

8-1962

Industrial Resources: Grant County - Williamstown

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/grant_cty



Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

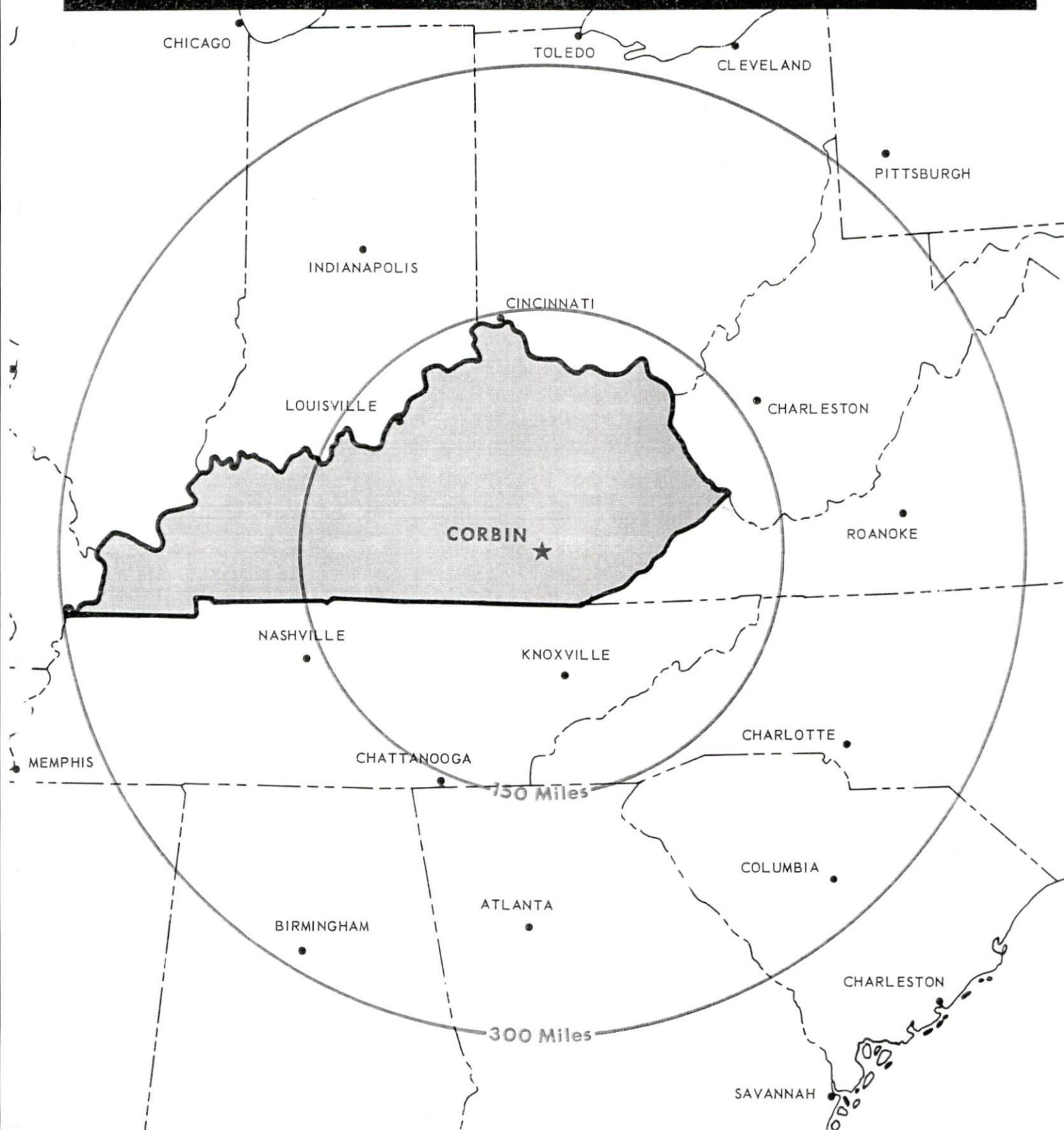
Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Grant County - Williamstown" (1962). *Grant County*. Paper 14.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/grant_cty/14

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Grant County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

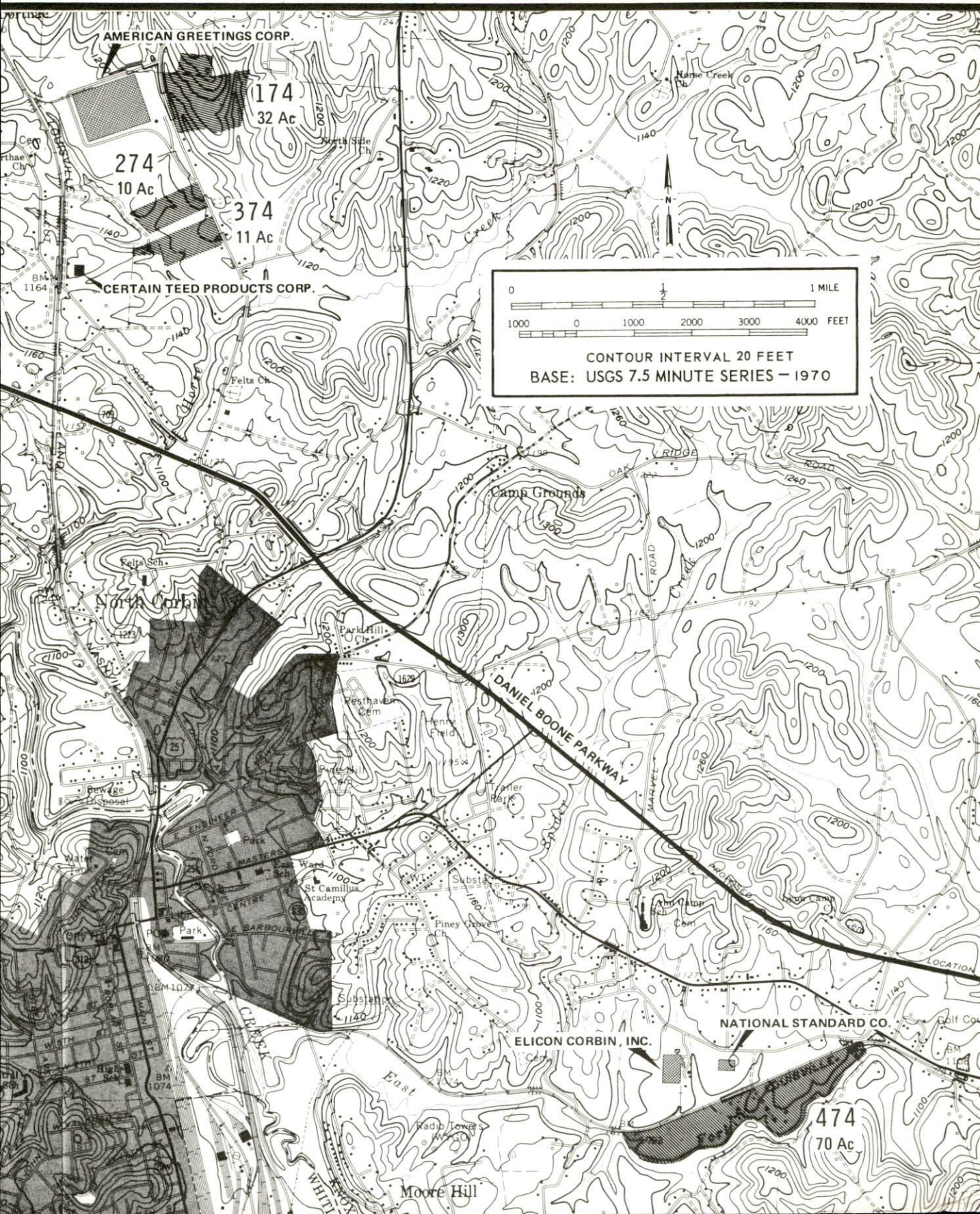
INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CORBIN KENTUCKY



CORBIN, KENTUCKY --- AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES

For more information contact Mr. Roy Hauser, Corbin Chamber of Commerce, Corbin, Kentucky or the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.



SITE NO. 174

LOCATION: Approximately 3½ miles north of city limits
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Ky. 709 via paved county road
RAILROAD: Rail service not available
WATER: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 12-inch line approximately 1,500 feet west of site
GAS: Peoples Gas Company
Size Main: 4-inch main approximately 60 feet west of site
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 12-inch line approximately 1,500 feet west of site
OWNERSHIP: Private

SITE NO. 274

LOCATION: Approximately 3 miles north of city limits
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Ky. 709 via paved county road
RAILROAD: Rail service not available
WATER: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 12-inch line approximately 1,000 feet west of site
GAS: Peoples Gas Company
Size Main: 4-inch main on site
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 10-inch line on site
OWNERSHIP: Private

SITE NO. 374

LOCATION: Approximately 2½ miles north of Corbin
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Ky. 709 via paved county road
RAILROAD: Not rail served
WATER: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 12-inch line approximately 1,000 feet west of site
GAS: Peoples Gas Company
Size Main: 4-inch main on site
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 10-inch line on site
OWNERSHIP: Private

SITE NO. 474

LOCATION: Approximately 2 miles southeast of city limits
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 25 E via county road
RAILROAD: Louisville & Nashville Railroad along northern boundary of site
WATER: Corbin City Utilities Commission
Size Line: 8-inch line approximately 300 feet north of site
GAS: Peoples Gas Company
Size Main: 6-inch main on site
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Sewerage service not available
OWNERSHIP: Private

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
CORBIN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Corbin Industrial Development Commission
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page	
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2	
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET	3 - 8	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Population	3	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Economic Characteristics	3	
Labor Market	4	TRANSPORTATION
Supply Area	4	
Current Labor Potential	4	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Future Labor Supply	5	
Area Employment Characteristics	6	WATER AND SEWAGE
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	9 - 10	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Prevailing Wage Rates	10	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Unions	10	
TRANSPORTATION	11 - 14	TAXES
Railroads	11	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
Highways	12	
Truck Service	12	NATURAL RESOURCES
Bus Lines	13	
Taxi, Car and Truck Rental	13	MARKETS
Air	14	
UTILITIES AND FUEL	15 - 18	CLIMATE
Electricity	15	
Natural Gas	16	APPENDIX
Coal and Coke	17	
Fuel Oil	18	
WATER AND SEWERAGE	19 - 20	
Public Water Supply	19	
Sewerage System	20	

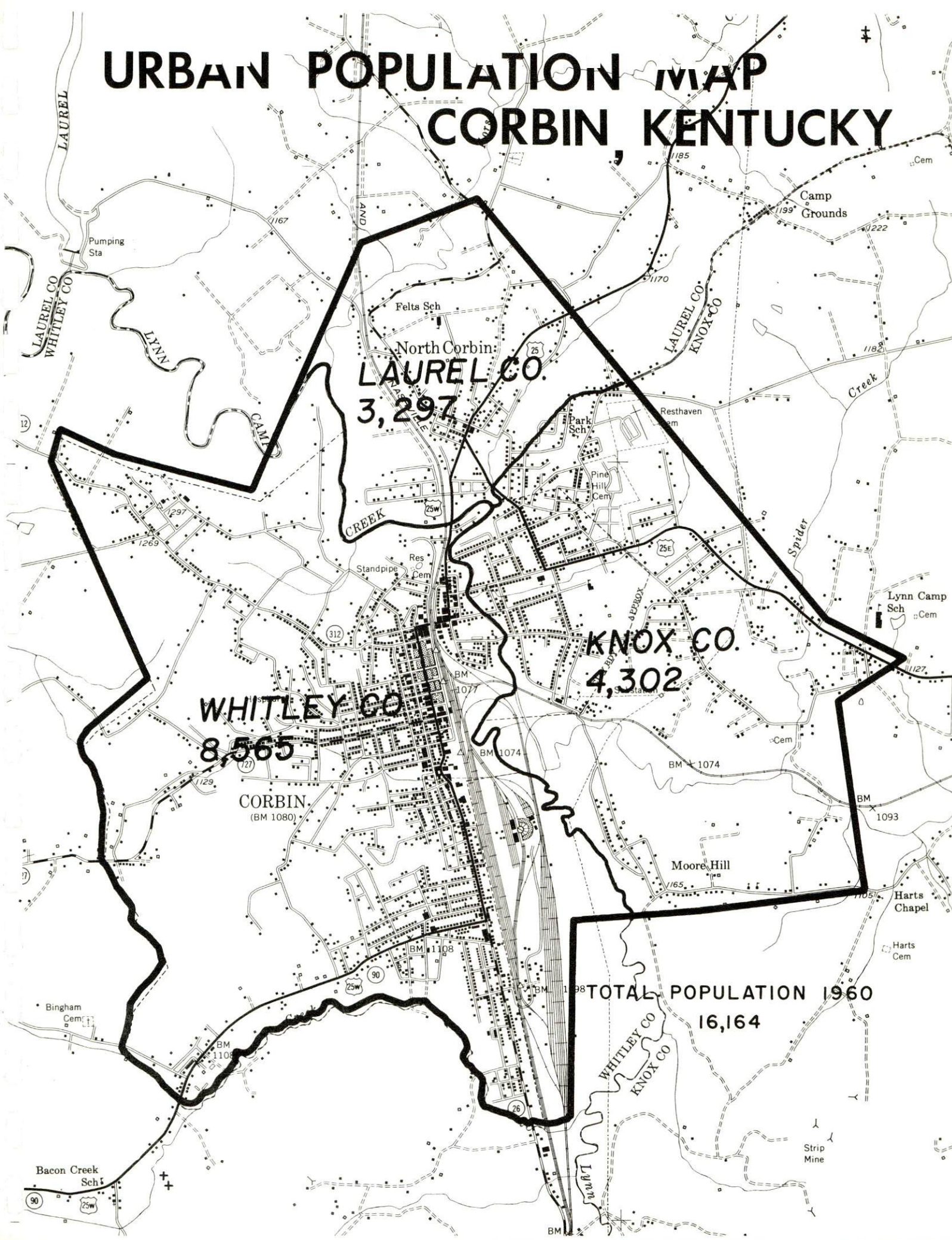
<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
INDUSTRIAL SITES	21 - 22	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	23 - 25	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Type Government	23	
City	23	
County	23	TRANSPORTATION
Laws Affecting Industry	23	
Municipal Tax Exemption	23	
Business Licenses	23	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Planning and Zoning	23	
Fire Protection	24	
Police Protection	24	WATER AND SEWAGE
Garbage and Sanitation	25	
Financial Information	25	
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness	25	INDUSTRIAL SITES
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness	25	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
TAXES	27	
Property Taxes	27	TAXES
Net Assessed Value of Property	27	
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	29 - 41	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
Educational Facilities	29	
Graded Schools	29	NATURAL RESOURCES
Vocational Schools	30	
Colleges	31	
Health	32	MARKETS
Hospitals	32	
Public Health	32	
Housing	32	CLIMATE
Communication	33	
Telephone Facilities	33	
Telegraph Service	33	APPENDIX
Postal Facilities	33	
Newspapers	33	
Radio	33	
Television	34	

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Corbin

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Libraries	34	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Churches	34	
Financial Institutions.	34	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Hotels and Motels	35	
Clubs and Organizations	35	TRANSPORTATION
Recreation	35	
Local	35	
Area.	36	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Community Improvements	39	
Recent.	39	
Underway	40	WATER AND SEWAGE
Planned	41	
NATURAL RESOURCES	43 - 51	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Agriculture	43	
Minerals	47	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Water Resources	50	
Surface Water	50	
Ground Water.	50	TAXES
Forests.	51	
MARKETS	53 - 54	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
CLIMATE	55 - 56	
APPENDIX		NATURAL RESOURCES
A. History		
B. Employment by Industry Division		MARKETS
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population		
D. Major Kentucky Taxes		CLIMATE
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings		
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation		APPENDIX
G. Cooperating State Agencies		
G. - 1 Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
H. Map Section		

URBAN POPULATION MAP CORBIN, KENTUCKY



POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The 1960 U. S. census lists Corbin as having a population of 7,119; however, due to the city's unusual location, this figure does not reflect the true urban population. The map on the preceding page shows the Corbin urban area and its total urban population of 16,164, which includes the adjacent areas surrounding the Corbin city limits in Whitley, Laurel and Knox Counties.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Corbin		Whitley County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			25,015		15.5
1910	2,589		31,982	27.9	6.6
1920	3,406	31.5	27,749	-13.2	5.5
1930	8,036	136.0	29,730	7.1	8.2
1940	7,893	- 1.8	33,186	11.6	8.8
1950	7,715	- 1.9	31,940	- 3.8	3.5
1960	7,119	- 7.7	25,815	-14.7	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

According to the 1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture, the Corbin area is economically agricultural with approximately 16,015 people employed in this industry. There are a total of 4,798 farms in the area with 870 of these in Whitley County. There were 2,192 farms in the area listed as commercial and 413 of these were in Whitley County. Whitley County had 2,785 persons employed in agriculture.

Manufacturing jobs in the area in September, 1966, numbered 4,120, with 679 of these in Whitley County.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages, 1965		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Whitley	\$70.33	\$ 68.31	\$ 27,333	\$1,129	79
Bell	71.98	72.08	34,252	1,071	84
Knox	72.36	77.14	16,950	707	115
Laurel	75.05	77.19	27,220	1,094	81
McCreary	50.99	44.80	8,527	754	112
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Corbin labor supply area includes Whitley and the adjoining counties of Bell, Knox, Laurel, and McCreary. The population of the labor supply area was 123,773 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 7,300 to 7,810 males and from 6,050 to 6,550 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, WHITLEY COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	13,350-14,360	7,300-7,810	6,050-6,550
Whitley	2,300- 2,500	1,300-1,400	1,000-1,100
Bell	3,750- 3,950	1,700-1,800	2,050-2,150
Knox	2,550- 2,750	1,700-1,800	850- 950
Laurel	3,050- 3,250	1,600-1,700	1,450-1,550
McCreary	1,700- 1,910	1,000-1,110	700- 800

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some proportion of the 7,224 males and 6,911 females who will become 18 years of age by 1973. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CORBIN AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,224	6,911
Whitley	1,395	1,308
Bell	2,111	2,000
Knox	1,496	1,443
Laurel	1,421	1,409
McCreary	801	751

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
CORBIN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT,
FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	15, 937	78	16, 015
Whitley	2, 785	0	2, 785
Bell	533	0	533
Knox	3, 875	10	3, 885
Laurel	7, 509	53	7, 562
McCreary	1, 235	15	1, 250

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

CORBIN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Whitley	Bell	Knox	Laurel	McCreary
Total manu- facturing	4,120	679	1,357	959	854	271
Food and kindred products	640	134	183	12	311	0
Tobacco	3	0	1	2	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	1,568	394	416	265	290	203
Lumber and furniture	885	37	335	287	158	68
Print., publ. and paper	106	53	34	6	13	0
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	88	0	63	0	25	0
Stone, clay and glass	148	50	28	17	53	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	676	5	297	370	4	0
Other	6	6	0	0	0	0

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

TABLE 7

CORBIN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Whitley	Bell	Knox	Laurel	McCreary
Mining and Quarrying	1,111	237	632	68	54	120
Contract Construction	1,975	865	150	122	793	45
Manufacturing	4,120	679	1,357	959	854	271
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	780	70	418	18	253	21
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,310	1,073	1,056	281	778	122
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	475	128	189	45	85	28
Services	1,152	425	350	111	178	88
Other	42	4	3	25	10	0
Total	12,965	3,481	4,155	1,629	3,005	695

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 Corbin.

TABLE 8

CORBIN MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Chandler Printing Co., Inc.	Commercial printing	7	1	8
Clover Top Bakery	Bakery products	1	1	2
Corbin Brick Co.	Brick, drain tile	32	1	33
Corbin Concrete Block Co.	Concrete blocks	5	1	6
Corbin Textiles, Inc.	Clothing	1	44	45
Corbin Times-Tribune, Inc.	Job printing, news- paper publishing	30	5	35
Elicon-Corbin, Inc.	Electrical products	34	63	97
Garland Aluminum Corp.	Storm doors, windows	4	1	5
L. D. Hart	Lumber	6	0	6
Heaberlin Supply Co.	Concrete blocks	8	1	9
Kitchen Planning Service	Custom cabinets	2	0	2
Knox Monument Co.	Monuments	3	1	4
National-Standard Co.	Industrial wire cloth	244	11	255
Pennington Block Co.	Concrete blocks	9	0	9
William H. Pennington	Ready mix concrete	60	0	60
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	47	3	50
Seven-Up Bottling Co., Inc.	Soft drinks	17	1	18
Tri-County Concrete Products	Concrete blocks	3	1	4
United States Steel Corp.	Coal cleaning plant	53	0	53
Ward Sawmill	Rough lumber	10	1	11
Whayne Supply Co.	Heavy equipment	49	2	51
Wood Products, Inc.	Wood pallets	20	1	21

Prevailing Wage Rates

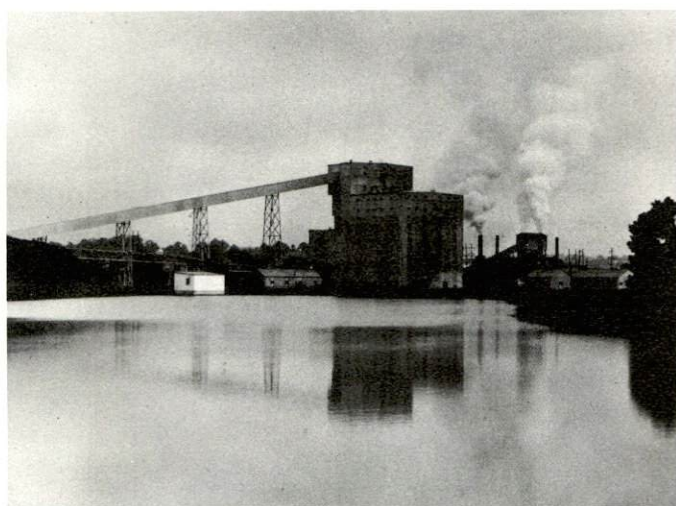
Specific current wage rates will be furnished upon request by the Corbin Industrial Development Commission, Corbin, Kentucky.

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
American Federation of Labor- Congress of Industrial Organizations	Elicon-Corbin, Inc. National-Standard Company
United Steel Workers	National-Standard Company U. S. Steel Corporation
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Elicon-Corbin, Inc.
United Mine Workers	U. S. Steel Corporation
International Association of Machinists	Elicon-Corbin, Inc.



Corbin Textiles



U.S. Steel Coal Washing Plant



National-Standard Company

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Corbin is served by a main north-south line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and is the headquarters of the Cumberland Valley Division. It is the largest coal shipping center in the eastern Kentucky coal fields. There are eight northbound and southbound through freights daily. Total outbound carloads average 92 daily, consisting mostly of coal. Total inbound carloads average 5 daily, consisting of crushed stone, machinery, and automobiles. There is one northbound and southbound passenger train daily. Terminal switching service is available seven days a week and there are sidings available which can accommodate 3,500 cars. Rentals for the siding space is primarily on a yearly basis. Package car service is also available. A ramp is readily available within the yards for piggyback service.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has just recently completed an expansion of its facilities in Corbin at a cost of over \$800,000. This expansion enables the company to do diesel repair work on a massive scale. Future plans will include more enlargement of the yard facilities at the Corbin terminal.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CORBIN, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Highways

Highways serving Corbin are U. S. Routes 25, 25-E, and 25-W and Kentucky Routes 6, 26, and 312. Portions of these routes are on the Cumberland Scenic Drive. Interstate 75, when completed, will pass a short distance to the west of Corbin and will give Corbin a direct route to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and the South. Plans are presently under-way for a by-pass route to connect from U. S. 25-E to I-75.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CORBIN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	298	Louisville, Ky.	144
Chicago, Ill.	506	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,362
Cincinnati, Ohio	187	Memphis, Tenn.	516
Detroit, Mich.	450	New Orleans, La.	873
Knoxville, Tenn.	83	New York, N. Y.	838
Lexington, Ky.	100	St. Louis, Mo.	470

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Corbin:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Dance Freight Lines, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate (Terminal)
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate
Silver Fleet Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate
Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Company	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Terminal Transport Co., Inc.	Atlanta, Georgia	Interstate
Roadway Express, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd	ON**	Louisville, Ky.	2nd	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd	2nd	Los Angeles, Calif.	7th	5th
Chicago, Ill.	3rd	2nd	Nashville, Tenn.	3rd	2nd
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON	ON	New Orleans, La.	3rd	2nd
Cleveland, Ohio	3rd	2nd	New York, N. Y.	4th	3rd
Detroit, Mich.	3rd	2nd	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd	2nd
Knoxville, Tenn.	ON	ON	St. Louis, Mo.	3rd	2nd

*Delivery time in days.

**ON= Overnight.

Source: Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Corbin is provided bus service by the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, which has eleven southbound and twelve northbound buses daily. Black Brothers Bus Lines, operating between Corbin, London and Manchester daily, provides four buses to London and two buses to Manchester. Southeastern Trailway Bus Lines provides Corbin with five northbound and southbound buses daily. Cafeteria or restaurant services are available at both the Southern Greyhound and Southeastern Trailway terminals.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Twenty-four hour taxi service is offered in Corbin by Corbin Yellow Cab, Corbin Red Cab, and Service Cab.

Car rentals are available through Hertz Car Rentals at the London Airport, 11 miles distant.

Air

The London-Corbin War Memorial Airport, a third-class airport, is located 11 miles north of Corbin off U. S. Highway 25. Commercial service is provided by Piedmont Airlines with four flights daily.

The airport has a paved runway 4,000 by 100 feet, and is equipped for night operations with such facilities as a beacon and runway and obstruction lights. Elevation at the airport is 1,201 feet while traffic control is by a wind sock. Services include 80 and 100 octane fuel, JP-A-50 Piedmont Airlines, taxi, car rentals, weather information, flight training, charter, ambulance, tie downs, inter-airways communications, and vending machines.

Future improvements at the airport will include extending the runway 2,000 feet. This will accommodate larger jet powered commercial aircraft.

Henry Field (Private), which can accommodate light aircraft, is located one-fourth mile northeast of Corbin. The turf runway, which runs north-south, is 1,800 by 100 feet. The elevation is 1,200 feet and traffic control is by a wind sock. Services include 80 octane fuel and tie downs.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The City Utilities Commission operates the distribution system serving electric power to the City of Corbin. Their source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company, which provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. Daily demands within the city average about 3,600 KW while the average monthly use in KWH is 1,800,000. The Commission serves some 3,600 customers in the Corbin area.

Kentucky Utilities 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.

Rates of the City Utilities Commission are as follows:

Commercial Rate:

	<u>Rate Per KWH</u>	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
First	50 KWH	\$.06	\$.07
Next	250 KWH	.05	.05
Next	700 KWH	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Next	2,000 KWH	.02	.02
Over	3,000 KWH	.01 1/2	.01 1/2
Minimum per month - \$1.50			

Industrial Rate:

	<u>KWH</u>	<u>Rate Per KWH</u>
First	2,000	\$.025
Next	8,000	.01 1/4
Next	90,000	.01
Next	400,000	.009
Over	500,000	.008

\$1.50 per KWH demand per month.

Whitley County is served by the Cumberland Valley RECC which provides electric service in seven southeastern Kentucky counties. Its source of power is unlimited and is from the East Kentucky RECC. Through these facilities, the Cumberland Valley RECC is able to serve any size industrial or residential load. According to the 1967 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives, the Cumberland Valley RECC is now serving approximately 8,334 customers. Rates on any industrial or residential load will be furnished by the Power Use Department in Gray, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Corbin by the Peoples Gas Company, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Petroleum Exploration Company, Sistersville, West Virginia. The sources of supply are the Knox, Clay, and Laurel County fields, Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation, and Petroleum Exploration Company, which has interconnections with the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Constant pressure of 150 to 250 pounds is maintained on the high pressure system, 40 pounds on the intermediate system, and 8 ounces on the low pressure system. BTU content is 1,150 with a specific gravity of .660. Distribution lines are 4, 6, and 8 inches in size. There are 3,516 meters in the City of Corbin.

Future improvements of the Company will include plans to enlarge and parallel the lines to meet the growth of the town.

Special low industrial rates will be furnished by application to the Peoples Gas Company of Corbin, Kentucky.

Commercial Rates:

First	2,000 Cu. Ft.	\$2.60 (Minimum)
Next	4,000 Cu. Ft.	1.04
Next	44,000 Cu. Ft.	.93
Next	350,000 Cu. Ft.	.86
Over and Above		.78

Coal and Coke*

Corbin is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region which also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, the Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,735 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 46,567,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1965. Average production per mine was 27,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 14,836,047 tons. Underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 11 percent, and strip mines 9 percent of the total. Shipments were 85 percent by rail or water and 15 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 37 percent was cleaned at 32 cleaning plants; 24 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.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines; Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.

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

Corbin is served by the City Utilities Commission, whose source of supply is Laurel River. The treatment of the raw water includes flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. The average daily use is 954,000 gallons; peak daily use has been 1,354,000 gallons. The daily capacity of the treatment plant is 2,000,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 2,000,000-gallon clear well and four elevated tanks with a total capacity of 750,000 gallons. The distribution lines range in size from 3/4 to 16 inches. The pressure in the distribution system is maintained at 70 psi. Average pumping time to meet requirements is approximately 8 hours. The average temperature of the water in the summer is 65° and 35° in the winter. There are 3,000 metered customers.

Improvements in the Corbin water supply system include two elevated tanks, and lines and pumps that were constructed during 1964-65 at an approximate cost of \$400,000. Presently, plans are underway to extend the water lines some 5 miles in order to serve more customers.

Rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$2.50 (Minimum)
Next	1,000	.80
Next	1,000	.60
Next	7,000	.50
Next	90,000	.40
Over	100,000	.30

Churches, Schools, and Libraries

First	1,000 Gallons	\$2.50
Per each additional	1,000 Gallons	.15

Special Industrial Rates for Users Over 3,000,000 Gallons

First	1,000 Gallons	\$2.50
Per each additional	1,000 Gallons	.18

Sewerage System

The City Utilities Commission supervises the sewerage facilities in Corbin. The present sewerage treatment plant in Corbin was completed in 1962 at an approximate cost of \$800,000. Additional sewer lines were constructed in 1964-65 at an approximate cost of \$132,000.

The treatment plant has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons; maximum daily flow has been 800,000 gallons. Treatment is by aeration and settling pits. After the primary and secondary treatment, the effluent is discharged into Lynn Camp Creek. The plant is designed to handle a population of 2,200 customers. Sanitary mains range in size from 4 to 24 inches. Sixty percent of the city is served by the Corbin sewerage facilities. The sewerage rates are 100 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Two industrial sites are readily available in Corbin. They comprise 24 and 8.5 acres. Both sites are owned by the Corbin Industrial Development Commission.

Cost per acre of the sites will be furnished upon request by Roy Houser, P. O. Box 158, Corbin, Kentucky, 40701, Phone 528-1583, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 8 1/2 acres, level to gently rolling

LOCATION: 1 mile east of city limits

ZONING: None

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Light duty road to U. S. Route 25-E

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad adjacent to southern section of site

WATER: City Utilities Commission

SIZE LINE: 3/4- to 16-inch

GAS: Peoples Gas Company

SIZE LINE: 4- to 24-inch

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

OWNERSHIP: Corbin Industrial Development Commission

SITE # 2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 24 acres, 14 acres level, 10 acres hilly

LOCATION: Inside city limits

ZONING: Zoned for light industry

HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets

RAILROADS: None

WATER: City Utilities Commission

SIZE LINE: 3/4- to 16-inch

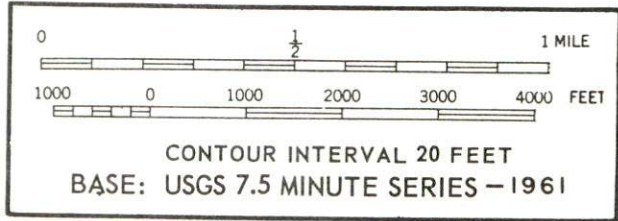
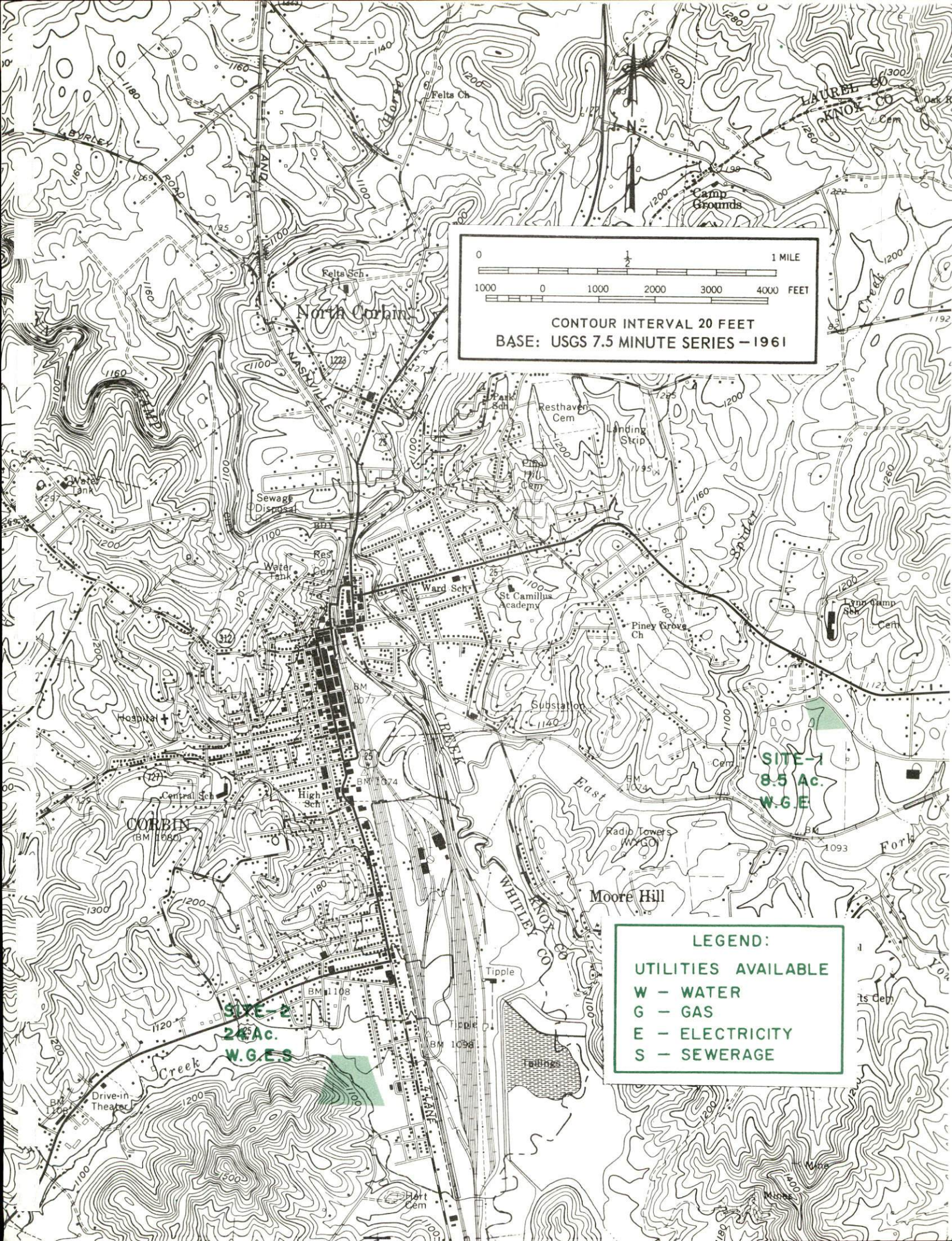
GAS: Peoples Gas Company

SIZE LINE: 4- to 24-inch

ELECTRICITY: City Utilities Commission

SEWERAGE: City Utilities Commission

OWNERSHIP: Corbin Industrial Development Commission



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Corbin is a third-class city and has a city manager type of government. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the four city commissioners are elected every two years.

County: Whitley County is governed by a fiscal court that is headed by the county judge who is elected every four years. There are three magistrates, elected for four-year terms, serving Whitley County.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Corbin 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: There is a business and occupational license which does not affect industry. A \$7.50 automobile license is required in Corbin.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Corbin initiated their first community planning program in approximately 1957 and it has been continuous and progressive throughout the current date. Since the program's inception, the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development, has provided the city with technical planning assistance. Since 1957, the Division has assisted the city in preparation of the following planning studies: Base Map, Existing Land Use Survey and Map, Zoning Ordinance and Map, Subdivision Regulations, Major Street Plans, Land Use Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, Community Facilities Plan, Public Improvements Program, Annexation Study, and a Central Business District Study.

The city is currently on a pending application for federal funds to assist in revising and updating some of their earlier studies.

In addition, the city has maintained a workable program for community improvement which has presently expired, but the city is currently in the process of obtaining re-certification.

Corbin was one of the first cities in Kentucky to initiate and complete an Urban Renewal Project. Through the Urban Renewal Project the city cleared out a sizable area of blighted commercial property and developed off-street parking lots. Also, Corbin has just completed 85 units of low-rent public housing and has an additional project under construction.

Fire Protection

The Corbin Fire Department consists of eleven full-time firemen and ten volunteers. The firemen attend the state annual fire school and also have local training periods annually.

Equipment includes one 750-gpm pumper and two 500-gpm pumper-type fire trucks. These trucks carry 1,800 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose and 400 feet of 3/4-inch hose. In addition, these trucks are equipped with ladders, auxiliary generators, 2-way radios, MSA masks and all needed first aid equipment. The department recently purchased a new Quint fire engine at a cost of \$63,000. This new vehicle carries 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 400 feet of 3/4-inch hose. Other equipment includes a 1,000-gpm pumper, ladders, portable generator, MSA masks, resuscitator and other needed first aid supplies.

The fire department has a full-time inspection bureau which makes inspections two times annually. Twenty men have completed a first aid course and a civil defense truck is used in first aid.

The fire department protects all people within the city limits and will also answer calls to protect plants outside the city limits. The department also works in conjunction with neighboring towns in case of large fires. Water pressure while fighting a fire is generally around 125 pounds. There are over 300 hydrants in Corbin. Two fire stations serve the city. Alarm is sounded by siren.

Corbin has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

City: Corbin's city police force is made up of nine police officers and two meter maids. Mobile equipment includes three 2-way radio-equipped patrol cars and one traffic motorcycle.

County: Police protection in Whitley County is provided by the county sheriff and two deputies. Equipment consists of a 1965 Plymouth patrol car, which is equipped with a two-way radio.

At least three Kentucky state police officers are assigned to Whitley County. A state police post is located at London, 14 miles distant.

Garbage and Sanitation

The city collects garbage daily in the business district and once a week in the residential areas. There is a charge of \$15 per month for daily pickup service and \$2 per month for weekly pickup service. City streets are cleaned and maintained by a force of twelve employees. Equipment includes two dump trucks, road grader, street sweeper and flusher, and a spraying and insect control truck.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Corbin and Whitley County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966	\$246,430.23
Expenditures, 1966	235,646.62
Bonded Indebtedness, May, 1967	289,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$116,150
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	30,500 (outstanding)



City Hall and Fire Station



Modern Water Plant

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Corbin and Whitley 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 CORBIN AND WHITLEY COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Corbin	Whitley County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.181	.181
School	.57	.311
City	.28	
Total	\$1.046	\$.507

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	Corbin	Whitley County
Real Estate	\$21,183,624	\$50,630,335
Tangibles	5,395,400	12,731,451
Franchise	25,349	9,966,035
Total	\$26,604,373	\$73,327,821

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Corbin Independent School District - This school district is made up of one high school and three elementary schools. The high school is an accredited member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It holds the rating of a standard high school with the State Department of Education in Kentucky. The three elementary schools are also affiliated with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Corbin High School offers 46 courses in 10 different fields, with 3 additional courses planned. Special teachers in the system include: band director, elementary music teacher, guidance counselors, industrial arts instructor, special education instructors and a part-time physical fitness instructor. The Corbin School District makes it a strict practice to hire only teachers who have a degree. Presently, at least 23 percent of the teachers have an M. A. degree.

Of the students who enter grade 9, approximately 75 percent of them graduate. And some 45 percent of those graduating further their education in college.

Participation in a variety of sports is offered at both the elementary and high school levels. The Corbin High School has long been a traditional power of the mountains in football and basketball and is now entering major competition in wrestling, baseball, track, and golf.

Recent improvements in the Corbin School District include a new South Ward Elementary School building constructed in 1964 at an approximate cost of \$275,000 and a new kitchen and cafeteria for the East Ward Elementary School completed in September, 1965, at a cost of \$50,000.

The 1966-67 budget was \$456,147.

Whitley County School System - A new Whitley County High School was constructed in 1965 at a cost of \$1 million. All Whitley County high school students now attend this new high school. The buildings that were formerly used for the four high schools are presently being used as elementary schools.

Special teachers in the Whitley County System include: eight remedial reading, two for the mentally retarded, two homebound, one band, one choir, three guidance counselors, one home economics, two vocational agriculture, one industrial arts, and three social workers. The county system is participating in federal programs such as Title I and Headstart.

Approximately 77 percent of the students who enter the 9th grade go on to graduate and 30 percent of those who graduate attend college.

The high school is equipped with special laboratories and lunch-room facilities. Whitley County High School is also active in athletics with such sports programs as basketball, football, baseball and track.

The budget for 1966-67 was \$1,258,640.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN CORBIN AND WHITLEY COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Corbin Elementary Schools	1,050	37	28-1
Corbin High School	454	23	20-1
Whitley County Elementary Schools*	2,985	147	20-1
Whitley County High School*	863	50	17-1
St. Camillus Academy (Elem.) (Par.)	81	4	20-1
St. Camillus Academy (H. S.) (Par.)	37	9	4-1

*Superintendent, Whitley County School System.

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

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.

Corbin is currently served by the Somerset Area Vocational School. The school offers pre-employment training in auto mechanics, machine shop, radio and television, technical electronics and printing. In addition to the pre-employment classes, the school conducts extension classes for upgrading people employed in trades and industry and distributive trades. Trades and industry classes include: plumbing, mathematics, blueprint reading, practical nursing, automotive repair, drawing and sketching, electronics and firemen's training. Distribution education classes include: salesmanship, bookkeeping, tourist courtesy and business mathematics.

In addition to this, construction has already begun on a new vocational school to be located in Corbin near U. S. Route 25-W. This will be an area branch of the Somerset Area Vocational School and will offer the same courses as above. Also, this branch will offer night courses for adults. The school is expected to open January 1, 1968.

In addition to these types of training, Vestibule (Type C) Training, for persons who require an intense in-factory training course prior to specific industrial employment is offered.

Colleges: Corbin is located within 17 miles of three colleges - Sue Bennett Junior College, London, 14 miles; Union College, Barbourville, 16 miles; and Cumberland College, Williamsburg, 17 miles. Sue Bennett Junior College is a coeducational institution operating on a two-year basis with all work accepted by accredited colleges and universities. The school is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Both Cumberland College and Union College are senior coeducational institutions that confer both B. A. and B. S. degrees. In addition to this, Union College also has an approved graduate school program.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Corbin area include:

Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 62 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 76 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 77 miles
Southeastern Christian Junior College, Winchester, Kentucky,
91 miles
Lindsey Wilson College, Columbia, Kentucky, 96 miles
Lees Junior College, Jackson, Kentucky, 97 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 99 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 102 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 102 miles

Health

Hospitals: Corbin is served by the Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital, a modern 80-bed, 14-bassinets, municipal hospital. Facilities at the hospital include: two operating rooms, two delivery rooms, X-ray and emergency treatment facilities, complete laboratory, blood bank, OBGYN, surgical suite, E.K.G. equipment, recovery room, nursery, pediatrics ward, medical records and food services. There are also plans for a nurses training program in the future. The staff associated with the hospital includes: ten medical doctors, three surgeons, twelve registered nurses, four laboratory technicians, three X-ray technicians, one surgical technician, one radiologist, one anesthetist, and one visiting pathologist. Future improvements include an expansion of the hospital in order to obtain more bed space and also to acquire more modern and better facilities.

There are six medical doctors, three surgeons, four dentists, two chiropractors, two optometrists, one pediatrician, one obstetrician, one ophthalmologist, one optician, one electrotherapist, and one veterinarian in the City of Corbin.

Public Health: The Whitley County Health Department, with its main office in Williamsburg and a branch office in Corbin, serves the residents of Whitley County. The staff consists of one doctor, three registered nurses, three clerks, two sanitarians, and one part-time dentist. The health program is as follows: communicable disease control, field and office visits, tuberculosis control, X-ray clinic, adult health, crippled children, mental health program, pollution, immunization program, school health program, dental health, vital statistics, planned parenthood program, nutrition, diabetes program, plumbing inspection, chronic disease, venereal disease, cancer detection, speech therapy, control of animal diseases transmitted to man, and general public health activities. The 1966-67 budget is \$65,022.60.

Housing

There are only a few adequate apartments or houses for rent in the Corbin area. These range in rental costs from \$45 to \$85 per month depending upon size and location. The construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$8,500 to \$18,300.

Just recently a new 85-unit, low-rent housing project was completed at an approximate cost of \$1,250,000. And presently construction is underway on another new 65-unit, low-rent housing project.

Some of the newer subdivisions are listed on the following page:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total No. of lots</u>	<u>Vacant lots</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Forrest Hills	120	50	\$2,000 to \$8,500
Dunn	75	47	Price not quoted
Warren Hale	75	67	\$2,000 to \$5,000

Communication

Telephone Facilities: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph serves 6,106 subscribers in Corbin with a dial system. The company provides free service from Corbin to Williamsburg, Kentucky, where it serves 2,504 customers. Southern Bell recently installed a direct distance dialing system and constructed a new building on Third Street at an approximate cost of \$3,000,000.

Telegraph Service: Telegraph service in Corbin is provided by a Western Union Office.

Postal Facilities: Corbin has a first-class post office with 39 employees. The Corbin post office acts as a sectional center and serves some 177 other offices. Mail is received and dispatched at frequent intervals throughout the entire day. There are five city routes, three rural routes and one star route. Also, a site has been selected and construction should begin in the very near future on a new post office and sectional center. This new building will cost approximately \$350,000 and will serve 15 counties.

The postal receipts for 1966 were \$122,175.14.

Newspapers: Both the Corbin Daily Tribune, daily except Saturday, and the Corbin Times, Sunday only, have a circulation of about 6,000. The paper employs some 37 persons. Other papers are received from Knoxville, Tennessee; Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Hours</u>
WCTT AM-FM	Corbin, Kentucky	1,000	680	5:30 am-11:00 pm
WYGO AM-FM	Corbin, Kentucky	5,000	1330	sunup to sundown

Television: Television reception is described as excellent by both cable service and outside antenna. Reception comes from the towns of Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky; Knoxville, Tennessee; and Asheville, North Carolina. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Corbin Public Library contains about 15,000 volumes and has a daily circulation of approximately 200. The library is staffed with two full-time and one part-time employee. Facilities include: meeting room, office, record player, records, pictures, paintings, movie projector, slide projector, periodicals, tape recorder, copying machine and a microfilm machine. The library is a member of the American Library Association, Friends of Kentucky Libraries, and Trustees Library Association. The library is open on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 1 to 6 p. m. , on Monday and Thursday from 1 to 8 p. m. , and on Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of Whitley County. The budget for 1966-67 was \$9,000.

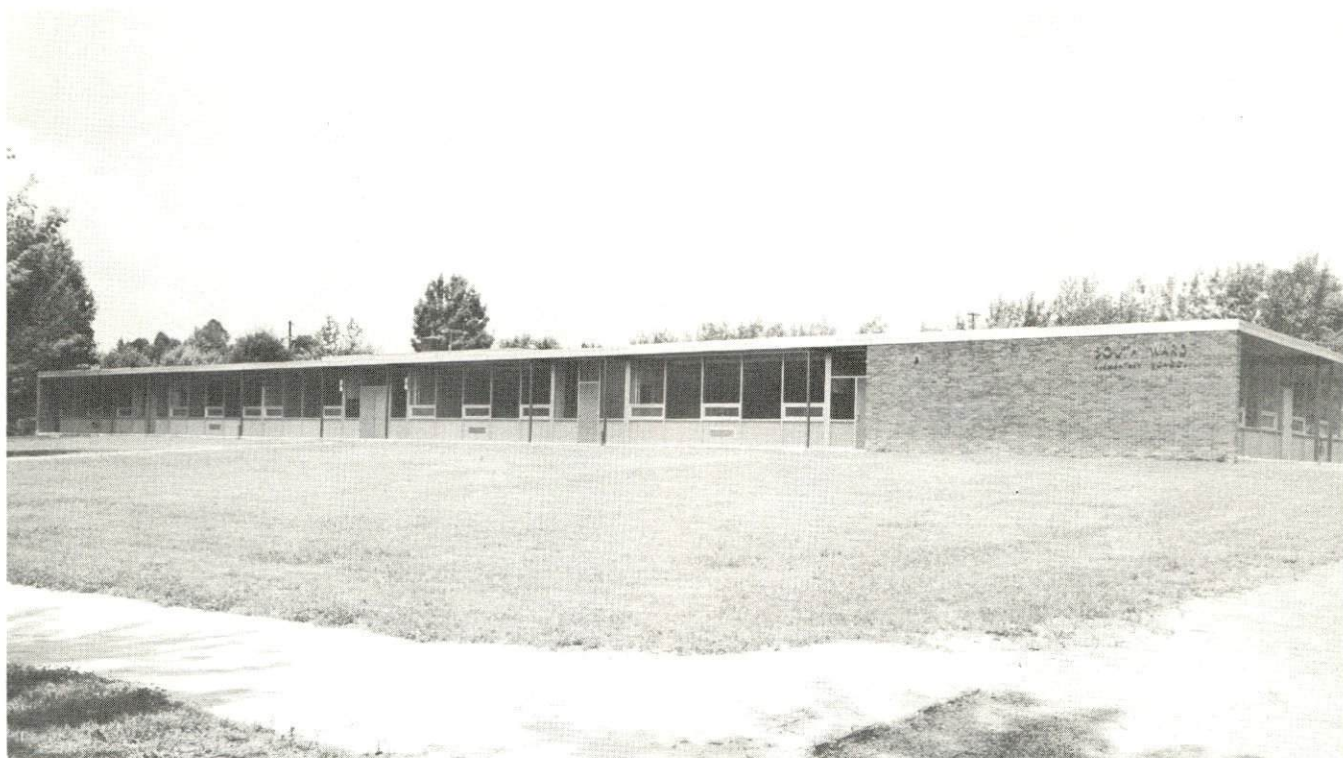
Construction has begun on a new library building. Cost is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$165,000. This new building will contain about 6,000 square feet of floor space and nearly 50,000 volumes. It will have a new meeting room, parking facilities and kitchen facilities.

Churches

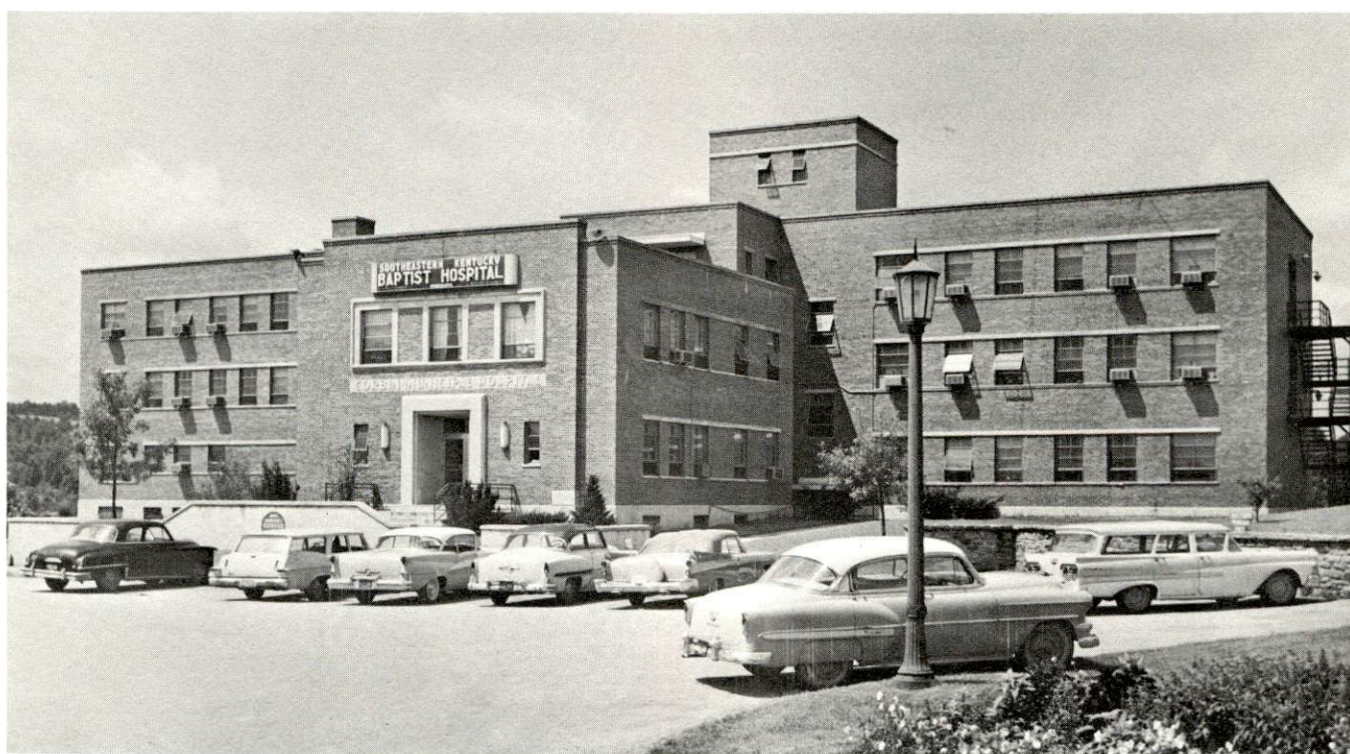
There are at the present time 16 churches in Corbin representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Christian, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian and Church of Latter Day Saints.

Financial Institutions

	Statement as of December 31, 1966	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First National Bank & Trust Co.	\$12,326,968.74	\$11,429,198.51
Corbin Deposit Bank & Trust Co.	8,125,488.14	7,355,567.99



South Ward Elementary School



Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital



Corbin Business District



Presbyterian Church

Hotels and Motels

Holiday Inn	100 units	Wilbur Motel	7 units
Wilbur Hotel	52 rooms	Stewart's Motel	50 units
Holiday Motel	19 units	Veach Motel	6 units
Town House Motel	20 units	Helton's Court	7 units
Preston's Court	15 units	Meredith's Court	16 units
Wards Court	7 units	Suburban Motel	14 units
Dixie Motel	19 units	Sander's Court	28 units
Yeary's Court	34 units	Taylor's Motel	6 units
Campbell Motel	7 units		

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Corbin Industrial Development Commission, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce

Fraternal: Masons, Shrine Club, American Legion, VFW, FOE, Knights of Pythias Nos. 148 and 279

Women's: Garden Club, Women's Club, Younger Women's Club, Junior Women's Club, Eastern Star, Business and Professional Women's Club, Lady Golfers, Daughters of American Council No. 124, Daughters of American Council No. 77, Pythian System Temple 46, American Legion Auxiliary, Book Club, and Rainbow Girls

Youth: 4-H Clubs, FFA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Little League, Cub Scouts

Recreation

Local: The Corbin Recreation Commission just recently constructed a swimming pool and youth center at an approximate cost of \$125,000. The Corbin Country Club and a 9-hole golf course serve the city. Recently many improvements were made on the greens of the golf course and presently the construction of a new clubhouse is underway. Adult square dancing classes are held continually during the winter months. Corbin has a complete little league program which includes: basketball, football, baseball and track. There is also a men's softball league in the city. Corbin has one movie, one drive-in, one bowling alley, and a privately owned skating rink within the city limits. The city high school facilities include a combination baseball-football stadium and a modern gymnasium.

Presently under construction is the Laurel River Dam, which is located 1.3 miles above the mouth of the Laurel River on the Cumberland River. This project will cost \$23,900,000 and will provide excellent fishing, boating, and swimming facilities for the Corbin area.

The Nibroc Festival is presented each year under the auspices of the Corbin Chamber of Commerce. The festival, presented in August, runs for six days and offers a variety of events such as a beauty queen contest, youth fair and livestock contests.

Area: There are five state parks and one national park within 60 miles of Corbin.

Cumberland Falls State Park, Corbin 40701, in southeastern Kentucky on Kentucky 90 off U.S. 127 or U.S. -25W, is 19 miles southwest of Corbin. The park has a lodge and lodge pool, dining room, coffee shop, gift shop, beach, bathhouse and river swimming, grocery, efficiency and one- and two-bedroom cottages, lodge cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with two central service buildings, picnicking, horse-back riding, hiking and nature trails, square-dance pavilion, playground and supervised recreation. Cumberland Falls is the second largest falls east of the Mississippi. One of the world's two moonbows is seen here. The park is inside Daniel Boone National Forest on the Cumberland River.

Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park, London 40741, in southeastern Kentucky on U.S. 25, is 12 miles north of Corbin. The park has tent and trailer camp sites with central service buildings, picnic shelter with rest rooms, group camp, bathhouse and swimming pool, hiking, gift shop, horseback riding, fishing, playground and supervised recreation. Two famous pioneer trails converge here-- Boone's Trace and the Wilderness Road. The park includes McHargue's Mill and the Mountain Life Museum, which is a reproduced pioneer settlement complete with log buildings, household furnishings, farm implements and a collection of guns, all enclosed by a split-rail fence.

Dr. Thomas Walker State Shrine, Barbourville 40906, in southeastern Kentucky on Kentucky 459 off U.S. 25E, is 23 miles east of Corbin. A replica of the first white man's house in Kentucky, the shrine honors the discoverer of the Cumberland Mountains, Cumberland River and Cumberland Gap. A picnic shelter with rest rooms and playground are provided.

Pine Mountain State Park, Pineville 40864, in southeastern Kentucky on U.S. 25E, is 35 miles southeast of Corbin. The park has a resort lodge, resort pool, dining room, gift shop, efficiency and one-bedroom cottages, two-bedroom deluxe cottages, picnic shelter with rest rooms, fishing, boating and boat rentals, 9-hole golf course, horse-back riding, hiking and nature trails, playground, a planned recreation

program and an amphitheater. The park is located in Kentucky Ridge State Forest, and every tree known to the Appalachian area grows here. The Mountain Laurel Festival is held the last weekend in May, and in the park's Laurel Cove Amphitheater the Mountain Laurel Queen--selected from Kentucky college beauties-- is crowned. "The Book of Job," world-famous choral drama, is staged in the amphitheater from late June through August.

General Burnside Island State Park, Burnside 42519, in south-central Kentucky on U.S. 27, is 55 miles west of Corbin. The park has a sand beach, bathhouse, lake swimming, 9-hole golf course, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, boating and boat rentals, picnic area with rest rooms, playground and fishing. The park is an island in Lake Cumberland with a causeway for access.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Location: 50 miles southeast of Corbin

Main entrance is near Middlesboro, Kentucky, where U.S. 58 ends at U.S. 25E. Joseph Kulesza is park superintendent. His address is P. O. Box 840, Middlesboro, Kentucky 40965.

Accommodations:

Motel and restaurant accommodations are available in and around Middlesboro. Also, camping (165 units) in a 20-acre campground is available within the park. Rest rooms are conveniently located along the camp road loops; firewood is furnished free.

A visitor's center and museum, open daily, feature regular programs of slides and movies describing the gap and the park, historical exhibits and an observation deck.

There are nature trails for hiking; markers and exhibits help point out historical significance of the area.

Users fees under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 are (per carload) \$1 for one day, \$3 for 30 days and \$7 for a full year's pass good in any national park.

Special Attractions:

The Gap: For nearly 150 years after the settlement of Virginia, the forbidding wall of mountains kept English colonists from exploring the land called by the Indians Kah-ten-tah-teh, or "Land of Tomorrow." In April, 1750, surveyor Dr. Thomas Walker and his party found a break in the mountains. Walker's group represented the Loyal Land Company of Charlottesville, a Virginia company which had secured a grant of 800,000 acres in Kentucky. Pressing through the opening, Walker came to a river, which he named Cumberland. Nearby he built a log cabin, the first white man's dwelling in Kentucky; a reproduction of the cabin is today a state shrine, near Barbourville.

The Wilderness Road: Following the trace hacked out through the gap in 1775 by Daniel Boone and 30 axmen, the Wilderness Road branched off Boone's Trace at Rockcastle Creek to push west toward Stanford. Today the road can be traced on U.S. 25E through the Cumberland Gap to a point north of Barbourville; from there via Kentucky 229, U.S. 25 and U.S. 50 to Crab Orchard.

Campground: On mountain side, elevation 1,275 feet; 165 camp sites; campfire programs.

Skylight Cave: On campground-to-Pinnacle trail; hole in top lets in natural light.

Sand Cave: 15 miles from Pinnacle overlook via ridge-top trail; large cave.

Visitor Center: A 13-minute color-slide program tells of the park and its features. The center also has some interesting historical exhibits.

The Pinnacle: A high point with an observation terrace; overlooking sections of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Powell Valley of Virginia; interpretive exhibits in shelter; reached by Skyland Highway from Visitor Center.

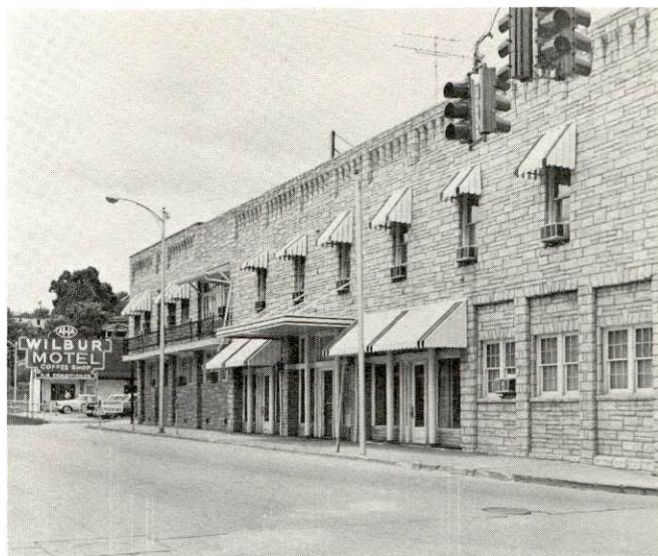
Cudjo's (Soldier's) Cave: Gap Creek emerges from this old landmark, used by Confederate soldiers during Civil War.

Tri-state marker: Where Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee meet; reached by one-mile trail from the gap.

Old Iron Furnace: Reconstruction of furnace in use between 1820 and 1880.



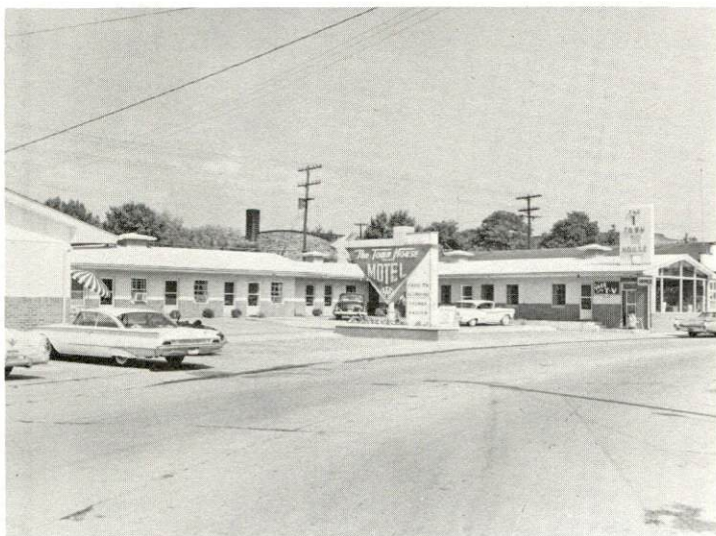
Yearly Court



Wilbur Motel



Stewart's Motel

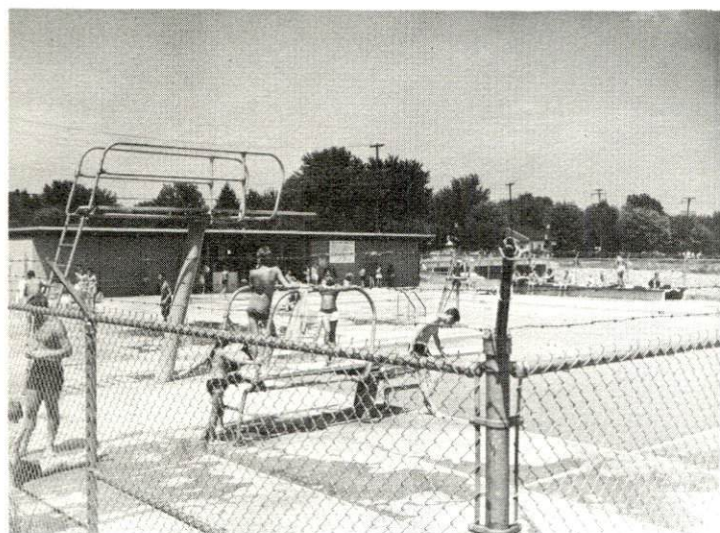
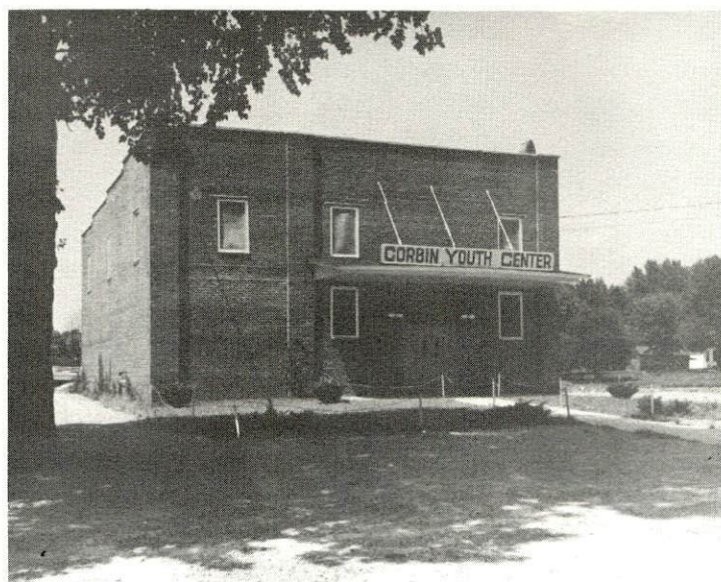


Town House Motel



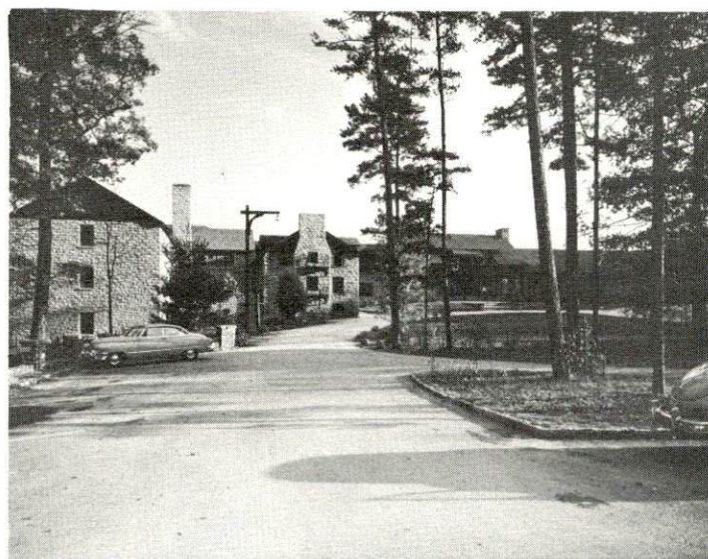
Holiday Motel

Corbin Youth Center



Corbin
Municipal Swimming Pool

DuPont Lodge
Cumberland Falls
State Park



Civil War Fortifications: In the first two years of the Civil War the gap changed hands like a hot potato. In June, 1862, the Confederates erected forts and dug rifle pits, many of which remain. Long Tom, the largest cannon of the war, was dragged up the steep mountain by 10 teams of oxen. Union General Ambrose Burnside took the gap for keeps late in 1863. Trails lead to these sites.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. The city recently purchased a new fire engine at a cost of \$63,000.
2. Two elevated tanks and lines and pumps were constructed during 1964-65 for Corbin's water system at an approximate cost of \$400,000.
3. A new South Ward Elementary School was constructed in 1964 at an approximate cost of \$275,000.
4. A new Whitley County High School was completed in 1965 at a cost of \$1,000,000.
5. A swimming pool and youth center were constructed in 1964 at an estimated cost of \$125,000.
6. Municipal parking lots extending from Gordon Street to Second Street and an Urban Renewal Project were completed in 1964 at an approximate cost of \$517,000.
7. A new traffic signal control system has recently been installed.
8. The city courtroom has been completely remodeled.
9. A new Department of Revenue office has opened in Corbin.
10. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company recently installed a direct dial system and constructed a new building on Third Street at a cost of \$3,000,000.
11. A new kitchen and cafeteria for the East Ward Elementary School was completed in September, 1965, at a cost of \$50,000.

12. A new 85-unit, low-rent housing project was constructed.
13. Improvements on the greens at the golf course were made.
14. Expansion of L & N facilities has just been completed at a cost of \$800,000.
15. Additional sewer lines were constructed in 1964-65 at an approximate cost of \$132,000.
16. Business and civic construction in recent years includes:
 - a. Pepsi Cola Bottling Company constructed a new building on 18th street at a cost of \$250,000.
 - b. A new Piggly Wiggly Supermarket was constructed.
 - c. Jerry's Restaurant opened a new drive-in restaurant on 18th Street at a cost of \$62,000.
 - d. A new building was constructed in which is located several new businesses.
 - e. A & P Supermarket constructed a new building on South Main Avenue.
 - f. Holiday Inn has constructed a new motel at a cost of \$1,000,000.
 - g. Bonza and Wyrick Supermarket has constructed a new building on Master Street.
 - h. The Central and First Baptist Churches have added new annexes.
 - i. Many of the businesses in town have been remodeled.
 - j. Dr. Kieth P. Smith has constructed a new medical arts building on Kentucky Avenue at a cost of \$25,000.
 - k. Vankirk Funeral Home has new facilities on Master Street.
 - l. A new Presbyterian Church has recently been completed on Master Street.

Underway:

1. An area vocational school is presently under construction.
2. Construction has already started on the Laurel River Dam located 1.3 miles above the mouth of Laurel River on Cumberland River.
3. A new 65-unit, low-rent housing project is currently under construction.
4. Construction has already begun on a new public library at a cost of \$165,000.

5. A new clubhouse at the Corbin Golf Course is presently under construction.
6. Remodeling processes have already begun on Dupont Lodge at Cumberland Falls State Park.

Planned:

1. A site has been selected and construction should begin soon on a new post office building. Cost will be \$350,000.
2. Extension of some of the streets is planned for the City of Corbin.
3. A by-pass route connecting U.S. 25E to I-75 is currently in the development stage.
4. L & N plans other expansions of its yard facilities.
5. Construction should begin in the near future on extension of the water lines in Corbin.
6. Future plans are being made for expansion of the hospital.
7. The gas company plans to enlarge its gas lines in the future.
8. A new annexation program is planned.
9. The London-Corbin War Memorial Airport has already begun plans on extending the runway by 2,000 feet.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Whitley County is located in the southeastern portion of Kentucky known as the Eastern Mountains and Coal Field area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of livestock including poultry items, cattle and calves, and hogs supplemented by burley tobacco. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$2,500 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 293,760 acres with 870 farms comprising 25.3 percent of this area. The average farm size is 85.5 acres, valued at \$77.68 per acre (including buildings).*

The topography of Whitley County is mountainous characterized by mountain and creek bottom areas. The relative inherent fertility is low with sandstone and shale comprising the parent material. The soil drainage is of rapid runoff with medium internal drainage.**

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

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

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

TABLE 14

CROP PRODUCTION, WHITLEY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Burley Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	Corn for Grain (1,000 bu.)	Clover-Timothy Hay (Tons)	Lespedeza Hay (Tons)	Alfalfa Hay (Tons)
Whitley County:					
1965	564	156	4,500	2,500	960
1955	384	333	4,740	3,480	450
Kentucky:					
1965	395,280	76,176	726,000	610,000	926,000
1955	304,290	79,253	579,000	811,000	620,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1956.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, WHITLEY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Cattle & Calves on Farm (No.)	Hogs & Pigs on Farm (No.)	Milk Cows on Farm (Number)	Milk Production (1,000 lbs)	Egg Production (1,000 eggs)	Broiler Chickens Marketed (Number)
Whitley County:						
1965	6,300	2,500	1,600 (1964)	6,960 (1964)	8,237 (1963)	307,398 (1963)
1954	6,068	2,859	2,994	8,640 (1960)	9,714 (1960)	815,995 (1960)
Kentucky:						
1965	2,495,000	1,298,000	455,000 (1964)	2,639,000 (1964)	913,000 (1963)	10,179,770 (1963)
1954	1,671,821	1,059,766	556,491	2,495,000 (1960)	888,000 (1960)	16,156,647 (1960)

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

Source: 1. Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1964, 1961.
 2. Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Commercial Poultry Surveys 1961-1964.
 3. U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Kentucky.

TABLE 16

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, WHITLEY COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$893,523	\$680,885
Average Per Farm	1,027	372
All Crops Sold	370,444	352,029
Field Crops	317,668	270,117
Vegetables	4,889	3,210
Fruits and Nuts	14,815	37,229
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	33,072	41,473
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	517,524	328,856
Poultry & Poultry Products	124,749	74,452
Dairy Products	93,760	48,510
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	299,015	205,894

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

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

Minerals

Coal constitutes the most important mineral resource of Whitley County. Other minerals of importance include natural gas and petroleum, clay, and sand and gravel. Limestone, suitable for general construction purposes and possibly agricultural lime, occurs along the Pine Mountain thrust fault in the southeastern portion of the county.

Coal: All of the coals are classified as high volatile bituminous. They run low in ash and sulphur content and have a high BTU value. Several seams are mined, with the Jellico seam being the most actively worked. The thickness ranges from 30 to 50 inches and it has a hard blocky structure. The Jellico seam is widely known in the southern domestic trade. Selected analysis of the Jellico and Blue Gem seams are as follows:

Seam	Volatile				Ash Softening Temp. °F.	Mineral Matter Free-Dry Basis	
	Moisture	Matter	Ash	Sulphur		Fixed Carbon	BTU
Jellico	3.5	37.6	2.8	.8	2,360	60.2	14,960
Blue Gem	3.8	39.3	1.7	1.3	2,260	58.7	15,020

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines.

For the period 1891 through 1965 an accumulative total of over 40.5 million tons has been produced in Whitley County. Production for 1965 amounted to 509,482 tons from one rail mine and sixty-seven truck mines.

Reserves: Total original reserves of Whitley County are estimated at 660.60 million short tons by the U. S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky." This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

Natural Gas and Petroleum: Natural gas has played a more important role to the economy of this area than petroleum. The outstanding development has been the Williamsburg oil and gas field with spotted production occurring throughout the county. More recently, several good oil wells have been reportedly drilled. Production has been chiefly from the "Salt Sand" and "Big Lime" horizons at shallow to medium depths.

For the period 1918 through 1965 total accumulative oil production amounted to 176,851 barrels. In 1965 a total of 19,793 barrels was secured.

Clay: Alluvial and upland clay deposits of quality suitable for brick manufacture are present. Recent investigations indicate that some shale members of the Breathitt formation could be used for the manufacture of common brick, structural tile and lightweight aggregate. Thirty thousand tons of bricks were produced in 1965.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel deposits suitable for general construction purposes can be obtained locally along the major stream beds. Sandstones which can be used for local building and roadway construction purposes are also available.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$466,381,000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: Large quantities of surface water are available from both the Cumberland and Laurel Rivers. Other sources may be made available from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Cumberland River at Williamsburg and the Laurel River near Corbin are 2,682 cfs (cubic feet per second) (15 year record) and 334 cfs (25 year record), respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Devonian, Mississippian and Pennsylvanian systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEMS, UNDIFFERENTIATED (Along Pine Mountain in the southeastern portion of the county)

"The outcrop areas of the Devonian and Mississippian systems are along the Pine Mountain thrust fault. The limestone yields water to springs, one of which is used for public supply."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM (Eastern Coal Field)

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

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

Forests

There are 228,200 acres of commercial forest land in Whitley County, covering 77.9 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, yellow pines, hickories, yellow poplar, beech, and soft maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Corbin, there are more than 2,700,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 117 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut should be much larger. The adjacent parts of Tennessee and Virginia are also well forested. 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 18

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Whitley County in 1963 was \$1,129, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,205.

Retail sales in Whitley County in 1966 totaled \$33,760,000.**

*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 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR CORBIN, WHITLEY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm. * Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm. * Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	27.3	4.07	79	63
February	36.3	3.82	78	59
March	45.6	5.07	77	55
April	53.4	3.50	77	50
May	60.6	2.26	83	55
June	68.8	2.02	88	62
July	76.2	5.02	89	65
August	71.7	4.68	90	64
September	64.2	3.78	88	59
October	52.1	2.94	85	57
November	45.7	3.86	83	65
December	35.2	4.95	81	68
Annual Norm.	53.1	45.97	83	60

*Station Location: London, Kentucky

**Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 4 years;
7:00 P. M. readings 4 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of record) 102 clear, 108 partly cloudy,
155 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 55 %

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 127

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 3

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 48

Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 28

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) Northeast

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,494 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Knoxville, Tennessee,
1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Whitley County, the fifty-ninth county created in the state, dates from 1818. The western part of Knox County in southeastern Kentucky was taken to form Whitley. It has an area of over 450 square miles and is the tenth largest county in Kentucky. Its border runs along the Tennessee state line for a distance of thirty-four miles. The Cumberland River and its tributaries drain the area. Although the surface is mountainous and broken, there is much fertile soil in the valleys. The county was named in honor of Colonel William Whitley, a renowned Indian fighter and soldier who lost his life in the Battle of the Thames in southern Ontario, Canada, in 1813.

The founders of Whitley County included John F. Sharp and Brinton Litton, both of whom served as representatives from the county in the State Assembly during the formative years. Joseph Eve, Richard Ballinger, Hiram Jones, Joseph Parsons, James Ballinger, and Westley M. Garnett were members of the State Legislature from Knox County at the time Whitley County was formed and each promoted the division of the area into two counties. Joseph Eve, in addition to his ten years' service in the State Legislature, served as circuit judge for several years and in 1841 was appointed charge d'affaires to the Republic of Texas by President William Henry Harrison.

No other area in the state surpasses Whitley County in natural beauty. The best known scenic area is included in the Cumberland Falls State Park. The falls in the river, some fourteen miles downstream from Williamsburg, the county seat, are among the most remarkable in the world. The water falls sixty-two feet over a precipice of solid rock. Above the falls there is a rapids which descends some eight feet over a distance of some fifty feet. The waterfall has achieved worldwide renown for its moonbow, one of two in the world. (The other is at Victoria Falls in the Zambezi River in Africa.) The Cumberland Falls State Park was one of the first projects undertaken by the Kentucky State Park Commission. It is visited by thousands of people each year who enjoy its facilities--overnight lodging, hiking, fishing, picnicking, etc.

The population of Whitley County in 1820 was 2,340. By 1960 there were 25,815 persons residing in the area. The period of greatest increase in population was the decade of the 1840's. The number of people almost doubled during that ten-year span. The cause of this rapid increase was due to the favorable agricultural areas in the river valleys and the virgin timber resources which covered the mountains. The National-Standard Company, Corbin's largest manufacturing company, employs 255 persons. Industrial wire cloth and perforated metals are made here. Williamsburg has the Lion Uniform, Incorporated, which employs around 300 workers. There are approximately thirty other manufacturing concerns in the county. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Yards at Corbin employ a large number of people. The Corbin Yards serve as a junction point for branch roads into the coal fields in Eastern Kentucky.

Appendix A

In 1964, Whitley County produced 638,263 short tons of coal from fifty-seven mines. This industry is one of the largest in the county and employs approximately 500 men. In the 1920's Williamsburg was the home of a score of millionaires; the wealth of many of them came from the coal industry.

In 1964, there were 18,462 barrels of crude oil produced in Whitley County. Although this was a decrease in production, ten wells were drilled. The Corbin Brick Company, Incorporated, mined miscellaneous clays for use in heavy clay products. During the same year 4,300 acres were planted in agricultural crops. Approximately 200,000 bushels of corn, 587,000 pounds of tobacco, 7,020 tons of hay, and \$259,600 worth of eggs were produced. There were some 6,400 head of cattle and 4,400 head of swine raised in 1963.

United States Highway 25 runs through Whitley County and connects Williamsburg with Corbin in the north and Jellico in the south. Interstate 75 will traverse the county from north to south when completed. A section of this major highway has already been completed near the Tennessee state line.

Cumberland College, located at Williamsburg, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and its teacher education program is approved by the State Department of Education.

One of the most famous residents of Whitley County was Julia Marcum. She aided the underground railroad during the period prior to the Civil War, and later fought for the Union. She lost an eye from a bayonet wound. After the war her life was devoted to religious and patriotic work. She was the only woman member of the organization of ex-Union soldiers, the Grand Army of the Republic. She was the only woman at the time of her death in 1935 to be granted a soldier's pension by the United States Government. This was given her in 1884 by a special act of Congress. She was buried with military honors at Williamsburg.

The Gatliffs and the Silers were developers of coal and timber industries and also promoted civic and cultural interests. William C. Gillis served in the State Senate for eight years at the beginning of and during the Civil War. Hugh F. Finley was State Senator during the trying days of reconstruction after the war. John Crittenden Bird, a lawyer of note, inaugurated the pardon system in Kentucky to reduce the chance of miscarriage of justice in court trials. James Lloyd Creech served as president of Cumberland College in the 1920's with distinction when steps were taken to upgrade the instruction offered by the college. Eugene Siler, a recent United States Congressman, served his county and district with distinction. He was always cognizant of the needs of Eastern Kentucky and labored tirelessly in her behalf.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
WHITLEY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Whitley County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	3,481	100.0	570,303	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	237	6.8	28,364	5.0
Contract Construction	865	24.8	47,730	8.4
Manufacturing	679	19.5	231,639	40.6
Food and kindred products	134	3.8	25,034	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	12,113	2.1
Clothing, textile and leather	394	11.3	36,023	6.3
Lumber and furniture	37	1.1	16,815	2.9
Printing, publ. and paper	53	1.5	13,578	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,514	3.4
Stone, clay and glass	50	1.4	7,075	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,825	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	5	0.1	85,773	15.0
Other	6	0.2	3,889	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	70	2.0	38,579	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,073	30.8	144,499	25.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	128	3.7	25,896	4.5
Services	425	12.2	51,251	9.0
Other	4	0.1	2,345	0.4

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

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
FOR WHITLEY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Whitley County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	12, 723	13, 092	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	8, 731	9, 407	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	4, 759	1, 670	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	4, 751	1, 670	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	4, 260	1, 563	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage and salary	2, 680	1, 122	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	434	248	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	1, 098	167	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	48	26	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	491	107	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	3, 972	7, 737	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	24	0	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	1, 475	1, 406	94, 734	97, 825
Other and not reported	2, 473	6, 331	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	1, 324	5, 021	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	1, 149	1, 310	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4, 260	1, 563	660, 728	275, 216
Professional and technical	300	235	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers and farm managers	556	30	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	407	124	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical and kindred workers	247	226	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	193	194	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen and foremen	698	11	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives and kindred workers	1, 141	135	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	8	138	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	139	341	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	115	20	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, except farm and mine	347	4	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	109	105	26, 006	16, 978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

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

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

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

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests.

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

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

The Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky