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Industrial Resources: Henry County - New Castle

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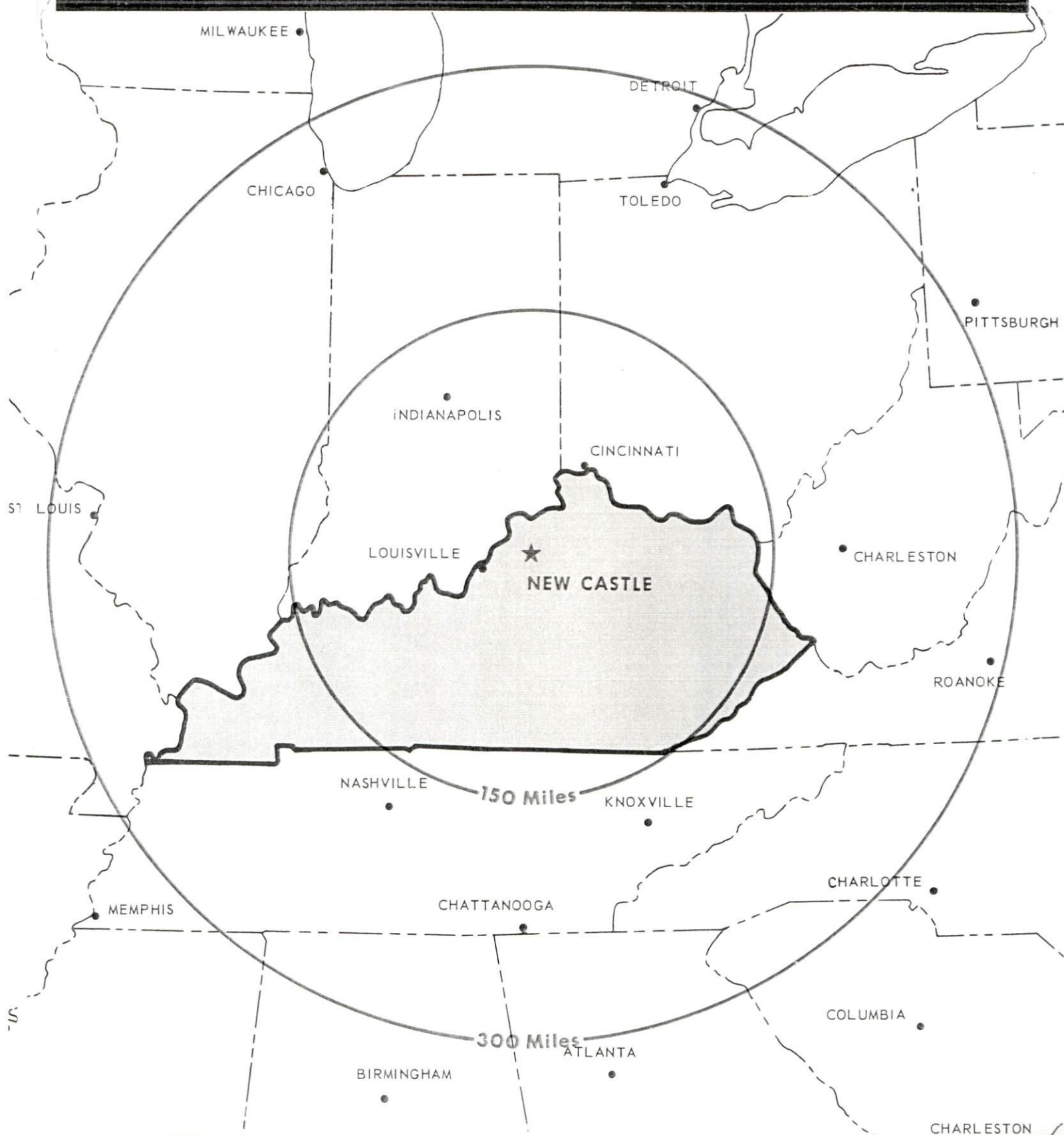
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

NEW CASTLE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
NEW CASTLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The New Castle Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1966

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

New Castle

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POPULATION AND
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TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES

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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: New Castle - 699

Henry County - 10,987

NEW CASTLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Henry and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,353 men and 1,258 women. Number of workers available from Henry County: 215 men and 203 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: New Castle is not served by a railroad; however, two Louisville & Nashville tracks run through Henry County.

Air: The nearest major airport is Standiford Field, Louisville, 35 miles from New Castle.

Trucks: New Castle is provided common carrier service by three truck lines.

Bus Lines: New Castle is served by Bell Bus Lines, operating between Carrollton and Louisville.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM NEW CASTLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Nashville, Tenn.	182
Chicago, Ill.	321	New York, N. Y.	713
Cincinnati, Ohio	72	St. Louis, Mo.	300
Detroit, Mich.	319	Louisville, Ky.	35

Electricity

New Castle is supplied electricity by Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

New Castle is served by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Water

The New Castle Water Works, which is supplied by the City of Eminence, serves the city. There is no pumping station located in New Castle. The peak daily use is 52,778 gallons. At the present time plans are being made to provide New Castle and parts of Henry County with a water district. The source of raw water will be drilled wells near the Ohio River.

Sewerage System

The New Castle Sewerage System provides the city with separate sanitary and storm sewers. The treatment plant has a capacity of 120,000 gpd.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

New Castle has shown a net increase during the last two decades of this century. The rate of growth has been constant. The highest increase occurred during the 1940's. The trend for Henry County as a whole was just the opposite from New Castle. There were net decreases in each decade of this century.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR NEW CASTLE AND HENRY COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	New Castle		Henry County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	---	----	14,620	----	15.5
1910	---	----	13,716	-6.2	6.6
1920	---	----	13,411	-2.3	5.5
1930	---	----	12,564	-6.4	8.2
1940	487	----	12,220	-2.7	8.8
1950	631	29.6	11,394	-6.8	3.5
1960	699	10.8	10,987	-3.8	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

New Castle and Henry County are economically agricultural with approximately 1,959 people employed in agriculture in Henry County.

In June, 1965 Henry County had 719 people employed in all industries, with 347 of these employed in manufacturing.

Wage rates in Henry County are below the state average for manufacturing and all industries. The average weekly earnings during 1964 were \$66.09 for manufacturing and \$65.11 for all industries. During the same period the state average was \$106.91 for manufacturing and \$93.06 for all industries.

The estimated retail sales for Henry County during 1964 totaled \$9,537,000.*

The per capita income for Henry County for 1963 was \$1,676.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The New Castle labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Carroll, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Shelby, and Trimble. Commuting distance within this area is not great; most of the labor force is within 35 miles of New Castle.

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: The total population of the New Castle labor supply area was reported to be 93,606 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 3,929 persons since the 1950 count of 89,677.

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965

**Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky,
Kentucky Personal Income - 1964

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, NEW CASTLE AREA, FEBRUARY, 1966

	Male	Total Female	Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,353	1,258	2,611	843	893	510	365
Henry	215	203	418	143	150	72	53
Carroll	95	167	262	62	150	33	17
Franklin	348	148	496	146	0	202	148
Oldham	83	117	200	39	86	44	31
Owen	308	217	525	250	175	58	42
Shelby	219	189	408	133	125	86	64
Trimble	85	217	302	70	207	15	10

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

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 8,685 boys and 8,376 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	8,685	8,376
Henry	1,071	1,086
Carroll	793	730
Franklin	2,507	2,475
Oldham	1,153	1,141
Owen	807	706
Shelby	1,830	1,720
Trimble	524	518

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

Area Employment Characteristics: During the Fall of 1959, there were 11,210 families and hired workers in the New Castle labor supply area directly engaged in agriculture. The distribution of these workers is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

NEW CASTLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	10,040	1,170	11,210
Henry	1,837	122	1,959
Carroll	812	110	922
Franklin	1,199	166	1,365
Oldham	695	296	991
Owen	1,942	92	2,034
Shelby	2,459	379	2,838
Trimble	1,096	5	1,101

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

During June of 1965, there were 4,596 workers in the New Castle labor supply area engaged in manufacturing; approximately 347 of this number were employed in Henry County. The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type of manufacturing, is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

NEW CASTLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1965

	Area Total	Henry	Car- roll	Frank- lin	Old- ham	Owen	Shelby	Trim- ble
Total Manu- facturing	4,596	347	818	2,286	294	57	786	8
Food & kindred products	885	6	21	678	33	55	92	0
Tobacco	34	0	11	1	0	2	20	0
Clothing, textile & leather	1,120	328	0	694	0	0	98	0
Lumber & furniture	495	0	495	0	0	0	0	0
Print., pub. & paper	120	13	6	61	4	0	25	8
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	174	0	156	5	0	0	13	0
Stone, clay & glass	109	0	13	3	6	0	87	0
Primary metals	85	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	1,350	0	116	617	251	0	306	0
Other	227	0	0	227	0	0	0	0

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

Aside from agricultural employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups in Henry County are manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and contract construction. The following table shows in detail the employment characteristics of other industries, obtained from an analysis of "all industries" covered employment statistics.

TABLE 6

NEW CASTLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1965

	Area Total	Henry	Carroll	Franklin	Oldham	Owen	Shelby	Trimble
Mining & Quarrying	23	1	0	0	20	0	2	0
Contract								
Construction	504	86	68	533	89	27	101	0
Manufacturing	4,596	347	818	2,286	294	57	786	8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	723	17	57	323	49	108	169	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,182	156	327	1,391	220	129	885	74
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	587	53	34	309	43	35	93	20
Services	1,597	52	51	1,186	82	10	203	13
Other	250	7	5	165	23	17	18	15
Total	11,862	719	1,360	6,193	820	383	2,257	130

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of New Castle, Kentucky.

TABLE 7

NEW CASTLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brewer Lumber Co.	Lumber, building materials	6	1	7
Henry County Local Company, Inc.	Newspaper, job printing	3	2	5
Meyers & Son Mfg. Company, Inc.	Men's work clothing	2	32	34

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>
Clerical and secretarial	\$1.30 to \$1.45
Laborer	\$1.25 to \$1.65
Semiskilled	\$1.25 to \$1.70
Skilled	\$1.51 to \$2.12

Unions

There are no unions represented in New Castle.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

New Castle is not served by a railroad; however, two Louisville & Nashville tracks run through Henry County. Eminence, a distance of 5 miles, is served by one local freight daily. Campbellsburg, a distance of 7 miles, has both freight and passenger service. There are two northbound and two southbound passenger trains daily and five northbound and five southbound freights per week. Switching service is provided seven days a week and side tracks are maintained for 209 cars. Railway transit time from Campbellsburg may be obtained from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM EMINENCE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Arrive</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3rd A. M.	Louisville, Ky.	2nd A. M.
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd A. M.	Los Angeles, Calif.	9th A. M.
Chicago, Ill.	3rd A. M.	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd A. M.
Cincinnati, Ohio	2nd A. M.	New Orleans, La.	4th A. M.
Cleveland, Ohio	4th A. M.	New York, N. Y.	5th A. M.
Detroit, Mich.	5th A. M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5th A. M.
Knoxville, Tenn.	4th A. M.	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd A. M.

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, February 1966

Highways

Highways serving New Castle are Kentucky Routes 55, 573, 146, 202, 157, and 193, and U. S. Route 421. Interstate 71 will pass within 5 miles of New Castle. Interstate 64 passes 16 miles south of New Castle.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM NEW CASTLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Lexington, Ky.	68
Birmingham, Ala.	411	Louisville, Ky.	35
Chicago, Ill.	321	Nashville, Tenn.	182
Cincinnati, Ohio	72	New York, N. Y.	713
Detroit, Mich.	319	Pittsburgh, Pa.	357
Knoxville, Tenn.	266	St. Louis, Mo.	300

Truck Service: Common carrier truck service is provided New Castle by Reliance Trucking Company, Lexington, Kentucky; O'Nan Transportation Company, Carrollton, Kentucky; and Abbott's Transfer Line, LaGrange, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM NEW CASTLE, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2 days	ON*	Louisville, Ky.	1 day	1 day
Birmingham, Ala.	2 days	ON	Los Angeles, Calif.	8 days	7 days
Chicago, Ill.	ON	ON	Nashville, Tenn.	ON	ON
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON	ON	New Orleans, La.	4 days	3 days
Cleveland, Ohio	ON	ON	New York, N. Y.	4 days	3 days
Detroit, Mich.	ON	ON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2 days	ON
Knoxville, Tenn.	ON	ON	St. Louis, Mo.	ON	ON

*Overnight

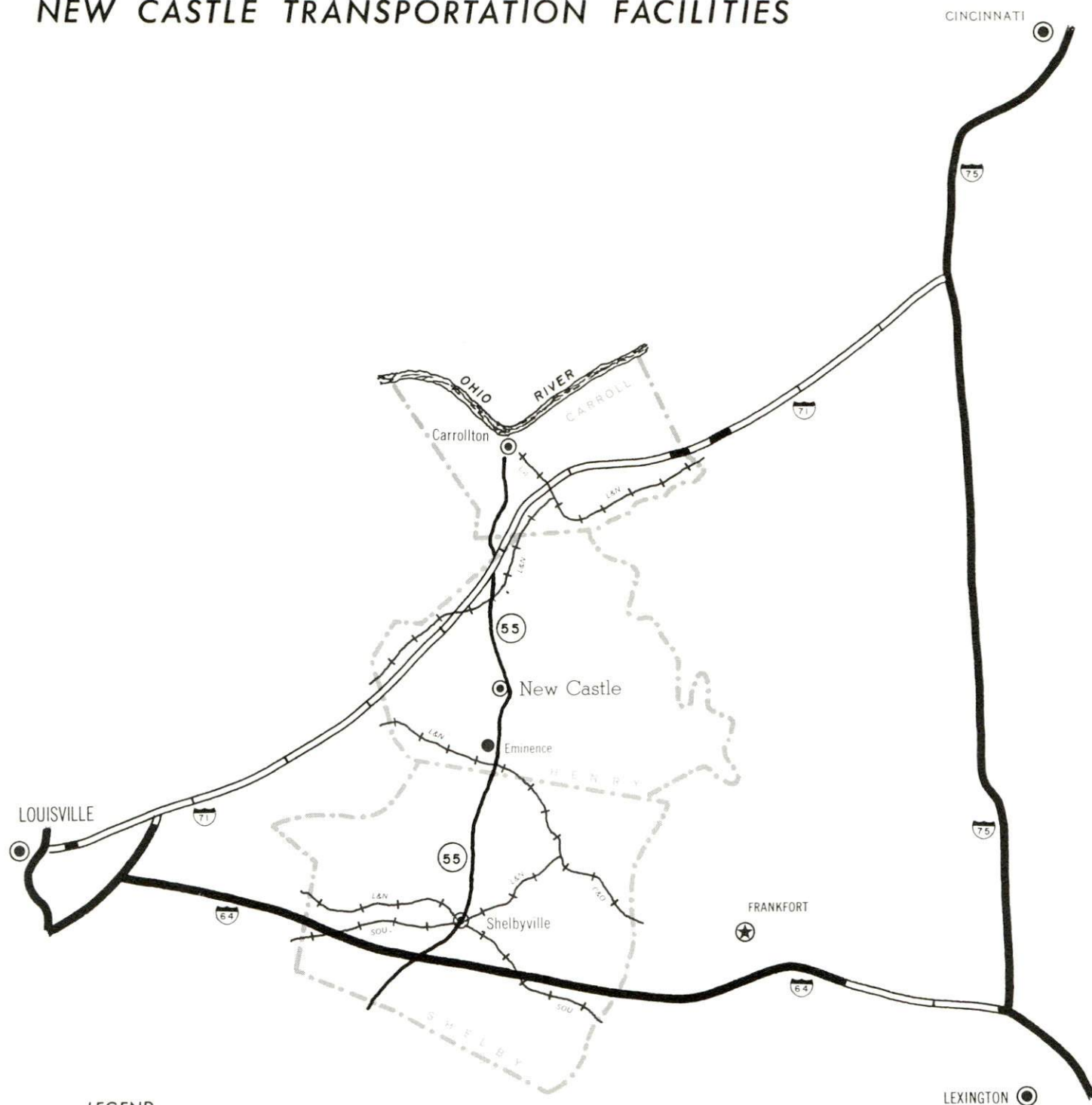
Source: Abbott's Transfer Line, LaGrange, Kentucky, February 1966

Bus Lines: New Castle is served by Bell Bus Lines, operating between Carrollton and Louisville via Shelbyville. There is one northbound and one southbound bus daily. Connections are made with Southern Greyhound Bus Lines at Shelbyville.

Air

Standiford Field, Louisville's modern air terminal, is only 35 miles by car from the New Castle area. It is located at the junction of the north-south and east-west expressways and is accessible from I-64. Standiford Field is the hub of a 650-mile radius with fast direct and connecting service to the country's important centers. Over 75 scheduled flights are handled at Standiford Field daily. Six airlines operating regular schedules are: American, Delta, Eastern, Ozark, Piedmont, and Trans World Airlines.

NEW CASTLE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES



LEGEND:

C&O CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
 CA CARROLLTON
 L&N LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
 SOU SOUTHERN

Complete
 Under Construction
 Proposed
 Other Major Highways

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied New Castle by Kentucky Utilities Company. Part of the county is served by Shelby RECC.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative provides electric service in the rural areas to 5,000 consumers in Shelby, Henry, Trimble and Carroll Counties. Shelby's wholesale power source is East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative at Winchester, Kentucky, with a substantial reserve in both transmission and distribution systems. Shelby RECC is in a position to supply all present demands in the area and any future developments. Rates for industrial consumers may be secured by contacting the Manager of Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied New Castle by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 4-inch transmission line, 200 psi, supplies gas for the distribution system. Distribution lines range from 2 to 6 inches and an intermediate high pressure of 15 to 45 psi is maintained. Specific gravity is .60 and the BTU content is 1,000.

New customers with large volume demands (several million cubic feet per day) will be served by the company on the basis of a negotiated contract, essentially long term, low cost and interruptible service.

Rates are available on request from the company or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Coal and Coke*

New Castle is served by both the Eastern and Western Coal Fields. Kentucky is the only State of the Union that has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian Coal Region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 77,350,451 tons of bituminous coal from 1,993 mines from 42 counties in 1963. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, and Harlan. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

In western Kentucky, underground mines accounted for 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of total coal produced in 1963. The average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In eastern Kentucky, underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total production in 1963. The average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 16 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky 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.

Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

New Castle at present is supplied water by the City of Eminence. An 8-inch line feeds the storage system. Water is stored in a 50,000-gallon standpipe. Source of raw water comes from two lakes which have a total impoundment of 96 million gallons. The distribution lines range from 6 to 8 inches with an average pressure of 60 psi.

Plans are now under way to provide New Castle and parts of Henry County with a new water district. The Henry County Water District #2 will have as its source of supply drilled wells near the Ohio River. Water will be sold retail to customers in Henry County and wholesale to the City of New Castle. One hundred miles of line, four elevated tanks, and a treatment plant will be constructed at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000. New Castle will utilize its present facilities and be connected to the source of supply by a 10-inch line, thus giving the city an unlimited water supply. The system will be completed in 1967.

Rates for the City of New Castle house connections for 1966 are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	
Minimum charge	2,000	\$3.40
Next	2,000	1.10 Per M gallons
Next	2,000	.90 Per M gallons
Next	4,000	.80 Per M gallons
Next	5,000	.70 Per M gallons
All over	15,000	.60 Per M gallons
Water Tax - Twenty-three percent (23%) of water bill		

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The Kentucky River affords the largest supply of surface water. Other sources are from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Kentucky River at the stream gaging station near Lockport is 8,156 cfs (USGS, 39 year record-unadjusted - 1925-1964).

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

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Middle and Upper Ordovician series. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Middle Ordovician Series:

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

Upper Ordovician Series:

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many 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 series.

Sewerage System

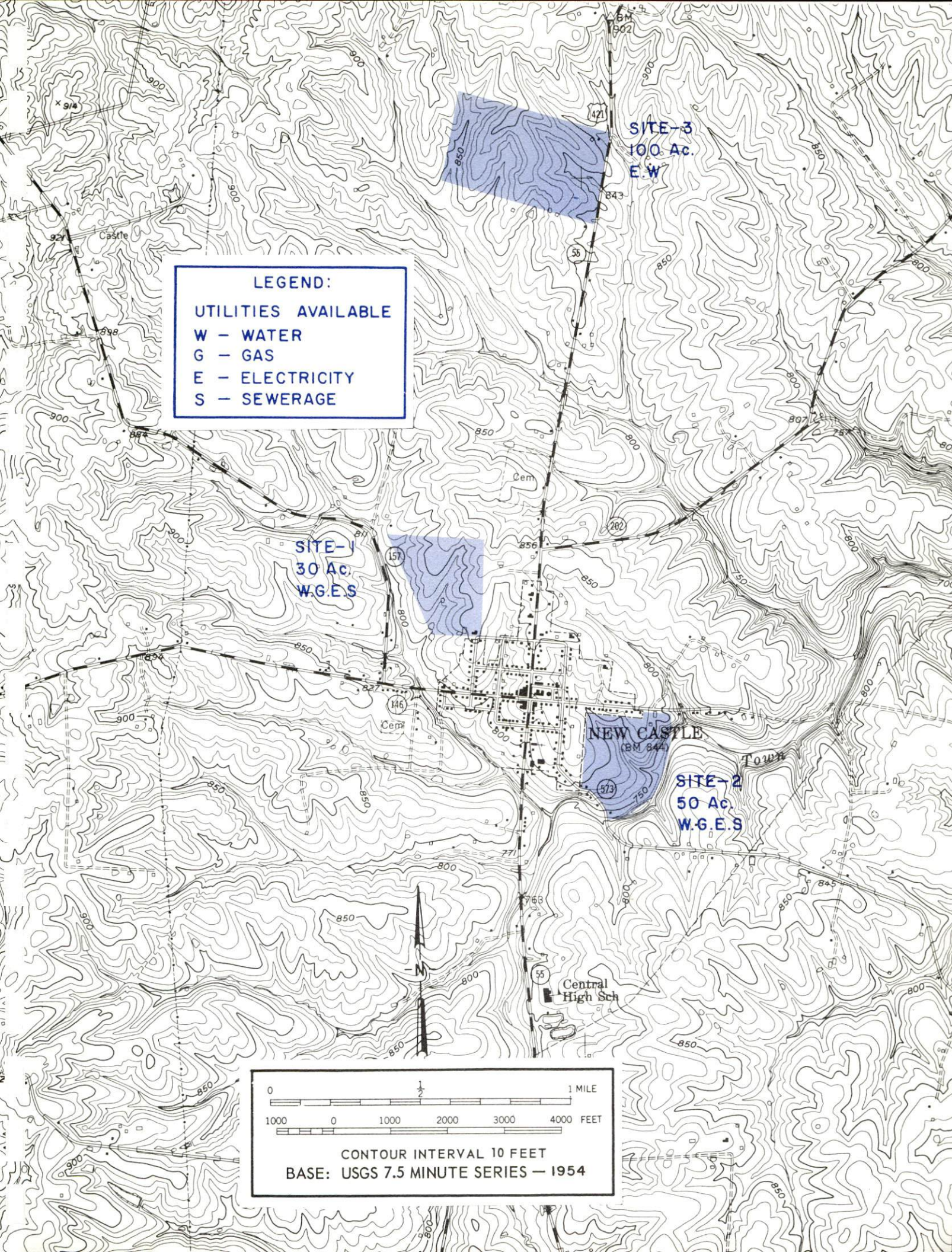
New Castle's municipally owned sewerage system serves New Castle with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The sewerage disposal plant has a capacity of 120,000 gallons per day. The average daily flow is 45,000 gallons and the peak daily flow has been 60,000 gallons. The mains are 8 and 12 inches, and final discharge enters a stream one-half mile east of town. The plant was designed for a population of 2,000 and 80 percent of the city is now served. A complete modernization program is now under consideration by the city. The sewerage service charge is 20 percent of the water service charge.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: TOTAL ACREAGE: 30 acres
TERRAIN: Gently rolling
LOCATION: Northwest of city and adjoining city limits
ROADWAY ACCESS: Road access on three sides. The main access is Kentucky Highway 157.
DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles
UTILITIES:
WATER:
COMPANY: City of New Castle
LOCATION AND SIZE MAINS: 6-inch main on site
GAS:
COMPANY: Louisville Gas & Electric Company
LOCATION OF NEAREST LINES: On site
SIZE OF LINES: 4-inch
PRESSURE: 45 psi
SOURCE: (Transmission line) Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
ELECTRICITY:
COMPANY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE:
STORM: City of New Castle
SANITARY: City of New Castle
SIZE OF MAINS: 8-inch sanitary
OWNERSHIP: The New Castle Industrial Development Commission
REMARKS: The New Castle Industrial Development Commission is a nonprofit corporation of local citizens dedicated to providing highly desirable industrial sites. Industrial Site No. 1 is the Commission's first venture into a fully developed industrial site with all utilities.

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 50 acres of gently rolling land
LOCATION: Borders southeast of city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky 573 and a city street border the site on the south and north, respectively.
WATER: The site is served by the City of New Castle.
GAS: Louisville Gas and Electric Company serves the site.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company serves the site.
SEWERAGE: City of New Castle serves the site.
OPTIONED BY: New Castle Industrial Development Commission

SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: 1 1/2 miles north of New Castle
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 421 borders the site on the east.
WATER: Henry County Water District No. 2 will serve the site.
GAS: Louisville Gas and Electric Company serves the site.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company serves the site.
OPTIONED BY: New Castle Industrial Development Commission



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

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

SITE-3
100 Ac.
E.W.

NEW CASTLE
(BM 844)

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

Central
High Sch

0 1 2 3 4
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: New Castle, a sixth-class city, is governed by a board of trustees, composed of a chairman and four councilmen who are elected at large for two-year terms.

County: Henry County is governed by a county judge and six magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Business Licenses: The City of New Castle levies a business license which ranges from \$5 to \$50, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

The New Castle Planning and Zoning Commission has undertaken several projects in connection with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Completed studies include: a base map, existing land use map, existing land use analysis, and a zoning ordinance.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is provided New Castle by a volunteer chief and 23 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes: one 1959, GMC Midwest 750-gpm, fully equipped pumper with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 800 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; one 1955 Dodge 500-gpm, fully equipped rural pumper with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. The Department also has a portable 300-gpm pump. Other equipment includes resuscitators, gas masks, first aid equipment, CB radio system, and an auxiliary generator. Alarm is by siren attached to the firehouse. The city has a Class-7 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

New Castle is provided police protection by a patrolman who is on 24-hour call. Motorized equipment includes a cruiser.

County police protection is provided by a sheriff and two deputies.

Garbage and Sanitation

The City of New Castle provides free garbage service. Garbage is picked up once weekly in both the residential and business districts. A city owned land-fill is used for disposal.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of New Castle and Henry County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income 1964-65	\$13,575
Expenditures	13,575
Bonded Indebtedness	
Water Works	13,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget 1965	\$105,000
Bonded Indebtedness 1965	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

Table 11 shows property tax rates applying to property located in New Castle and Henry County. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
NEW CASTLE AND HENRY COUNTY, 1965

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>New Castle</u>	<u>Henry County</u>
County	\$.62	\$.62
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	2.00	2.00
Health	<u>.06</u>	<u>.06</u>
TOTAL	\$3.48	\$2.73

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue,
Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965

Real Estate Assessment Ratios, 1965

New Castle	27%
Henry County	27%

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1965)

New Castle	\$ 795,190
Henry County	23,000,000

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Henry County School System has five elementary and one high school; all have cafeterias and gymnasiums. Eighty percent of the physical facilities are new or under eight years old. In the last five years \$305,000 has been spent on grade school improvements and \$800,000 on high school improvements. In addition to this amount, \$60,000 has been spent on equipment and furnishings. Henry County High School has shop, science, business, foreign language, and lab equipment.

The Henry County School program is one of the most up-to-date in the state. The high school has a standard credit rating at the present time, and will receive a comprehensive rating in 1966. Fifty-seven courses are offered in eleven areas. Classes are grouped according to ability and special classes are offered for the trainable group as well as classes in speech therapy. A full-time guidance counselor and a teacher for mentally retarded children is provided.

Sixty percent of the graduates attend college or some type of institute of higher learning.

The budget for 1964-65 was \$628,500.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN NEW CASTLE AND HENRY COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Henry County (High)	554	31	18-1
Campbellsburg (Elementary)	242	9	27-1
Eastern (Elementary)	218	9	24-1
New Castle (Elementary)	383	15	26-1
Pleasureville (Elementary)	208	9	23-1
Sulphur (Elementary)	215	9	24-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education,
Kentucky School Directory, 1965-1966

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.

New Castle is served by the Jefferson County Area Vocational School located in Valley Station, approximately 5.3 miles from New Castle. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, radio and TV repair, drafting, electronics, welding, appliance repair and auto body repair.

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.

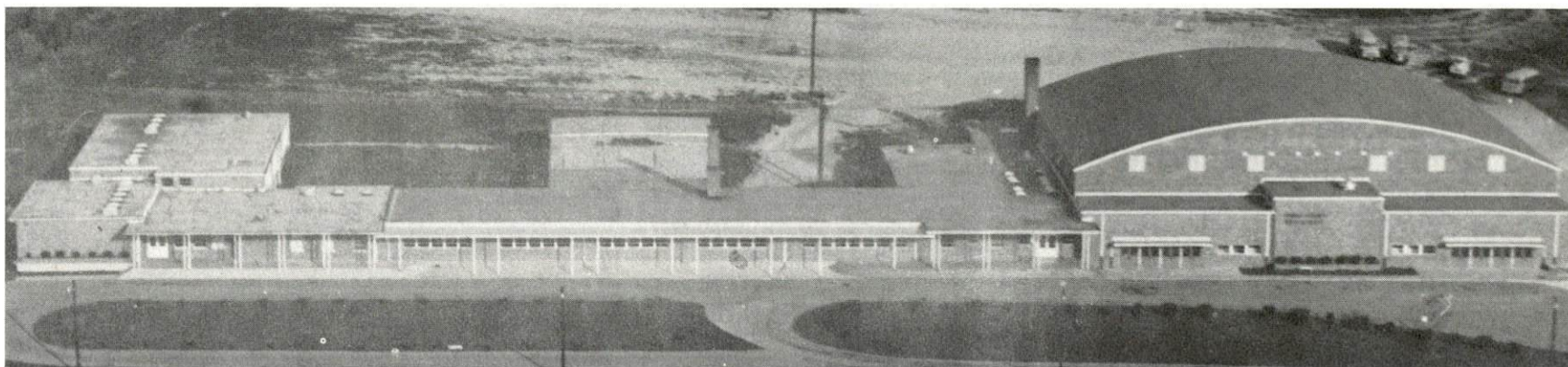
Colleges: New Castle is located near a number of fine colleges. The University of Louisville, 35 miles distant, is composed of the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Music, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Speed Scientific School, the Kent School of Social Work, the Graduate School, University College, and the Southern Police Institute. The University is approved by the Association of American Universities and each school is fully accredited by its respective regional and national agency.

Other institutions of higher learning include:

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky,
35 miles
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky, 35 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 35 miles
Bellarmino College, Louisville, Kentucky, 35 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 30 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 50 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 58 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 58 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 75 miles

Health

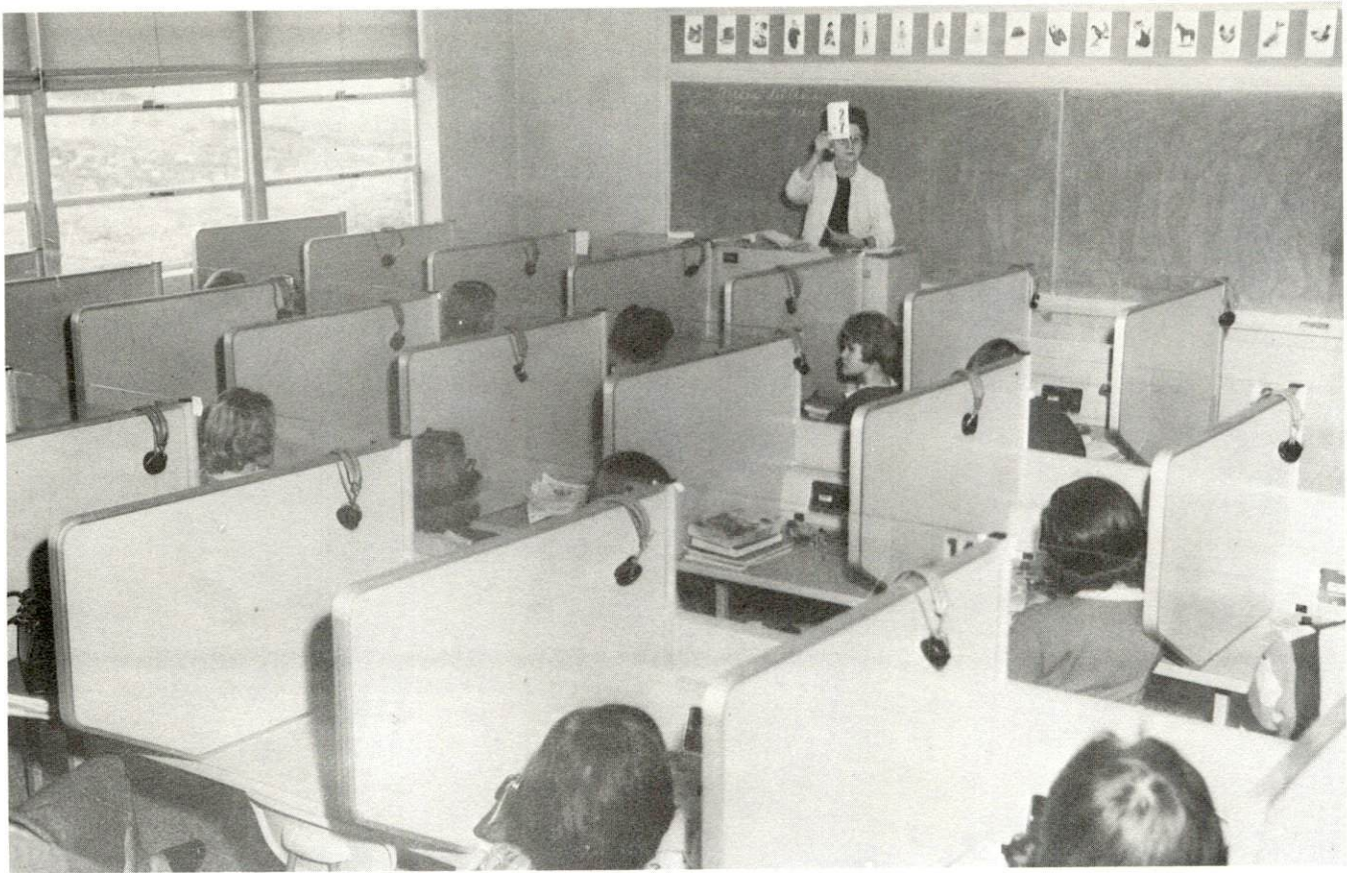
Hospitals: New Castle is served by the Mallory-Taylor Memorial Hospital at LaGrange, 14 miles distant. The hospital is classified as general and has a capacity of 26 beds, 10 bassinets and emergency rooms. The staff includes 6 doctors, 3 registered nurses, 3 licensed practical nurses, and 14 nurses aides. The hospital is equipped for major and minor surgery, X-ray, EKG, and has laboratory facilities. Also included in the operation of the hospital is a 10-bed nursing home.



Henry County High School



New Castle Sanitarium



Some of Henry County High School's
modern educational equipment



Henry County High School Gymnasium

Other hospitals serving the area are located in Shelbyville, 16 miles, and Carrollton, 20 miles.

The Norvell Clinic provides New Castle with local medical facilities.

The New Castle Sanitarium is a modern, well-equipped, 50-bed nursing home. The staff consists of two registered nurses, and a licensed practical nurse.

Public Health: The Henry County Health Department is located in New Castle, Kentucky. In November, 1962, the Department moved into a new health center constructed under the Hill-Burton Act at a cost of \$53,695.

The department is staffed with a part-time doctor, two full-time public health nurses, a part-time sanitary inspector, a part-time nutritionist, a part-time educationist and a full-time clerk.

Services provided by the department include: dental health clinics; venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs; school health services that include vision, hearing and dental screening; sanitation services; laboratory; communicable disease control; health education; immunization and tests; nutrition programs; mental health programs; crippled children services; environmental sanitation program and the control of animal diseases transmittable to man.

The nutrition program includes working with all school personnel; securing nutrition material, films and literature; assisting in testing parties, animal experiments and food surveys; teaching the recipients of donated foods how to use the foods in order to improve the nutritional status of the family; training program for nursing homes and personal care homes and to work with all home care patients, referred by the physicians, who require special diets.

The health center has a demonstration kitchen which is used for demonstrations in use of public assistance commodities; for food handlers' schools; nutrition classes for adults and school children; and for training meetings on food service for nursing and personal care homes in the county.

The large assembly room in the health department can be used for community meetings pertaining to health and related work.

Housing

A few housing units are available for rent or sale. The monthly rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$50 to \$70. Construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$7,500 to \$14,000, depending on location and type of materials used. Two new apartment buildings have been constructed in the last year. Two new subdivisions are now under construction and another is in the planning stage.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: New Castle is served by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a dial system. The Company has recently spent \$32,000 in Henry County improving the telephone service, watt service, foreign exchange service, and local business service. There are 3,800 subscribers in New Castle and Henry County.

Western Union supplies telegraph service for the area.

Postal Facilities: New Castle has a second-class post office with five employees. Mail is received and dispatched two times daily via truck. A new post office was built in 1965. Postal receipts for 1964 were \$14,848.32.

Newspapers: The Henry County Local, located in New Castle, is a weekly newspaper. Organized in 1800 and owned by Henry countians, it has a paid circulation of approximately 3,000 and reaches 95 percent of all households in the county.

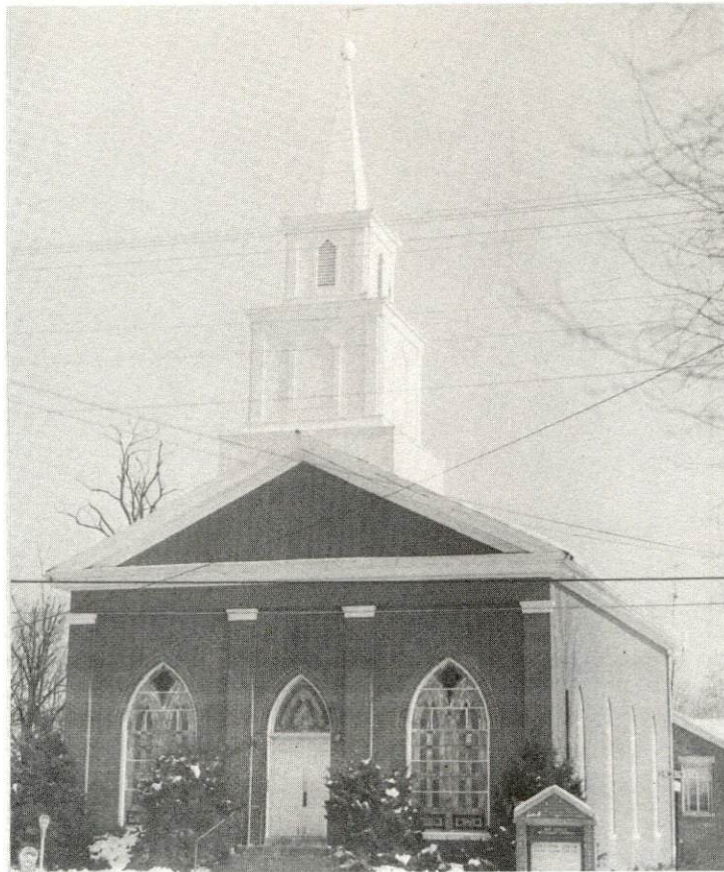
Louisville newspapers are received daily.

Radio: Radio reception in New Castle is received from Louisville, Shelbyville, and Frankfort, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Television: Television reception is good from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. All major networks are represented.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Henry County Library, located in Eminence, with 25,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 118,968. The new library building, which will be completed in 1966, will house an expanded book collection of 50,000 with a floor area of 4,008 square feet.



Methodist Church



Christian Church

The library also offers for general loan to its patrons framed reproductions of famous paintings and long playing phonograph records. The music collection of more than 500 records is one of the largest county collections in the state. Foreign language records are also available.

While the film collection is small, civic organizations order films through the library of the University of Kentucky.

Churches

There are five churches in New Castle representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of God, and Methodist.

Financial Institutions

	Statement as of December 31, 1965	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Citizens Bank of New Castle	\$4,056,756	\$3,720,498
Production Credit Association	7,790,869	

Hotels and Motels

James Motel	10 units
Willoughby's Tourist Home	3 units
Rickett's Tourist Home	3 units

Clubs and Organizations

Business: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club

Fraternal: Masons

Women's Clubs: P. T. A., Homemakers, Democratic Women's Club

Youth: FFA, FHA, 4-H, Speech Club, Teen Democratic Club

Other: Henry County Rod & Gun Club, Little Kentucky River Sportsman Club, Henry County Historical Explorers Club

Recreation

Local: New Castle has a lighted ball park and football field. Harry Hill Park, located just outside the city is the home of the Henry County fair and horse show. The city provides an organized program of sports including little league baseball, football, and softball. Water sports are available from the lakes near by and the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers. Hunting is a favorite outdoor sport. Squirrel, rabbit, and quail are plentiful; however, the New Castle area is best known for its abundance of dove. Sportsmen from all over the United States retreat here during the hunting season.

Area: New Castle is located near General Butler State Park where boating, fishing, camping, and picnicking are available. Excellent lodge facilities as well as various rides and tours are available. Lake Cumberland State Park, Dale Hollow Reservoir, Herrington Lake and the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers offer excellent outdoor recreation.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Two new apartment buildings have been constructed.
2. A new motel has been built.
3. Two new schools have been built.
4. A new office building has been constructed.
5. Two new subdivisions are now under development.
6. A new lumber company has been built.
7. Several store fronts have been remodeled.
8. Two new laundrymats have been built.
9. An appliance store has been established.
10. A heating and cooling store has been established.
11. Land purchased for industrial use and development
12. Improvements to city water and sewer system at a cost of \$20,000
13. 2,100 feet of new street built and surfaced
14. Two new recreational lakes

Planned:

1. A recreation center for all age groups is to be purchased in 1966.
2. The city is to put in all new sidewalks and curbs in the business district during 1966.
3. A new golf course is planned.
4. One new recreational lake is planned.
5. A new 30-home subdivision is planned.
6. Henry County Water District #2 is being planned which will provide New Castle with an unlimited water supply.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,375 farms covering 177,953 acres, an average of 129.4 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Henry County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HENRY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Henry County	(tons)	6,200	2.35	14,570
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Henry County	(tons)	6,500	.90	5,850
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	696,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Henry County	(tons)	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Henry County	(bu)	7,000	55.0	385,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Henry County	(bu)	800	33.0	26,400
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Henry County	(bu)	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Henry County	(lbs)	4,090	2,020.0	8,262,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture,
1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HENRY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	Average Number on Farms During 1963
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Henry County	7,900
Kentucky	476,000
	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Henry County	29,500
Kentucky	2,495,000
	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
<u>Sheep:*</u>	
Henry County	5,800
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture,
1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Henry County consist of limestone, sand, vein minerals, and clay. Small amounts of dolomite, galena, agate and fossils have been collected for specimen material.

Limestone: Limestone occurs in sufficient quantities suitable for local building and road construction purposes. These are confined principally to the outcropping areas of Cincinnati and Upper Champlainian limestones of Ordovician Age along the Kentucky River down to the mouth of Drennon's Creek. In 1963, one quarry, near Lockport, produced limestone for concrete, roads and agstone from the Jessamine-Benson formations.

Sand: Sand deposits along the Kentucky River channel occur in quantity and quality suitable for limited local use. These have been worked to a small extent in the past.

Vein Minerals: Vein minerals, consisting primarily of barite and galena (lead ore), with lesser amounts of sphalerite (zinc ore) and calcite are found along the Gratz Vein between Lockport and Gratz. This vein has been worked intermittently in the past in Owen and Henry Counties.

Clay: Clays suitable for brick manufacture are reportedly present. There is insufficient information, however, to determine whether adequate quantities are available for commercial development.

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.*

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

TABLE 15

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 Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964

Forests

Henry County has 39,000 acres of forested land. This is 21 percent of the total land acreage of the county. Red cedar is the principal tree found in Henry County.

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-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 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

Sources: Population - U. S. Bureau of Census,
U. S. Census of Population: 1960,
"General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.
Income - U. S. Department of Commerce,
Survey of Current Business, 1965.
Sales - U. S. Department of Commerce,
Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade."

The per capita income for Henry County in 1963 was \$1,676.*

The estimated retail sales for Henry County in 1964 was
\$9,537,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky,
Kentucky Personal Income - 1963, 1965

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965

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 southcentral 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 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR NEW CASTLE, HENRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A.M. 7:00 P.M.	(EST)
January	35.0	4.68	84	77
February	---	3.54	82	71
March	44.2	5.12	81	66
April	55.0	4.19	79	62
May	64.4	4.01	81	63
June	73.2	4.44	84	64
July	76.9	3.89	85	66
August	75.5	3.62	88	66
September	69.7	4.23	86	64
October	58.6	2.49	86	65
November	45.2	3.64	82	70
December	36.4	3.46	83	75
Annual Norm.	50.0	46.03		

*Station Location: Shelbyville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

Days cloudy or clear: (19 years of record) 101 clear, 103 partly cloudy,
161 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (19 years of record) 6.1%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 years of record) 129

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (19 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (19 years of record) 49

Days with heavy fog: (19 years of record) 19

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) 5

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

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

A P P E N D I X

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
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Henry County, the 31st formed in the state, was taken entirely from Shelby County in 1798, and named in honor of Patrick Henry, the Governor of Virginia in 1776 when Kentucky first became a part of Fincastle County, Virginia, and was afterwards organized as Kentucky County, Virginia. Oldham County, in 1823, and Trimble County, in 1836, were formed partly from Henry County. In 1873 Henry, a remarkably rich and fertile county, was reported to have produced "the best hemp" and the "finest" tobacco, and was the 9th largest corn-producing county in the state.

New Castle, the county seat of Henry County, was incorporated in 1817. It is the third oldest incorporated town west of the Alleghenies, and is rich in tradition. The town was probably named for New Castle in Charlottesville, by some early pioneer from Virginia.

The first newspaper in Henry County was the Constitutionalist, founded May 14, 1868, in New Castle, by W. A. Holland. In 1880 the Henry County Local was organized, and has loyally served the interest of New Castle and Henry County since that time.

New Castle was the site of the first incorporated library in Kentucky, and sidewalks made their first appearance in 1828.

New Castle is the center of the legal profession in Henry and surrounding counties, and for many years has been recognized as the strongest rural bar in the state. It has enjoyed a wide range of influence and presently has eleven members maintaining six law offices in New Castle.

Today, Henry County is a prospering agricultural area. Good roads and excellent labor management relations makes it an ideal location for industry of all types.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
HENRY COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Henry County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	719	100.0	521,416	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	1	0.1	27,670	5.3
Contract Construction	86	12.0	44,097	8.5
Manufacturing	347	48.3	204,066	39.1
Food & kindred products	6	0.8	24,666	4.7
Tobacco	0	0	10,720	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	328	45.6	31,720	6.1
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15,949	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	13	1.8	11,825	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,464	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,466	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,433	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	70,604	13.5
Other	0	0	3,607	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	17	2.4	36,938	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	156	21.7	135,860	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	53	7.4	24,728	4.7
Services	52	7.2	45,943	8.8
Other	7	0.9	2,120	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June 1965.

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

Subject	Henry County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,433	5,554	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,975	4,084	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,950	887	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,947	887	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,817	833	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,198	451	440,020	208,384
Government workers	184	298	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,414	48	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	21	36	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	130	54	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,025	3,197	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	82	97	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	290	370	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	653	2,730	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	268	2,087	91,626	539,838
65 and over	385	643	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,817	833	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	121	145	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,137	12	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	171	12	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	71	199	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	81	63	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	240	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	317	44	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	11	116	1,123	25,183
Service workers	88	189	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	395	19	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	131	6	44,227	1,671
Occupations not reported	54	20	26,006	16,978

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

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 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 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.

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 rates regardless of assessment ratios 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 assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property 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
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Intangible personal property (not subject to a specific rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

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 total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) 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	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded 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> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</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

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; 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 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. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 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. (1962)

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. (1946)

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 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 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. (1962)

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 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. (1962)

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