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Industrial Resources: Clark County - Winchester

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

WINCHESTER KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Winchester - Clark County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
March, 1966

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Winchester

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POPULATION AND
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LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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INDUSTRIAL SITES

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Winchester - 10,187

Clark County - 21,075

WINCHESTER LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Clark and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,930 men and 3,915 women. Number of workers available from Clark County: 306 men and 445 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company serve Winchester.

Air: Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 18 miles, is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines.

Trucks: Winchester is served by eight interstate and intrastate truck lines.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines serves Winchester. There are 19 scheduled stops daily.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	378	Memphis, Tenn.	446
Chicago, Ill.	373	New Orleans, La.	801
Cincinnati, Ohio	92	New York, N. Y.	730
Detroit, Mich.	341	St. Louis, Mo.	359
Los Angeles, Calif.	204	Washington, D. C.	520

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Winchester by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

Winchester is served by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the Columbia Gulf Transmission Company.

Water

The Winchester Water Department serves Winchester. The source of supply is the Kentucky River and two reservoirs.

Sewerage System

The Winchester Sewer Department serves Winchester with separate storm and sanitary sewers and a 2.2 million gpd disposal plant.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Winchester has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years except during the 1920's. Winchester presently maintains a 70.8 percent increase above its census 60 years ago. Table 1 shows the population of Winchester and Clark County.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Winchester		Clark County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	5,964		16,694		15.5
1910	7,156	19.9	17,987	7.7	6.6
1920	8,333	16.4	17,901	-0.2	5.5
1930	8,233	-1.2	17,640	-1.5	8.2
1940	8,594	4.4	17,988	2.0	8.8
1950	9,266	7.4	18,898	5.1	3.5
1960	10,187	9.9	21,075	11.5	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture accounts for a large employment group in Clark County. There were 1,386 family workers and 341 hired workers employed in this industry in the Fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing which employed 1,603 persons in June of 1965. Total employment at that time in all industries was 4,940, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Clark County. The average weekly earnings during 1964 were \$80.84 for all industries and \$81.70 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$93.06 for all industries and \$106.91 for manufacturing.

The per capita income for Clark County during 1963 was \$1,907.*

The estimated retail sales for Clark County for 1964 totaled \$25,642,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Winchester labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Clark County and the adjacent counties of Bourbon, Estill, Fayette, Madison, Montgomery, and Powell.

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 Winchester supply area was reported to be 237,242 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population. Tables 2 and 3 show the present and future labor supply and their distribution.

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

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

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, WINCHESTER AREA, JANUARY, 1965

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,930	3,915	7,845	1,580	2,752	2,350	1,163
Clark	306	445	751	118	383	188	62
Bourbon	234	443	677	68	334	166	109
Estill	801	685	1,486	498	587	303	98
Fayette	1,055	825	1,880	30	150	1,025	675
Madison	668	727	1,395	376	632	292	95
Montgomery	427	378	805	239	316	188	62
Powell	439	412	851	251	350	188	62

* 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 20,932 boys and 20,824 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, WINCHESTER
AREA, BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	20,932	20,824
Clark	2,032	1,941
Bourbon	1,832	1,638
Estill	1,360	1,398
Fayette	10,608	10,284
Madison	3,004	3,464
Montgomery	1,312	1,352
Powell	784	747

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 15,539 family and hired workers in the Winchester labor supply area directly engaged in agriculture. The distribution of the workers is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

WINCHESTER AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	12,833	2,706	15,539
Clark	1,386	341	1,727
Bourbon	1,619	653	2,272
Estill	723	21	744
Fayette	1,155	1,253	2,408
Madison	2,730	256	2,986
Montgomery	1,179	117	1,296
Powell	4,041	65	4,106

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

During June, 1965, there were 17,409 workers in the Winchester labor supply area engaged in manufacturing, 1,603 of this number were employed in Clark County. The distribution of the employment, by county and type of manufacturing, is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5
WINCHESTER AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1965

Area	Mad- Mont- Total Clark Bourbon Estill Fayette ison gomery Powell							
	Total	Clark	Bourbon	Estill	Fayette	ison	gomery	Powell
Total manu- facturing	17,409	1,603	662	265	12,301	1,526	980	72
Food & kindred products	1,535	37	22	7	1,220	106	142	1
Tobacco	484	2	42	0	438	4	2	0
Clothing, textile & leather	2,437	473	349	206	840	61	508	0
Lumber & furniture	554	273	17	41	188	1	8	26
Print., pub. & paper	1,253	40	25	4	1,137	24	11	12
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	838	37	0	7	335	456	0	3
Stone, clay & glass	527	10	12	0	396	32	47	30
Primary metals	292	292	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	9,362	431	195	0	7,632	842	262	0
Other	123	8	0	0	115	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 Clark County are manufacturing, contract construction, and wholesale and retail trade. The following table shows in detail the employment characteristics for industries obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

WINCHESTER AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1965

	Area							
	Total	Clark	Bourbon	Estill	Fayette	Madison	Montgomery	Powell
Mining & Quarrying	352	55	81	60	94	0	12	50
Contract								
Construction	6,741	1,036	117	10	5,016	251	225	86
Manufacturing	17,379	1,603	662	265	12,301	1,526	980	72
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	4,446	696	124	84	2,996	228	134	184
Wholesale & Retail Trade	22,074	959	553	151	11,896	1,392	639	92
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	3,111	131	85	21	2,645	157	71	11
Services	6,100	305	114	27	5,142	345	132	35
Other	643	155	21	0	452	11	4	0
Total	34,494	4,940	1,757	618	40,542	3,910	2,197	530

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7

WINCHESTER 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>
Ale 8 One Bottling, Inc.	Soft drinks	16	1	17
Berryman's Turkey Farm	Poultry processing			NA
Boonesboro Quarry	Gravel, lime, asphalt	50	0	50
Browning Turkey Farm, Inc.	Turkey processing	250	135	385
Bundy Tubing Co.	Small tubing	298	3	301
Caudill & Co.	Bluegrass seed harvesters	2	1	3
Central Kentucky Home Improvement	Venetian blinds, storm windows, and doors			10
Clark County Lumber Co.	Millwork			NA
Concrete Materials Corp.	Ready mix concrete	10	0	10
Cooperative Fertilizer Service	Fertilizer	27	2	29
Corbin Textiles, Inc.	Women's wear	1	40	41
Curlee Clothing Co.	Men's suits and coats	21	325	336
Kentucky Fertilizer Works	Fertilizer			NA
Kentucky Wood Preserving, Inc.	Guard rails, posts, poles	5	0	5
Leggett & Platt	Bedsprings	205	0	205
Loma Mfg. Co.	Ladies' blouses, men's shirts	10	125	135
McCammish Glascock, Inc.	Formica tops, wood cabinets	9	3 (Contd.)	12
				11.

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rees Printing Co.	Letterpress, litho- graphic printing	8	2	10
Scotty's Food Products	Potato chips	1	0	1
O. F. Shearer & Son	Slaughtering	2	1	3
Southern Ice Co.	Ice			2
Spem-Well Feed Co.	Livestock and poultry feed			9
Springfield-London Mfg. Co.	Vaults and caskets	8	1	9
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.	Projection lamps	120	252	372
T. & M. Printing Co.	Job printing	2	0	2
The McGlone Co.	Staves			NA
George E. Tomlinson Co., Inc.	Walnut lumber	45	3	48
Winchester Sun Co., Inc.	Newspaper and job printing	18	7	25

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate per Hour</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$1.60 to \$2.00
Unskilled	1.25 to 1.75
Semiskilled	1.50 to 2.00
Skilled	2.00 to 2.85

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Machinest Union - AFL	Leggett & Platt, Inc.



CURLEE CLOTHING COMPANY



SYLVANIA ELECTRIC



BUNDY TUBING COMPANY

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Winchester is the crossing point of the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio (East-West) and the Louisville & Nashville (North-South) Railroads. The Russell Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio operates three freights and two passenger trains daily. The Louisville & Nashville serves Winchester with the amount of freight determining the number of trains daily. Switching service is available seven days a week, with side tracks that will accommodate 125 cars. The L & N does provide LCL rail service to points beyond their lines. In the event an LCL shipment is destined to a point not served by the L & N, it is transferred to a connecting line for forwarding.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, March 1966.

Highways

Highways serving Winchester are Kentucky Routes 15 and 89, and U.S. Routes 60 and 227. The new I-64 passes north of the city limits and intersects with I-75 approximately 14 miles west of the city limits. A new toll road, the Mountain Parkway, starts at Winchester and serves eastern Kentucky. As can be seen on the highway map in Appendix H, this provides an excellent highway system for the Winchester area.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	378	Lexington, Ky.	18
Birmingham, Ala.	436	Louisville, Ky.	92
Chicago, Ill.	373	Nashville, Tenn.	242
Cincinnati, Ohio	92	New York, N. Y.	730
Detroit, Mich.	341	Pittsburgh, Pa.	351
Knoxville, Tenn.	204	St. Louis, Mo.	359

Truck Service: Interstate and intrastate commercial trucking service is provided by Combs Motor Freight, Inc., Hazard, Kentucky; Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., and Sutton Transfer, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; Shepherd Truck Line, Inc., Irvine, Kentucky; Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio; and McLean Trucking Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

TABLE 10

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

<u>Town</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Number of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	on	on
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	6
Chicago, Ill.	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	on*	on	New Orleans, La.	2	3
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	New York, N. Y.	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	1	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2

*Overnight

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky,
March 1966.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines, operating between Lexington, Ashland, Paintsville, and Hazard, serves Winchester with 19 buses daily, all of which have scheduled stops in Winchester.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Twenty-four hour taxi service is provided Winchester by four taxi firms.

Air

The nearest airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 18 miles distant. There are three paved runways, 5,500 by 150 feet, 3,500 by 150 feet, and 3,500 by 150 feet. Lighting consists of an approach lighting system, beacon, runway and obstruction lights.

Services include all octanes of fuel except JP-4, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, weather bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, U-Drive-It service, crop spraying, and Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Airlines. Eastern provides five flights daily, Delta - six flights, and Piedmont - nine flights. These flights provide connections to all major U. S. cities.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Winchester by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Clark County and adjoining counties are served by Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, whose source of supply is East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

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.

Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Winchester, Kentucky, provides electric service in ten east central Kentucky counties. This Cooperative purchases electric power from East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Winchester, Kentucky, at six substations located throughout these ten counties. Rates for industries will be furnished by the Cooperative upon request to the Headquarters Office, Box 57, Winchester, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Winchester by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose main source of supply is Columbia Gulf Transmission Company. Transmission lines are 10 to 12 inches and the distribution lines range from 2 to 10 inches. The btu content is 1,050 and the specific gravity is .60.

Manufacturing rates may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce or the Winchester-Clark County Chamber of Commerce.

Current rates are listed below.

	<u>Cu. Ft.</u>	<u>Per M Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$2.0862
Next	49,000	.8312
Next	50,000	.7912
Next	200,000	.7612
All Over	300,000	.7312

Minimum charge per month \$2.03

Coal and Coke

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

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

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

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

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

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

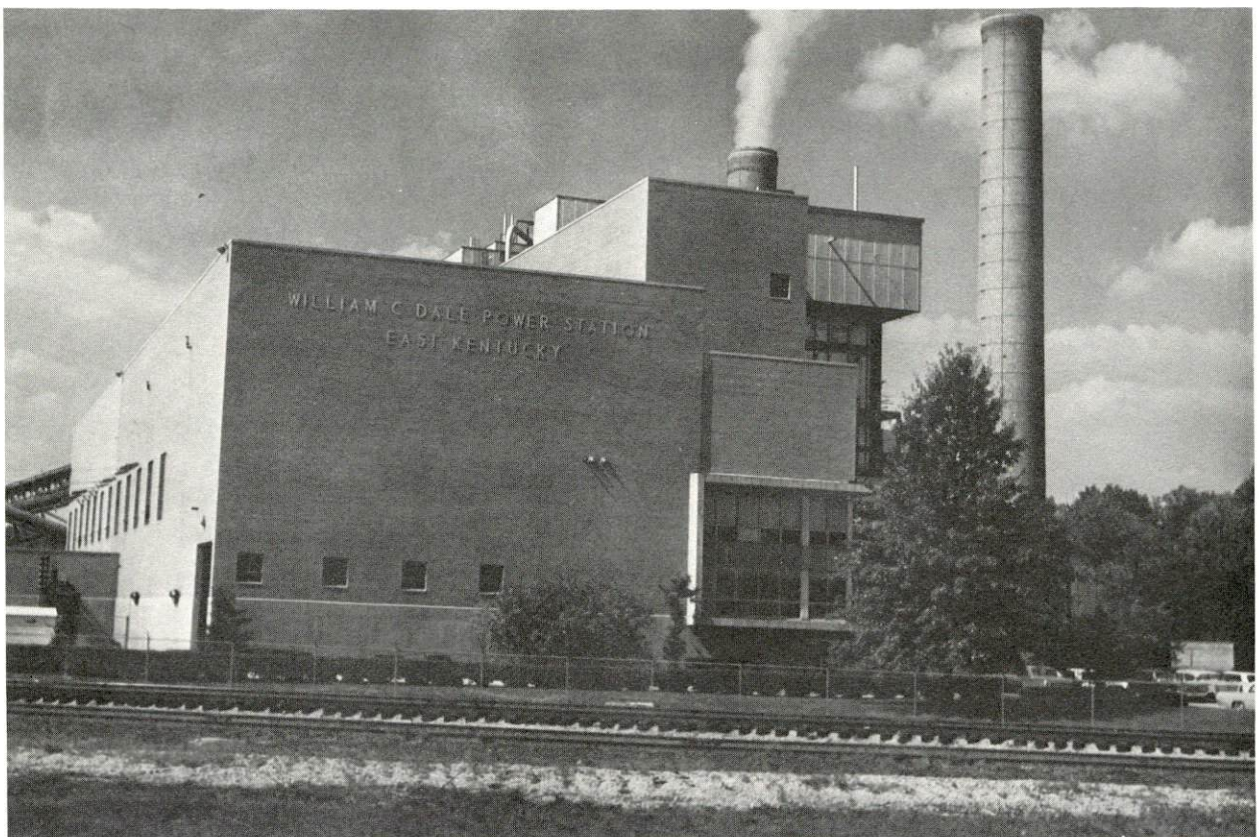
Fuel Oil

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.



COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY, INC.



WILLIAM C. DALE POWER STATION
EAST KENTUCKY

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Winchester Water Department has recently completed an extensive expansion program. Their source of raw water is two impounded reservoirs with a capacity of 200 million gallons, and an 18-inch raw water line to the Kentucky River with an ultimate capacity of 4 million gallons per day. The river station is equipped with one 150 hp--1,000 gpm unit, and one 200 hp--1,800 gpm unit. Storage facilities, with the recent completion of a 500,000-gallon gravity tank, total 1,275,000 gallons. Treatment facilities with the new 1,000,000 gpd plant will process 2,100,000 gallons per day and are designed for future expansion to 4,000,000 gallons per day. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 15 hours. The average daily demand is 1,250,000 gallons and the peak daily demand has been 1,578,000 gallons. Mains vary from 6 to 12 inches and the pressure is maintained between 65 and 75 psi.

Current rates are:

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Rate Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	500	\$.69
Next	, 500 to 2,000	.58
Next	2,000 to 17,000	.48
Next	17,000 to 42,000	.34
Next	42,000 to 67,000	.25
Next	67,000 to 117,000	.14
All Over	117,000	.12

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the Kentucky and Red Rivers which border the county on the south. The average stream discharge of the Kentucky River near Winchester is 5,185 cfs (USGS, 57 year record - 1907-1964). Winchester obtains its water supply from two impoundments on Lower Howards Creek. Other sources may be secured by similar methods.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian Systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Middle Ordovician Series: (Southwestern portion of County)

"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: (Northern, central and southcentral portions of County)

"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 later summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many go dry in late summer."

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS, Undifferentiated (Southeastern portion of County)

"In the Outer Blue Grass and Knobs Regions on the east side of the Cincinnati arch, very few wells yield enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. Where limestone is covered by shale, it yields little or no water, or salty water."

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

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

Sewerage System

The Winchester Sewer Department provides separate storm and sanitary sewers and disposal plant in Winchester. The capacity of the new disposal plant is 2.2 million gallons per day. The average daily flow is 1.2 million gallons and the maximum daily flow has been 1.5 million gallons. Mains are 6, 8, and 10 inches. The present treatment plant was completed and put into operation July 1962. A one million dollar upgrading and expansion program has just been completed in the Lexington Road Area. The sewerage charge is 50 percent of the water consumed with an adjustment up to 80 percent of the water consumed if it does not enter the sanitary sewers.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 45 acres of level land
LOCATION: The site is located on the east side of Winchester.
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Bound on the south by Kentucky Route 89
RAILROADS: Bound on the north by the Cheapeake & Ohio
Railway
WATER: The Winchester Water Department serves the site.
GAS: Columbia Gas Company serves the site.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company serves the site.
SEWERAGE: The Winchester Sewer Department serves the
site.
OWNED BY: Winchester-Clark County Chamber of Commerce

LEGEND:

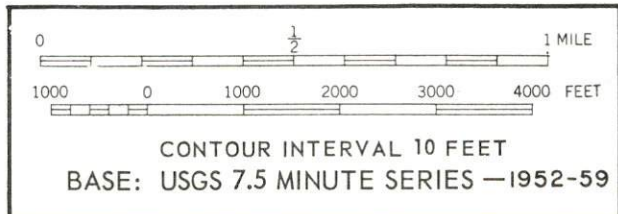
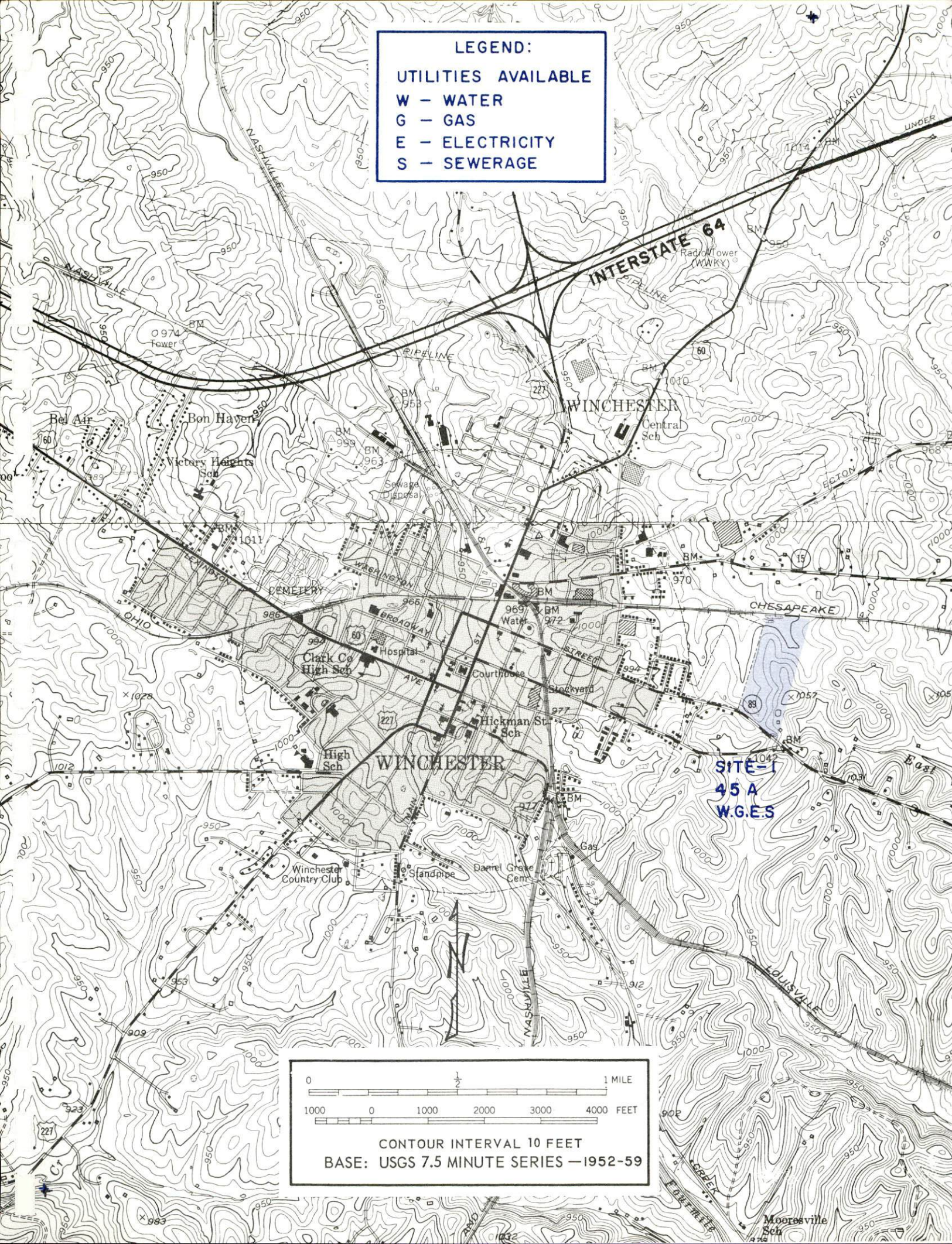
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



**SITE-1
45 A
W.G.E.S.**

Mooresville Sch

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Winchester is governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term, and two commissioners elected for two-year terms.

County: Clark County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term, and seven magistrates elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business licenses are required only for special types of businesses and itinerant merchants.

Planning and Zoning

Winchester and Clark County have an active planning and zoning commission. The city is completely zoned. The city and county zoning commission in cooperation with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce have completed the following projects: a base map, zoning plan, subdivision regulations, major street plan, existing land use map, existing land use analysis, economic survey, general plan, population survey and forecast, and a zoning ordinance. A new urban renewal agency was created in 1965 with plans for downtown upgrading and slum clearance.

Building Codes

Winchester has a building code committee and a building inspector.

Fire Protection

The Winchester Fire Department is staffed with a chief, two assistant chiefs, ten full-time and sixteen part-time volunteer firemen. Equipment includes: a 500-gpm combined pumper and hook and ladder truck, a 750-gpm Seagraves pumper, and one radio-equipped emergency truck. A new 1,000-gpm Seagraves is to be purchased in 1966 at a cost of \$54,000. Necessary hose and extinguishers of all types are maintained. Winchester has a class-6 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Winchester police department is staffed with a chief and sixteen full-time policemen and four radio operators. Motorized equipment consists of three radio-equipped patrol cars and one motorcycle. County police protection is provided by the county sheriff's office.

Garbage and Sanitation

Municipal garbage collection is daily in the business districts and twice weekly in the residential sections. The charge for this service is \$2 per month in the residential sections and from \$5 to \$50 in the business districts. Disposal is by means of a 100-ton capacity incinerator.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Winchester and Clark County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1965	\$271,630
Expenditures, 1965	263,965
Bonded Indebtedness	None

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1965	\$283,828
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

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

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
WINCHESTER AND CLARK COUNTY, 1965

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Winchester</u>	<u>Clark County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>
Total	\$3.30	\$2.55

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios-1965

Winchester 33 1/3%
Clark County 33 1/3%

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

Winchester \$14,384,920
Clark County \$38,659,515

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Clark County School System has eleven elementary schools with an enrollment of 3,720, and one high school with an enrollment of 1,356.

The budget for 1965-66 is \$1,866,898.91.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN WINCHESTER AND CLARK COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Clark County Elem. (Total)	3,720	136	27-1
Clark County High (Total)	1,356	54	25-1
St. Agatha Academy (Total)	207	10	20-1

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

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.

Winchester is served by Lafayette Area Vocational School of Lexington, Kentucky. Courses offered in the vocational education program include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, practical nursing, wood-working, radio, sheet metal, air conditioning and television.

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

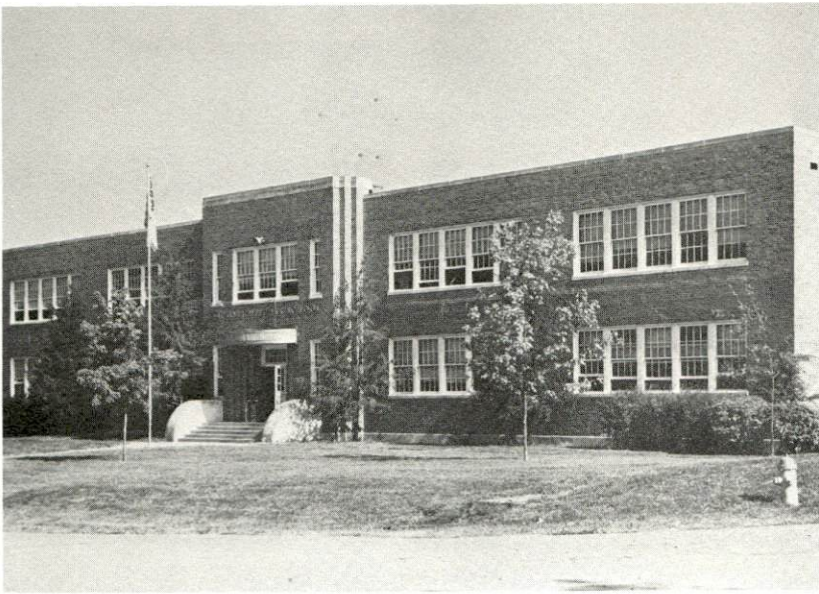
Colleges: Southeastern Christian College, a Christian liberal arts and science junior college, was established in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1949. In the Fall of 1954 the college was moved to Winchester, Kentucky, where it purchased the campus formerly owned and operated by Kentucky Wesleyan College. The purpose of the college is "to provide each student with a program of Christian education including religious, academic, social, physical, and vocational experiences which will result in Christ-centered living."

The college is currently accredited by the State Department of Education and has a very active Student National Education Association chapter. The college has recently completed its self-evaluative study and has been examined for accreditation by the visiting committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The report of this committee will not be acted upon until October of this year.

Southeastern offers the general education courses prerequisite to any liberal arts and science curriculum offered in senior colleges. The students have transferred successfully to over thirty accredited senior colleges in more than a dozen different states. Over 80 percent of our recent graduates have continued their college education after leaving Southeastern. One hundred and ten students enrolled at Southeastern Christian College during the 1962-63 academic year.

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 18 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 18 miles
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, 18 miles
Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 22 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 33 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 35 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 59 miles
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 51 miles



VICTORY HEIGHTS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



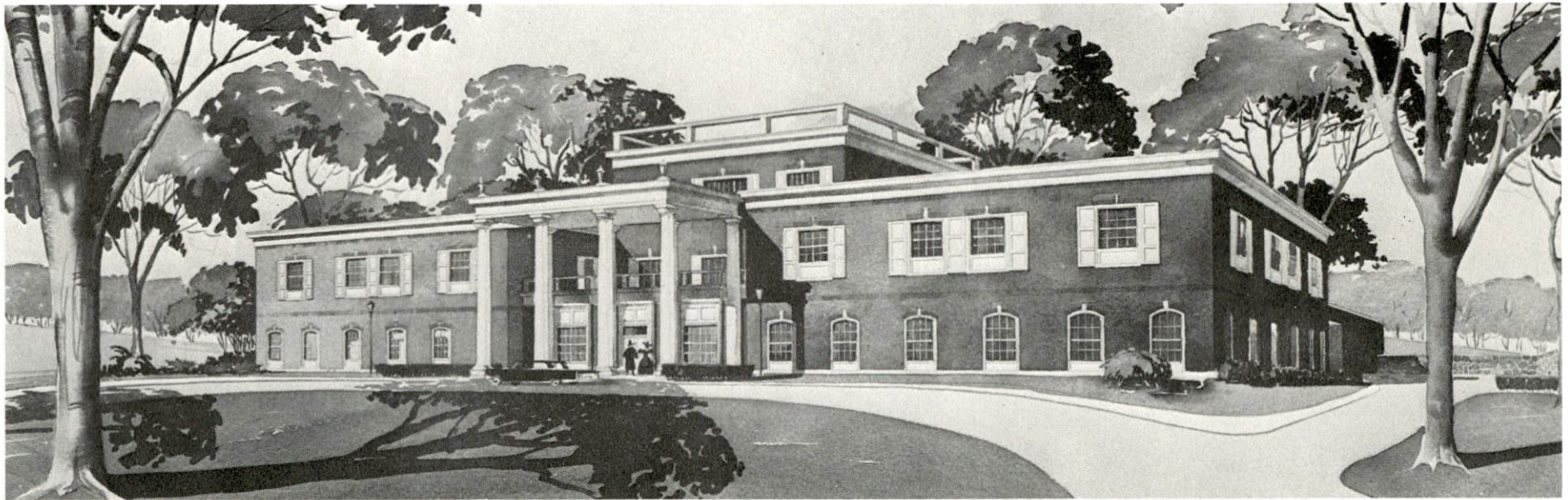
FANNIE BUSH SCHOOL



SOUTHEASTERN
CHRISTIAN COLLEGE



GEORGE ROGERS CLARK HIGH SCHOOL



CLARK COUNTY HOSPITAL

Health

Hospitals: The Clark County Hospital Association serves Winchester and the surrounding area with a general hospital equipped with 48 beds, 15 bassinets, modern operating rooms, X-ray rooms, and laboratories. The staff consists of 12 medical doctors, 1 surgeon, 14 registered nurses, 4 dentists, and 1 radiologist.

A new 82-bed hospital is to be completed on a 35-acre site in 1967.

The Guerrant Clinic and Hospital, located in Winchester, has 18 beds, a nursery with 8 bassinets, complete X-ray facilities, laboratory and operating rooms.

Public Health: The Clark County Health Department, located in Winchester, is staffed with one part-time doctor, three full-time nurses, sanitarian, and clerk. Services provided include: immunization, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, maternal and child health service, general sanitation and laboratory services.

Housing

There are few housing units available for rent or sale in Winchester. Rental range per month for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$75 to \$100. Construction cost for a two- or three-bedroom house is \$10,500 to \$18,000, depending on location and materials used. An additional 46-unit housing project is in the planning stage; construction is scheduled to start in 1966.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Winchester with a modern dial system. The Winchester office services all eastern and central Kentucky long distance calls. There are 5,500 subscribers.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company has a district office located in Winchester.

Telegraph service is provided Winchester by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Winchester has a first-class post office with 34 employees. Mail is received 6 times and dispatched 6 times daily. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$210,494.25.

Newspapers: The Winchester Sun, a daily newspaper, except Sunday, has a circulation of 4,500. Papers are received daily from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: Winchester is served by radio station WWKY, a daytime-only station, with 1,000 watts. Reception is also good from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky.

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

Libraries

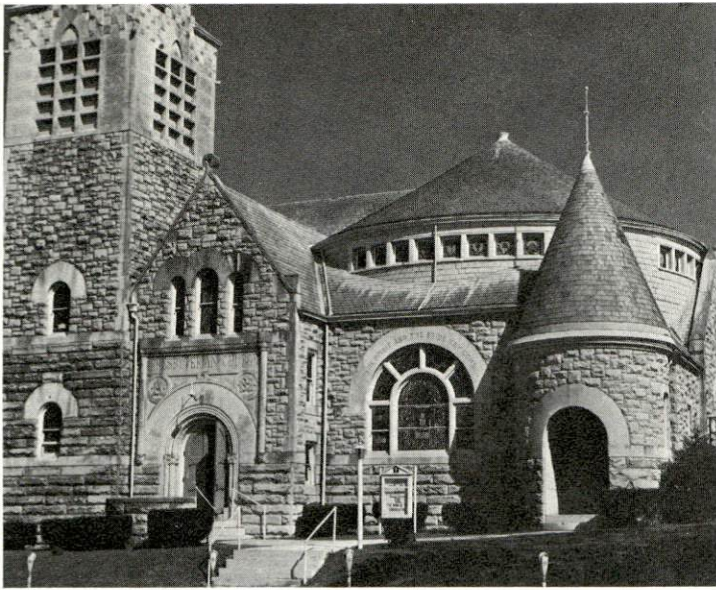
Public Library, Inc., serves Winchester with 20,801 volumes and has an annual circulation of 60,246. The county is served by a bookmobile operating out of the library. The library has one full-time and two part-time employees. Library hours are from 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Monday and Thursday.

Churches

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

Financial Institutions

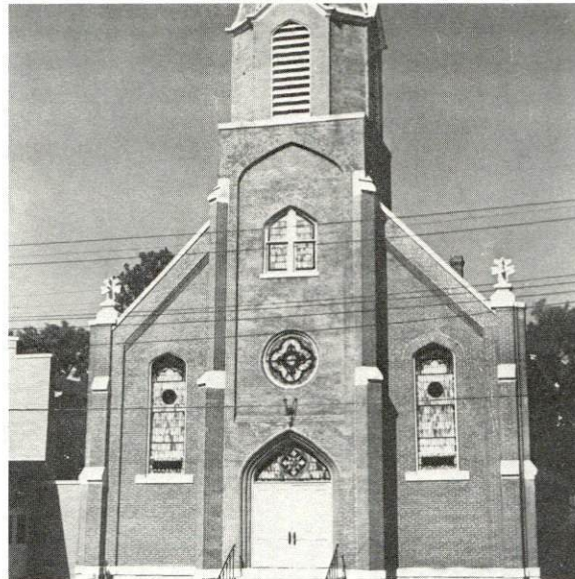
	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Clark County National Bank	\$10,190,000	\$ 9,140,000
Peoples Commercial Bank	12,124,953	11,146,800
The Winchester Bank	19,326,642	17,461,605



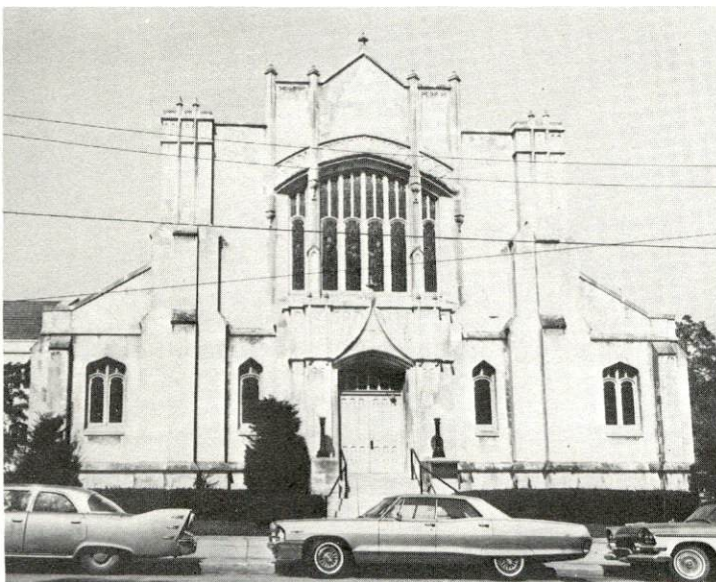
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH



ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCH



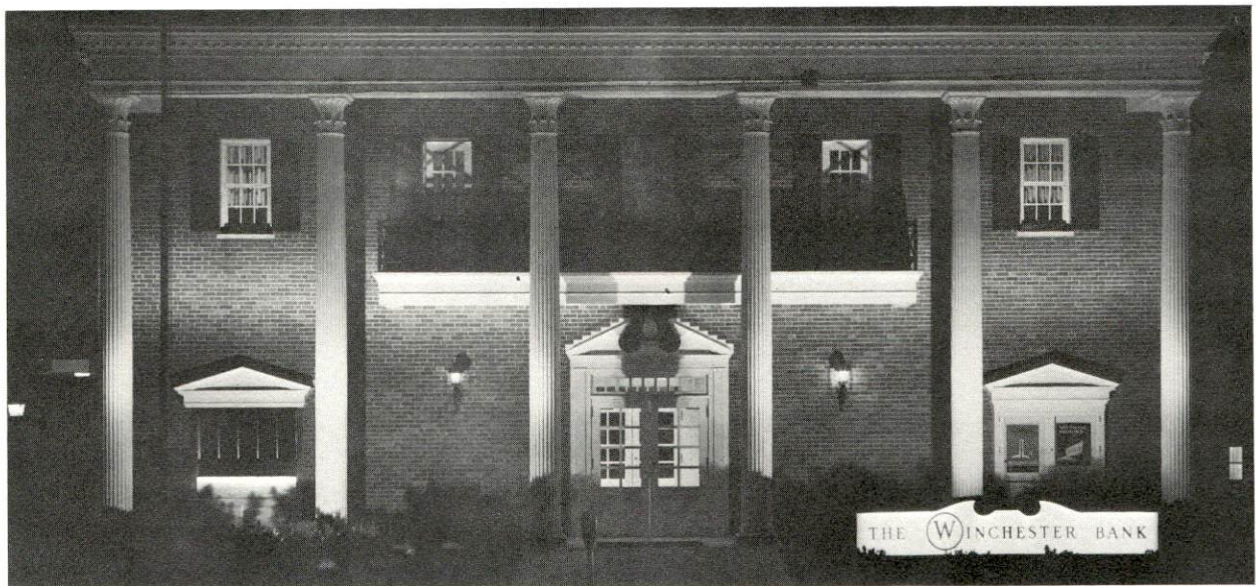
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE DIAL BUILDING



CLARK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK



THE WINCHESTER BANK



PEOPLES COMMERCIAL BANK

Hotels and Motels

Brown & Proctor Hotel	100 rooms
Lykins Motel	19 units
Thoroughbred Motor Court	24 units
Skylit Motel	28 units
Hills Motor Court	10 units
Elam Motor Court	7 units
Country Squire Motel	38 units

Clubs and Organizations

Business & Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Optimist, Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Civil Defense

Fraternal: Masons, IOOF, American Legion

Women's: Homemakers, Women's Club, Eastern Star

Youth: FTA, FHA, FFA, National Forensic League, Beta, Drama, Industrial Arts, Thespians, Pep Club, and Quill Scroll

Recreation

Local: The city operates 4 parks with facilities for picnicking, baseball, hiking, etc. Southeastern Christian College has an indoor swimming pool open to the public. There is a modern 16-lane bowling center and two indoor theaters.

The Winchester Country Club has a nine-hole golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, and clubhouse.

Area: Boonesborough Beach, 10 miles, offers swimming and boating. The land has been purchased and donated for a state park. This park will include a museum and swimming area. Natural Bridge State Park, 35 miles, has completely furnished cottages, bathhouses, beach areas, and picnic shelters. Herrington Lake, 49 miles, and Lake Cumberland, 97 miles, provide swimming, boating, fishing, and camping facilities. Lexington, 18 miles, is one of Kentucky's leading cultural and sports centers.

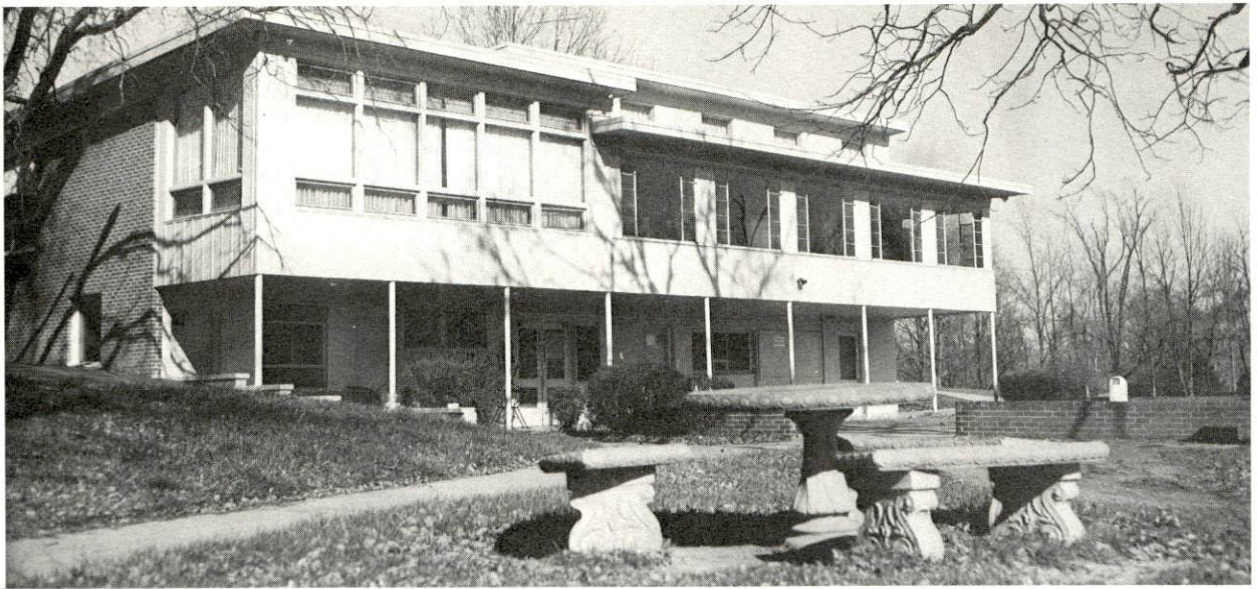
Community Improvements

Recent:

1. The water system was expanded almost doubling capacity with a new treatment plant, a new 18-inch water line to the river, and a new 500,000-gallon storage tank.
2. Upgrading of sewerage facilities cost \$1,000,000.
3. A new incinerator plant has been constructed.
4. City-county planning and zoning was adopted in 1965.
5. A new Urban Renewal Agency has been created with plans for downtown upgrading and slum clearance.

Planned:

1. A new 82-bed hospital is to be completed in 1967.
2. A new 40-acre municipal housing program is to start in 1966; there will be a total of 46 units of low-rent housing.
3. A 1,000-gpm Seagraves pumper is to be purchased in 1966 at a cost of \$54,000.



WINCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB



WINCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE



BOWLING CENTER

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,183 farms covering 158,233 acres, an average of 133.7 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Clark County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CLARK COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Clark County	(tons)	3,300	2.10	6,930
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Clark County	(tons)	6,200	1.45	9,000
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	696,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Clark County	(tons)	3,700	1.00	3,700
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Clark County	(bu)	4,900	57.0	278,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Clark County	(bu)	100	30.0	3,000
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Clark County	(bu)	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Clark County	(lbs)	3,430	1,940.0	6,654,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CLARK COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	Average Number on Farms During 1963
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Clark County	1,550
Kentucky	476,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>	
<u>All Cattle and Claves:</u>	
Clark County	33,300
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>	
<u>Sheep:*</u>	
Clark County	12,600
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics

Minerals

Limestone constitutes the most important mineral resource of Clark County. Other minerals which have commercial potential include natural gas and petroleum, sand and gravel, and clay. Vein deposits containing barite, calcite, galena, sphalerite, and fluorspar occur in limited quantities at several localities. These deposits are presently of no commercial significance.

Limestone: Limestone occurs throughout much of the county. The better quality stone occurs within the Middle Ordovician series along the southwestern and northern portions. One quarry is currently mining from the camp Nelson-Oregon-Tyrone formations approximately 8 miles southwest of Winchester on the Kentucky River. The stone is used for concrete aggregate, road material, and agricultural lime.

Natural Gas and Petroleum: Recent drilling in the Trapp area of the southeastern portion of the county indicates the existence of a commercial gas field awaiting development in the St. Peter sand of Middle Ordovician age. Three wells developed a potential open flow of approximately eight million cubic feet per day of 950 Btu gas at an average depth of 1,700 feet.

Exploration has been insufficient to prove or disprove the presence of petroleum. The drilling associated with the St. Peter natural gas play may possibly lead to the discovery of oil. In 1963 five wells were drilled a total of 8,310 feet.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and Gravel suitable for local construction purposes occur as alluvial deposits along the Kentucky and Red Rivers. These deposits can possibly be developed under suitable economic conditions.

Clay: Local clays occur as scattered residual deposits from weathered Ordovician limestones and the Estill and Lulbegrud shales. These deposits have potential value for the manufacture of common brick and tile, and possibly other related products.

Vein Deposits: Vein minerals, consisting of barite, calcite, sphalerite, fluorspar and galena recently have been identified in a number of fissures located in the vicinity of Ford, southwestern Clark County. These recent observations were made by the U. S. Geological Survey while mapping the geology of that area.

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 Mines).

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 of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964

Forests

There are approximately 21,000 acres of forested land in Clark County which comprise 13 percent of the total land area. The principal types of trees are hickory, red cedar and pine.

District offices of the U.S. Forestry Service are located in Winchester.

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	1.2
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

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

The per capita income for Clark County in 1963 was \$1,907.*

Retail sales during 1964 for Clark County totaled \$35,643,000.**

*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 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 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR WINCHESTER, CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	34.5	4.94	84	77
February	35.8	3.42	82	71
March	43.2	4.75	81	66
April	54.4	4.04	79	62
May	64.5	3.85	81	63
June	73.6	4.72	84	64
July	77.4	3.98	85	66
August	76.0	3.21	88	66
September	69.3	2.80	86	64
October	58.1	2.28	86	65
November	44.7	3.29	82	70
December	35.9	3.45	83	75
Annual Norm.	55.6	44.73		

*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

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

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

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

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

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49

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

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) south

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

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

U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky 1964.

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
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

Winchester, located in the "Centre of Pioneerland," is one of the most beautiful and historical towns in Kentucky. The oldest trail in America passes through Winchester and Clark County, "The Warriors Path," which extends from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Over this trail, years before the coming of the white man, passed innumerable bands of northern warriors and southern braves.

Winchester was made the county seat of Clark County in 1792, over Strode's and Hood's Stations by one vote. Both Strode's and Hood's Stations are now extinct. The only monuments to their historical significance are markers placed by the Hart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The early industrial efforts in Winchester were based upon the abundant local raw materials. Grist mills, tanneries, small shoe factories and wood industries, such as coopers and cabinet makers, provided non-agricultural employment for the citizens of this growing community. Winchester also contained forges providing nails which began to replace the wooden pegs of earlier days. Kentucky is famous for bluegrass, and in this century Clark County's McCormick brothers invented a horse-drawn seed harvester which stripped and bagged the seeds -- leaving the grass standing. Winchester reflected the progressiveness of this area in the 19th Century by tripling her population during the sixty-year period from 1810 to 1870. Since 1870 the population of this bluegrass town has continued to move upward, reaching 10,187 in 1960.

Henry Clay, famous Kentuckian, made his first speech in the Clark County Courthouse. Strange that fate would will that he make his last speech in the same place - yet true - for this he did a few days before going to Washington, D. C., where he died.

Here in Winchester, on South Main Street, is the site of the birthplace of Jane Lampton, mother of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Here on the Winchester City High School campus is the old home and burial ground of former Governor James Clark.

On the corner of Main and Lexington Streets, there has been located, for over a century and a half, a hotel where famous people have been entertained. Here General Fletcher was wined and dined on his visit to Lafayette in 1825. General Andrew Jackson and President James K. Polk were guests, as was General John C. Breckinridge. General John B. Houston died in this hotel - in the same room in which he was first introduced to his wife.

Appendix A

During the Civil War, Captain Steve Sharp of the Confederate Army, a native of Clark County, with a lone companion, thought to be Dudley Veal, routed a regiment of Federal Soldiers, captured the town, lowered the stars and stripes on the courthouse steeple, and ran up the Stars and Bars. Some time later, a fight between the Union and the Confederate troops started on Main Street and Broadway. The fighting continued across the eastern part of the county into Montgomery and Estill Counties. Yes, Winchester and Clark County are steeped with historical lore.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CLARK COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, June, 1965	Clark County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	4,940	100.0	521,416	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	55	1.1	27,670	5.3
Contract Construction	1,036	21.0	44,097	8.5
Manufacturing	1,603	32.4	204,060	39.1
Food & kindred products	37	0.7	24,666	4.7
Tobacco	2	0	10,326	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	473	9.6	31,720	6.1
Lumber and furniture	273	5.5	15,949	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	40	0.8	11,825	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	37	0.7	17,464	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	10	0.2	6,466	1.2
Primary metals	292	5.9	11,433	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	431	8.7	70,604	13.5
Other	8	0.2	3,607	.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	696	14.1	36,938	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	959	19.4	135,860	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	131	2.7	24,728	4.7
Services	305	6.2	45,943	8.8
Other	155	3.1	2,120	0.4

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

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

Subject	Clark County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,360	10,715	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,201	7,662	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	5,509	2,661	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	5,504	2,461	705,411	290,783
Employed	5,190	2,461	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	3,004	1,974	440,020	208,384
Government workers	633	255	58,725	44,462
Self-employed	1,537	160	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	16	72	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	314	150	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,692	5,051	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	42	37	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	611	530	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,039	4,484	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	458	3,497	91,626	539,838
65 and over	581	987	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	5,190	2,461	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	300	262	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,028	31	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	487	48	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	239	537	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	347	229	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	906	35	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	817	587	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	18	292	1,123	25,183
Service workers	257	314	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	350	29	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	338	19	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	103	78	26,006	16,978

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "General Social & Economic Characteristics of Kentucky," U.S. Census of Population, 1960 - 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 border="0"> <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 driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WINCHESTER
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

WINCHESTER-CLARK COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MARCH, 1966