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## Industrial Resources - Cumberland County

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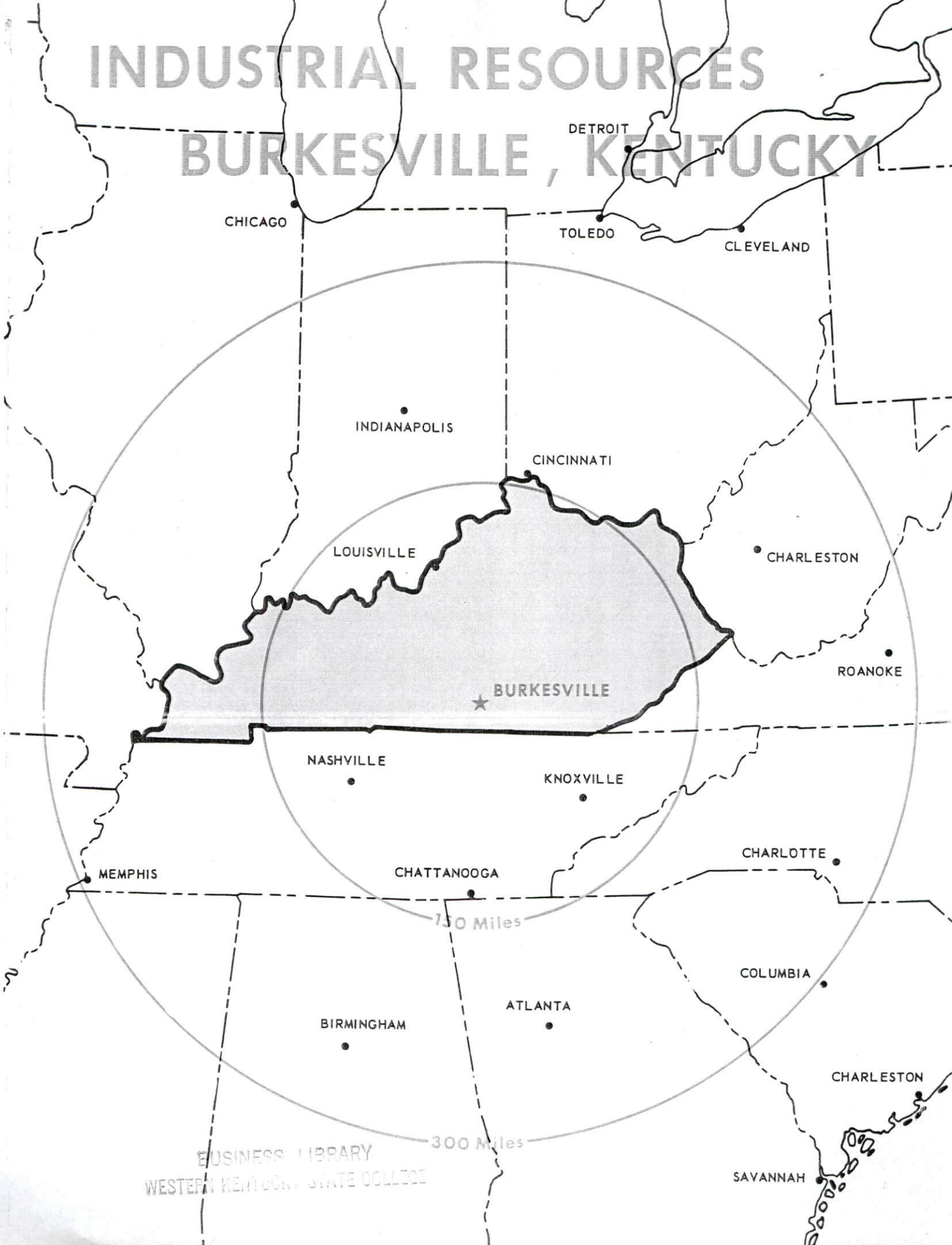
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
The City of Burkesville  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
November, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
 BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Burkesville - 1,688      Cumberland County - 7,835

### BURKESVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Cumberland and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,781 men and 2,925 women. Number of workers available from Cumberland County: 606 men and 225 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is located in Glasgow, Kentucky, 42 miles distant.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 76 miles distant.

In Albany, Kentucky, 17 miles distant, there is a 2,000' x 150' turf runway.

Trucks: Commercial trucking is provided by the Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Burkesville is not served by any public buses.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	263	Memphis, Tenn.	279
Chicago, Ill.	495	New Orleans, La.	629
Cincinnati, Ohio	210	New York, N. Y.	870
Detroit, Mich.	560	Pittsburgh, Pa.	580
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,195	St. Louis, Mo.	460

### Electricity

Burkesville is served by the Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

### Natural Gas

Burkesville has no natural gas facilities.

### Water

Water is provided the city by the Burkesville Water Works, whose source of supply is the Cumberland River. The treatment plant has a capacity of 360,000 gpd.

### Sewerage

At present Burkesville has no sewerage disposal plant but raw sewerage is collected in 4" to 8" sanitary mains and directly discharged into the Cumberland River.

A new 250,000-gpd sewerage treatment plant costing approximately \$277,500 is to undergo construction soon.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Burkesville has shown a net population increase for each decade in the past 50 years except during the 1910's. The largest increase occurred in the 1950's. The trend for Cumberland County has been considerably different. The county has shown decreases in three of the last five decades. The increases occurred in the 1910's and 1930's.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Burkesville</u>		<u>Cumberland County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900			8,962		
1910	817		9,846	9.7	6.6
1920	798	- 2.3	10,648	8.1	5.5
1930	886	11.0	10,204	- 4.2	8.2
1940	1,092	23.2	11,923	16.8	8.8
1950	1,278	17.0	9,309	-21.9	3.5
1960	1,688	32.0	7,835	-15.9	3.2

### Economic Characteristics

Cumberland County is classified as being entirely rural. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1959 it was reported that 1,178 persons were employed in this industry. In September 1962, Cumberland County reported that 543 persons were employed in all industries excluding agriculture. Of this number, 224 employees were engaged in manufacturing.

Wage rates are well below the state average for Cumberland County. The average weekly wages during 1961 were \$43.18 for all industries and \$38.67 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

These low rates are explained in the fact that all of the manufacturing employees are engaged in clothing and lumber industries.

The 1960 Cumberland County per capita income was \$816, which ranked 88th among Kentucky's 120 counties. During the same year the state average of \$1,573 ranked 46th among the 50 states.\*

Retail sales in Cumberland County in 1962 totaled \$4,677,000.\*\*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Burkesville labor supply area includes Cumberland and the adjoining counties of Adair, Clinton, Metcalfe, Monroe, and Russell.

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 becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: According to the 1960 U.S. Bureau of Census, the Burkesville area had a population of 62,662, which was a decrease of 12,193 persons since the 1950 census count of 74,855.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, BURKESVILLE AREA, NOVEMBER, 1962 \*\*\*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply****</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	4,781	2,925	7,706	4,625	2,848	156	77
Adair	1,106	746	1,852	1,101	736	5	10
Clinton	894	441	1,335	833	429	61	12
CUMBERLAND	606	225	831	603	218	3	7
Metcalfe	509	382	891	496	358	13	24
Monroe	705	424	1,129	700	413	5	11
Russell	961	707	1,668	892	694	69	13

\* Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

\*\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

\*\*\* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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



Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,967 boys and 6,430 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. The area distribution is shown below.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, BURKESVILLE AREA, BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	6,967	6,430
Adair	1,580	1,531
Clinton	1,037	944
CUMBERLAND	842	760
Metcalfe	802	732
Monroe	1,299	1,183
Russell	1,407	1,280

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Burkesville area agricultural employment and the manufacturing and all industries employment, respectively.

TABLE 4

BURKESVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	9,949	284	10,233
Adair	2,372	72	2,444
Clinton	1,341	30	1,371
CUMBERLAND	1,077	101	1,178
Metcalfe	1,770	35	1,805
Monroe	1,969	21	1,990
Russell	1,420	25	1,445

\* U. S. Census of Agriculture

\*\* Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

BURKESVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT \*  
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area	CUMBER-					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Adair</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>LAND</u>	<u>Metcalfe</u>	<u>Monroe</u>	<u>Russell</u>
Total manu- facturing	1,715	126	274	224	219	541	331
Food & kindred products	110	18	19	0	0	39	34
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1,195	0	249	179	211	335	221
Lumber & furniture	374	99	6	45	8	140	76
Print., pub. & paper	28	5	0	0	0	23	0
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	8	4	0	0	0	4	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

BURKESVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL  
INDUSTRIES\* SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area		CUMBER-				
	Total	Adair	Clinton	LAND	Metcalfe	Monroe	Russell
Mining & Quarrying	164	36	41	56	15	15	0
Contract							
Construction	204	30	31	81	0	57	5
Manufacturing	1,715	126	274	224	219	541	331
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	229	108	14	19	17	44	27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	981	220	172	136	67	251	135
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	105	30	11	8	9	36	11
Services	192	36	84	19	0	20	33
Other	26	6	4	0	0	0	16
Total	3,616	593	631	543	327	964	558

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7

BURKESVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND  
EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Cumberland Construction Co.	Crushed limestone	20-40	(seasonal)	
Cumberland County News	Newspaper publishing	3	1	4
Albert Gibson	Lumber	8	0	8
Kent Uniforms, Inc.	Uniforms	5	197	202
D. O. Stapp Lumber Co.	Lumber	19	0	19
W. C. Stalcup Lumber Co.	Lumber, pallets, crates	12	0	12

\*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

### Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$ 1.15 to \$1.25
Semiskilled	1.15 to 1.50
Skilled	1.50 to 2.00
Secretarial	1.00 to 1.40

### Unions

There are no unions represented in the area.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

The nearest railroad is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad located in Glasgow, Kentucky, 42 miles distant.

### Highways

Burkesville is served by Kentucky Routes 61 and 90.

TABLE 8

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	263	Lexington, Ky.	135
Birmingham, Ala.	290	Louisville, Ky.	138
Chicago, Ill.	495	Nashville, Tenn.	130
Cincinnati, Ohio	210	New York, N. Y.	870
Detroit, Mich.	560	Pittsburgh, Pa.	580
Knoxville, Tenn.	135	St. Louis, Mo.	460

Truck Service: Commercial trucking service is provided by the Burkesville Transfer Company, whose home office is located in Burkesville.



TABLE 9

## TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM BURKESVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Hrs.)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Hrs.)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	overnight		Louisville, Ky.	same day	
Birmingham, Ala.	overnight		Los Angeles, Calif.	108	
Chicago, Ill	18		Nashville, Tenn.	same day	
Cincinnati, Ohio	overnight		New Orleans, La.	48	
Cleveland, Ohio	48		New York, N.Y.	N/A	
Detroit, Mich.	48		Pittsburgh, Pa.	48	
Knoxville, Tenn.	overnight		St. Louis, Mo.	overnight	

Bus Lines: Burkesville is not served by any bus line. Southeastern Greyhound bus service is available in Columbia, Kentucky, 29 miles distant.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Taxi service is offered in Burkesville.

#### Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 76 miles distant.

The Albany Airport, Albany, Kentucky, 17 miles distant, has a 2,000' x 150' turf runway which can accommodate light aircraft.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Burkesville is served by the Tri-County Membership Cooperative, whose source of supply is T.V.A. with a 72,000 volt transmission line.

#### Residential Rates per month:

	<u>KWH</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	50	\$ .03
Next	150	.02
Next	200	.01
Next	1,000	.004
All over	1,400	.0075

\* Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky

Commercial and Industrial Rates per month:

A. If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge

Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First 150 kilowatt-hours per month at 3.0 cents per kwh

Next 350 kilowatt-hours per month at 2.0 cents per kwh

Next 1,250 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.0 cent per kwh

Next 13,250 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.8 cent per kwh

Additional Energy . . . . . 0.6 cent per kwh

B. If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand

Energy Charge:

First 15,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.8 cent per kwh

Next 25,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.6 cent per kwh

Next 60,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.4 cent per kwh

Next 400,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.3 cent per kwh

Additional Energy . . . . . 0.275 cent per kwh

C. If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand

\$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

Natural Gas

Burkesville has no natural gas facilities.

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas is available in Burkesville.

Coal and Coke

Burkesville is supplied coal by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field.

The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent, and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine.



Shipments were 82 percent by rail and water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent of the total.\*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

#### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Ashland, Louisville, and Somerset. This 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

Burkesville is supplied finished water by the Burkesville Water Works, whose source of supply is the Cumberland River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 360,000 gpd and the peak daily demand has been 150,000 gallons, with the average daily use being 120,000 gallons. Raw water is coagulated with alum and lime, chlorinated, and filtered. The storage facility for treated water is a 75,000-gallon concrete reservoir. The distribution mains are 2 to 8 inches and the average pressure is 70 psi. A new pumping station and enlarged filters are planned for the near future. The approximate cost of this project will be \$327,500.

#### Rates per month:

First	3,000 gals.	\$2.50 (minimum)
Next	1,000 gals.	.75 per M gals.
Next	2,000 gals.	.60 per M gals.
Next	3,000 gals.	.50 per M gals.
Next	4,000 gals.	.45 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.40 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.35 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.30 per M gals.
All over	30,000 gals.	.25 per M gals.

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\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

## Water Resources

Surface Water: Cumberland River offers the largest supply of surface water in the county. Burkesville obtains an average of approximately 59,000 gpd from this source. Other supplies may be secured from locally impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Cumberland River near Rowena in adjoining Russell County is 8,867 cfs (USGS - 23 year record -- adjusted for storage).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian Systems. This is summarized in U. S. Geological Circular 341, "Public and Industrial Water Supplies of the Mississippian Plateau Region," as follows:

### Ordovician System

Rocks of Ordovician age crop out in the Cumberland River Gorge. Outcrop area is small and the rocks consist mainly of impure limestone and shale. Enough water for domestic and stock use is available in some places from solution cavities in limestone. No large supplies have been developed.

### Silurian System

Limestones and shales of Silurian age generally follow the same outcrop pattern as the underlying Ordovician rocks. At some horizons the limestones are very soluble and large quantities of ground water may be obtained from solution channels; the water is generally satisfactory for domestic use when encountered at shallow depths.

### Devonian System

Above the Silurian rocks, limestones and shales of Devonian age outcrop in about the same area. These formations are less soluble than the Silurian rocks, but yield small quantities of water to shallow domestic wells and springs. No known large supplies have been developed from the Devonian formations.

### Mississippian System

#### Osage Group

Rocks of the Osage group consist of shale and impure limestones and generally yield enough water for domestic use from shallow wells and springs.

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

Sewerage System

Presently Burkesville has no sewerage disposal plant but raw sewerage is collected in 4 to 8 inch sanitary mains and directly discharged into the Cumberland River. There are storm sewers in the business district which are approximately 3' x 4'. Current sewerage fees equal 60 percent of the water bill.

A new sewerage treatment plant costing approximately \$277,500, including treatment plant, lift station, mains, and excavation, is to undergo construction in the near future. The plant will have a 250,000 gpd capacity and treatment will be the "Contact Stabilization Process" which is a modification of the "Activated Sludge Process." Final discharge will enter the Cumberland River.

New rates per month:

First	1,500 gals.	@	\$ 1.334 per M gals.
Next	3,500 gals.	@	.85 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	@	.60 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	@	.50 per M gals.
Next	15,000 gals.	@	.45 per M gals.
Next	15,000 gals.	@	.40 per M gals.
Next	55,000 gals.	@	.35 per M gals.
All over	100,000 gals.	@	.25 per M gals.
Minimum Bill	\$2.00		

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 15 acres of level to rolling land  
 LOCATION: Just north of the Burkesville city limits  
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved streets lead to Kentucky Route 61 located 300 yards to the east  
 RAILROAD: None  
 WATER: Burkesville Water Works  
 ELECTRICITY: Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative  
 NATURAL GAS: None  
 \*SEWERAGE: None at present

\* A new sewerage disposal plant is to undergo construction in the near future and this site is to be extended this service.



SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 3 acres of level land  
LOCATION: Within Burkesville city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City-maintained streets lead to Kentucky  
Routes 61 and 90.  
RAILROAD: None  
WATER: Burkesville Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative  
NATURAL GAS: None  
\*SEWERAGE: None at present

SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 16 acres of level land  
LOCATION: Within Burkesville city limits and bound by the  
Cumberland River  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City-maintained streets lead to Kentucky  
Routes 61 and 90.  
RAILROAD: None  
WATER: Burkesville Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative  
NATURAL GAS: None  
\*SEWERAGE: None at present

SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 25 acres of level land  
LOCATION: Within Burkesville city limits and bound by the  
Cumberland River  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City-maintained streets lead to Kentucky  
Routes 61 and 90.  
RAILROAD: None  
WATER: Burkesville Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Tri-County Electric Membership Cooperative  
NATURAL GAS: None  
\*SEWERAGE: None at present

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\* A new sewerage disposal plant is to undergo construction in the near future and these sites are to be extended this service.



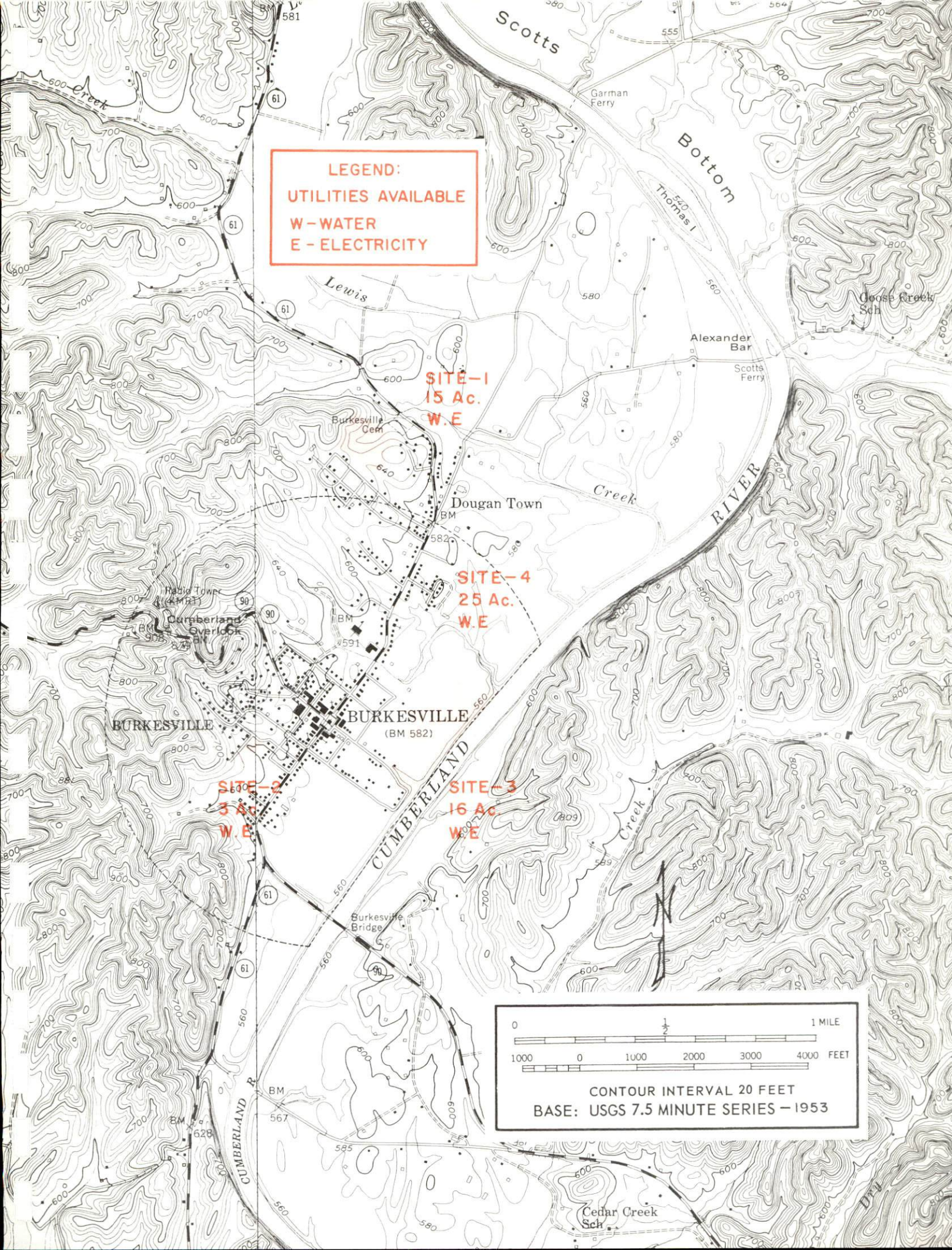
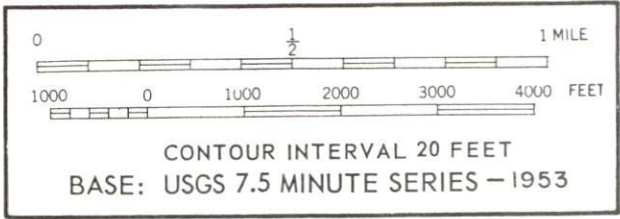
**LEGEND:**  
**W - WATER**  
**E - ELECTRICITY**

**SITE-1**  
**15 Ac.**  
**W.E**

**SITE-4**  
**25 Ac.**  
**W.E**

**SITE-2**  
**3 Ac.**  
**W.E**

**SITE-3**  
**16 Ac.**  
**W.E**





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Burkesville, a fifth-class city and the seat of Cumberland County, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen, who are elected for four-year and two-year terms, respectively.

County: Cumberland County is governed by a judge and eight magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Burkesville may allow new industry a five-year property tax exemption. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses costing from \$7.50 to \$100 are required.

### Planning and Zoning

Burkesville is in the process of establishing a Planning and Zoning Commission. Thus far, four basic codes have been adopted and plans for a contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce's Division of Planning and Zoning are being arranged.

### Fire Protection

The Burkesville Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by 16 firemen. Motorized equipment includes a new \$15,000, 750-gpm pumper truck and a 700-gpm pumper truck with a 500-gallon booster tank. Both have hose fulfilling state requirements. A \$3,000 fire station was recently completed. Alarm is sounded by siren. Burkesville has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

### Police Protection

Police protection is provided by two policemen who utilize one city-owned cruiser.

County protection is provided by a sheriff and two deputies.



Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage is collected on a private contracting basis. It is disposed in a city-owned dump. Collections are weekly in the residential areas and when needed in the business district. All rates are negotiable.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1962

Income	\$ 28,899.38
Expenditures	\$ 29,186.21
Bonded Indebtedness	
Water & Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$136,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1963-1964:

Estimated Cumberland County Budget	\$ 54,558
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes for Burkesville and Cumberland County are based upon these assessment figures. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 10

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR BURKESVILLE  
AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Burkesville</u>	<u>Cumberland County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
City	1.00	-
School	1.50	1.50
State	<u>.05</u>	<u>.05</u>
Total	\$ 3.05	\$ 2.05

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Based on 1961 assessments for state & county tax levies:

Burkesville	-	16.8%
Cumberland County (Farmland)	-	19.1%
	(Residential & Commercial) -	16.8%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Subject to full local rate:

Burkesville, 1962	\$1,428,476
Cumberland County, 1961	\$4,942,238

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The schools of Burkesville are within the Cumberland County System. The system has one high school (located in Burkesville) and 10 elementary schools (two in Burkesville). The high school and three elementary schools serve hot lunches. The 1962-63 budget was \$477,000. Recent improvements include a new \$202,000, 10-room elementary school; a \$35,000 high school addition; and a \$12,000 kitchen at the Cumberland County School.

TABLE 11

## SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN BURKESVILLE AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Cumberland County	9-12	379	21	18.0
Cumberland County	1-8	535	17	31.5
Marrowbone	1-8	269	10	26.9
Kettle	1-8	(New)		
Jones Chapel	1-6	18	1	18.0
Smith's Grove	1-8	45	2	22.5
Seminary	1-8	43	2	21.5
Vincent	1-6	32	1	32.0
Hegira	1-6	38	1	38.0
Ashlock	1-8	14	1	14.0
Burkesville	1-8	109	3	36.3

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen 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.

Burkesville is served by the Somerset Area Vocational School, Somerset, Kentucky, 69 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, electronics, machine shop, printing, radio and electricity, and woodworking.

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: Colleges within 100 miles include:

Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 29 miles  
 Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 48 miles  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 76 miles  
 Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 76 miles  
 Cumberland Junior College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 93 miles



## Health

Hospitals: Presently, Burkesville is served by the hospital in Glasgow, Kentucky, 42 miles distant.

Burkesville is to be the site of a new 28-bed hospital costing approximately \$450,000. Construction is to begin by early 1964.

Public Health: The Cumberland County Health Department is located in Burkesville. The staff consists of a full-time nurse and clerk and part-time health officer, health educator, and sanitarian. The current year budget is \$23,698. The present program includes: maternal and child care, preschool program, T. B., dental health, mental health, school-age program, sanitation, communicable disease, crippled children's program, immunization, and general health activities.

## Housing

Burkesville has very few houses for rent or sale. The construction cost of the average 3-bedroom home with full basement is \$12,000 to \$14,000. There are two new subdivisions in Burkesville.

A low-rent housing project which will contain 38 units of duplex and single structure is planned. The units will have 1, 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms. This project will cost approximately \$530,000.

## Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Burkesville is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky with a dial system which was installed in October 1961. Approximately 694 subscribers enjoy county-wide toll-free service.

Telegraph service by Western Union is provided by telephoning Glasgow, Kentucky.

Postal Facilities: Burkesville has a second-class post office with six employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily via truck. The 1962 postal receipts totaled \$17,559.91. The post office recently moved into a new building.

Newspapers: Burkesville is served by the Cumberland County News, a weekly newspaper which is published on Thursday. The current circulation is 2,000. Daily papers are received from Louisville.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Distance from Burkesville</u>
WANY	Albany	1,000	1,390	17 miles
WAIN	Columbia	1,000	1,270	29 miles

Television: Burkesville is connected to a television cable system which transmits Nashville stations. The three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Cumberland County Public Library is located in two rooms of the county courthouse. It is staffed by a full-time and a part-time librarian. There are 11,000 volumes and the reported annual circulation is 172,000. The library is open on Monday, Friday, and Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. A book-mobile is used on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Churches

Burkesville has eight churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Nazarene, and Church of God. The total combined membership is 851 and the average weekly attendance is 64 percent.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 29, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Cumberland	\$3,305,471.06	\$2,870,818.50

Hotels and Motels

Alpine Motel	22 units
M & J Motel	36 units
Parkway Hotel	25 rooms

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Cumberland County Development Association, Lions Club, Business Men's Association, Jaycees

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, VFW, American Legion

Women's Clubs: Eastern Star, Woman's Club, VFW Auxiliary

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, County-wide summer recreation program, FFA, FTA, FHA, FBLA, 4-H Club

Other: Farm Bureau, Cumberland County Sportsmen's Club

### Recreation

Local: Veteran's Park, located in Burkesville, has a lighted ball diamond. During the summer months a full-time recreational director and assistant director are employed to conduct a recreational program.

The Cumberland County Fairground is the site of the annual fair and horse show.

There is one indoor movie theatre and one indoor skating rink.

The Cumberland County Boat Dock is 10 miles from Burkesville. Here excellent fishing exists and overnight accommodations are provided by 9 cabins which are equipped with electrical appliances. Boats and motors can be rented.

Dale Hollow lake, located partially within Cumberland County, is 12 miles from Burkesville.

Cumberland County also has approximately 100 miles of the Cumberland River shore line as well as seventeen large creeks and several hundred farm ponds.

Area: Cumberland Lake is 25 miles distant and excellent boating, fishing, and swimming facilities are available as well as lodging and dining accommodations.

General Burnside State Park is 61 miles from Burkesville. Here golfing, swimming, boating, fishing, and lodging accommodations are available.

Cumberland Falls State Park, 95 miles from Burkesville, is the location of the majestic Cumberland Falls. Excellent lodging and dining accommodations can be enjoyed.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. New \$15,000, 750-gpm pumper truck
2. New \$ 3,000 fire station
3. A 10-room elementary school costing \$202,000
4. A 4-room high school addition costing \$ 35,000
5. A new school kitchen costing \$12,000
6. A new post office building
7. New telephone dial system conversion in October 1961



Planned:

1. A new 250,000-gpd sewerage disposal plant is to undergo construction in the near future. This project will cost approximately \$277,500.
2. A new pumping station and enlarged filters at the water plant are planned.
3. A \$450,000, 28-bed hospital is to undergo construction by early 1964.
4. A \$530,000 low-rent housing project which will contain 38 units of single and duplex structure is planned.
5. Bids have been let to resurface all streets and alleys at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, Cumberland County had 1,168 farms covering 147,555 acres, an average of 126.3 acres per farm.

TABLE 12

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(bu)	12,222	35.0	427,855
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(bu)	59	13.4	792
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(bu)	113	13.5	1,535
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(lbs)	1,153	1,605.7	1,851,470
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(tons)	545	1.7	958
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(tons)	1,368	1.2	1,769
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Cumberland Co.	(tons)	6,073	1.1	6,801
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1960

TABLE 13

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Cumberland Co.	10,194
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Cumberland Co.	3,545
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Cumberland Co.	487
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Cumberland County are petroleum and limestone. Transported sand deposits along the Cumberland River and small creek gravel deposits are available for local construction purposes.

Petroleum: Oil is produced from several horizons in the Middle and Upper Ordovician limestones. Production is also known from reef-like deposits of Mississippian age. Total cumulative recorded production through 1962 amounts to 831,962 barrels. During 1962, 48,419 barrels were secured. Natural gas has also been encountered during exploratory drilling for oil.

Limestone: Certain zones of limestone within the Fort Payne and Leipers formations are suitable for general construction purposes. Limestone also occurs where the St. Louis formation outcrops along the ridges in the extreme eastern sector of the County.

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value, with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.



TABLE 14

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960(1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. --troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded
- (5) Less than \$1,000
- (6) Preliminary figure
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

## Forests

Cumberland County has 108,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 54 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

## 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 n-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 15

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U.S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

In 1960 Cumberland County per capita income was \$816, which ranked 88th among Kentucky's 120 counties. This was below the state average of \$1,573, which ranked 46th among the 50 states\*

The 1962 retail sales in Cumberland County totaled \$4,677,000.\*\*

\*Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958 - 1960

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

## 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 16

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR BURKESVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm.*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm.*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u>
				<u>(EST)</u>
January	31.5	2.05	79	66
February	44.1	4.55	76	57
March	49.9	5.46	74	54
April	51.8	4.16	75	47
May	62.0	3.84	79	47
June	70.5	8.33	87	59
July	75.4	5.71	85	60
August	74.0	2.40	82	55
September	71.4	1.49	81	60
October	57.0	1.53	79	58
November	47.4	5.54	79	64
December	38.2	6.87	83	67
Annual Norm.	56.1	51.93		

\*Station Location: Summer Shade, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 21 years;

7:00 P.M. readings 21 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (21 yrs. of record) - 90 clear; 100 partly cloudy; 175 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (21 yrs. of record) - 54

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (21 yrs. of record) - 125

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 yrs. of record) - 6

Days with thunderstorms: (21 yrs. of record) - 50

Days with heavy fog: (21 yrs. of record) - 35

Prevailing wind: (21 yrs. of record) - Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 3,836 degree days.

## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

## HISTORY

Cumberland County, the 32nd in order of formation, was taken from Green County in 1798, and so named after the Cumberland River, which runs through the county, and which has played such a vital role in the history of the county and its people.

Burkesville, the county seat, was laid out and marked off first on the plat of land given by Ishum Burkes on February 27, 1798. The place was recorded in June, 1776, as "the Cumberland Crossing." Military claims surrounded the place of the town from 1780 until its founding. Burkes and John Thurman were the first two ferrymen of record who were running the ferry across the Cumberland. They both campaigned for the name of the town, but Burkes received a few more votes than Thurman--hence Burkesville was so named. The town was incorporated in 1810.

The first courthouse was built in 1800, but was wrecked by a flood in 1826. A new brick courthouse was built in 1858, which was burned on January 3, 1865, by Confederate General H. B. Lyons and his army, after the records were taken out. A third courthouse was built in 1867-8, which lasted until December 30, 1933, when a fire destroyed the building and many of the valuable records within. The present courthouse was built in 1934.

On file in the county clerk's office are two bonds dated 1802 and 1804, made by Thomas Lincoln to Governor Garrard when Lincoln was constable, and in Deed Book "A" are records of two deeds of Thomas Lincoln for lands on the Cumberland River and the Marrowbone Creek.

In 1807 the first warehouse was built on the west side of the river; the first brick edifice of the town was built in 1812, and later became a hotel; and the first jail of size was built in 1829 at a cost of \$1,400. The town has had a post office since 1800.

The first bank, the Cumberland Bank of Burkesville, opened in 1818, but closed in February, 1820, due to the "Panic of 1819." In 1890, the Bank of Cumberland was established.

The early schools were taught in the private homes. Later, buildings were constructed to serve as both church and school. The Burkesville Female Academy was established in 1836 and lasted till 1895. In 1859, the old Christian College of Burkesville was set up by the Christian Church. Alexander College was built in 1870, at a cost of \$15,000. It burned down in 1883 and was rebuilt in 1886. It was again destroyed by fire on May 7, 1947.

In 1810, Burkesville had a population of 106, 304 in 1830, and then decreased to 202 in 1850. Around 1880 it had about 300 inhabitants.



## Appendix A

During the Civil War, Cumberland County was the scene of several skirmishes. On February 12, 1863, two companies of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's cavalymen encountered Colonel Wolford at Burkesville. Morgan was on the south side of the river near the old ferry, and Wolford was on the Burkesville side of the river. The Federals were defeated with the loss of seven men. On July 2, 1863, the Federals were again defeated at Burkesville, but made their escape to their encampment at Marrowbone, skirmishing on the hill east of Waterview, and with the aid of artillery and fresh men, Morgan was repulsed.

In 1870, the county's first newspaper, the Cumberland Courier, was established at Burkesville, changing its name many times through the following years. In 1931 it became the Cumberland County News.

In 1884 the first telephone line in this county was stretched from Albany to Burkesville.

From the 1920's to the 1940's, industrial activities were confined principally to agricultural pursuits, oil production, quarrying, stone manufacturing, and saw mill operations. The oil production during the summer of 1927 amounted to about 125 barrels per day.

Up until the 1940's, Cumberland County was often called "the forgotten county" because of its poor roads. A ferry, out of operation during high water, provided transportation across the river. Then, in 1942, the first of several big things came to pass. Work started on a dam across the Obey River to the south in Tennessee. The water backed up by the dam created a reservoir 63 miles long that extended arms up into Kentucky and to within nine miles of Burkesville. Dale Hollow, the name given the lake, soon became famous all over the country for its prize fishing. Tourists began to move into the lake area; thus the roads in and around Burkesville were improved.

Next, a dam was built across the Cumberland in Russell County upstream from Burkesville. This dam, Wolf Creek, created a reservoir 101 miles long and its waters came within 15 miles of the town. Thus, a still heavier flow of traffic started coming toward Burkesville. The roads were still further improved. Finally, in 1950, a long-awaited bridge on Kentucky Route 90 was started over the Cumberland River just below Burkesville.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
CUMBERLAND COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Cumberland County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	534	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	56	10.3	30,014	6.3
Contract Construction	81	14.9	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	224	41.2	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	0	0	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	0	10,773	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	179	32.9	27,364	5.8
Lumber and furniture	45	8.2	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	0	0	11,072	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	15,366	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	55,413	11.7
Other	0	0	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	19	3.4	34,127	7.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	136	25.0	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8	1.4	21,708	4.6
Services	19	3.4	40,010	8.5
Other	0	0	2,133	.4

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

Subject	Cumberland County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3,971	3,864	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	2,786	2,824	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,058	737	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,058	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,975	682	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	0	0	440,020	208,384
Government workers	0	0	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	0	0	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	0	0	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	83	55	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	728	2,087	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	204	215	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	524	1,872	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	262	1,503	91,626	539,838
65 and over	262	369	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	1,975	682	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	84	97	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	636	43	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	156	21	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	29	93	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	84	54	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	173	12	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	173	160	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	87	1,123	25,183
Service workers	35	53	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	453	58	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	128	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	24	4	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)  
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,  
56, 57, 83, and 84.

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for 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, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Income Tax

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. Taxable net income is 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.



State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; rolling stock of car line companies and irregular route common carrier truck companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, and rolling stock of car line and irregular route common carrier truck companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines and irregular route common carrier truck companies	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real Property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.



The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.												
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100											
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100											
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100											

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of 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.