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Industrial Resources: Barren County - Cave City

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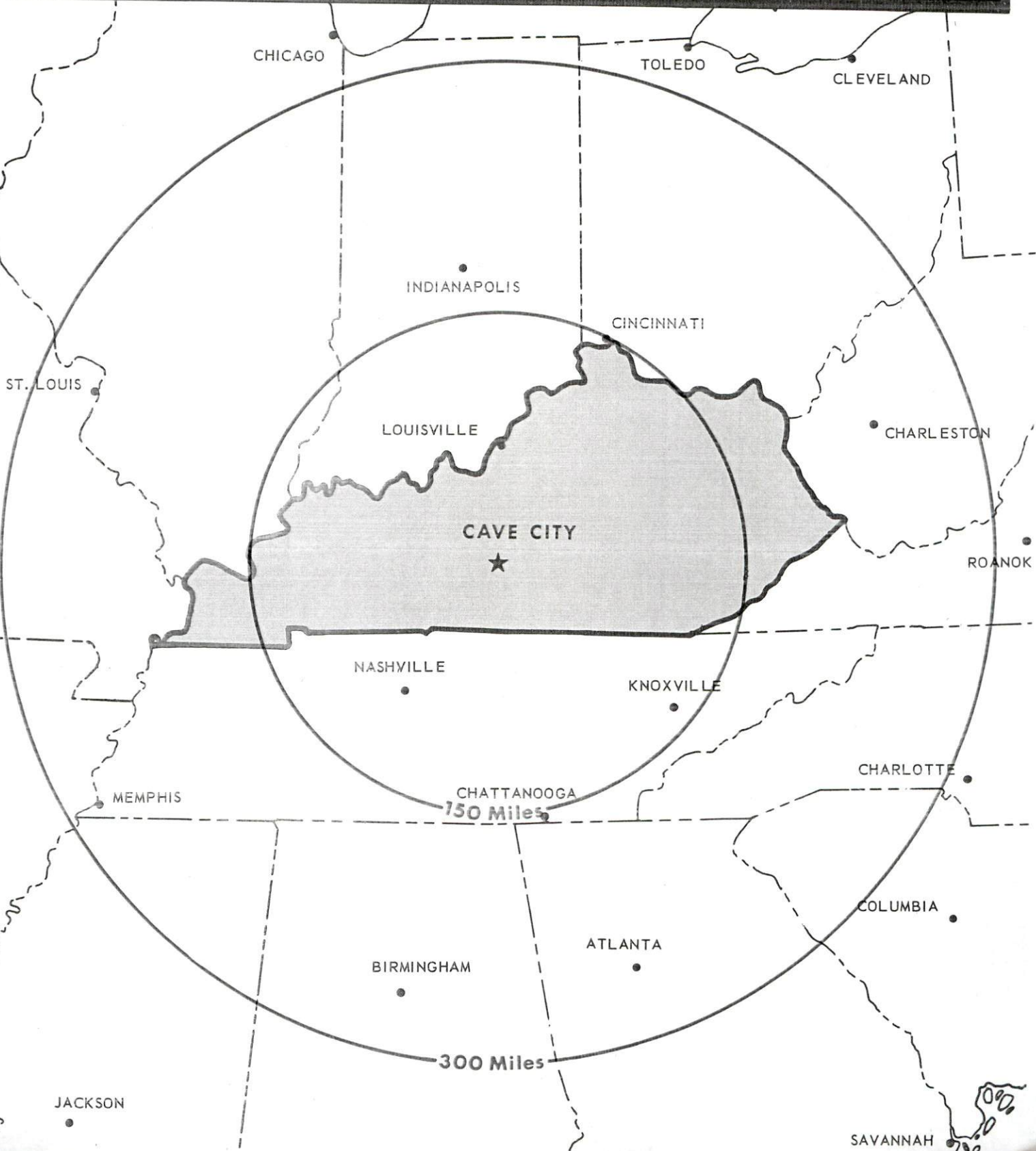
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CAVE CITY KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
CAVE CITY, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Cave City Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1966

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

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POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
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**INDUSTRIAL
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Cave City

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Cave City - 1,418

Barren County - 28,303

CAVE CITY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Barren and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 5,053 men and 2,496 women. Number of workers available from Barren County: 974 men and 544 women.

The future Barren County labor supply will include 1,411 boys and 1,346 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Cave City is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which operates between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee.

Air: The Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, located near Bowling Green, Kentucky, 31 miles, provides air transportation for Cave City.

Trucks: There are seven truck lines serving Cave City with interstate and intrastate service. There is one truck line with pickup and delivery service.

Bus Lines: Cave City is served by Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc.

Highways: Cave City is served by U. S. Route 31-W and Kentucky Route 70. Interstate 65 will pass within one-fourth mile of Cave City.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities and Farmers RECC

Note: These systems are interconnected.

Gas: Cave City is served by Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: The Green River Valley Water District supplies Cave City with water.

Sewer System: Cave City has completed construction of a new \$670,000 sewer system.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Cave City Industrial Foundation has a 42-acre site under option and numerous other sites are available.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Cave City has shown an increase in population for each decade of this century with the largest increase occurring in the 1950's. Cave City has had a 163 percent increase in population since 1900.

Barren County has shown an increase in population for each decade except the 1950's. The county has had a 22 percent increase in population since 1900.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR CAVE CITY AND BARREN COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Cave City		Barren County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	538	----	23,197	---	15.5
1910	645	19.8	25,293	9.0	6.6
1920	690	6.9	25,356	0.2	5.5
1930	773	12.0	25,844	1.9	8.2
1940	960	24.1	27,559	6.6	8.8
1950	1,119	16.5	28,386	3.0	3.5
1960	1,418	26.7	28,303	-0.3	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Manufacturing is the largest industrial employer in Barren County. In December, 1965, there were 2,926 employed in manufacturing, with 1,182 of this number employed in machinery, metal products, and equipment. Total employment in Barren County in all industries was 5,658, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Barren	\$65.96	\$ 64.57	\$ 41,115	\$1,441	46
Allen	56.47	55.26	14,534	1,218	67
Edmonson	57.04	57.09	6,222	800	109
Hart	63.67	57.30	14,968	1,077	83
Metcalfe	54.88	60.38	8,171	1,021	87
Monroe	54.25	53.43	11,152	985	93
Warren	75.86	83.42	76,679	1,639	32
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 Cave City labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Barren and the adjacent counties of Allen, Edmonson, Hart, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren. Population centers of these counties are within a 25-mile radius, making commuting feasible.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: According to the Kentucky Department of Economic Security, it is estimated that 5,053 males and 2,496 females are available for employment in the Cave City area.

In 1965, in Barren County there were 366 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 42.6 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, CAVE CITY AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,053	2,496	7,549	3,556	1,604	1,497	892
Barren	974	544	1,518	700	250	274	294
Allen	599	294	893	450	238	149	56
Edmonson	797	322	1,119	460	195	337	127
Hart	652	511	1,163	550	400	102	111
Metcalfe	526	391	917	496	358	30	33
Monroe	660	228	888	600	163	60	65
Warren	845	206	1,051	300	0	545	206

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

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,420 boys and 6,155 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The distribution of these children throughout the labor supply area is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CAVE CITY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,420	6,155
Barren	1,411	1,346
Allen	668	577
Edmonson	440	437
Hart	752	763
Metcalf	388	382
Monroe	654	592
Warren	2,107	2,058

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 Cave City area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

CAVE CITY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	17,133	684	17,817
Barren	4,101	172	4,273
Allen	2,352	36	2,388
Edmonson	1,310	30	1,340
Hart	2,471	50	2,521
Metcalf	1,770	35	1,805
Monroe	1,969	21	1,990
Warren	3,160	340	3,500

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

CAVE CITY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area							
	Total	Barren	Allen	Edmonson	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Warren
Total manu- facturing	11,521	2,926	837	327	774	247	921	5,489
Food & kindred products	977	230	4	0	32	0	39	672
Tobacco	1,163	285	0	0	488	0	0	390
Clothing, textile and leather	3,875	1,057	368	327	185	238	733	967
Lumber and furniture	996	100	459	0	37	9	135	256
Print., pub. and paper	173	61	6	0	15	0	5	86
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	27	11	0	0	6	0	0	10
Stone, clay and glass	31	0	0	0	0	0	9	22
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	4,279	1,182	0	0	11	0	0	3,086
Other	0	0	0	0	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).

Cave City

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

CAVE CITY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area							
	Total	Barren	Allen	Edmonson	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Warren
Mining and Quarrying	250	73	36	15	37	10	14	65
Contract Construction	1,466	395	64	6	85	3	85	828
Manufacturing	11,521	2,926	837	327	774	247	921	5,489
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,042	277	47	0	104	10	51	553
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,679	1,405	504	66	319	87	283	4,015
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	752	152	34	14	43	12	34	463
Services	1,636	407	80	98	28	2	21	1,000
Other	55	23	7	4	4	0	0	17
Total	23,401	5,658	1,609	530	1,394	371	1,409	12,430

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table gives an example of the manufacturing firms in Cave City and the demand for labor.

TABLE 8

CAVE CITY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Cave City Progress	Newspaper, job printing	5	1	6
Mammoth Cave Garment Co. Monroe Brothers Sweet	Work clothing	21	159	180
Feed Mill	Feed	3	0	3

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Pattern Maker	\$1.25 to \$1.50
Carpenter	1.50 to 2.00
Inspector	1.25 to 1.75
Shipping Clerk	1.25 to 1.75
Secretary	1.50 to 1.75
Typist	1.25 to 1.45
Draftsman	2.00 to 2.50

Unions

No unions are represented in Cave City.

TRANSPORTATION

Cave City is located halfway between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. This location should be of prime consideration because of the accessibility to large urban centers.

Railroads

Cave City is served by the first division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, operating between Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. There are two local freights every other day, one northbound and one southbound. There are also four local passenger trains daily, two northbound and two southbound. Switching service is available six days a week and sidings can accommodate approximately 30 cars. Outbound carloads average 15 per month consisting of household goods. Inbound loads average 12 per month consisting of coal, lumber, fertilizer, and building supplies.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CAVE CITY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	72	Louisville, Ky.	24
Birmingham, Ala.	72	Los Angeles, Calif.	192
Chicago, Ill.	96	Nashville, Tenn.	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	New Orleans, La.	84
Cleveland, Ohio	96	New York, N. Y.	144
Detroit, Mich.	120	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120
Knoxville, Tenn.	72	St. Louis, Mo.	72

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

Highways

Cave City is served by U. S. Route 31-W and Kentucky Route 70. I-65 will pass within one-fourth mile of Cave City when completed. This will connect Cave City to all major highways in the county.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CAVE CITY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	357	Louisville, Ky.	87
Birmingham, Ala.	370	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,145
Chicago, Ill.	390	Memphis, Tenn.	297
Cincinnati, Ohio	205	Minneapolis, Minn.	802
Cleveland, Ohio	449	Nashville, Tenn.	97
Detroit, Mich.	459	New Orleans, La.	643
Kansas City, Mo.	572	New York, N. Y.	859
Knoxville, Tenn.	193	Pittsburgh, Pa.	493
Lexington, Ky.	130	St. Louis, Mo.	320

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Cave City:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Skaggs Transfer, Inc.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Southern Forwarding Company	Memphis, Tennessee	Interstate and Intrastate
Associated Transport, Inc.	New York, New York	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Company	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate and Intrastate
United Parcel Service	New York, New York	Pickup and Delivery
Wilson Freight Forwarding Company	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate and Intrastate
Adkin Cargo Express, Inc.	Indianapolis, Indiana	Interstate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM CAVE CITY, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*	Town	Delivery Time
Atlanta, Ga.	24	Louisville, Ky.	Overnight
Birmingham, Ala.	24	Los Angeles, Calif.	120
Chicago, Ill.	24	Nashville, Tenn.	Overnight
Cincinnati, Ohio	24	New Orleans, La.	48
Cleveland, Ohio	48	New York, N. Y.	72
Detroit, Mich.	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	48
Knoxville, Tenn.	24	St. Louis, Mo.	24

*Delivery time in hours

Source: Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, September, 1966.

Bus Lines: Cave City is provided bus transportation by Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., which operates between Louisville and Nashville. A modern terminal provides the halfway stop for this route. There are 25 buses daily.

Taxi Service: Cities Cab and Petigo Cab serve the Cave City area with 24-hour service.

Air

The Cave City area is served by the Glasgow Municipal Airport, 15 miles distant. This airport has a paved, lighted, 3,000 by 75-foot runway. Services offered include 80 - 100 octane, charter, flight instruction, taxi and A & E repairs.

The nearest major airport is located at Bowling Green, 31 miles distant. This airport has two paved runways, 4,000 by 150 feet and 5,200 by 150 feet. Services include 80 and 100 octane, storage, minor A & E repairs, FAA communication station, taxi and rental car service, and restaurant. This airport is served by Eastern and Ozark Airlines.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Cave City is served by Kentucky Utilities Company.

The Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric Company, 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.

Most of the area in Barren County is provided electric service by the Farmers Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Farmers RECC and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system. Rate inquiries should be directed to Farmers RECC, Glasgow, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Cave City is served by Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The city is served by a 6-inch transmission line.

Industrial Gas Rates:

Rate 3-A:

Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.

Interruptible Service:

First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ per M cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

Coal and Coke*

Cave City is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field, which occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

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

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 mines in 11 counties produced 35,716,000 tons in 1963. Four of the counties produced more than three million tons, the remaining less than one million. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 11 and 16 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Underground mines produce 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed, and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

Western Kentucky coals are high-volatile bituminous. The ash and sulphur content is generally greater than that of Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

Fuel Oil

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

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Green River Valley Water District has been completed at the cost of \$960,000. The plant has a pumping capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day. Average daily use is 412,000 gallons and the peak daily use has been 500,000 gallons. The source of water is the Green River, an unlimited supply.

There is a 500,000-gallon reservoir at the pumping plant and a 60,000-gallon reservoir is located near the town. Water is distributed in Cave City by 12-, 10-, and 8-inch mains.

The rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$3.45 (Minimum)
Next	2,001 - 5,000	1.05
Next	5,001 - 10,000	.95
Next	10,001 - 20,000	.85
Next	20,001 - 30,000	.75
Next	30,001 - 40,000	.65
Next	40,001 - 80,000	.45
All over	80,000	.40

Sewerage System

Cave City has completed a new sewerage system and disposal plant at the cost of \$670,000. Treatment capacity is 406,000 gallons per day. Average daily flow is 75,000 gallons. The mains range from 8 to 12 inches in size. The plant gives 24-hour service.

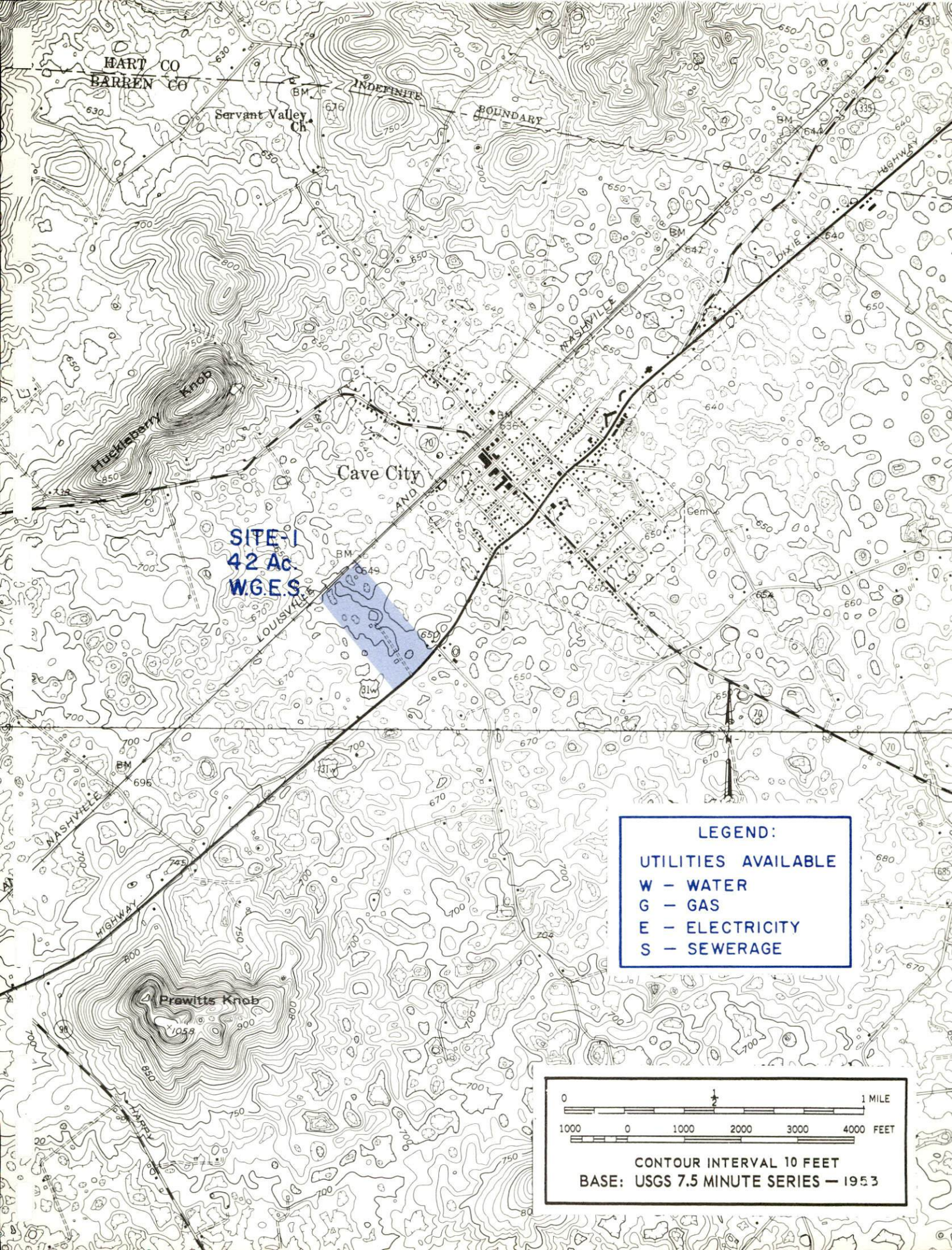
INDUSTRIAL SITES

One industrial site is under option to the Industrial Foundation of Cave City. This is a 42-acre site with both highway and railway access.

There are numerous other sites available in the Cave City area.

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 42 acres gently rolling land
LOCATION: South city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 31-W borders this site.
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville borders this site.
WATER: 100 feet to a 4-inch main; 300 yards to a 6-inch main
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities and Farmers RECC
SEWERAGE: 50 yards to the nearest main
OPTIONED BY: Industrial Foundation
AGENT: J. B. Gardner

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or
the Kentucky Department of Commerce.



HART CO
BARREN CO

Servant Valley Ch

INDEFINITE

BOUNDARY

Huckabary Knob

Cave City

WASHVILLE

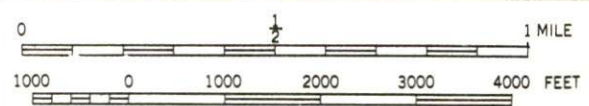
SITE 1
42 Ac
W.G.E.S.

LOUISVILLE

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Cave City is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Barren County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term and six magistrates elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Cave City 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: Cave City requires business and occupational licenses ranging from \$5 to \$100 per year, according to the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

Cave City has a working contract with the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Plans to date are a base map, existing land use map, a general plan, zoning ordinances, and subdivision regulations.

Fire Protection

The Cave City Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by 16 volunteers. Equipment includes a 750-gpm, 1962 Ford pumper; a 500-gpm, 1951 Chevrolet pumper; an auxiliary truck; and all new modern equipment.

Cave City has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

Police protection is provided by three policemen who utilize a radio-equipped patrol car.

The Barren County sheriff's department serves the county with five deputies. All cruisers are radio-equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected by a city-owned truck and disposed of in a city-owned dump. Pickup is daily in the business district and weekly in the residential areas. Rates are \$1.00 per month for residences, and \$4.50 to \$12 per month for businesses.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Cave City and Barren County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965-66)

City Income	\$ 67,000
Expenditures	66,250
Bonded Indebtedness	963,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$283,522
Bonded Indebtedness, 1965	
Public Courthouse	\$255,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Cave City and Barren County are shown in the following table. A detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
CAVE CITY AND BARREN COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Cave City	Barren County (Outside Cave City)
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.120	.120
City of Cave City	.157	---
School	<u>.370</u>	<u>.370</u>
Total	\$.662	\$.505

Source: Preliminary estimates of local rates by Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate)

Cave City, 1966	\$ 6,166,598
Barren County, 1966	158,912,989

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Cave City is in the Caverna Independent School District which is composed of three schools. These schools have a total of 31 classrooms. Caverna High School has completed a \$150,000 addition. The 1965-66 budget was \$278,000.

The Barren County School System is composed of eight schools and has 135 classrooms. A new central office building has recently been purchased. The county has a homebound teacher, a guidance program, physical fitness, and a remedial reading program.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN CAVE CITY AND BARREN COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Cave City Elementary	247	9	28-1
Horse Cave Elementary	321	11	28-1
Caverna High	393	16	25-1
Barren County Elementary	2,615	94	27-1
Barren County High	990	37	26-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

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

Cave City is served by the Vocational Extension Center in Glasgow. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, general industrial electricity, woodworking and carpentry, and office machine repair.

The trade preparatory courses listed are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Western Kentucky University, 30 miles, serves the Cave City area. Western offers three four-year undergraduate degrees, one two-year undergraduate degree, and one graduate degree with course offerings in twenty-seven different departments.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Cave City area include:

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 91 miles

Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 53 miles

Elizabethtown Community College, Elizabethtown, Kentucky,
41 miles

Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 56 miles

Nazareth College, Bardstown, Kentucky, 62 miles

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 128 miles

Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky,
96 miles

Health

Hospitals: The new \$650,000 Caverna Memorial Hospital has been completed. It is a 30-bed hospital with all modern medical equipment. It is the most modern hospital of this type in Kentucky. There are two doctors and two surgeons in Cave City.

Nursing Homes: There are plans to build a nursing home adjacent to the Caverna Memorial Hospital.

There is a licensed, 55-bed nursing home in Glasgow, 15 miles.

Public Health: The Barren County Health Department, located in Glasgow, has a full-time staff of one sanitarian, one plumbing inspector, one clerk and one nurse. Part-time employees are one medical doctor, one nurse and one clerk-typist. All major programs of public health are taken into consideration except in such instances where other health facilities are adequate. The 1965-66 budget was \$27,532.71.

Housing

Cave City has a shortage of rental property. The supply of saleable houses is sufficient to meet any demand. Two new subdivisions have been developed in Cave City.

Cave City has been approved for a 20-unit, low-rent housing development.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: South Central Rural Telephone Corporation, Inc., serves Cave City with a dial system. There are approximately 800 subscribers in Cave City.

Postal Facilities: Cave City has a new \$50,000, second-class post office. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily. Postal receipts for 1965 were \$24,941.

Newspapers: The Cave City Progress is published weekly with a circulation of 1,500. Other papers are received daily from Glasgow, Bowling Green, and Louisville.

Radio: Two Glasgow stations, WKAY and WCDS, and one Munfordville station, WLOC, operate during the daylight hours in the Cave City area.

Television: Television reception is good from Bowling Green and Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee. Cable service is also available in Cave City.

All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

Cave City has a public library with approximately 2,200 volumes and an average annual circulation of 5,000.

Churches

Denominations represented in Cave City include: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Methodist, Mormon, and Nazarene.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Peoples Bank	\$2,309,140.93	\$2,075,165.95
H. Y. Davis Bank	1,719,628.22	1,547,869.70

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Ambassador	37
Beauty Queen	16
Cave City	22
Cave Land	18
Doyle's Motel	12
Jolly's Motel	25
Mammoth Motel	14
Wig Wam Village	15

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce,
B & PW

Fraternal: Masons, American Legion, Eastern Star

Women's: Younger Women's Club, Senior Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League

Others: Cave City Inter-Church Relief Service, Ministerial Association, Garden Club, Homemakers, FFA, FTA, and FHA

Recreation

Local: Cave City offers a wide variety of recreation. There is one bowling alley, a miniature golf course, tennis courts, Go Kart race track, skating rinks and two drive-in-theatres.

There is an 18-hole golf course at Park Mammoth, 8 miles south, and a 9-hole course at Glasgow Country Club, 15 miles.

Cave City has a complete summer baseball program and a new 12-acre recreational park. The park is lighted and has new bleachers.

Area: Cave City is located in the heart of the great cave area. The best known is Mammoth Cave National Park.

Mammoth Cave has more than 150 miles of charted caverns occurring on five distinct levels. Guided tours are conducted daily the year around. There are many interesting attractions in the cave.

Accommodations are available all year. They include motel type lodge, hotel and cottages. Camping facilities, picnic areas, and trailer parks are excellent.

Recreational facilities are available. Tennis, shuffleboard, and boat trips are highlighted.

There are numerous other caves in the area.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Park is located at Hodgenville, 53 miles. Beech Bend Park, Bowling Green, 31 miles, offers swimming, boating, skiing, drag racing, picnic facilities, camping, and hiking facilities.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new \$650,000 hospital, Caverna Memorial, has 30 beds and is considered the most modern hospital of this type in the state.
2. The Green River Valley Water District has been completed at the cost of \$960,000.
3. A new sewer system has been completed at the cost of \$670,000.
4. A new post office has been completed at the cost of \$50,000.
5. Mammoth Cave Garment Company has expanded to a new building.
6. A new 12-acre recreational park has been completed by the city.
7. Modern fire fighting equipment has been purchased for the fire department.

8. The city hall building has been purchased.
9. Several new street lights have been installed.
10. A large area has been annexed to the city.
11. An Industrial Foundation has been organized.
12. A \$150,000 addition to Caverna High School has been completed.

Planned:

1. A 20-unit, low-rent Federal housing project has been approved and construction is to start soon.
2. A nursing home is to be constructed next to the new Caverna Memorial Hospital.
3. Interstate Highway 65 will pass within one-fourth of a mile of the city limits. An interchange will serve the Cave City area.
4. Renovation of the school's heating system is planned.
5. A new public library is planned.
6. Another new water district is planned for the county.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 3,327 farms in Barren County with 271,380 acres of crop land, an average of 81.6 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Barren County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Barren County	(tons)	7,700	2.70	20,790
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Barren County	(tons)	8,400	1.55	13,020
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Barren County	(tons)	10,900	1.50	16,350
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Barren County	(bu)	28,000	60.5	1,543,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Barren County	(bu)	1,400	26.0	36,400
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Barren County	(bu)	100	24.0	2,400
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Barren County	(lbs)	5,510	2,400.0	13,224,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky
Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Barren County	21, 100
Kentucky	476, 000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Barren County	47, 300
Kentucky	2, 495, 000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Barren County	500
Kentucky	206, 000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Barren County are limestone and petroleum and natural gas. Creek deposits of sand and gravel are available for highway, railroad and general construction purposes. Residual clays have been used in the manufacture of common brick but at the present they have no known commercial value.

Mineral production in 1964 was reported to be \$368, 743 from limestone and petroleum.

Limestone: Limestone occurs throughout the county and is suitable for building and road construction, concrete aggregate, and agricultural lime. One quarry was reported operating in 1964.

A limestone belt containing high-calcium, useful in the chemical industry, can be found in the northern portion of the county.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Barren County has been a significant oil producer for many years with the principal production coming from the "Corniferous" horizon.

Cumulative oil production for the period 1918 through 1965 was 3, 254, 765 barrels. Production for 1965 was 18, 355 barrels.

Considerable amounts of natural gas have also been produced.

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

TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Water Resources*

Cave City and Park City municipal water supplies are obtained from ground water sources. Surface water from Beaver Creek supplies Glasgow's needs.

Ground Water: Investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that in the northern half of the county most wells drilled into rocks of Meramec age yield more than 500 gpd. Wells penetrating large solution channels yield 5 gpm with some yielding up to 50 gpm. A few springs are known with flows as much as 500 gpm.

The best aquifers in the southern portion are found in rocks of Osage age from which fifty percent of the drilled wells yield more than 100 gpd with bailer or bucket. A few wells in the lowlands adjacent to streams yield more than 500 gpd with a power pump. Springs from Osage rocks are generally inadequate for a source of supply.

Surface Water: Although other sources are available from small streams, the largest supply of surface water is from the Barren River. Average discharge near Finney is 1,409 cfs (13 year record-USGS).

Forests

There are 42,600 acres of commercial forest land in Barren County, covering 13.7 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, maple, and beech.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Glasgow, the county seat, there are nearly 1 1/2 million acres of commercial forest land. The timber harvest from this area is heavy. The adjacent part of Tennessee is 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.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

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

Per capita personal income in Barren County in 1963 was \$1,441, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Barren County in 1965 totaled \$38,321,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

C L I M A T E

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR CAVE CITY, BARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A. M. 7:00 P. M.	(EST)
January	37.7	3.96	84	77
February	35.3	2.36	82	71
March	48.6	10.96	81	66
April	62.2	3.72	79	62
May	67.2	1.93	81	63
June	74.4	2.15	84	64
July	74.8	5.93	85	66
August	74.9	3.56	88	66
September	69.3	5.30	86	64
October	55.1	.64	86	65
November	51.7	4.51	82	70
December	39.9	6.91	83	75
Annual Norm.	57.6	51.92		

*Station Location: Mammoth Cave, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 18 years;
7:00 P. M. readings 18 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
158 cloudy

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

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

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

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49

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

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

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

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

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
	Appendix H

HISTORY

Barren County became the 37th county of Kentucky, formed in 1798 out of parts of Warren and Green Counties. It was given the name "barren," not because of unfertile soil (instead, it is one of the most productive counties in the state), but rather because this section of country was barren of trees when it was first visited by the white man. The trees had been burned by the Indians who cleared them in order to better hunt the buffalo and other game. The soil of the county, in general, is fertile; its subsoil is clay, based on limestone. Situated in the middle of the county is a large field of petroleum, which has been produced from wells in large quantities. The county is drained by the Barren River which forms its southwestern border, and by Skeggs Creek, Beaver Creek, the South Fork of Beaver Creek, Fallen Timber Creek, Glover Creek, Peters Creek, and Caney Fork, all of which flow into the Barren River.

Cave City was incorporated as a town on February 2, 1866. The Act incorporating the town stated that on the first Saturday in March, 1866, five trustees were to be elected for the town, who, with their successors in office, were created a body corporate and given the name of "Trustees of the Town of Cave City." These Trustees prescribed the number of taverns, eating and drinking saloons, and were to impose a suitable tax, not to exceed one hundred dollars, upon all shows and exhibitions. This money was to be used for the improvement of the town. The Act further stated that on the first Saturday in April, 1866, the Board of Trustees were to order an election for the first Cave City Police Judge and Town Marshall.

The famous Mammoth Cave stage coach robbery of Jesse James and accomplice occurred near Cave City in 1880.

Cave City had an 1870 population of 387. In 1890, the population had decreased to 362. Ten years later, the population had increased to 538. The 1960 population was 1,418, a 163 percent increase in population since 1900.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Barren County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	5,658	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	73	1.3	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	395	7.0	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	2,926	51.7	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	230	4.1	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	285	5.0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	1,057	18.7	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	100	1.8	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	61	1.1	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	11	0.2	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	1,182	20.9	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	277	4.9	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,405	24.8	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	152	2.7	24,888	4.6
Services	407	7.2	45,262	8.4
Other	23	0.4	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1965.

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

Subject	Barren County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	13,930	14,373	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	9,904	10,473	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	7,376	3,026	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	7,361	2,907	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,064	2,907	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	3,089	2,147	440,020	208,384
Government workers	468	354	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	3,439	231	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	68	175	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	297	59	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,528	7,447	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	95	36	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	659	765	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,774	6,646	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	797	5,185	91,626	539,838
65 and over	977	1,461	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	7,064	2,907	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	254	275	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	2,557	43	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	619	97	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	190	509	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	451	276	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	837	27	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	874	716	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	8	356	1,123	25,183
Service workers	226	483	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	608	57	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	339	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	101	64	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:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (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 proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky