	49 MCF @ .8143 per MCF
Next	50 MCF @ .7743 per MCF
Next	200 MCF @ .7443 per MCF
Over	300 MCF @ .7143 per MCF

Minimum Charge - \$2.03 per month

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

For larger volumes, interruptible service is available at the following rate:

Schedule I-I

First	800 MCF @ \$.5247 per MCF
Next	1,200 MCF @ .5047 per MCF
Next	3,000 MCF @ .4947 per MCF
Next	5,000 MCF @ .4847 per MCF
Over	10,000 MCF @ .4647 per MCF

Minimum Charge - \$414.72 per month, effective November 1, 1965

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

Manufactured Gas

LP gas is available in Frankfort from local distributors as well as installation and service.

Coal and Coke*

Frankfort is served by 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

Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.

A total of 1,623 mines in 27 counties of eastern Kentucky produced almost 51 million tons of bituminous coal in 1966. Average production per mine was 31,400 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 16,307,862 tons. Underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 10 percent, and strip mines 10 percent of the total. Shipments were 87 percent by rail or water and 13 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 34 percent was cleaned at 29 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed, and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Frankfort is supplied treated water by the Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Kentucky River. Storage facilities for treated water consist of an 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 is located at Industrial Site No. 4. Pumping and filter capacity is 6,000,000 gallons daily and pumping time to meet daily requirements is eight hours. The maximum daily use has been 3,500,000 gallons. Average pressure is maintained at 125 psi with 24-inch pump lines.

The water supply for the City of Frankfort is protected from radioactive fall-out by means of a 3-inch layer of concrete that covers the entire reservoir. The reservoir is one of the few in the United States so constructed to provide this type of protection. The Frankfort Electric and Water Plant Board has a state approved laboratory equipped to test water.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M 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

Minimum Rate:

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

Sewerage System

Frankfort has 45 miles of sewers, 20 lift stations and a primary sewage 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; the average daily flow is about 1,250,000 gallons.

Recent improvements include a new line to the Marsh Instrument Company and Bendix-Westinghouse.

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.

An Industrial Waste Regulations and Surcharges Regulations and Commercial Code Ordinance is in effect.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 25 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 AND TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres, level

LOCATION: Approximately 2 1/2 miles southeast of city limits

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 #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 20 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

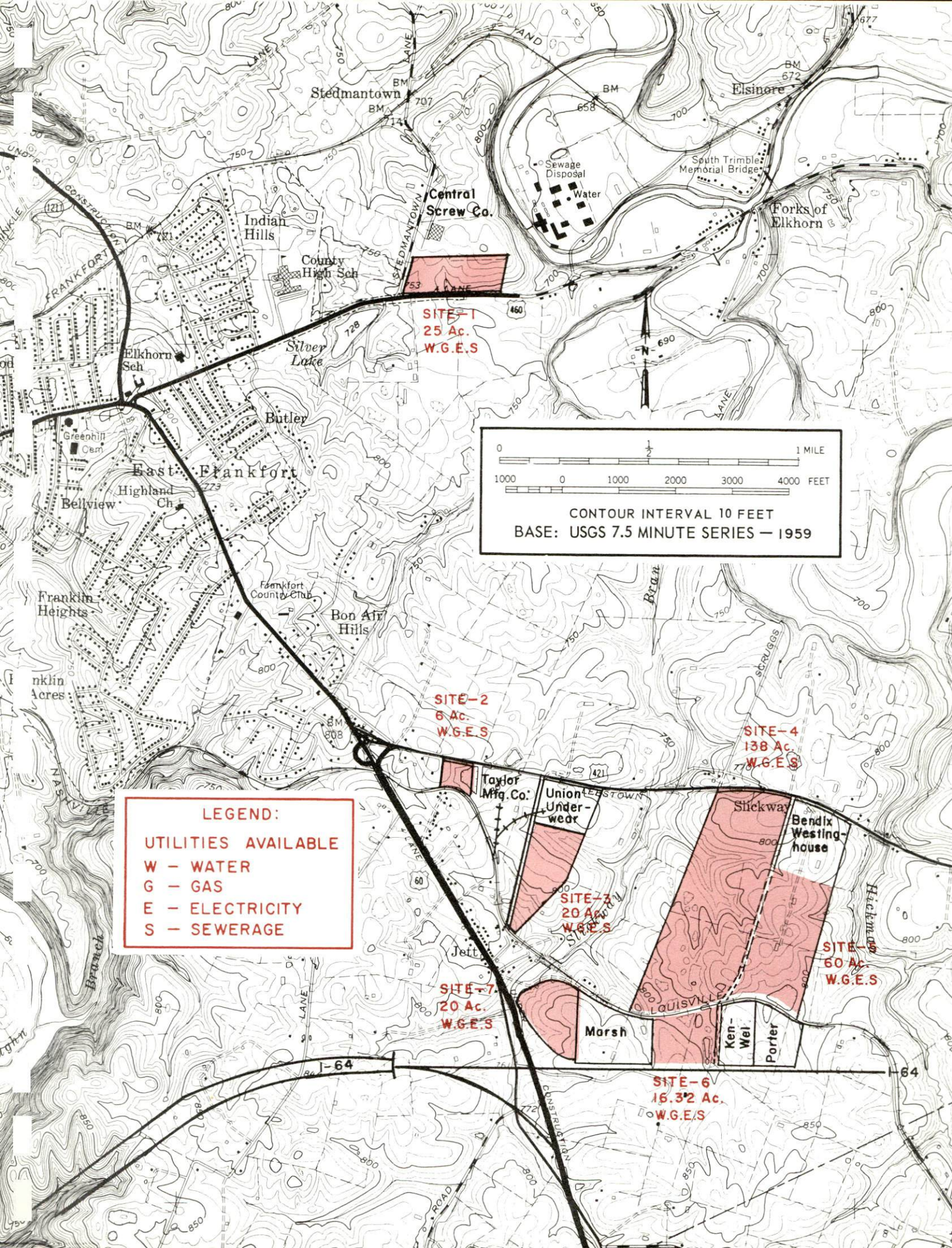
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

ELECTRICITY: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

SEWERAGE: Frankfort Electric & Water Plant Board

OWNED BY: Louisville & Nashville Railroad

- SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 138 acres, gently rolling
LOCATION: 4 1/2 miles southeast of city limits
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 #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 60 acres, gently rolling
LOCATION: 4.7 miles southeast of city limits; adjacent to
Bendix-Westinghouse
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
PRIVATE OWNERSHIP: Franklin Mason
- SITE #6: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 16.32 acres, level to gently
rolling land
LOCATION: 2 miles southeast of city limits 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
- SITE #7: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 20 acres, gently sloping
LOCATION: 1 1/2 miles southeast of city limits
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



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

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

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

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

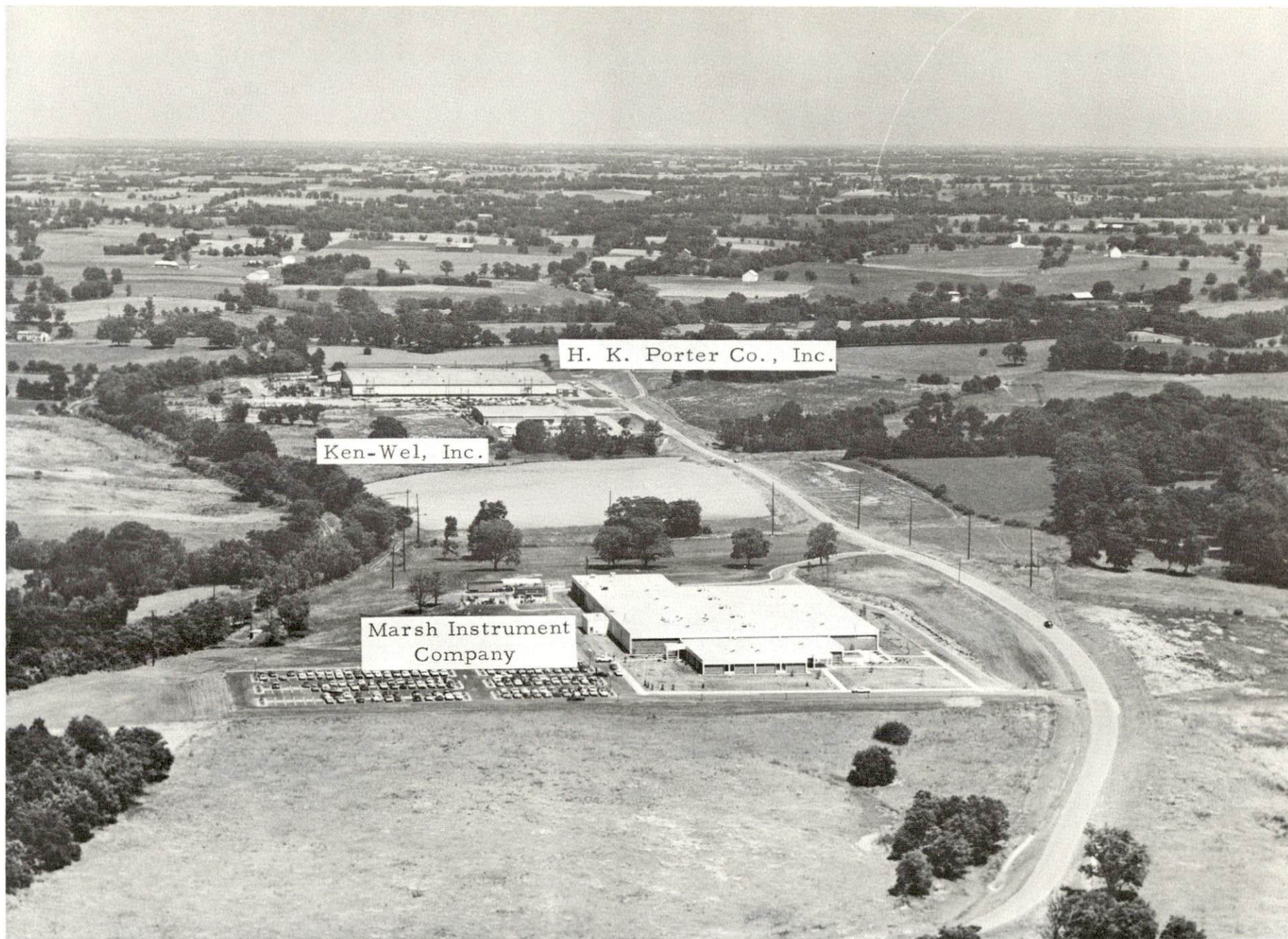
SITE-5
60 Ac.
W.G.E.S

SITE-7
20 Ac.
W.G.E.S

SITE-6
16.32 Ac.
W.G.E.S

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

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1959



AERIAL VIEW OF INDUSTRIAL PARK

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Frankfort, a second-class city and the county seat of Franklin County, has a city manager form of government. The mayor and the four commissioners are elected for four- and two-year terms, respectively.

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

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Frankfort has a one-percent occupational license tax. A business license is required.

Planning and Zoning

The Frankfort-Franklin County Planning Commission was organized in 1966. The Commission consists of five city and five county members and one state member appointed by the Governor. The Commission's jurisdiction extends to the unincorporated area of Franklin County. Plans are presently being formulated for the remainder of Franklin County.

A complete comprehensive master plan has been adopted by the Commission and is now in effect. The Commission recently prepared an official zoning map.

The city's Workable Program has been submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for recertification.

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 Fire Department is staffed by a chief, two assistant chiefs, three captains, six lieutenants, and twenty-four full-time firemen. Departmental equipment consists of four pumpers and one aerial ladder truck which also has pumping facilities.

Police Protection

City: The Frankfort Police Department is staffed with a chief, three assistant chiefs, three lieutenants, three captains, six sergeants, twenty-two patrolmen and three school guards. Motorized equipment consists of five cruisers, one patrolwagon and three 3-wheel motorcycles, all of which are equipped with two-way radios. The department uses radar equipment to control speeding.

County: Franklin County is provided with police protection by the Franklin County Sheriff and six deputies. The sheriff's office personnel uses privately owned patrol vehicles. Three cars are radio-equipped and use the same frequency as the city police.

State: The main office of the Kentucky State Police is located in Frankfort.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected twice weekly by the city in the residential areas. Collection is provided in the business areas by private contractors. The incinerator is operated five hours per day during the week and four hours on Saturday.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Frankfort and Franklin County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, fiscal year 1968-69 (Est.) \$1,391,509

Bonded Indebtedness as of July 1, 1968

City of Frankfort General Obligation Bonds
Total Principal Outstanding 5,000

City of Frankfort School Building
Revenue Bonds

<u>Amount of Issue</u>	<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Principal Outstanding</u>
\$100,000	1953	\$ 39,000
410,000	1955	<u>186,000</u>
Total Principal Outstanding		\$225,000

City of Frankfort Industrial Building
Revenue Bonds

<u>Amount of Issue</u>	<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Principal Outstanding</u>
\$ 418,000	1955	\$ 305,000
1,200,000	1964	1,095,000
1,100,000	1964	1,025,000
275,000	1965	247,000
1,500,000	1966	<u>1,500,000</u>
Total Principal Outstanding		\$4,172,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, fiscal year 1967-68 (Est.)	\$ 505,954
Bonded Indebtedness	None



MUNICIPAL BUILDING - CITY OF FRANKFORT

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1967 property tax rates for Frankfort and Franklin County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1967

Taxing Unit	Frankfort	Franklin County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.190	.190
School	.641	.567
City	<u>.345</u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$1.191	\$.772

Source: Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1967, Kentucky Department of Revenue.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1967)

	<u>Frankfort</u>	<u>Franklin County</u>
Real Estate and Tangibles	\$ 93,438,816	\$159,936,790
Public Service	8,000,000	13,875,039
Distilled Spirits	<u> </u>	<u>66,060,515</u>
Total	\$101,438,816	\$239,872,344

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Franklin County School System consists of seven elementary and one high school. All eight schools have gymnasiums, libraries and provide hot lunches. Special teachers in the system include: three special education teachers, one speech therapist, two guidance counselors, seven music and band personnel, special physical education teachers in all elementary schools, eight librarians, twelve vocational business teachers and industrial arts, vocational agriculture and home economics teachers. The budget for 1967-68 was \$2,141,600.

The Frankfort Independent School District is made up of five elementary and one high school. Hot lunches are served in two of these schools. The budget for 1967-68 was \$525,000.

There is one parochial elementary and one parochial high school in Frankfort. In addition there are two kindergartens, one private day school, and a special eighth grade laboratory school maintained by Kentucky State College. The Frankfort State Hospital maintains a special ungraded school.

TABLE 13

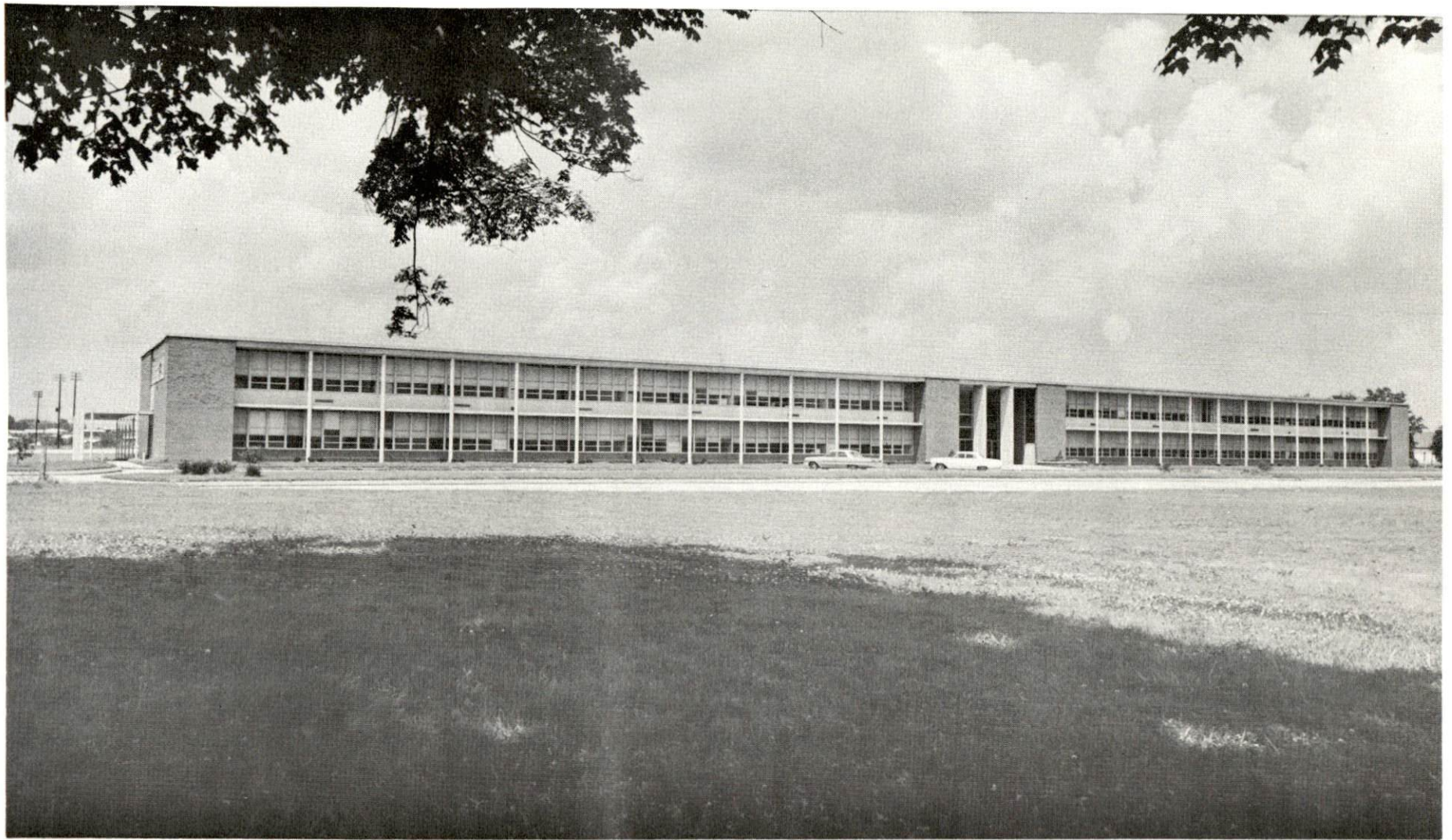
SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN FRANKFORT AND FRANKLIN COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Franklin County High	1,411	68	21
Bald Knob Elementary	361	20	18
Bridgeport Elementary	639	24	27
Collins Lane Elementary	470	20	24
East Elementary	1,086	42	26
Elkhorn Elementary	625	26	24
Peaks Mill Elementary	271	12	23
Thorn Hill Elementary	297	13	23
Frankfort High	432	23	19
Bellepoint Independent Elementary	64	3	21
Holmes Street Independent Elementary	117	4	29
Murray Street Independent Elementary	78	4	20
Second Street Independent Elementary	497	19	26
Wilkinson Street Independent Elementary	44	3	15
Good Shepherd High	117	8	15
Good Shepherd Elementary	361	13	28

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1967-68.

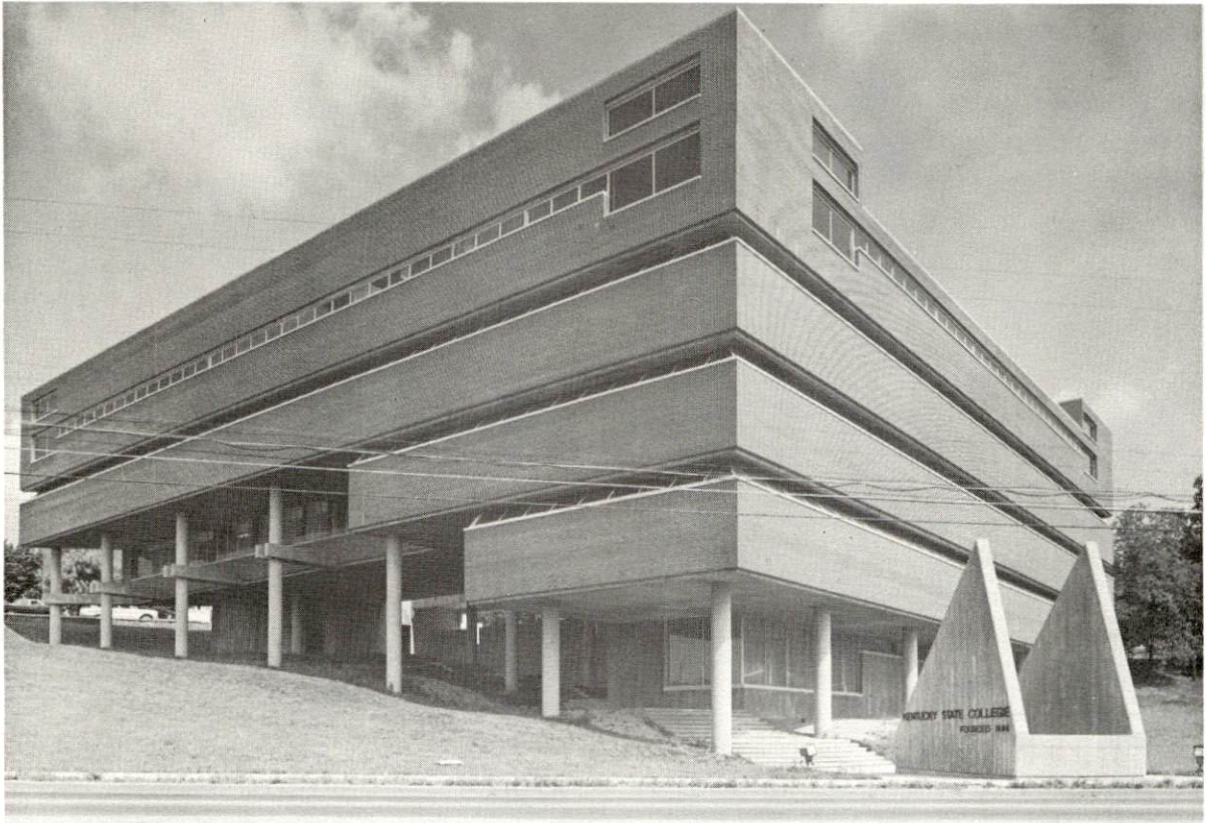
Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program consists of a state-wide system of 13 area vocational-technical schools and 25 permanent extension centers operated as an integral part of Kentucky's public school system. The primary objective of vocational education in Kentucky is to prepare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

Frankfort is served by the LaFayette Area Vocational School in Lexington, Kentucky, 29 miles to the east. Trade and industrial courses offered include auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics technician, general industrial electricity, home appliance repair, machine shop, radio and television, sheet metal, welding, carpentry, and tool and die design. A course in business and office practices is also offered.



FRANKLIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE



NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING



BLAZER LIBRARY BUILDING

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

Construction of a \$400,000 vocational education extension center in Franklin County will begin in the Fall of 1968. This facility is scheduled to begin operation in 1969. The school will serve residents of Franklin, Anderson, and Owen Counties with a 22,000 square foot facility. Courses to be offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, electronics, machine shop, auto body mechanics, and welding.

Colleges: Kentucky State College, a co-educational four-year institution located in Frankfort, was founded in 1886 by an act passed by the General Assembly of Kentucky. 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.

Kentucky State College is accredited by and holds membership in the Kentucky Association of Colleges, Secondary and Elementary Schools, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and Kentucky State Department of Education.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Frankfort area include:

Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky, 12 miles
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
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 30 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 42 miles
Southeastern Christian College, Winchester, Kentucky, 43 miles
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky,
49 miles
Bellarmine-Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 49 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 49 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 50 miles

Health

Hospitals: Frankfort is served by King's Daughters' Hospital, a modern, general-type hospital with 115 beds and 20 bassinets. The hospital has an operating room and a delivery room completely equipped with modern up-to-date equipment, and X-ray facilities employing the use of isotopes. The hospital maintains an outpatient clinic and a completely equipped emergency room. The hospital is approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

A major expansion project for King's Daughters' Hospital, a two-phase program estimated at \$3.5 million when completed, is planned. Construction is expected to begin in 1969 or 1970.

Nursing Homes: There are three nursing homes located in Frankfort - Capitol Manor with 100 beds, Green's with 24 beds, and King's Daughters' with 9 beds.

Public Health: The Franklin County Public Health Service has a staff composed of one health officer, two health nurses, two health inspectors, and one secretary. The estimated budget for 1968 is \$44,000. The general program includes: immunization, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, pre-maternity clinics, infant and preschool health, dental health, school health, general health, and sanitation inspection. Sanitation inspection involves the inspection of all restaurants, grocery stores, hotels and motels, and public restrooms. Services are provided to both the city and 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. Building lots are available and range from \$3,000 to \$7,000. Construction costs of a brick veneer three-bedroom house range from \$14 to \$17 per square foot.

Communication

Telephone Facilities: Frankfort is served by the South Central Bell Telephone Company. It is a dial system employing direct distance dialing of long distance calls. The toll-free exchange includes Frankfort and all of Franklin County. There are 10,741 subscribers using 20,529 telephones.

A \$2,000,000 Centrex Telephone System has been installed for the Commonwealth of Kentucky offices and accounts for the wide variation in the number of subscribers and number of telephones in use. With the system Kentucky State Government is counted as one subscriber. By September of 1968 a new \$500,000 centrex system will be in use by Kentucky State College.

Telegraph Service: Telegraph service in Frankfort is furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The operating hours are from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., Monday through Saturday, and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Frankfort has a first-class post office. Mail is dispatched and received eight to ten times daily through either Lexington or Louisville to all points via either Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, truck or Greyhound Bus Lines. There are twenty-one city routes and seven rural routes. The Frankfort Post Office employs 77 men and handled \$1,112,422 in postal receipts in 1966.

Newspapers: The State Journal, printed daily in Frankfort except Saturdays, has a circulation of 8,720.

Frankfort receives newspapers twice daily from Louisville and Lexington. They include: The Lexington Herald and the Lexington Leader, Lexington, Kentucky; and the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Hours</u>
WFKY	Frankfort	1,000	1490	Day and night
WKYW-FM	Frankfort	3,000	104.9 Meg.	Day and night
	(100% stereo)			

Television: Reception is from a television cable system 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 30,500 volumes and an estimated annual circulation of 139,729. The library has been in operation since February 1965. The library is staffed by one graduate librarian, and two full-time and two part-time adult employees. There are seven student pages that work on call-in.

Churches

Churches in Frankfort represent the following denominations: Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

<u>Banks</u>	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1967</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
State National Bank	\$12,812,109.89	\$11,546,009.66
Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Co.	74,080,775.55	69,118,775.55
<u>Savings and Loan Assns.</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Shared Accounts</u>
First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Frankfort	\$17,601,139.62	\$15,309,234.04
Capital Building and Loan Association	10,140,537.62	5,482,600.00

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rooms or Units</u>
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
Quality Courts	61 units
Southern Hotel*	57 rooms
Holiday Inn Motel*	84 units
Ramada Inn*	85 units
Travelodge	55 units

*Dining room facilities.

Clubs and Organizations

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

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

Women's: 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, Heritage Women's Club, Frankfort Woman's Club, Jaycettes

Youth: Minor League, Little League, Pee Wee League, Babe Ruth League, Connie Mack League, YMCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FTA, FHA, FBLA, FFA and Junior Achievement

Other: Music Club, Writers, Art, Confederate, Frankfort Country Club, Frankfort Boat Club, Bridge Club, Little Theatre, Frankfort-Franklin County Council on Aging

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, part-time playground supervisors, a maintenance crew, part-time tennis instructors, and a part-time arts and crafts instructor.

The department operates 12 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 1,400 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 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, clubhouse, picnic area, tennis courts, and 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.

An eighteen-hole golf course, under private ownership, 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, exercise room, and roller skating sessions.

Other facilities available include: an indoor and two outdoor theaters, fishing areas on Kentucky River and Elkhorn Creek, boating on the Kentucky River, horse shows at the fair, and a dancing school.

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; professional football and race tracks. Within approximately 100 miles of Frankfort the following points of interest may be found: Mammoth Cave National Park, Cumberland Falls State Park, Fort Harrod Pioneer Memorial State Park, Falmouth Lake State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Churchill Downs and its famous Kentucky Derby, Keeneland Race Track and Latonia Race Track.

Lexington, 25 miles east of Frankfort, provides a variety of cultural activities - Guignol Theater, Transylvania Theater Association, Studio Players, Center Players, Carriage House, Lexington Children's Theater, Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series, art instruction, and Central Kentucky Philharmonic Orchestra.

Community ImprovementsRecent and Underway:

1. Marsh Instrument Company in operation - 100,000 sq. ft. plant
2. Bendix-Westinghouse Automotive Air Brake Co. in operation - 100,000 sq. ft. plant
3. 32-unit addition to Leestown Terrace Housing Project approved by Municipal Housing Board
4. Improvements to Liberty Hall and Beth Lindsey historic homes
5. Union Underwear relocated and expanded - \$1,500,000 plant
6. Construction of North Frankfort floodwall underway
7. New Elkhorn and Collins Lane Elementary Schools in operation
8. \$379,000 faculty apartment complex under construction at Kentucky State College
9. Schenley Distillery, Inc., constructed new \$600,000 warehouse at its Blanton plant.
10. Capital Day School recently constructed new building in West Frankfort.
11. Tourist camp grounds opened on the Forks of Elkhorn
12. \$400,000 Franklin County Vocational School to be completed in 1969
13. Historic Fort Hill, 124-acre tract, purchased for tourist attraction and recreational facilities
14. Capital City Airport - 1,000-foot extension - under construction
15. 2 new motels with a combined total of 146 rooms in operation
16. 28-acre site for recreational park purchased

17. Farmers Bank and Capital Trust Co. operating new branch in East Frankfort
18. \$50 million Capital Plaza Complex - construction underway on 28-story State Office Building, YMCA and Civic Center
19. Frankfort Plaza Shopping Center
20. Sears, Roebuck & Company store - 60,000 sq. ft.
21. \$500,000 plus in new and expanded church facilities built

Proposed:

1. Construction of fire station in North Frankfort
2. Construction of fire station and training facility in West Frankfort
3. Construction of new modern animal shelter
4. Architectural services for improved library facility
5. Development of neighborhood playground and athletic field in East Frankfort
6. Construction of community center
7. Continuing program of street surfacing and sidewalk and storm drainage construction
8. 400-car parking garage in downtown Frankfort
9. Addition to Franklin County Courthouse - estimated cost \$500,000
10. 100 moderate rent housing units for East Frankfort
11. Frankfort Light & Water Plant Board warehouse - \$99,000
12. New Bridge across Kentucky River near Capital Plaza Complex
13. Farmers Bank and Capital Trust Co. plans new multi-story Bank Building in downtown Frankfort.
14. Federal Office Building in the Capital Plaza Complex - \$1,700,000

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Frankfort

15. King's Daughters' Hospital plans major expansion project - \$3.5 million - one portion containing 32 more hospital beds and physiotherapy department
16. Capital Manor Nursing Home plans a 50-bed expansion.



JUNIPER HILL MUNICIPAL PARK
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Farm income in Franklin County is largely from the production of burley tobacco with supplemental income from livestock and dairying. The approximate total land area of the county is 135,040 acres with 802 farms comprising 75.9% of this area. The average farm size is 127.7 acres, valued at \$278.76 per acre (including buildings).*

The topography of Franklin County is mainly undulating to hilly. The relative inherent soil fertility is medium to high. The soil drainage is of medium to very rapid runoff with slow to medium internal drainage.**

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

TABLE 14

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, FRANKLIN COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$3,979,812	\$3,726,313
Average per Farm	4,962	3,039
All Crops Sold	2,771,144	2,626,186
Field Crops	2,750,659	2,582,351
Vegetables	4,920	24,162
Fruits and Nuts	4,412	9,583
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	11,153	10,090
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	1,207,430	1,100,127
Poultry & Poultry Products	15,784	46,397
Dairy Products	226,506	234,097
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	965,140	819,633

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

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

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

TABLE 15

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, FRANKLIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Franklin County		Kentucky	
<u>Crops</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1956</u>
Burley Tobacco (000 lbs.)	5,541	4,243	405,270	335,340
Corn for Grain (000 bu.)	125	308	65,018	84,456
Wheat (bu.)	16,000	12,100	5,780,000	5,486,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	4,950	7,150	843,000	703,000
Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)	6,510	2,300	955,000	579,000
<u>Livestock and</u> <u>Livestock Products</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1954</u>
Cattle and Calves on Farms (number)	16,100	11,850	2,543,000	1,671,821
Hogs and Pigs on Farms (number)	2,800	4,298	1,225,000	1,059,766
Sheep and Lambs on Farms (number)	1,150	7,874	159,000	535,823
Milk Cows (number)	(1965) 900	3,214	(1965) 421,000	556,491
Milk Production (000 lbs.)	(1965) 5,544	(1960) 8,940	(1965) 2,568,000	(1960) 2,495,000
Egg Production (000 eggs)	(1963) 3,036	(1960) 3,492	(1963) 913,000	(1960) 888,000

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

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Periodic Reports; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1959, Kentucky; Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1958, 1961, 1964.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of 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 1966 amounted to \$801,000 (Minerals Yearbook, 1966). 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 1966 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$498,364,000. This was a 7 percent increase over 1965 and the second highest production value on record. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead, and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1966 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1, 152, 000	\$ 2, 277, 000
Coal (bituminous)	93, 156, 000	363, 440, 000
Fluorspar	28, 725	1, 361, 000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	484	146, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	76, 536, 000, 000	18, 139, 000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	18, 066, 000	51, 488, 000
Sand and Gravel	8, 064, 000	7, 524, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1, 086	1, 000
Stone	22, 667, 000	31, 179, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	6, 586	1, 910, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids.		20, 899, 000
Total		\$498, 364, 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."

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1966.

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, 872 cfs (41 year record-unadjusted) and 388 cfs (29 year record- 1915-18, 1940-66), respectively.

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

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Middle and Upper Ordovician series. Due to geological conditions the ground water in Franklin County runs the spectrum from excellent to poor. Domestic use from shallow wells such as springs can be depended on except in severe droughts; however, except for very few, this supply is not dependable as a large supplier of water except for light agricultural use or domestic.

Dependable supplies of more than 500 gallons per day is the alluvium in the stream and river valleys, distributed over the county's drainage system. The source of this water tends to make it high in total dissolved solids, although in most cases not undesirable in taste except in wells that are hydrogen-sulfide bearing.

These are generalities and apply to no specific area. More detailed information is available from State and Federal agencies.

Forests

There are 44,300 acres of commercial forest land in Franklin County, covering 32.8 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, ash, red cedar, hard maple, and yellow poplar.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Frankfort, the county seat, there are more than 900 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 30 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Franklin County in 1963 was \$1,892 which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1968 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1967 was \$2,387.

Retail sales in Franklin County in 1966 totaled \$43,539,000.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR FRANKFORT, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7 A. M.	7 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 A. M. readings 18 years;
7 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, 1966;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1966.

A P P E N D I X

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HISTORY

Franklin County, the eighteenth county formed in Kentucky, dates from 1794. It was taken from Woodford, Mercer, and Shelby Counties. Later it gave lands to help form Gallatin (1798), Owen (1819), and Anderson (1827). It contains 211 square miles, and is bisected by the Kentucky River which flows in a northwesterly direction through it. This river meanders through a deep impression which was partly cut by it and partly resulted from a series of ancient earth movements. In many places, the high cliffs are precipitous and appear to threaten the flow of water between them. Upland on both sides of the river the topography of the land is gently undulating and hilly with fertile soils which produce abundant harvests. The county is well-drained by many small streams that empty into the Kentucky River. The only segment of Franklin County's boundary line that follows a stream is along the Kentucky River in its south central portion. There the river forms a part of the line with Woodford County.

Christopher Gist, while in the employ of the Ohio Land Company in 1751, was the first white man on record to pass through Franklin County. John Findley traversed the area the next year, and Daniel Boone roamed over it several times during the next two decades. In 1773, James, George, and Robert McAfee, Samuel Adams, Hancock Taylor, and Matthew Bracken surveyed the present site of Frankfort.

The first settlement in Franklin County was made at Leestown in 1775 by Captain Hancock Lee. This site is a part of Frankfort today and is the oldest continuing inhabited place along the Kentucky River. In 1776, William Haydon established Haydon's Station two miles farther up the river. In 1783, John Major, Sr., founded Major's Station on the plateau east of the town. In 1784, James Arnold built Arnold's Station opposite the mouth of Glen's Creek. The next year Robert Hamilton erected a station that bore his name two miles to the west. Judge Henry Innes founded Innes' Station in Frankfort in 1786. Thus the settlements in the vicinity grew up to meet the needs of several persons, and they all eventually gravitated toward the present town site.

Several mineral springs are in the vicinity of Frankfort. Small veins of lead, imbedded in limestone, were found along Flat and North Elkhorn Creeks. A good grade of potters' clay exists northeast of the town, and river marble suitable for building purposes is present along the Kentucky River. The Old Capitol Building was constructed of Kentucky marble taken from the bed of the river, which is capable of a high polish.

Franklin County was named for Benjamin Franklin. He was a printer, author, philanthropist, inventor, statesman, diplomat, and scientist. He served in the Continental Congresses and was a member of the committee that wrote the Declaration of Independence, which he signed, and was a member of the committee that drafted the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War. He was also a member of the Convention that wrote the Federal Constitution under which we live, and worked earnestly for its ratification. He died within a year after the Constitution became the supreme law of the land, and four years before Franklin County was organized.

Frankfort, the center of Kentucky's government as well as the county seat of Franklin County, was laid out by General James Wilkinson and established by Virginia in 1786. It was incorporated in 1835. It was named in honor of Stephen Frank who was killed by the Indians while on the way to Mann's Salt Lick in Jefferson County.

Kentucky's first capitol building was completed on November 3, 1794, two years, five months and one day after she became the fifteenth state in the Union. It was located near the present site of the Old Capitol Building. It was destroyed by fire on November 25, 1813. The second State Capitol was completed in 1816, and was also destroyed by fire in 1824. A third capitol building was completed in 1829. It was designed by Gideon Shyrock and is regarded as an architectural marvel whose circular self-supporting stairway is beautiful, yet challenging. It is a historical landmark and is the home of the Kentucky State Historical Society and the State Library Commission. It houses a magnificent collection of Kentuckiana. A spirited contest occurred during the writing of Kentucky's fourth Constitution regarding an official capital site. Louisville and Lexington, as well as a dozen other towns, wanted it. When the Legislature in 1893 saw no reason to move the capital, Frankfort became the official site. The new building was constructed of Bedford limestone and Vermont granite. Charles Henry Neihaus of New York was its designer, and Frank M. Andrews was the architect. It resembles the national capitol at Washington. The Executive Mansion was built in 1912. The Administration Annex building was constructed in recent years.

The Frankfort Cemetery lies along the edge of the bluff that overlooks the town from the east. Near its entrance is the William Goebel Monument which marks the grave of the man who was assassinated on the Old Capitol grounds in 1900, and who served as Governor for three days. Near the edge of the bluff is the Boone Memorial, which marks the place the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife Rebecca were interred in 1845 when they were brought to Kentucky from Missouri, their last home.

Appendix A

Most of Kentucky's famous political sons have spent some time in Frankfort. To some the stay has been a stepping stone to national prominence, while to others it was the height of beneficial and satisfying careers. Four representatives to the Lower House of Congress and seven United States Senators have lived in Franklin County. One of them, John J. Crittenden, also served twice in the Office of the United States Attorney General. South Trimble was clerk of the United States House of Representatives for thirteen Congresses.

Frankfort and Franklin County are more than the center of the Kentucky government. They represent important agricultural and economic developments as well. In 1964, 4,300 acres were planted in corn, 2,300 in wheat, 100 in sorghum, 360 in barley, 2,870 in tobacco, and 8,700 in hay. In 1963, 16,500 hens, 22,300 cattle, 4,500 hogs, and 2,200 sheep were raised. In 1966, Frankfort had 28 industrial plants. The National Distillers Products Corporation, H. K. Porter Company, Incorporated, which makes automatic appliance trim, and Union Underwear Company, Incorporated, are the largest. A great deal of limestone is crushed in the county.

The most distinguishing manufacturing interest in Franklin County is the whiskey industry. It began soon after the Civil War by Colonel Edmund H. Taylor who became a recognized leader in distilling construction, development, and improvement. Old Taylor, Old Crow, George T. Stagg Company, and Old Judge Distilleries are the most important in the county.

Frankfort has been the scene of many important firsts including the first water works in the State, the first Female Sabbath School, and the cultivation of the first Bibb lettuce in the west. Here history is made constantly, and over 3,000,000 people look to her for guidance.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
FRANKLIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Franklin County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6, 793	100. 0	528, 886	100. 0
Mining and Quarrying	8	0. 1	28, 023	4. 8
Contract Construction	628	9. 2	49, 494	8. 5
Manufacturing	2, 514	37. 0	229, 384	39. 4
Food and kindred products	894	13. 2	25, 974	4. 5
Tobacco	1	0	12, 664	2. 2
Clothing, textile and leather	646	9. 5	36, 305	6. 2
Lumber and furniture	2	0	16, 237	2. 8
Printing, publ. and paper	89	1. 3	14, 454	2. 5
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	4	0. 1	20, 028	3. 4
Stone, clay and glass	42	0. 6	6, 910	1. 2
Primary metals	0	0	12, 390	2. 1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	779	11. 5	79, 933	13. 7
Other	57	0. 8	4, 489	0. 8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	390	5. 7	39, 844	6. 8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1, 479	21. 8	151, 699	26. 0
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	296	4. 4	27, 077	4. 6
Services	1, 372	20. 2	55, 331	9. 5
Other	106	1. 6	2, 034	0. 3

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1967.

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	<u>10, 330</u>	<u>11, 187</u>	<u>1, 036, 440</u>	<u>1, 074, 244</u>
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	<u>7, 248</u>	<u>4, 498</u>	<u>660, 728</u>	<u>275, 216</u>
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.

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt. 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. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The corporation income tax rates are 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Corporations having business income taxable both within and without Kentucky are taxable on an apportionment basis. The apportionment of business income is the arithmetical average of the following factors: (a) the ratio of the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in Kentucky to the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable period, (b) the taxpayer's payroll in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to his total payroll during the same period, and (c) the taxpayer's total sales (destination basis) in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to total sales everywhere during the same period.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation, domestic and foreign, owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay an annual state license tax based on total capital employed in the business within and without Kentucky. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt.

Capital employed includes the capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and capital borrowed for other than current expenses. The capital employed is valued at the book value. Total capital is apportioned according to the uniform apportionment formula. See apportionment formula in the corporate income tax section.

The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of incorporation. 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.

General Property Taxes

Since January 1, 1966, the basis of valuation for ad valorem tax purposes in Kentucky has been fair cash value (100% valuation).

State and local tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation for 1967 were:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>City</u>
Real property	\$0.015	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property**	.150	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	.150	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacturing	.150	No	No	No
Intangible personal property	.25	No	No	No
Intangible personal property arising from Kentucky business transactions negotiated and performed out-of-state but having a taxable situs in Kentucky.	.015	No	No	No

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

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

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000. Federal individual income taxes are deductible from income subject to Kentucky's personal income tax. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

A 5% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. Machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries. Such machinery and equipment must be used directly in the manufacturing process which is incorporated for the first time into plant facilities located in Kentucky and which does not replace machinery in such plants.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1968 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.2% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.2% rate applies only to employers

who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first year of operation and a minimum of 2.7% for the next two years. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost" ratio (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1966, the average employer contribution was 1.11% of total covered wages and 1.90% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

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

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

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

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

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

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Elmer Begley,
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. As of March 31, 1968, Kentucky stood second among the states in its use of federal aid highway funds. The state also has completed or has under construction 980 miles of the 1,119 miles of superhighways planned for Kentucky.

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 driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

William B. Hazelrigg
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

1968