

12-1966

Industrial Resources: Letcher County - Whitesburg

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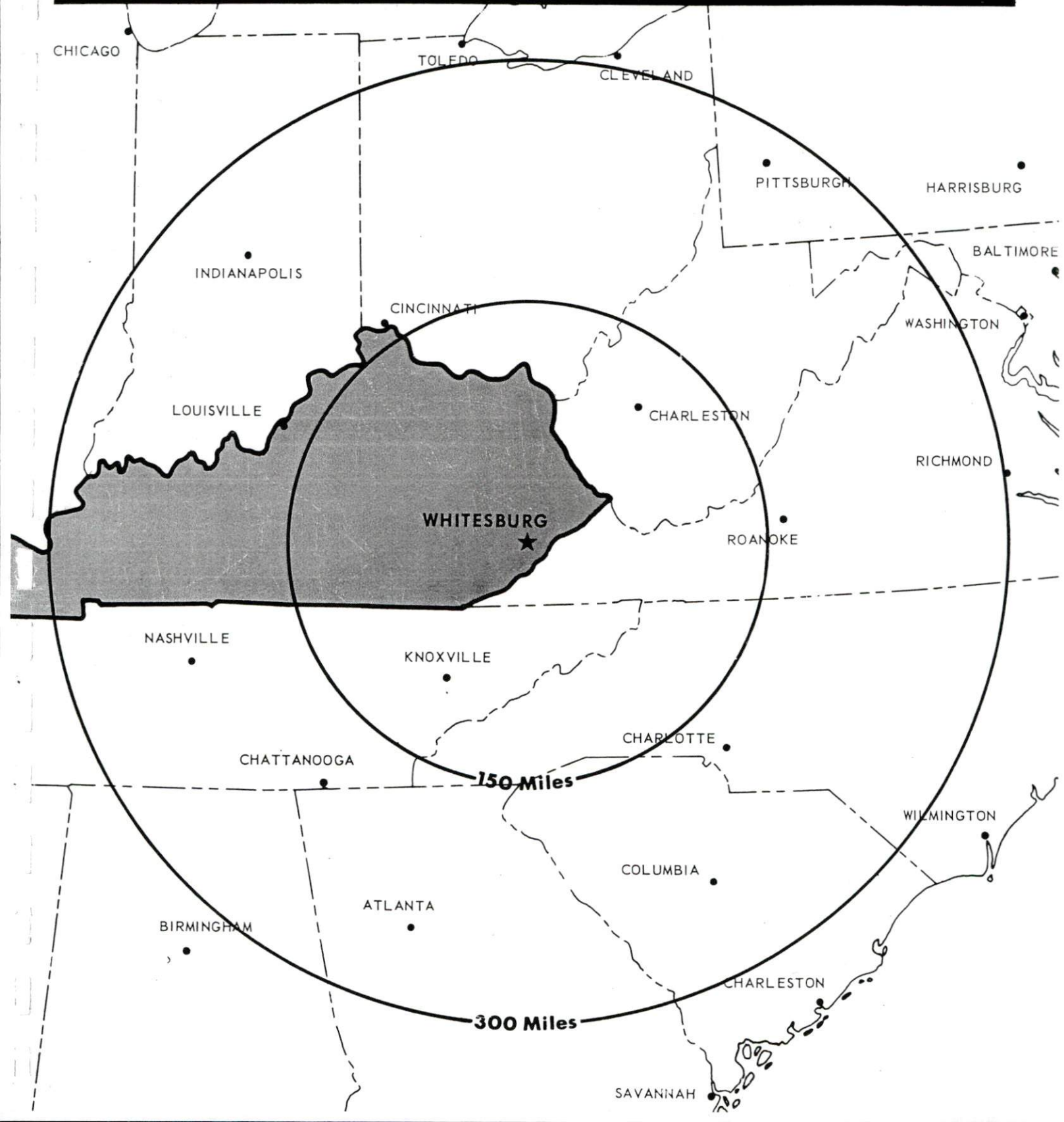
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

WHITESBURG KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared By
Whitesburg Chamber of Commerce
Whitesburg Industrial Foundation
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
December, 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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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Whitesburg

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Whitesburg

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WELCOME TO WHITESBURG



"THE MOUNTAINS ARE ON THE MOVE"



MAIN STREET, WHITESBURG

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION

1960: Whitesburg - 1,774

Letcher County - 30,102

WHITESBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Letcher and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 8,152 men and 12,612 women. Number of workers available from Letcher County: 1,322 men and 1,872 women.

The future labor supply will include 13,682 boys and 13,145 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: Whitesburg is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company operating between Winchester and Fleming.

Air: Tri-City Airport, Bristol, Virginia, 106 miles distant, is the nearest major airport. The Whitesburg Municipal Airport provides the Whitesburg area with charter service and light aircraft facilities.

Trucks: Four common carrier truck lines provide both interstate and intrastate service to Whitesburg.

Bus Lines: The Transit Coach Bus Company schedules six buses daily to Whitesburg.

Highways: Highway access to Whitesburg is by U. S. Routes 119 and 23 and Kentucky Route 15, an extension of the Mountain Parkway.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Power Company

County: Kentucky Power Company and Cumberland Valley RECC

Gas: Manufactured gas is distributed in Whitesburg by four companies. Natural gas is not distributed in Whitesburg, but is available in Letcher County.

Water: Whitesburg has a new \$352,000 treatment plant and a new 150,000-gallon storage tank.

Sewer System: Whitesburg has separate storm and sanitary sewers. The sewerage treatment plant was recently expanded.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Whitesburg Industrial Foundation, a nonprofit organization, owns an 18-acre site. Another 13.13-acre site is available through the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table compares population data of Whitesburg, Letcher County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Whitesburg		Letcher County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	194		9,172		15.5
1910	321	65.5	10,632	15.8	6.6
1920	706	119.9	24,467	130.3	5.5
1930	1,805	155.7	35,702	45.9	8.2
1940	1,616	-10.5	40,592	13.7	8.8
1950	1,393	-13.8	39,522	-2.6	3.5
1960	1,774	27.4	30,102	-23.8	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

In December, 1965, total employment for all industries in the Whitesburg area numbered 18,830 persons. Of this number, there were 10,717 persons employed in mining and quarrying, 4,150 persons employed in wholesale and retail trade, and 1,162 persons employed in services.

According to the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 3,164 persons in the Whitesburg area employed in agriculture.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Letcher	\$94.92	\$ 62.47	\$ 32,660	\$1,186	74
Harlan	92.45	88.26	58,674	1,293	57
Knott	72.61	38.23	12,628	759	111
Perry	53.47	83.75	34,476	1,084	82
Pike	90.81	70.18	66,365	1,020	88
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 Whitesburg labor supply area includes Letcher and the adjoining counties of Harlan, Knott, Perry, and Pike. The population of the labor supply area was 201,796 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 9,600 to 11,900 males and from 11,350 to 11,850 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
WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY, AREA, NOVEMBER 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	22,750 - 23,750	9,600 - 11,900	11,350 - 11,850
Letcher	3,000 - 3,200	1,500 - 1,600	1,500 - 1,600
Harlan	5,800 - 6,000	3,100 - 3,200	2,700 - 2,800
Knott	3,050 - 3,250	1,800 - 1,900	1,250 - 1,350
Perry	3,700 - 3,900	200 - 2,100	1,700 - 1,800
Pike	7,200 - 7,400	3,000 - 3,100	4,200 - 4,300

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc., November, 1966.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 13,682 boys and 13,145 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The most influential factor determining the number that will enter the labor force will be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
WHITESBURG AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	13,682	13,145
Letcher	2,047	1,962
Harlan	3,334	3,227
Knott	1,241	1,207
Perry	2,463	2,356
Pike	4,597	4,393

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 employment statistics for agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5
WHITESBURG AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	3,137	27	3,164
Letcher	341	0	341
Harlan	267	15	282
Knott	611	0	611
Perry	380	1	381
Pike	1,538	11	1,549

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

WHITESBURG AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Letcher	Harlan	Knott	Perry	Pike
Total manu- facturing	943	98	485	22	123	215
Food and kindred products	505	51	296	0	96	62
Tobacco	2	0	0	0	0	2
Clothing, textile and leather	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumber and furniture	330	23	163	21	27	96
Print., pub. and paper	66	20	22	0	0	24
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	35	4	0	0	0	31
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other	4	0	4	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

WHITESBURG AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Letcher	Harlan	Knott	Perry	Pike
Mining and Quarrying	10,717	2,198	2,184	414	1,520	4,401
Contract Construction	559	77	185	12	71	214
Manufacturing	943	98	485	22	123	215
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	771	71	219	38	225	218
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,150	604	1,195	43	883	1,425
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	522	48	129	8	114	223
Services	1,162	139	402	5	268	348
Other	6	0	0	0	0	6
Total	18,830	3,235	4,799	542	3,204	7,050

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 the labor demands and products in the Whitesburg and Letcher County area.

TABLE 8

WHITESBURG MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Soft drinks	8	1	9
Davis Electric Co.	Machine shop	3	1	4
Eagle Printing Co.	Job printing	1	1	2
Electric and Machine Co.	Electric machine shop	43	3	46
Greene Lumber Co.	Lumber	30	0	30
Home Lumber Co.	Lumber, ready-mix concrete	18	2	20
Kentucky-West Virginia Armature	Electrical machinery parts	10	0	10
Letcher Upholstery & Manufacturing Co.	Upholstered furniture	60	15	75
Royal Crown Bottling Co., Inc.	Carbonated beverages	22	2	24
Whitesburg Block Co.	Concrete blocks and shapes	9	2	11

Prevailing Wage Rates

Examples of wage rates per hour in Whitesburg are as follows:

Auto Mechanics	\$1.75 to \$2.50
Bottlers	1.25 to 1.80
Carpenters	2.50 to 3.00
Electricians	2.50 to 3.00
Machinists	2.00 to 3.00
Mechanics (Machine)	1.50 to 1.80
Metalworkers	1.50 to 2.25
Sawmill Workers (General)	1.25 to 2.00
Sewing Machine Operators	1.25
Upholsterers	1.25 to 2.25
Woodworkers	1.25 to 1.75

Unions

There are no unions in Whitesburg.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Whitesburg is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company operating between Winchester and Fleming. There are two local freight trains daily. There is no passenger service. Switching service is provided daily, with three tracks accommodating 68 cars. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 25, consisting mostly of sand, cement, feed, crushed stone and wood products. Outbound carloads consist of coal and furniture.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Hrs.		Town	No. of Hrs.	
	CL			CL	
Atlanta, Ga.	96		Louisville, Ky.	48	
Birmingham, Ala.	96		Los Angeles, Calif.	264	
Chicago, Ill.	120		Nashville, Tenn.	72	
Cincinnati, Ohio	48		New Orleans, La.	120	
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 Company, December 1966.

Highways

Highway access to the Whitesburg area is provided by U. S. Routes 119 and 23 and Kentucky Route 15, an extension of the Mountain Parkway. The Mountain Parkway, partly a four-lane toll facility, extends to Campton. The southern extension serves Jackson, Hazard, and Whitesburg.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	345	Louisville, Ky.	237
Birmingham, Ala.	378	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,333
Chicago, Ill.	545	Memphis, Tenn.	571
Cincinnati, Ohio	251	Minneapolis, Minn.	957
Cleveland, Ohio	495	Nashville, Tenn.	349
Detroit, Mich.	509	New Orleans, La.	972
Kansas City, Mo.	737	New York, N. Y.	623
Knoxville, Tenn.	153	Pittsburgh, Pa.	445
Lexington, Ky.	160	St. Louis, Mo.	485

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Whitesburg:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Point Express, Inc.	Charleston, W. Va.	Interstate and Intrastate
Conken Freight Lines, Inc.	Harlan, Ky.	Interstate and Intrastate
Hazard Express	Lexington, Ky.	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	72	48	Louisville, Ky.	48	48
Birmingham, Ala.	72	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	192	168
Chicago, Ill.	72	48	Nashville, Tenn.	48	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	24	24	New Orleans, La.	96	72
Cleveland, Ohio	48	48	New York, N. Y.	96	72
Detroit, Mich.	72	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	48
Knoxville, Tenn.	72	48	St. Louis, Mo.	72	48

*Delivery Time in Hours.

Source: Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia, December 1966.

Bus Lines: The Transit Coach Bus Company, operating between Hazard and Jenkins, schedules six buses daily for Whitesburg. Connections are provided with Southern Greyhound Lines.

Taxi Service: Five taxi companies provide Whitesburg with 24-hour taxi service.

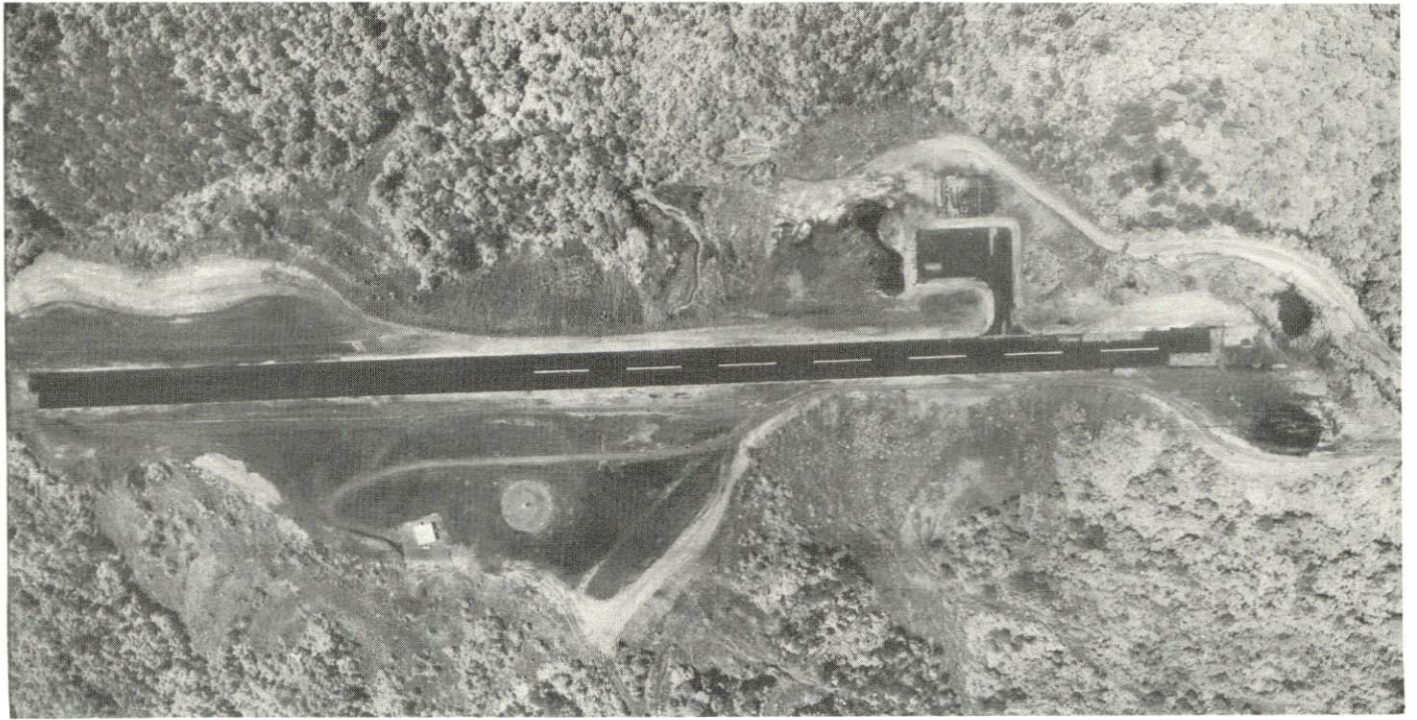
Air

The nearest major airport is Tri-City Airport, Bristol, Virginia, 106 miles distant. This airport is served by Piedmont and Capital Airlines. Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, is only three hours distant.

The Whitesburg Municipal Airport serves the Whitesburg area with charter service and facilities for private planes. The field has a 2,550 by 75-foot paved runway. This airport has an elevation of 1,990 feet, the highest of any airport in Kentucky. The cost of the project was \$240,000.

Whitesburg Has The "Better" Things . . .

. . . Better Transportation

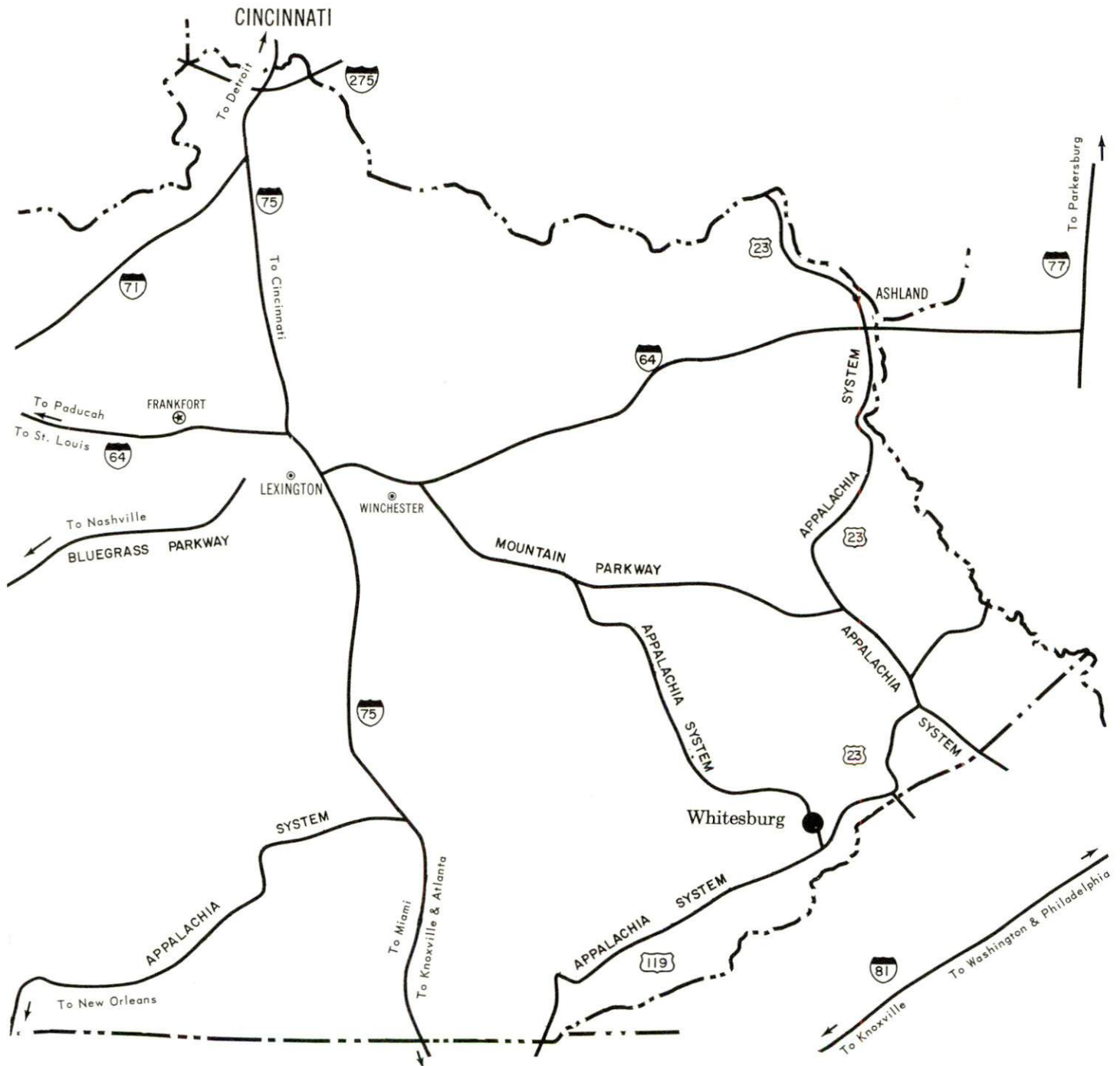


New Whitesburg Municipal Airport



New Mountain Parkway
(under construction)

INTERSTATE, PARKWAYS AND APPALACHIA HIGHWAY NETWORKS OF EASTERN KENTUCKY



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Whitesburg is served by the Kentucky Power Company which is an integrated part of the American Electric Power Company's interconnected system which has a present generating capacity of 8 million kilowatts. This will be increased to 10 million kilowatts by 1968.

The area served by the Kentucky Power Company is substantially covered with transmission and distribution lines. In 1963, a 265,000 kilowatt power plant was built on the Big Sandy River at Louisa. Construction has begun to quadruple the size of this plant, at a cost of \$100,000,000. The new unit is scheduled for commercial operation in 1969, with an approximate generating capacity of 1,065,000 kilowatts.

Now fourteenth in size among the A. E. P. system's chain of 15 major power plants situated in five states, the Big Sandy Plant will rank fifth in size upon completion of its program.

The Cumberland Valley Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in 7 southeastern Kentucky counties, with a total of 8,334 consumers. There are 336 consumers in Letcher County. The Cumberland Valley Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation is a member of East Kentucky Rural Electric, Winchester, Kentucky, which generates electricity for its member cooperatives. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Power Use Department in Gray, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Whitesburg does not have natural gas distribution facilities.

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas is distributed in Whitesburg by Rolane Gas Co., Neon Gas Co., L. P. Gas Co., and Ashland Oil and Refining Company.

Coal and Coke*

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

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

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the Whitesburg Municipal Waterworks, whose sources of raw water are the Kentucky River and deep wells. A new treatment plant and renovation of existing facilities was recently completed at the cost of \$352,000. Capacity of the new plant is 500,000 gpd, with an average daily use of 200,000 gallons and a maximum daily use of 275,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a 150,000-gallon elevated tank for raw water and a 165,000-gallon clear well for treated water. The mains vary from 2 to 8 inches and pressure is maintained at 90 psi.

A new water impoundment on the Kentucky River is planned and a grant applied for from Federal sources. This will provide an additional source of supply of raw water.

Current monthly rates per 1,000 gallons:

First	3,000 gallons	\$3.50 Minimum bill
Next	1,000 gallons	1.40
Next	1,000 gallons	1.20
Next	5,000 gallons	1.00
Next	15,000 gallons	.85
Next	25,000 gallons	.70
Next	50,000 gallons	.55
Over	100,000 gallons	.40

Sewerage System

Whitesburg has separate storm and sanitary sewers. The treatment capacity has recently been expanded to 185,000 gallons per day, with an average daily flow of 120,000 gallons and a maximum daily flow of 155,000 gallons. Mains are 8 and 12 inches in size. Effluence is discharged into the Kentucky River.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Whitesburg Industrial Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit organization, owns an 18-acre site adjoining the west city limits. The Mountain Parkway adjoins the site, as does the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. City utilities are nearby.

A 13.13-acre, level site is available approximately 1 mile east of the city limits. The site fronts on U. S. 119 and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad borders the rear of the site. A rail siding is already installed. City utilities could be extended. This site is owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and is available through the Whitesburg Industrial Foundation.

Municipal industrial revenue bond financing is available through the City of Whitesburg.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 13.13 acres, level
LOCATION: East city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Route 119
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville borders east side of site
WATER: Will be extended to the site by the Whitesburg Municipal
Waterworks
GAS: None
ELECTRICITY: Available at site by Kentucky Power Company
SEWERAGE: Will be extended to the site by the Whitesburg
Municipal Waterworks
OWNED BY: Louisville & Nashville Railroad

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres, level
LOCATION: East city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 15
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville borders site
WATER: Will be extended to the site by the Whitesburg Municipal
Waterworks
GAS: None
ELECTRICITY: Available at the site by the Kentucky Power
Company
SEWERAGE: Will be extended to the site by the Whitesburg
Municipal Waterworks
OWNED BY: Louisville & Nashville Railroad

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

SITE-1
13.13 Ac.
W.E.S

SITE-2
6 AC.
W.E.S

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -

SITE # 3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 18 acres, level to gently rolling

LOCATION: Adjoins west city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 15, Mountain Parkway

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville borders property

WATER: Will be extended to site by the Whitesburg
Municipal Waterworks

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company

SEWERAGE: Will be extended to site by the Whitesburg
Municipal Waterworks. Treatment plant is approximately 2,500 feet from site.

OPTIONED BY: Whitesburg Industrial Foundation, Inc.

AGENT: Herman Hale, Bank of Whitesburg

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

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

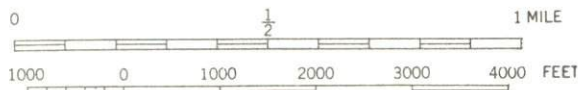
W - WATER

S - SEWERAGE

E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-3
18 Ac.
W.E.S

WHITESBURG
(BM 1164)



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -

Whitesburg
Industrial
Foundation
18 acres

WHITESBURG, KY.
1966

... Better Industrial Sites



Whitesburg Industrial Foundation
(Looking North)



Whitesburg Industrial Foundation
(Looking South)

WHITESBURG, KENTUCKY

(ERMINE)

† CEM.

■ SCHOOL

U.S. 119

13.13 Ac.

OWNED BY L & N R.R.

LEASED TO
COLLY ELKHORN COAL CO.

← TO WHITESBURG

L & N R.R.

NORTH

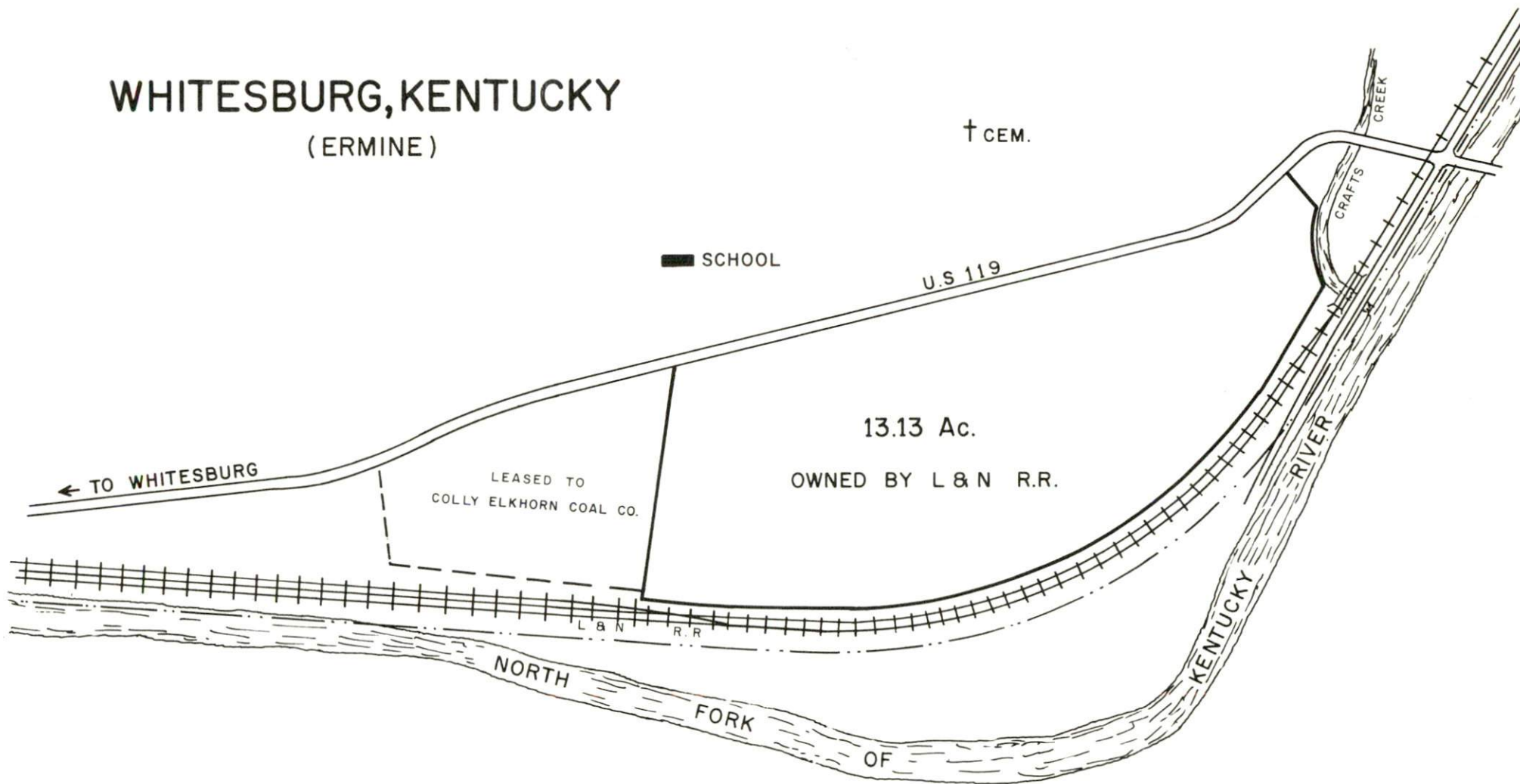
FORK

OF

CRAFTS
CREEK

RIVER

KENTUCKY





Louisville & Nashville Railroad Industrial Site
(14 acres)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

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

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

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Whitesburg 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: The City of Whitesburg requires a business license ranging from \$25 to \$300 per year, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

Whitesburg has a Planning Commission which has a contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce's Community Planning and Development Division for technical planning service. Planning projects which have been completed to date are: Base Map, Land-Use Map, Existing Land-Use Analysis, Zoning Ordinance and Map, Subdivision Regulations, Major Street Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, Community Facilities Plan, and Public Improvements Program. The city has an approved program for community improvements and has established a Municipal Housing Commission. The Housing Commission is at the present time working on an urban renewal program of 54 acres near the west city limits.

Fire Protection

The fire department is staffed with a chief and 16 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a 1963 International, 750-gpm pumper truck with a 500-gallon booster tank, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 400 feet of 1-inch hose; a 1949 International, 500-gpm pumper truck with a 350-gallon booster tank, 1,400 feet of

2 1/2-inch hose, and 250 feet of 1-inch booster hose; and a 1937 Chevrolet, 500-gpm pumper truck with a 350-gallon storage tank, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 400 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 200 feet of 1-inch booster hose. All three of the trucks are equipped with two-way radios. Other equipment consists of foam, portable lights, smoke masks, gas masks, hand extinguishers, and respirators. The chief has a 1963 Ford station wagon which is used to carry some of the equipment. In addition, a V.F.W. volunteer company serves outlying areas.

Whitesburg has a Class 7 and 9 NBFU fire insurance rating. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is 18 and 26 cents, respectively. The rate for the same type dwellings located outside the city limits is 42 and 62 cents, respectively.

Police Protection

The Whitesburg Police Department is staffed by a chief and two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one patrol car equipped with a two-way radio.

The Letcher County Sheriff's Department has five deputies who utilize two patrol cars that are radio equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation

Municipal garbage collection is made twice weekly in residential sections and daily in the business district. The collection fee is \$1 per month for residences and \$3 per month for businesses. Disposal is by means of a city dump.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Whitesburg and Letcher County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965)

Income	\$ 69,722.54
Expenditures	66,093.56
Bonded Indebtedness	204,750.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$189,550
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Road and Bridge Refunding	282,000

... Better Local Government



Letcher County Courthouse



Municipal Building, Whitesburg

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows property tax rates for Whitesburg and Letcher County. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
WHITESBURG AND LETCHER COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Whitesburg	Letcher County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.265	.265
City	.24	
School	<u>.537</u>	<u>.537</u>
Total	\$1.057	\$.817

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

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1966)

Whitesburg	\$ 6,113,400
Letcher County	53,529,955

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Since 1960, the Letcher County School System has completed four new schools at the estimated cost of \$1,500,000. Additions have been completed at four other elementary schools. Besides the required curriculum, services include: guidance counselling, student personnel direction, homebound teachers, remedial reading, special education, and a complete health and physical education program. The system has plans for the future to build a new elementary school and to provide classroom facilities to isolated residents of Letcher County. An addition to the Whitesburg High School, now being constructed, contains a new library and lunchroom facilities.

The 1965-66 budget was \$1,834,444.57.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN WHITESBURG AND LETCHER COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Letcher County Elementary (total)	5,644	166	34-1
Letcher County High (total)	2,308	101	23-1

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.

A new \$420,000 vocational school is being constructed in Whitesburg to serve the area. Courses that will be offered are: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, heavy equipment operation and maintenance, machine shop, welding, woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges: The University of Kentucky is to construct a 2-year community college at Hazard, Kentucky, 24 miles distant. It is tentatively scheduled to open in 1968.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Whitesburg area include:

Southeastern Community College, Cumberland, Kentucky, 24 miles

Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, 50 miles

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 160 miles

Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 160 miles

Eastern State University, Richmond, Kentucky, 142 miles

Clinch Valley Extension of the University of Virginia, Wise, Virginia, 35 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Whitesburg Appalachian Regional Hospital, operated by the Appalachian Regional Hospitals, Inc., is located in Whitesburg. It is a nonprofit organization with 92 beds and 8 bassinets and served by 8 doctors. This hospital has modern facilities for general medical care, obstetrics, surgery, physical therapy, inpatient and outpatient service, laboratory and X-ray services. They also employ a chief of surgery, chief of pediatrics and several general practitioners.

There are four doctors and two dentists in general practice in Whitesburg.

Public Health: The Letcher County Health Department, located in Whitesburg, has completed a new office building at the estimated cost of \$100,000. This department is staffed with a doctor, one nurse, one clerk, and a sanitarian. Services provided by the department

... Better Schools and Churches



First Baptist Church



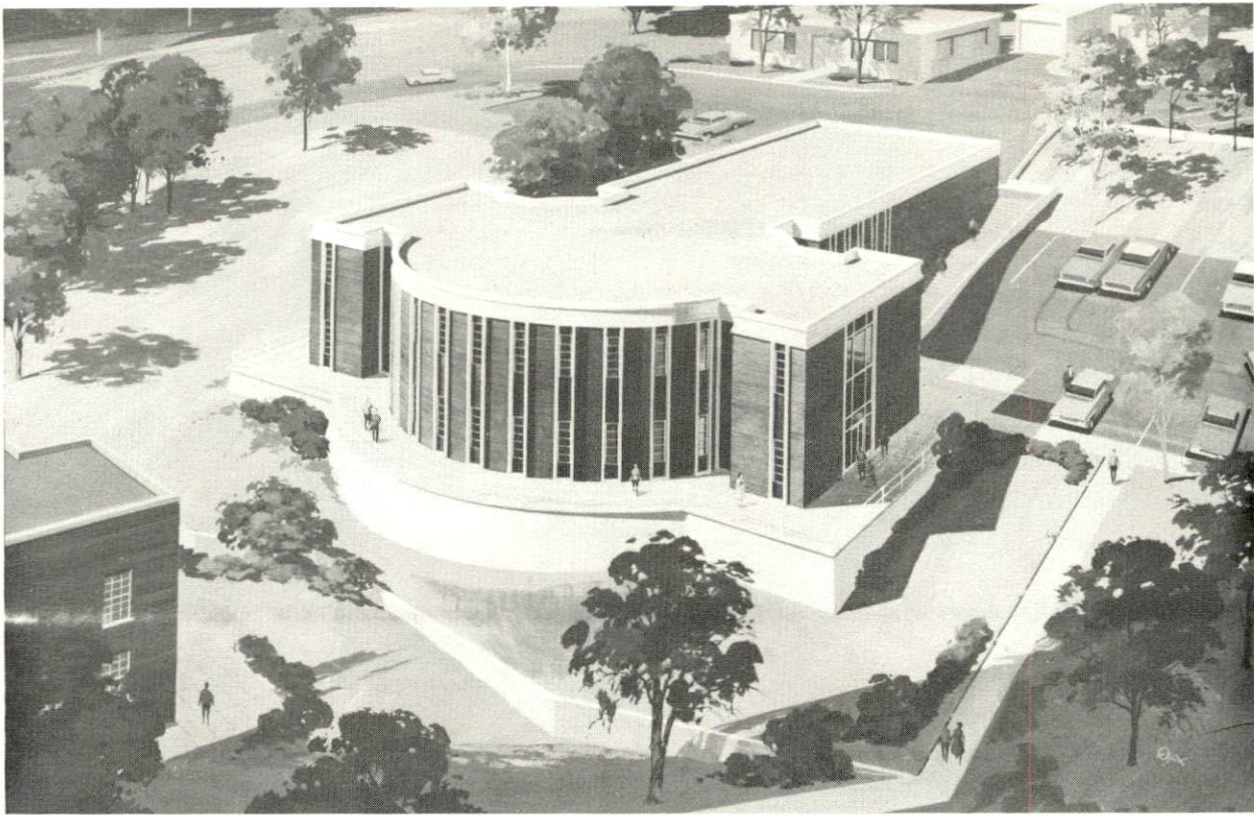
Presbyterian Church



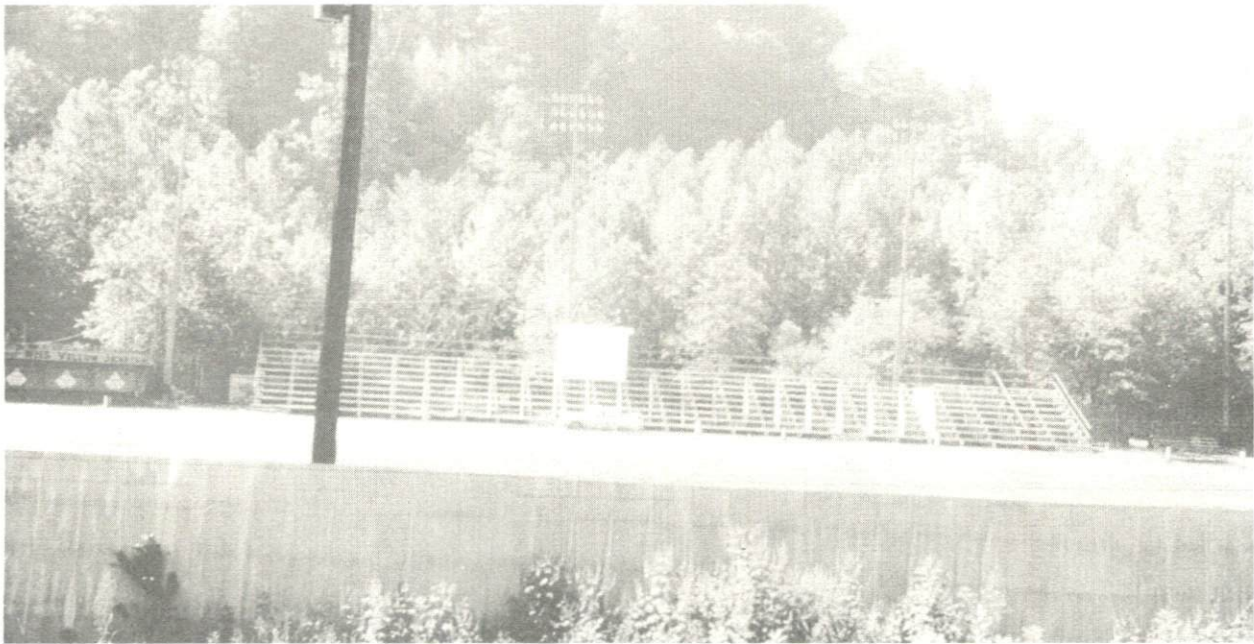
One of the new Whitesburg High School Buildings



Letcher County Vocational Extension Center - Whitesburg



New Whitesburg School Building
Library and Cafeteria Facilities



Whitesburg Athletic Field with Stadium

include: immunization, tuberculosis control, sanitation, vital statistics, communicable disease control, cancer program, school program, mental health and nutritional program. The department has a clinic providing services for disease control, dental health, X-ray, and crippled children.

The 1966-67 budget totals \$44,802.48.

Housing

A few housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$60 to \$100 per month. Construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and materials used.

A new 40-unit, municipal housing project was recently completed. Another 64 units are to be constructed.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company provides Whitesburg with a dial system. There are approximately 2,100 subscribers in the city.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Whitesburg has a second-class post office with nine employees. Mail is received and dispatched one time daily. Postal receipts for 1965 were \$50,863.

Newspapers: Two weekly newspapers, the Mountain Eagle and the Letcher County Community Press, serve the Whitesburg area.

Other papers received daily are from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Radio: Located in Whitesburg is WTCW AM and FM, an independent station operating on 5,000 watts. Radio reception is also good from Neon, Kentucky, and Norton, Virginia.

Television: Television reception is from Huntington and Bluefield, West Virginia; Bristol, Virginia; and Knoxville, Tennessee. Cable television is available in Whitesburg. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Letcher County Public Library, which has 13,000 volumes and an annual circulation of approximately 90,000. The Letcher County bookmobile serves the county schools and rural areas.

The new library, located on the rear level of the Letcher County Courthouse, was completed in 1965.

Churches

There are churches in Whitesburg representing the following denominations: Baptist, Church of God, Methodist, Mormon and Presbyterian. A new Catholic Church is planned for construction in the near future.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1966		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Whitesburg	\$12,059,179.35	\$11,045,148.20
First Security Bank	3,377,269.35	3,016,891.44

Hotels and Motels

Daniel Boone Hotel	44 rooms
Pine Mountain Motel	18 units
Johnson Motel	17 units
Suburban Motel	28 units

Clubs and Organizations

Men: Lions, Rotary, VFW, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Whitesburg Community Development Association, American Legion, Masons.

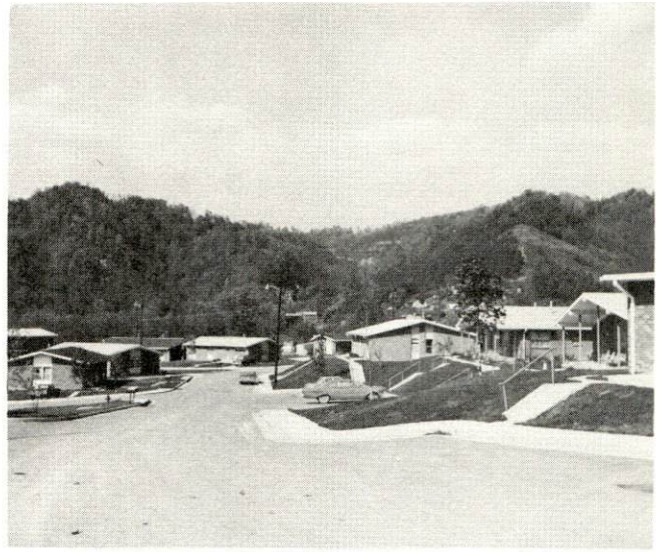
Women: Garden, Eastern Star, Homemakers, Woman's, VFW Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women, Beta Sigma Phi, Bridge Club.

Youth: Little League Baseball, Little League Football, Brownies, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H Club.

... Better Housing



Fine Residential Areas



Whitesburg Municipal Housing

and Hospital Facilities

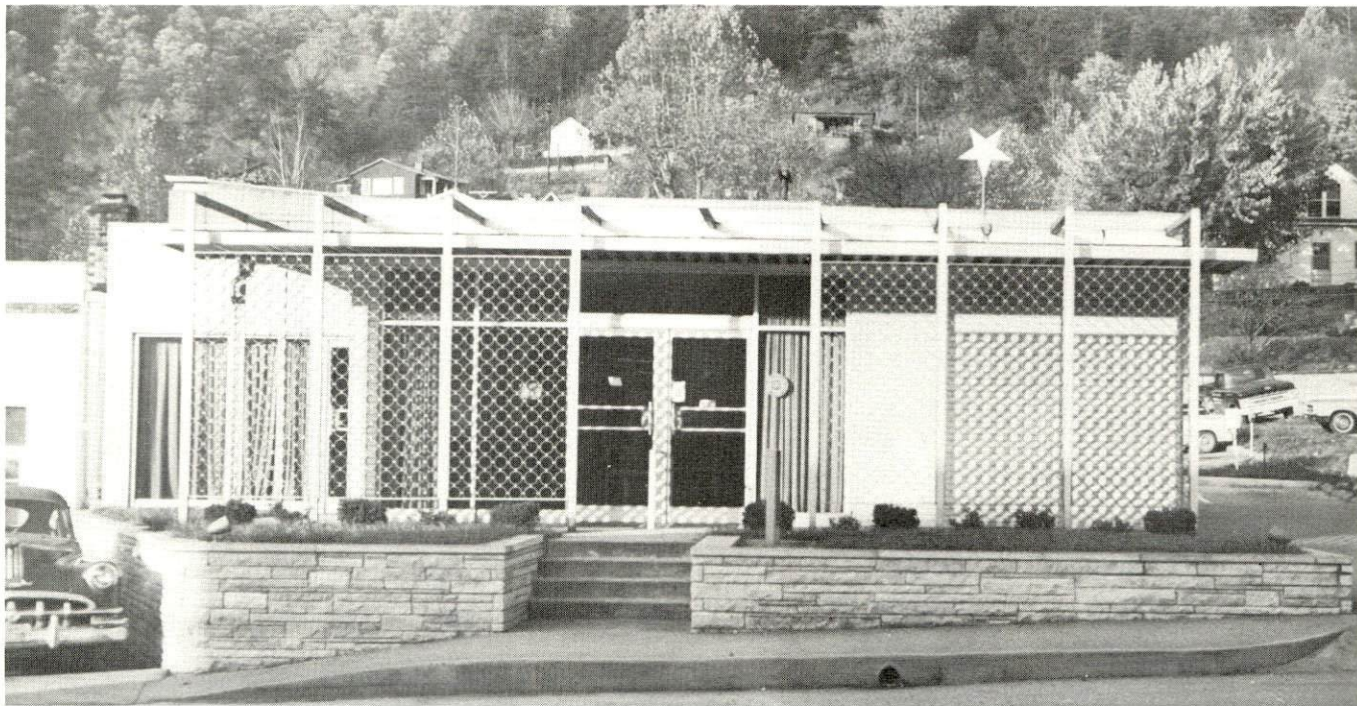


Whitesburg Appalachian Hospital

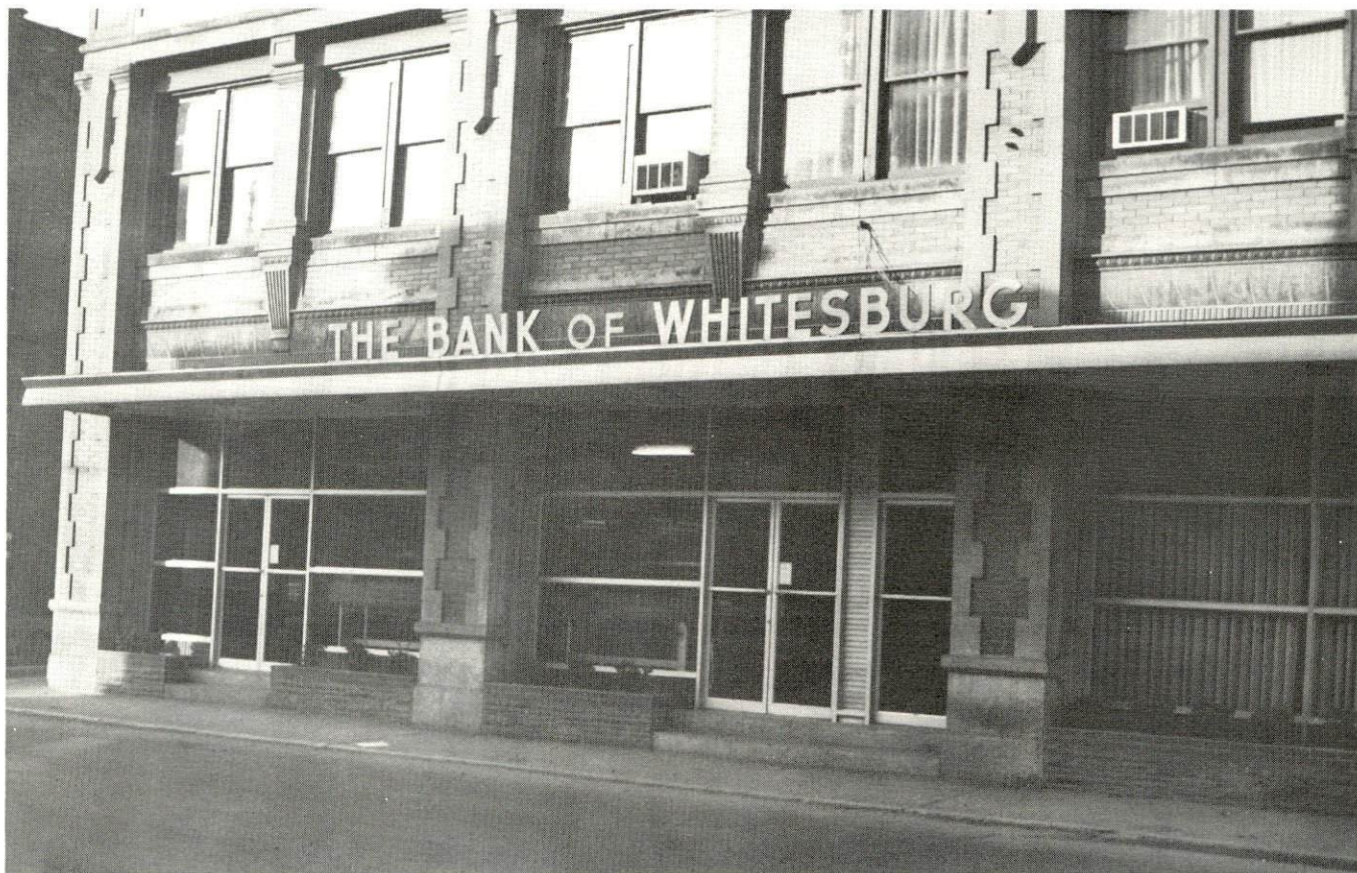


New Letcher County Health Department

... Better Financial Institutions



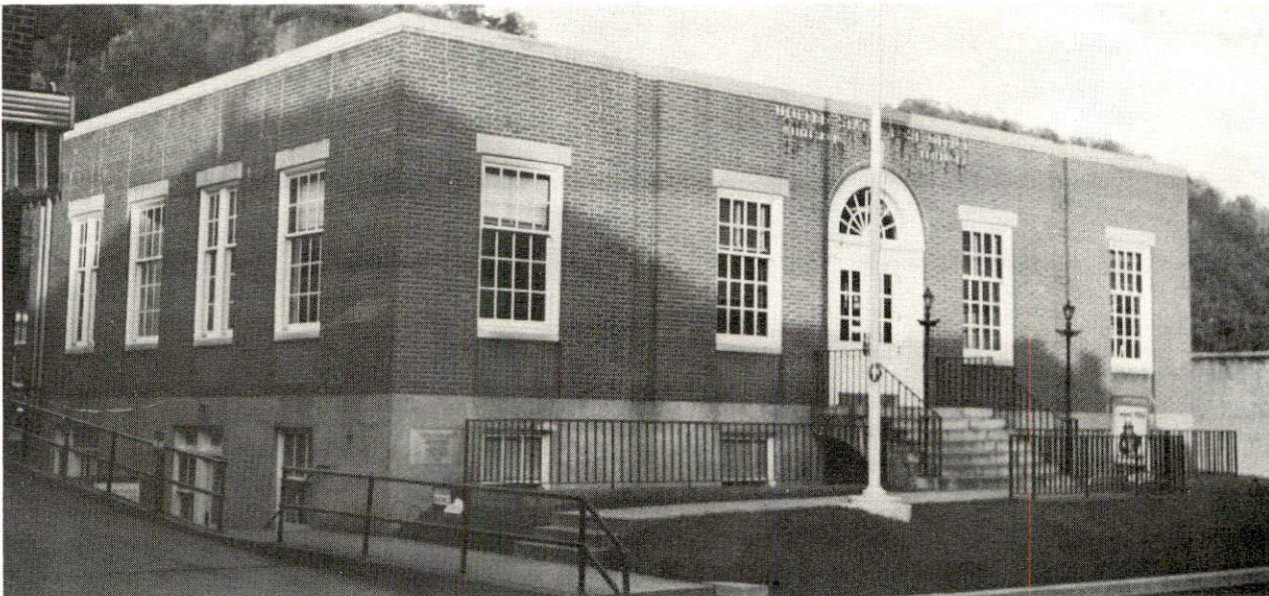
First Security Bank



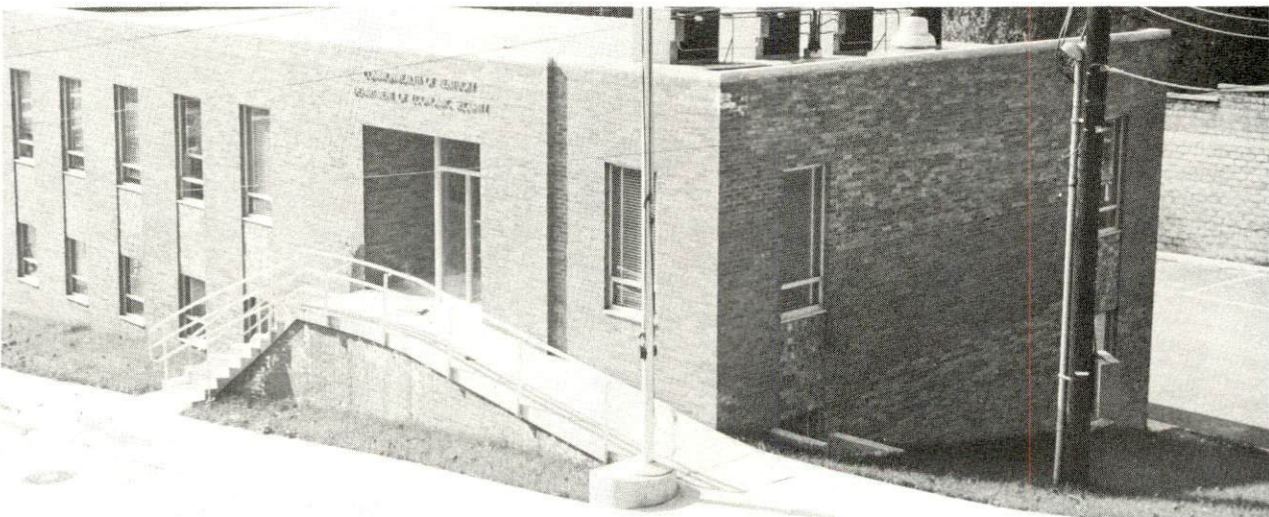
The Bank of Whitesburg



New Letcher County Library



U.S. Post Office - Whitesburg



New Commonwealth of Kentucky Office Building

Recreation

Local: Local recreational facilities include a city park with a swimming pool and playground equipment, football field, tennis courts, and a little league baseball field. There is also a movie theatre, and tennis courts at the hospital.

A new 9-hole golf course, with a modern clubhouse, driving range, swimming pool and tennis courts, is in the planning stage.

Area: There are three Kentucky state parks within a 75-mile radius of Whitesburg.

Jenny Wiley State Park: The park has lodge and lodge pool, dining room and gift shop, one-bedroom duplex and two-bedroom deluxe cottages, primitive tent and trailer camping sites, boat docks, boat rentals and launching ramp, swimming, picnic shelter with rest rooms, 9-hole golf course, horseback riding, fishing, hiking trails, playground and planned recreation and an amphitheatre. Dewey Lake, 1,150 acres, is the central attraction and has excellent fishing, especially for bass. A 12,000-acre forest surrounds the park and the eastern Kentucky mountain scenery is beautiful any time of the year. The saga of Jenny Wiley is worth hearing.

Buckhorn Lake State Park: This Kentucky resort park has a lodge, dining room, 1,200-acre lake, beach, bathhouse, sandwich shop, boat dock and launching ramp, boat rentals, tent camping sites, picnic shelter with rest rooms, playground and fishing. It is in an area of unspoiled scenic mountains.

Pine Mountain State Park: The park has a resort lodge, dining room, cottages, tent and camping trailer sites, resort pool, 50-acre lake, wildflower garden, fishing, 9-hole golf course, riding stable, nature trails, amphitheater, and the annual spring Mountain Laurel Festival.

The Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is located 93 miles from Whitesburg. Discovered in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker, Virginia Physician-surveyor, the pass was named Cumberland Gap for the English Duke of Cumberland. The present 20,184-acre national park was dedicated in 1959.

Special attractions in the area include the following:

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. 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 US- 25E through the Cumberland Gap to a point north of Barbourville; from there via Kentucky 229, US-25 and US-50 to Crab Orchard.

Visitor Center: 13-minute color-slide program tells of the park and its features; also 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.

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.

Campground: On mountainside, elevation 1,275 feet; 166 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.

Middlesboro: Mountain city near park entrance. In 1886, the city beneath the towering Pinnacle of the gap was founded as part of the promotion plans of an English syndicate to develop coal and iron ore in the area. The scheme collapsed because of financial panic in England in 1893. Many street corners in this Kentucky mountain city are octagonal and streets bear such English names as Chichester and Exeter. Also, Middlesboro is the site of the oldest golf course continuously played in the U. S., developed by the English financiers.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A water treatment plant and water line expansion has been completed at the cost of \$352,000.
2. A new county courthouse was completed at the cost of \$540,000.
3. A new Letcher County Health Department building was constructed at an estimated cost of \$100,000.
4. A new 150,000-gallon storage tank has been constructed.
5. The Whitesburg Municipal Airport was completed at the cost of \$240,000.
6. An urban renewal project is under construction in Whitesburg. A 40-unit, low-rent housing project has already been completed. Land re-use for subdivision and commercial property is also planned.
7. An 18-acre industrial site was purchased by a local nonprofit group.
8. Four new consolidated elementary schools have been completed in the rural areas surrounding Whitesburg.
9. A new library was completed in 1965.

10. A new state office building was constructed for the Kentucky Department of Economic Security.
11. A new church was completed.
12. A 6-mile section of the Mountain Parkway extension was completed.
13. A new \$420,000 vocational school is under construction.
14. An addition to the Whitesburg High School including a new library and a new lunchroom is under construction.
15. The sewerage treatment plant was recently expanded.

Planned:

1. A new elementary school for Whitesburg is planned.
 2. A shopping center is to be constructed.
 3. The dredging of Kentucky River for recreational purposes is planned for 1967.
 4. A proposed by-pass of the Whitesburg business district is planned for the near future.
 5. A new Kentucky Power Company office building with a 200 seating capacity auditorium is planned.
 6. A new 9-hole golf course, with a modern clubhouse, driving range, swimming pool, and tennis courts, is in the planning stage.
 7. Application for a grant has been made to construct a new water impoundment on the Kentucky River near Whitesburg, as a source of raw water.
 8. A church is planned in the Urban Renewal Area.
 9. A new municipal parking lot is planned.
 10. Under the Appalachian Highway Program, the Mountain Parkway is to be completed (Whitesburg to Lexington); U. S. 119 is to be reconstructed (Whitesburg to Pineville and via I-75 to Knoxville); and U.S. 23 is to be reconstructed (Whitesburg to Ashland and I-64).
 11. Sixty-four units of low-rent housing are to be constructed.
- 34.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 344 farms in Letcher County covering 24,718 acres, an average of 71.9 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Letcher County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR LETCHER COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Letcher County (tons)	300	1.90	570
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Letcher County (bu)	1,100	45.5	50,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Letcher County (lbs)	10	1,700.0	17,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR LETCHER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1963
Letcher County	450
Kentucky	476,000
All Cattle and Calves:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964
Letcher County	1,100
Kentucky	2,495,000

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

Minerals

Coal constitutes the most important mineral resources of Letcher County. Other minerals of importance include limestone, petroleum and natural gas, sand and sandstone, and clay. Gravels for limited local use can be found along the major streams.

Production: For the period 1912 through 1964, Letcher County produced over 252 million tons of coal. In 1964, production totaled 5,573,790 tons from 237 mines. Several seams are mined, with the Elkhorn, Whitesburg and Hazard No. 4 being outstanding producers. Small amounts of cannel coal also have been produced.

Quality: The coals of Letcher County rank among the nation's highest quality coal. They are high volatile bituminous, of low ash and sulphur content, and high in BTU value. The county, along with adjacent counties in southeastern Kentucky, contains coals which, when blended with low volatile coals to produce coke, have not been excelled in the United States. Selected analyses of the Elkhorn and Hazard No. 4 seams are as follows:

Seam	Volatile			Ash	Sulphur	BTU	Softening Temp. °F.
	Moisture	Matter	Carbon				
Elkhorn No. 3	3.9	38.8	56.0	5.2	0.8	14,000	2,550
Hazard No. 4	3.1	38.0	55.8	3.1	0.6	14,100	2,710

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1963.

Reserves: Total remaining reserves as of January 1, 1952, estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky," amount to 1,950.93 millions of short tons. This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

Limestone: Mississippian limestones outcrop along the north-west flank of Pine Mountain where they have been brought to the surface by the Pine Mountain overthrust fault. This system contains high-calcium zones which, when present, are suitable for agricultural lime and other chemical uses. Most of the county's limestone at present is used for roadway construction. Two quarries were reported in operation in 1963.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: The first reported oil production in Letcher County was in 1953 when 129 barrels were recorded. Over one thousand barrels were recorded for the first time in 1959. For the period 1960 through 1965 nearly 68,000 barrels were produced. The principal producing horizons are the Maxon and Salt Sands.

The southern portion of the Big Sandy gas field extends into Letcher County. This field produces over ninety-five percent of the annual gas produced in Kentucky. Production is chiefly from joints and fractures within the Devonian black shale.

Sand and Sandstone: Sand and sandstone suitable for general construction purposes may be obtained from the Lee formation (basal Pennsylvanian) near the top of Pine Mountain. Recent investigation indicates that this sandstone offers possibilities for the manufacture of glass. Large quantities of high-grade silica sand are located near Elkhorn City, Pike County.

Clay: Thin clay and shale deposits occur interbedded with coals, sandstones and conglomerates of the Coal Measures and alluvial clays exist along major streams. These are deemed suitable for the manufacture of common brick and other structural clay products.

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)	77,360,000,000	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*

Surface Water: Letcher County is drained by the headwaters of the Middle Fork Kentucky River and Poor Fork Cumberland River. Other surface water supplies may be secured by impoundments of small streams.

Ground Water: Ground water constitutes the chief source of water for domestic and industrial uses. The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian system except along the Pine Mountain fault where Devonian and Mississippian rocks are aquifers. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEMS, Undifferentiated:

"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:

"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 the 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 182,200 acres of commercial forest land in Letcher County, covering 84 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, yellow poplar, hickories, beech, soft maple, hard maple and blackgum.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Whitesburg, the county seat, there are more than two and one-half million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 88 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 Virginia and West Virginia are also heavily forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, most of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Letcher County in 1963 was \$1,186 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 Letcher County in 1965 totaled \$21,940,000.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR WHITESBURG, LETCHER COUNTY,
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	37.0	3.77	83	70
February	35.5	3.80	82	63
March	48.4	4.52	81	59
April	61.1	3.65	79	54
May	68.2	4.01	85	59
June	74.8	4.40	86	62
July	77.1	5.19	89	66
August	75.4	3.95	92	68
September	69.5	3.04	89	64
October	55.9	2.09	88	59
November	52.2	2.63	84	61
December	43.3	3.17	83	65
Annual Norm.	58.2	44.22		

*Station Location: Pikeville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Bristol, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 16 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 16 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (27 years of record) 90 clear, 112 partly cloudy,
163 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (16 years of record) 6.2%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 years of record) 133

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (21 years of record) 46

Days with heavy fog: (21 years of record) 41

Prevailing wind: (9 years of record) West-southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,143 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
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HISTORY

Letcher County, the 95th in order of formation, was established in 1842 out of parts of Perry and Harlan Counties and named in honor of the then governor, Robert P. Letcher. It is situated in the extreme eastern section of the state. The face of the county is hilly and mountainous - the Cumberland and Black Mountains bordering the southeast while the Pine Mountain passes through a portion of the county. In the early history of the county the principal exports were cattle, hogs, ginseng, and wools.

The first permanent settlement made in Letcher County was about 1801. A group of settlers were led by John Adams, who built his home on a little ridge and lived there until his death in 1815. When the county was formed, there arose a controversy over the location of the county seat. Finally Uncle Hiram Hogg proposed to give to the commissioners ten acres of his land two miles below where they had been meeting. They accepted the offer and the town was laid off and named Whitesburg, in honor of Daughterty White, who was the father of Congressman John D. White, and who was in the legislature at the time. He introduced the bill establishing this new county.

In 1843 a courthouse was built for \$6,000, followed by the construction of a jailhouse for \$100. This courthouse was torn down in 1898 and replaced with a new one costing \$12,000.

When the Civil War came, less than 100 people lived in Whitesburg and during the war the town was nearly depopulated. There were no county offices and no laws were enforced. Most of the citizens joined one of the contending armies or moved away to less strife-worn states. About two-thirds of the county's citizens sympathized with the Southern cause. After the war those left alive returned to their destroyed homes and farms and it was several years before the breach was healed. In 1860 at the presidential election only one man voted for Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate. Politically the county remained Democratic until about 1883 when a large section of the county was cut off and made a part of Knott County. Soon it became more Republican when a Republican strip of Pike County was tied onto Letcher. In 1905, 1,100 Republicans and 495 Democrats voted in the county.

On March 4, 1862, General Garfield surprised a Confederate camp at Pound Gap, on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains and burned their barracks, 60 log huts, and a large quantity of stores. The Confederates fought very bravely but were outnumbered and forced to retreat into Virginia, with a loss of 7 in killed and wounded.

Appendix A

In 1870, a historian described Letcher County as abounding greatly in salt and coal and "coal mines are innumerable, although but little is mined for use. Iron ore abounds, but there are no furnaces or iron works. Mineral waters, such as chalybeate and sulphur springs, are found in various places." It was also described as having abundant water power and abounding in fine timber. About this time, Whitesburg had around 125 residents.

It may be said that it was as late as 1887 when coal was discovered in Letcher County. About that time strangers came into the county and bought the biggest and best underlaid coal rights in the county. At that time land owners had no realization of the value of their coal, in fact they had very little knowledge of its immensity. Great coal boundaries were leased for one hundred years or longer for almost nothing, and when it was bought outright, fifty cents an acre was often the price paid. In those times very little of it was used for domestic and heating purposes. The great forests that stood on the hillsides were cut and the timber used for fires in the winter months.

It was really not until 1903 or 1904 that the awakening came and started the coal industry in the mountains. The great Elkhorn coal field was first tapped, preparations for mining on a magnificent scale were started, many millions of capital was coming in, cities grew up overnight and railroads were coming closer rapidly. When the Consolidation Coal Company began its large operations, such towns as Jenkins sprang up, followed by Burdine, Dunham and McRoberts. The varied development and activities of the Elkhorn Coal Corporation, upon the upper branches of Boones Fork, built such cities as Fleming, Haymond, and Hemphill.

With the arrival of the railroad in 1910, banks, newspapers, and other business establishments sprang up as well as many new homes. Money was now flowing easily and found its way into the pockets of thousands of laborers. Thus, Whitesburg and Letcher County began to enter into an era of economic prosperity.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
LETCHER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Letcher County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	3,235	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	2,198	67.9	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	77	3.5	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	98	3.0	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	51	1.6	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	0	0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	23	0.7	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	20	0.6	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	4	0.1	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	71	2.2	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	604	17.7	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	48	1.5	24,888	4.6
Services	139	4.3	45,262	8.4
Other	0	0	2,091	0.4

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

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

Subject	Letcher County Male	Letcher County Female	Kentucky Male	Kentucky Female
Total Population	14,999	15,103	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	9,469	9,743	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	5,387	1,446	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	5,387	1,446	705,411	290,783
Employed	4,703	1,351	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	3,751	852	440,020	208,384
Government workers	296	311	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	644	123	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	12	65	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	684	95	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	4,082	8,297	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	16	4	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,433	1,323	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	2,633	6,970	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,671	6,064	91,626	539,838
65 and over	962	906	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	4,703	1,351	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	241	292	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	16	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	385	125	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	155	181	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	162	154	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	725	5	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	2,547	30	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	157	1,123	25,183
Service workers	144	223	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	48	5	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	153	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	127	167	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 proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky