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Industrial Resources: Knox County - Barbourville

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

BARBOURVILLE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Knox County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1966

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Barbourville

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Barbourville

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Barbourville - 3,211; Knox County - 25,258

BARBOURVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Knox and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 6,156 men and 8,178 women. Number of workers available from Knox County: 1,390 men and 1,556 women.

The future labor supply in the Barbourville area will include 8,111 boys and 7,672 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Barbourville is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Air: The Corbin-London-War Memorial Airport, 21 miles from Barbourville, is served by Piedmont Airlines.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided Barbourville by four trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Barbourville.

Highways: The major highway serving the Barbourville area is U. S. 25-E.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Barbourville Water and Electric Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company and Cumberland Valley
R. E. C. C.

Gas: Barbourville is served by the Peoples Gas Company. Out-lying districts of Barbourville are served by Knox Gas Company.

Water: Water is supplied to Barbourville by Barbourville Water and Electric Company, whose source of supply is the Cumberland River.

Sewer System: Separate storm and sanitary sewers serve the city. Sewage is dissipated through a modern disposal plant and discharged into the Cumberland River.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Knox County Improvement Association has optioned 73 acres of land suitable for industrial use.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Barbourville has shown a net increase in population for each decade of this century, with the largest occurring in the first decade.

Knox County has shown an increase in population for the past six decades. The largest increase occurred during the 1930's. During the fifth and sixth decades, Knox County had a decrease in population.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Barbourville		Knox County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,010				15.5
1910	1,633	61.7	22,116		6.6
1920	1,877	14.9	24,172	9.3	5.5
1930	2,380	26.8	26,266	8.7	8.2
1940	2,420	1.7	31,029	18.0	8.8
1950	2,926	20.9	30,409	- 2.0	3.5
1960	3,211	9.7	25,258	-17.0	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Knox County had approximately 926 persons employed in agriculture in the Fall of 1959.

In December, 1965, Knox County had 911 persons employed in all industries, with 348 of this number employed in manufacturing.

Wage rates and per capita personal income are shown in the following table.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Knox	\$71.99	\$ 75.10	\$ 16,950	\$ 707	115
Bell	68.74	71.59	34,252	1,071	84
Clay	54.57	36.59	14,133	698	116
Laurel	77.68	75.37	27,220	1,094	81
Whitley	66.71	62.62	27,333	1,129	79
KENTUCKY	\$93.06	\$106.91	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	---

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1964) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Barbourville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Knox and adjacent counties of Clay, Bell, Laurel, and Whitley. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Barbourville, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).
- 4.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Barbourville labor supply area was reported at 132,058 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. Tables 3 and 4 show the current estimated labor supply, future labor supply and their distribution.

In 1965, in Knox County there were 312 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 39.4 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

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

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,156	8,178	14,334	3,310	7,564	2,846	614
Knox	1,390	1,556	2,946	750	1,400	640	156
Bell	1,585	2,218	3,803	560	2,047	1,025	171
Clay	1,040	1,424	2,464	600	1,317	440	107
Laurel	1,163	1,688	2,851	800	1,600	363	88
Whitley	978	1,292	2,270	600	1,200	378	92

*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 Barbourville area future labor supply will include some proportion of the 8,111 boys and 7,672 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY
BARBOURVILLE AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	8,111	7,672
Knox	1,549	1,465
Bell	2,197	2,066
Clay	1,434	1,393
Laurel	1,475	1,430
Whitley	1,456	1,318

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Barbourville area agriculture employment and the covered employment for manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5
BARBOURVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	6,436	141	6,577
Knox	911	15	926
Bell	215	15	230
Clay	1,275	30	1,305
Laurel	3,027	20	3,047
Whitley	1,008	61	1,069

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6
BARBOURVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area					
	Total	Knox	Bell	Clay	Laurel	Whitley
Total manu- facturing	3,393	348	1,024	162	940	919
Food and kindred products	666	10	198	0	326	132
Tobacco	161	2	1	0	158	0
Clothing, textile and leather	908	128	285	0	169	326
Lumber and furniture	712	188	152	159	187	26
Print., pub. and paper	104	5	35	3	13	48
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	87	0	55	0	32	0
Stone, clay and glass	105	15	23	0	48	19
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	643	0	275	0	7	361
Other	7	0	0	0	0	7

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

TABLE 7

BARBOURVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Knox	Bell	Clay	Laurel	Whitley
Mining and Quarrying	2,120	103	635	1,119	33	230
Contract Construction	1,691	64	227	13	605	782
Manufacturing	3,393	348	1,024	162	940	919
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	790	17	417	54	250	52
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,537	258	1,153	278	807	1,041
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	486	38	232	30	78	108
Services	814	52	312	30	171	249
Other	34	31	3	0	0	0
Total	12,865	911	4,003	1,686	2,884	3,381

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table indicates the demand for labor and products available in the Barbourville area.

TABLE 8

BARBOURVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Advocate Publishing Co.	Commercial printing, newspaper	6	1	7
Barbourville Kiln Drying Co., Inc.	Kiln dried lumber	14	0	14
Leonard Bargo	Sawmill	14	0	14
Corey's Mop Company	Mops	3	1	4
Cumberland Charcoal Corp.	Charcoal	15	0	15
E. K. Wood Products Co.	Furniture dimension, kitchen cabinet mouldings	35	1	36
Knox Ready Mix Concrete	Ready mixed concrete, septic tanks	9	0	9
Marshall Lumber Co.	Lumber	75	0	75
Millett Hardwood Lumber Co.	Sawmill	6	0	6
T. W. Minton & Co., Inc.	Special wood turnings, hickory canes	3	1	4
Viall Lumber Co., Inc.	Flooring	60	0	60
Warner Brothers Co.	Brassieres	11	175	186

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$50 to \$60 per week
Skilled	60 to 80 per week
Semiskilled	\$1.25 to \$1.75 per hour
Electrical	2.00 to 2.75 per hour
Carpenter	2.00 to 2.50 per hour
Plumber	1.75 to 2.25 per hour
Laborer	1.25 per hour up

Unions

There are no unions represented in Barbourville.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Barbourville is served by the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, operating between Corbin, Kentucky, and Norton, Virginia. Freight service is provided by three local freights each week, including package car service. Passenger train service is not available. Switching service is provided daily, except Sunday, on three tracks which will accommodate twenty cars. Outbound carloads average 150 to 200 per month, consisting mostly of coal and lumber. There is an average of 100 inbound carloads per month, consisting mostly of foodstuffs, building materials and fertilizer.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Hrs.	Town	No. of Hrs.
Atlanta, Ga.	48	Louisville, Ky.	48
Birmingham, Ala.	72	Los Angeles Calif.	216
Chicago, Ill.	120	Nashville, Tenn.	72
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	New Orleans, La.	96
Cleveland, Ohio	96	New York, N. Y.	144
Detroit, Mich.	120	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120
Knoxville, Tenn.	36	St. Louis, Mo.	72

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, September, 1966

Highways

U. S. Highway 25-E serves the Barbourville area. It has been improved and a bypass serves Barbourville. State Routes 6, 11, 225, 229, and 459 also serve the area.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	290	Louisville, Ky.	200
Birmingham, Ala.	356	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,216
Chicago, Ill.	493	Memphis, Tenn.	447
Cincinnati, Ohio	203	Minneapolis, Minn.	905
Cleveland, Ohio	447	Nashville, Tenn.	225
Detroit, Mich.	388	New Orleans, La.	917
Kansas City, Mo.	620	New York, N. Y.	829
Knoxville, Tenn.	94	Pittsburgh, Pa.	485
Lexington, Ky.	115	St. Louis, Mo.	460

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Barbourville:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Dance Freight Lines, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Mason and Dixon Lines, Inc.	Kingsport, Tennessee	Interstate and intrastate
Union Transfer	Hazard, Kentucky	Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	2	3
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Nashville, Tenn.	2	3
Chicago, Ill.	2	4	New Orleans, La.	3	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	3	New York, N. Y.	2	4
Cleveland, Ohio	3	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	5
Detroit, Mich.	3	5	St. Louis, Mo.	3	5

*Delivery Time in Days

Source: Mason and Dixon Lines, Kingsport, Tennessee, September, 1966.

Bus Lines: Barbourville is served by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines operating between Knoxville, Tennessee, Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. There are six northbound buses and six southbound buses daily.

Taxi Service: Service Cab serves Barbourville 24 hours a day.

Air

Barbourville is served by the Corbin-London-War Memorial Airport, 21 miles distant. Commercial service is provided by Piedmont Airlines with four flights daily.

This airport has one runway 4,000 feet long and 100 feet wide and is equipped for night operation. Charter and private flying service and car rental service are available.

There is a private airstrip located at Corbin, 12 miles.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The municipally owned Barbourville Water and Electric Company, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company, furnishes electricity to the city. Portions of Knox County are served by the Cumberland Valley R. E. C. C.

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 R. E. C. C. 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.

The Cumberland Valley Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in 7 southeastern Kentucky counties, with a total of 8,225 consumers. The Cumberland Valley Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation is a member of East Kentucky Rural Electric, Winchester Kentucky, which generates electricity for its member Cooperatives. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Power Use Department in Gray, Kentucky.

Barbourville Water and Electric Company rates:

Residential

First	16 KWH	\$1.25	Minimum Bill
Next	34 KWH	.06	per KWH
Next	100 KWH	.03	per KWH
Next	250 KWH	.02	per KWH
Excess	400 KWH	.01 1/2	per KWH

Commercial

First	16 KWH	\$1.25	Minimum Bill
Next	84 KWH	.06	per KWH
Next	500 KWH	.03	per KWH
Excess	600 KWH	.02 1/2	per KWH

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Barbourville by Peoples Gas Company of Kentucky, whose source of supply is the gas fields of Knox and Bell Counties. Gas is brought into the city by two 4-inch lines with a maximum pressure of 150 psi. Btu content is 1,187 and specific gravity is .735. At the present time there are 958 meters in Barbourville.

Rates are as follows:

First	2 MCF	\$2.60
Next	4 MCF	1.04
Next	44 MCF	.93
Next	350 MCF	.86
All Over	400 MCF	.78

The suburbs of Barbourville are served by a retail natural gas distributor operating as Knox Gas Company.

Rates are as follows:

First	2,000 cu. ft.	\$2.06
Next	4,000 cu. ft.	.64
Next	12,000 cu. ft.	.54
Next	30,000 cu. ft.	.48
All Over	48,000 cu. ft.	.44

Coal and Coke*

Barbourville 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.

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

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Barbourville Water and Electric Company, whose source of raw water is the Cumberland River, supplies the city. Storage facilities consist of two tanks with a total storage capacity of 410,000 gallons. A new 250,000-gallon tank has been constructed. Pumping capacity is 500 gpm and average pumping time to meet requirements is 9 hours. The treatment capacity is 750,000 gpd and the peak daily use has been 250,000 gallons. The average daily use is 235,000 gallons. The size of the mains varies from 4 to 8 inches and pressure is maintained at 84 psi.

Current rates are as follows:

First	1,500 gallons	\$2.50 (minimum)
Next	50,000 gallons	.80 per M gallons
Next	23,500 gallons	.70 per M gallons
Next	25,000 gallons	.60 per M gallons
Next	100,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	100,000 gallons	.40 per M gallons
All Over	300,000 gallons	.30 per M gallons

Sewerage System

Barbourville is served by separate storm and sanitary sewers with 8- and 16-inch mains. The sewage disposal system, completed in 1954, has a daily capacity of 750,000 gallons. The maximum daily flow has been 200,000 gallons. After primary treatment effluence is discharged into the Cumberland River. The sewerage rate is 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Barbourville

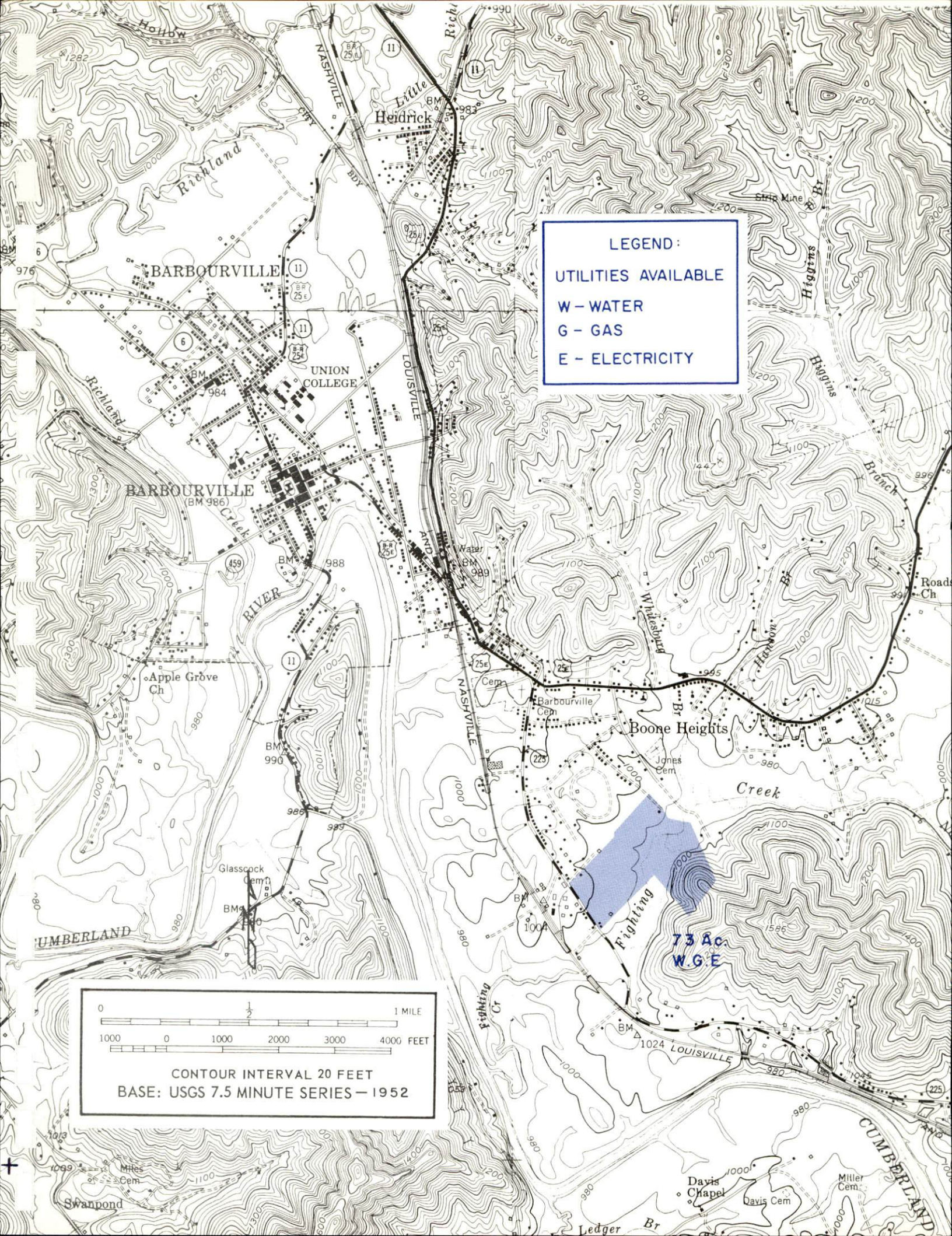
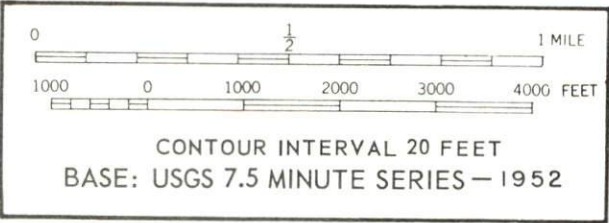
INDUSTRIAL SITES

Barbourville has available 73 acres of land for industrial development. All utilities are available at the site except sewerage. Sewer facilities will be furnished at the site by the city.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 73 acres level land
LOCATION: 2 miles south on State Route 225
HIGHWAY ACCESS: State Route 225
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
WATER: Barbourville Water and Electric Company
GAS: Knox Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Barbourville Water & Electric Company
SEWERAGE: Not available at site
OPTIONED BY: Knox County Improvement Association
AGENT: Owen Cottrell

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

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Barbourville, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a term of four years and six councilmen who are elected for two-year terms.

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

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Barbourville may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business licenses are not required in Barbourville. However, there is a special annual tax of \$20.50 on large trucks, \$10.50 on small trucks, and \$5.50 on passenger cars.

Planning and Zoning

Barbourville has an advisory contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce for professional planning aid. To date the following plans have been adopted: Central Business District Study, Zoning Ordinance Study, Land Use Plan, Major Thoroughfare, Community Facilities, Public Improvements, and Subdivision Study.

Fire Protection

The fire department consists of a full-time chief and 19 volunteers. Equipment includes two 500-gpm pumper trucks, 4,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 1,500 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 1,000 feet of 1-inch high pressure hose, ladders from 12 to 55 feet in length, foam equipment, portable pump for rural fires, and all other necessary equipment. The station has a full-time radio operator and each fireman has a radio-equipped car.

Police Protection

The police force consists of a chief and four patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and motorcycle, which are equipped with radios, and an emergency truck.

Knox County has a county sheriff, one full-time deputy, and five volunteer sheriffs. Motorized equipment includes two patrol cars and one pickup truck which are owned by the county. The sheriff uses a privately owned car.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected twice a week in the business and residential districts. There is no charge for this service. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Barbourville and Knox County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

(1965-1966)

Income	\$ 62,584.17
Expenditures	62,218.60
Bonded Indebtedness	290,850.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1965	\$100,157
Bonded Indebtedness, 1965	
Voted Hospital Refunding	242,000
Public Cthse. Corp.	217,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table contains tax information concerning Barbourville and Knox County. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
BARBOURVILLE AND KNOX COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Barbourville	Knox County
County	\$.75	\$.75
City	1.15	
State	.05	.05
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$3.45	\$2.30

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

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

Barbourville	\$ 5,862,388
Knox County	16,370,465

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Barbourville Independent School District had a 1965-66 total enrollment of 530 students and 24 teachers. The curriculum provided the required subjects plus remedial reading and a guidance program. The 1965-66 budget totaled \$155,701.

The Knox County School System had an enrollment of 5,497 students and 247 teachers during the 1965-66 school year. The curriculum included required subjects plus remedial reading, three special education classes, and a homebound teacher. The 1965-66 budget totaled \$1,527,971.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN BARBOURVILLE AND KNOX COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Barbourville Elementary	293	12	24-1
Barbourville High	237	12	19-1
Knox County Elementary	4,122	189	21-1
Knox County High	1,375	58	23-1

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

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

There is a vocational Extension Center located in Barbourville. Courses offered include auto mechanics, electricity and carpentry.

The Harlan Area Vocational School is located in Harlan, Kentucky, 51 miles distant. Courses offered include auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, electronics technician, and practical nursing.

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: Institutions of higher learning in the Barbourville area include:

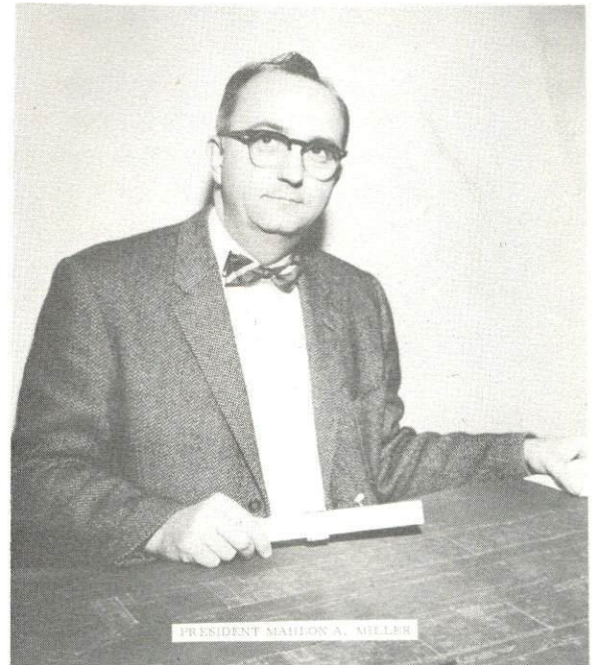
Sue Bennett Junior College
London, Kentucky, 31 miles
Cumberland Junior College
Williamsburg, Kentucky, 36 miles
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky, 79 miles
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky, 93 miles
Centre College
Danville, Kentucky, 95 miles
Asbury College
Wilmore, Kentucky, 116 miles
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky, 115 miles
Transylvania College
Lexington, Kentucky, 115 miles

UNION COLLEGE MOVES FORWARD

A revised long-range development program adopted in 1966 by Union College envisions \$8,000,000 in expansions and operational needs.

A senior liberal-arts institution with a current enrollment exceeding 900 students, Union completed Phase I of the development emphasis in 1965 which included a physical plant investment of approximately \$2,000,000.

Now the college moves into Phase II, a \$3,300,000 three-year undertaking, which leaves \$4,700,000 to be scheduled in the 1970's.



Founded in 1879, the College has attained academic stature. Degrees now given at the College are the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, the Bachelor of Music, and the Master of Arts in Education.

UNION'S DEVELOPMENT EMPHASIS
Completed since 1962 (Phase I)

Phase I income made it possible to increase:

Faculty Salaries	39%
Library Assets	37%
Endowment	\$ 625,000
Physical Plant Investment	1,915,000

The following additions have also been possible:

Physical Education Building	\$ 705,000
Student Center	349,000
Lakeside Lanes	260,000
Lakeside Residence Hall for Men, Number One	257,000
Langford Apartments and Residences	210,000
College Courts Addition	89,000
Campus Improvements	45,000

CURRENT NEEDS FOR AN EXPANDING UNION COLLEGE PROGRAM

Phase II of the long-range development program embraces a three-year solicitation of individuals, corporations, and foundations who are interested in private higher education. This current effort is scheduled for completion by 1970.

GOAL FOR PHASE II \$3,300,000

Science Building (Chemistry-Physics Wing)	\$500,000
Dining Hall	400,000
Third Wing to Pfeiffer Hall (Women's Residence)	400,000
Lakeside Residence Hall for Men, Number Two	235,000
Heating Plant and Maintenance Building	275,000
Library Addition	225,000
Other Needs (Physical)	125,000
Endowment Increase	570,000
Operating Fund Supplement	570,000

THE TOTAL PROGRAM

The goal for Phase III is \$4,700,000, which will complete the physical needs for an expanded enrollment of 1,200 students. The entire program is scheduled for completion by 1979, the centennial year.

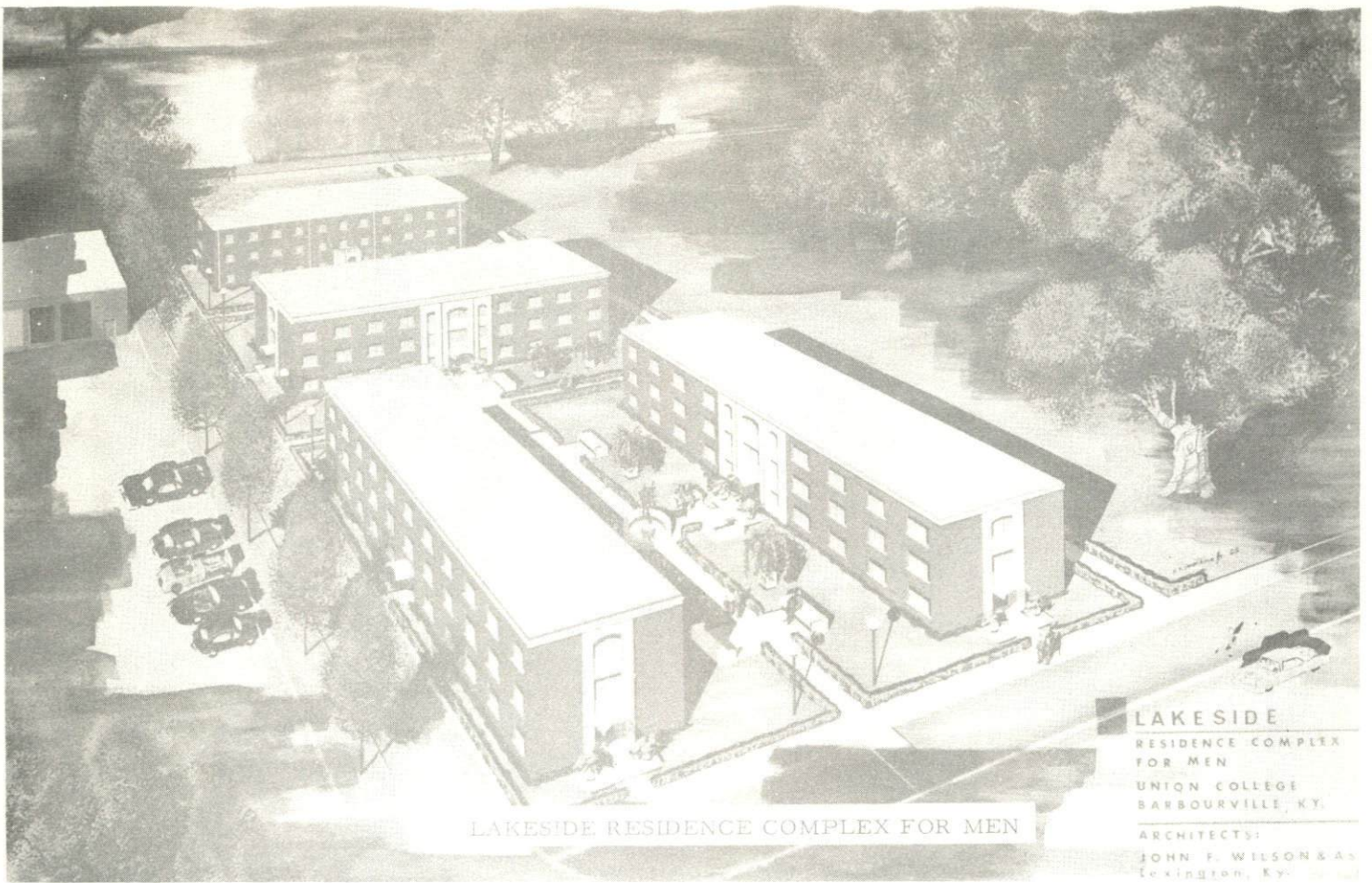
UNION'S POST WAR GROWTH

Union is building a physical plant to accommodate 1,200 students by 1971.

	<u>1952-1953</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Physical Plant	\$1,261,000	\$4,488,000	256
Endowment (market value)	840,000	2,100,000	150
Operating Income	337,000	1,428,000	324
Faculty and Staff	41	101	146
Graduates	1,475	3,402	131
Enrollment	585	939	60.5

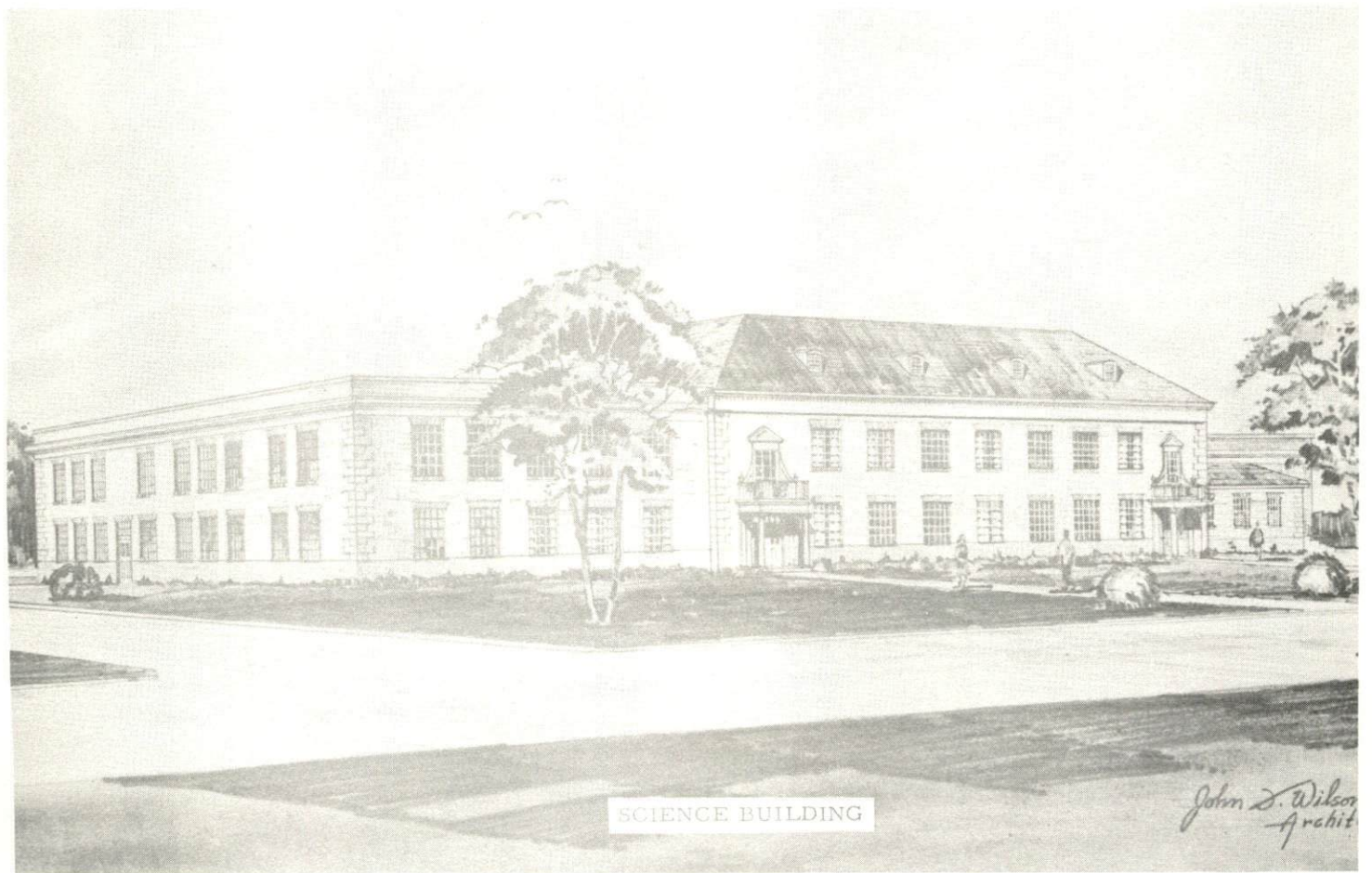
SERVICE TO THE AREA

There are over 125 students enrolled at Union College from Knox County each year. The College conducts extension classes in neighboring counties each year; in-service teacher-education programs for both graduate and undergraduate students on Saturday; and workshops during the summer in library science, community health workshop, mathematics, TV techniques, diagnostic reading, space science, and other subjects of special interest to in-service school teachers.



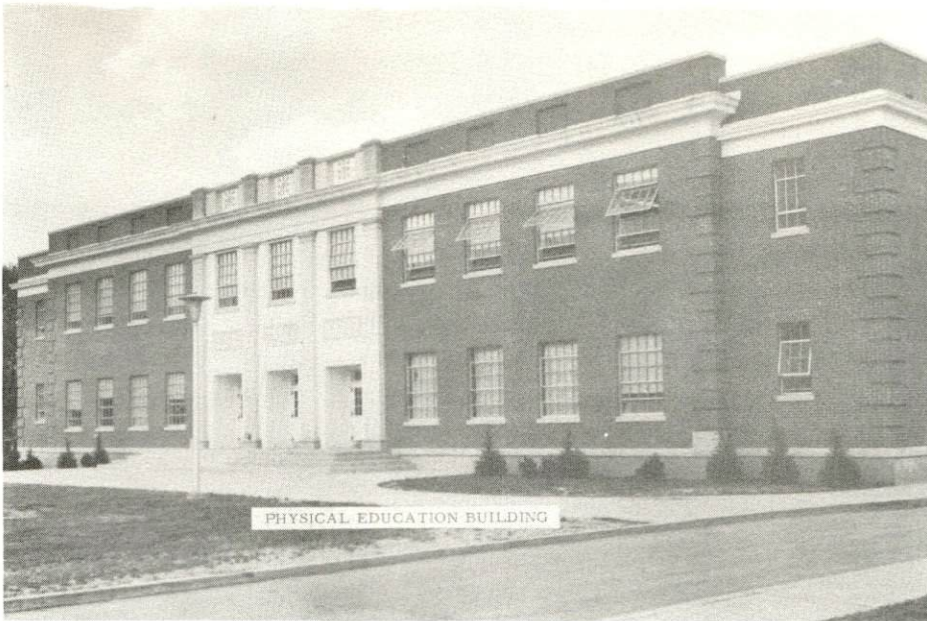
LAKESIDE RESIDENCE COMPLEX FOR MEN

LAKESIDE
RESIDENCE COMPLEX
FOR MEN
UNION COLLEGE
BARBOURVILLE, KY.
ARCHITECTS:
JOHN F. WILSON & ASSOCIATES
LEXINGTON, KY.



SCIENCE BUILDING

*John F. Wilson
Architect*



PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING



POWLING CENTER, UNION COLLEGE



STUDENT CENTER

Health

Hospitals: The Knox County Community Hospital is located in Barbourville. This is a completely modern fully equipped hospital with air-conditioning throughout. There is a total of 63 beds and 10 bassinets. There are six staff doctors.

Public Health: The Knox County Health Department is located in Barbourville and staffed with one part-time physician, three full-time nurses, one full-time sanitarian, and two full-time clerks. The health program includes communicable disease control, maternal and child health service, general sanitation, mental health, vital statistics, dental care, infectious disease control, and crippled children's program.

The Knox County Health Department also serves an eight-county area as a pediatric clinic.

A speech and hearing therapy center is operated in conjunction with the local health department. This center was established to serve Knox County and the surrounding eighteen counties.

Housing

There are very few houses for rent or sale in Barbourville. The rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$40 to \$60 per month. The construction cost for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$8,000 to \$14,000, depending upon location and materials used. Three subdivisions were recently completed. In the planning stage is a 70-unit housing project which will cost an estimated \$420,000.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Kentucky Telephone Company serves Barbourville. This company has 2,406 subscribers in Knox County. Long distance direct dialing is available.

Western Union provides Barbourville with telegraph service.

Postal Facilities: Barbourville is served by a first-class post office with sixteen employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. This office serves as an intermediary office for 32 offices in the area. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$69,000.

Newspapers: The locally published Barbourville Advocate is a weekly publication having a circulation of 2,975.

Radio: Barbourville is served by WBVL, Barbourville, 1,000 watts, and stations in Corbin, Middlesboro, London, and Pineville, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Television: Television reception is excellent from two stations located in Knoxville, Tennessee. Cable service is available and four stations can be received by this system.

Libraries

The Knox County Public Library serves Barbourville and Knox County. It has a total of 7,000 volumes and a monthly circulation of approximately 1,200.

Weeks Library at Union College is open to the public and has a total of 44,000 volumes.

A bookmobile operates in the rural areas.

Churches

There are seven churches in Barbourville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Catholic, Pentecostal, Church of Christ and Seventh Day Adventist.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
American Fidelity Bank	\$3,114,734.41	\$2,824,097.30
Union National Bank	9,209,298.09	8,400,690.15

Hotels and Motels

Terrell Motel	8 units
Faulkner Hotel	25 rooms



KNOX COUNTY HOSPITAL



BARBOURVILLE SUBDIVISION

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions, Kiwanis, Civic League, PTA

Fraternal: Masonic, IOOF, American Legion, V. F. W., D. of A., Eastern Star

Women's: American Legion Auxiliary, DAR, Garden Club, Women's Study Club, Younger Women's Club, Junior Study Club, Tuesday Club

Youth: Cubs and Brownies, Boy and Girl Scouts, Youth Movement, 4-H Club, FFA, FHA, Little League and Minor League

Recreation

Local: A 12-acre park, which includes a lighted football stadium, baseball and softball fields, badminton court and playground equipment, is owned and maintained by the American Legion.

Also available is a city-owned playground, completed in 1958, with the following facilities: a regulation Little League field, football field, basketball court and playground equipment.

There are two municipally owned playgrounds for children.

Year-round swimming facilities are available at Union College in Barbourville.

A 9-hole golf course is located in Knox County at Corbin, 12 miles distant.

The Indian Springs Country Club located near Barbourville has a 9-hole golf course, a private lake with cabin sites, large clubhouse, swimming pool, and dining room.

A 12-lane bowling center has recently been constructed.

Barbourville has one motion picture theatre.

The Dr. Thomas Walker State Park is located 5 miles from the city with picnicking facilities available.

Area: Pine Mountain State Park at Pineville, 19 miles distant, serves the area with a recently constructed lodge, cabins, camp sites and swimming pool.

Lake Cumberland, 70 miles distant, and Norris Lake, 62 miles distant, provide excellent facilities for fishing, boating and camping sites.

Other area parks include Cumberland Falls State Park, 54 miles; Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park at London, 21 miles; and Cumberland Gap National Historic Park at Middlesboro, 36 miles.

Community Improvements

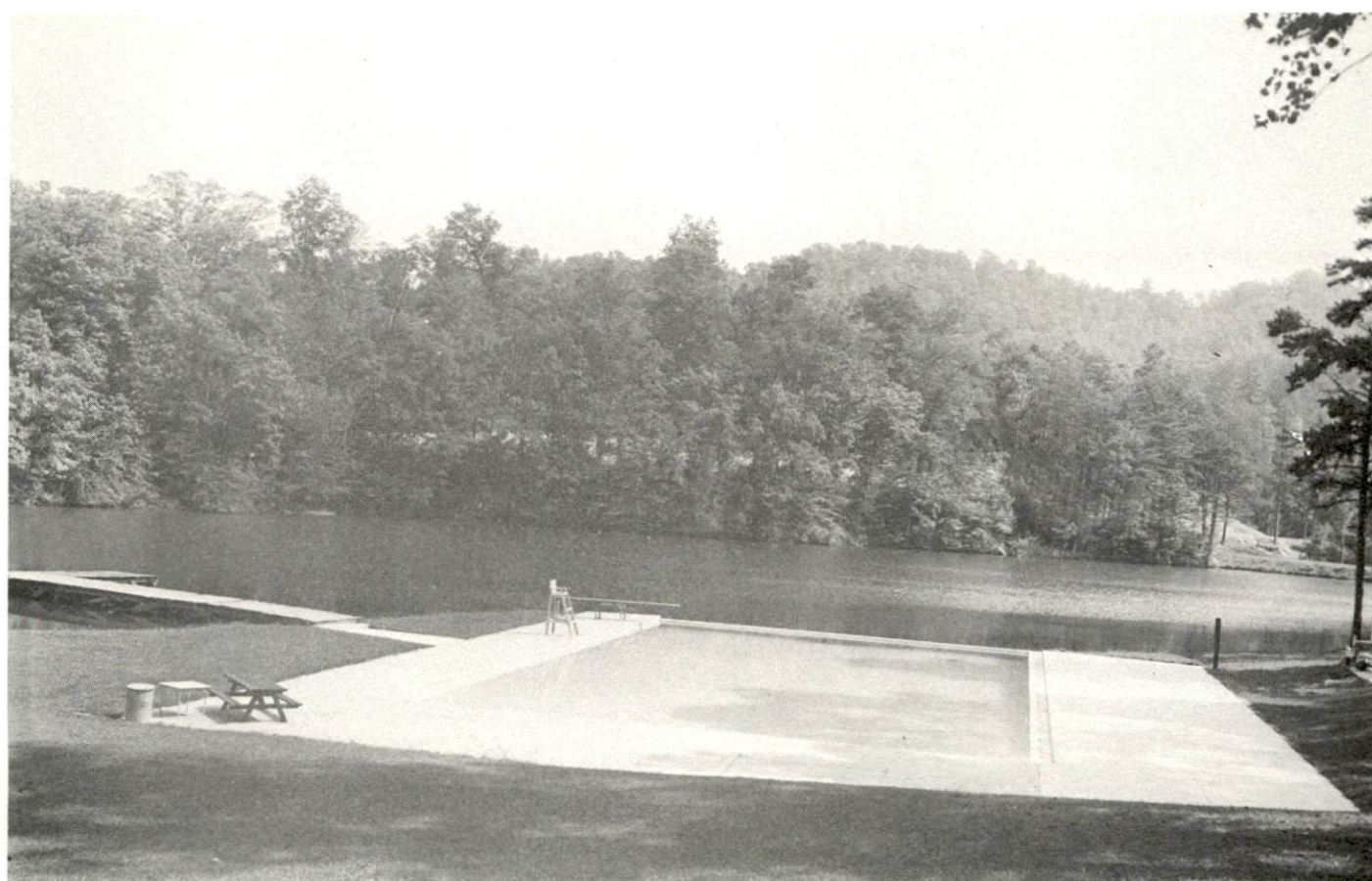
Recent:

1. Three new city playgrounds were recently completed.
2. Extensive improvements are being made at Union College.
3. A new approach to U. S. Route 25-E into Barbourville has been completed.
4. A new municipal building has been completed at the cost of \$371,000.
5. A new county courthouse has been completed at the cost of \$560,000.
6. An orphanage was constructed at the cost of \$175,000.
7. A \$2,250,000 flood wall, which will give protection to the entire city, was recently completed.
8. New mercury vapor lights were installed along Main Street.
9. A new bank was recently completed.
10. A drive-in bank was constructed.
11. A 12-lane bowling center was recently completed at the cost of \$300,000.
12. A new 250,000-gallon storage tank for water has been completed.

Planned:

1. Seventy housing units are planned which will cost an estimated \$420,000.
2. A \$190,000 addition to the county school is planned.
3. A new 21-unit motel is to be constructed.
4. Knox County Water District when completed will serve rural Knox County.
5. The city streets are to be resurfaced.
6. There will be a \$200,000 addition to the vocational school.

INDIAN SPRINGS COUNTRY CLUB
SWIMMING AND GOLFING FACILITIES



NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 968 farms in Knox County covering 86,566 acres, an average of 89.4 acres per farm.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR KNOX COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Knox County (tons)	400	1.80	720
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Knox County (tons)	3,900	1.10	4,290
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Knox County (tons)	2,200	1.05	2,310
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Knox County (bu)	5,400	56.5	282,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Knox County (bu)	100	20.0	1,000
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Knox County (bu)	200	20.0	4,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Knox County (lbs)	500	2,250.0	1,125,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR KNOX COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Knox County	2,400
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Knox County	7,500
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Knox County	600
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Knox County consist of coal, petroleum and natural gas, clay and clay shales, sand and gravel and sandstone. The total value of mineral production for 1964, excluding natural gas, amounted to \$937,191 from coal and petroleum.

Coal: Bituminous coal is the most important mineral resource of Knox County. Lesser amounts of cannel coal are also present. Many seams are present in the County, but the Blue Gem, Jellico and Dean Seams have contributed the most commercial production.

In 1964, coal was produced at 63 underground mines, 2 strip mines and 5 auger mines. The total recorded production for the period 1890 through 1965 amounts to 35,264,914 tons. In 1965, a total of 152,788 tons were secured (Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals).

Range analyses of selected seams are as follows:

	Seams					
	Dean		Blue Gem		Jellico	
Moisture	3.4-	7.3	2.4-	6.3	4.0-	5.1
Volatile Matter	32.9-	41.7	36.8-	47.9	34.8-	40.1
Ash	3.7-	11.2	5.0-	6.7	5.4-	7.4
Sulphur	0.6-	1.3	2.9-	4.0	1.3-	1.7
Ash Softening Temp. °F.	2,620-	2,910	2,050-	2,410	2,380-	2,590
Mineral Matter Free (Dry Bases):						
Fixed Carbon	58.6-	61.2	52.8-	55.8	59.8-	61.9
BTU	14,920-	15,060	15,290-	15,420	15,050-	15,130

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 652, "Analyses of Kentucky Coals."

The total original reserves for Knox County are estimated at 898.15 million short tons in the publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky" by the U. S. Geological Survey. This figure includes measured, indicated, and inferred resources of seams greater than 14" in thickness.

Natural Gas and Petroleum: Production of oil in Knox County has been less important than the production of natural gas.

The most important natural gas developments in Knox County are the Indian Creek and Artemus-Himyar Gas Fields. Production from the Indian Creek Field comes from the Mississippian "Big Lime" at depths from 1,450 to 1,500 feet. The Artemus-Himyar Field produces from the Maxon and Corniferous sands.

The first recorded production was in 1950 when 25 barrels were secured with the peak production year being in 1960 yielding a total of 6,829 barrels. For the period 1950 through 1965, a total of 39,493 barrels were produced. Production for 1965 amounted to 1,953 barrels.

Clays and Clay Shales: Recent investigations of several shale members of the Breathitt formations indicate that this material is of quality suitable for lightweight aggregate, common brick, and structural and quarry tile. With proper market conditions, there is a possibility these shales could be developed.

Sands and Gravels: Alluvial sand and gravel suitable for local construction and other purposes can be obtained from the larger stream beds.

Sandstone: Sandstones are available in quantities sufficient for local construction purposes providing the right quality is found.

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

TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water Resources*

Surface Water: Cumberland River affords the best source of surface water supply although other supplies may be secured by local impoundments of small streams. The average discharge of the Cumberland River at Barbourville is 1,702 cfs (USGS - 25 year record).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from the alluvium along the Cumberland River and its tributaries and from rocks of the Breathitt and Lee formations of Pennsylvanian age. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-38 (USGS) as follows:

Alluvium

Nearly all wells in the alluvium are dug. Most of these wells yield more than 100 gallons per day. A few yield more than 500 gallons per day. The water is generally moderately hard and contains noticeable amounts of iron.

Breathitt Formation

Most wells drilled in the valley bottoms are adequate for a minimum domestic supply (more than 100 gallons per day). Wells on hilltops and ridges yield smaller quantities of water. Most of the water obtained from drilled wells is extremely hard and contains noticeable amounts of iron.

Lee Formation

Most wells drilled in valley bottoms are adequate for a modern domestic supply (more than 500 gallons per day). Less than half the wells drilled on hillsides yield more than 500 gallons per day. About one third of the wells drilled on ridges yield similar amounts. Deep wells penetrating thicknesses of 500 feet of the Lee Formation may yield enough water for small municipal or industrial supplies.

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 formations.

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

Forests

There are approximately 154,000 acres of forested land in Knox County, which comprise 64 percent of the total area. The principal tree types are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

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 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Knox County in 1963 was \$707 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,043.

Retail sales in Knox County in 1964 totaled \$10,977,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, 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 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR BARBOURVILLE, KNOX 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	36.3	4.04	79	63
February	35.5	4.69	78	59
March	47.7	5.05	77	55
April	--	4.64	77	50
May	68.0	3.44	83	55
June	78.8	3.31	88	62
July	--	3.95	89	65
August	--	4.18	90	64
September	69.3	6.05	88	59
October	54.5	6.07	85	57
November	52.1	3.09	83	65
December	42.1	4.52	81	68
Annual Norm.	--	53.03		

*Station Location: Barbourville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 4 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 4 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (22 yrs. of record) 102 clear, 108 partly clear,
155 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 yrs. of record) 55%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 yrs. of record) 127

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 yrs. of record) 3

Days with thunderstorms: (22 yrs. of record) 48

Days with heavy fog: (22 yrs. of record) 28

Prevailing wind: (22 yrs. of record) Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (22 yrs. of record) Approximate long-
term means 3,494 degree days.

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

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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

Barbourville, the county seat of Knox County, is located on U. S. Highway 25-E about 115 miles southeast of Lexington. It was founded in 1800, and was named for James Barbour who gave 38 acres for the town site and is the oldest town in the eastern Kentucky area. The original plan of the town, submitted and approved January 26, 1801, provided for seventy-eight lots contained in twenty-four blocks.

Barbourville was governed for many years by trustees. In 1854 the General Assembly enabled the town to elect a marshal and police judge. T. Randolph Herndon and Demcy King were the first to be elected to these positions.

In 1890 the town was incorporated under an act of the General Assembly which provided for a Board of Councilmen consisting of a mayor and seven councilmen. S. B. Dishman was the first mayor, and was followed the next year by W. B. Anderson.

Barbourville, somewhat remote from the Boone Trail or Wilderness Road as it is more commonly known, nevertheless has had some big moments. The land boom accompanying the coming of the L & N Railroad in 1888 saw the Cumberland Land and Improvement Company offer lots for sale along the newly laid out Allison Avenue for \$100 per front foot. This land company erected the first electric generating plant in this section.

The second boom came in 1900 and was in oil. Several good wells were brought in, but speculation rather than production was the rule and a bust followed. As a result of the drilling for oil an extensive natural gas field was discovered.

Barbourville is the home of two of Kentucky's governors, James D. Black, 1919, and Flem D. Sampson, 1928-1932. Six men from Barbourville have represented this district of Kentucky in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and one was for a short time a Senator. Green Adams was a member of the House for twelve years while John M. Robsion served for twenty-four years.

Barbourville produced the only United States Charge'd' Affaires to the Republic of Texas when Joseph Eve was appointed to that position by President William Henry Harrison in 1841. Samuel F. Miller, a practicing physician in Barbourville until he was admitted to the bar in 1846, was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1862. Silas Woodson, for many years Commonwealth's Attorney for the Barbourville District, moved to Missouri in 1852, and in 1872 was elected governor of that state.

Appendix A

Barbourville is the home of Union College, founded in 1879 by local citizens, and two large public schools. Barbourville City School began in 1890 in a four-room building, and Knox Central was started in 1935. Both of these schools are now housed in modern, fire-proof structures and enroll nearly 4,000 students.

The Barbourville churches are old, established organizations. The First Baptist Church elected Elijah Foley its first pastor in 1804. The Methodist Church was established in 1839, the Christian Church in 1843, St. Gregory's in 1910, the Advent Christian Church about 1935 and the Free Pentecostal Church in 1949.

Barbourville, in recent years, has made great progressive strides. The future from both cultural and economic standpoints appears bright.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
KNOX COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Knox County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	911	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	103	11.3	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	64	7.0	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	348	38.2	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	10	1.1	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	2	0.2	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	128	14.1	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	188	20.6	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	5	0.5	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	15	1.6	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	17	1.9	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	258	28.3	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins., and Real Estate	38	4.2	24,888	4.6
Services	52	5.7	45,262	8.4
Other	31	3.4	2,091	0.4

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

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

Subject	Knox County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	12,408	12,850	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	8,201	8,739	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,864	1,465	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	3,864	1,465	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,448	1,380	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	2,351	957	440,020	208,384
Government workers	348	264	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	731	134	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	18	25	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	416	85	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	4,337	7,274	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	21	20	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,326	1,042	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	2,990	6,212	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,875	5,001	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,115	1,211	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,448	1,380	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	247	271	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	275	9	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	227	77	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	149	199	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	208	154	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	578	14	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	1,006	151	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	8	183	1,123	25,183
Service workers	99	206	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	136	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	399	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	116	112	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960,
"General Social and 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 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 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