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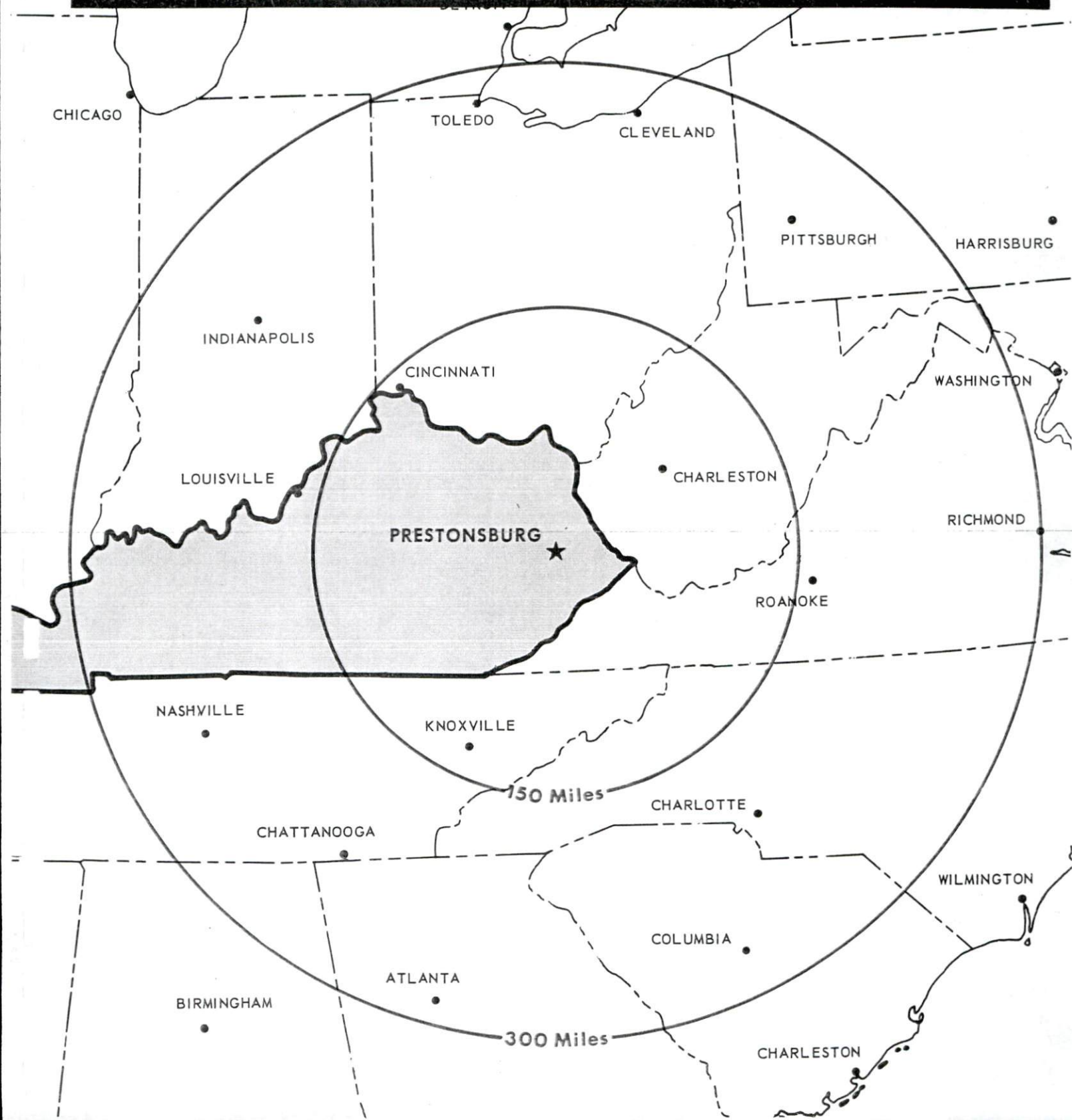
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PRESTONSBURG KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PRESTONSBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Prestonsburg Chamber of Commerce
The City of Prestonsburg
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1966

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Prestonsburg - 3,133 Floyd County - 41,642

PRESTONSBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Floyd and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 6,333 men and 11,506 women. Number of workers available from Floyd County: 1,232 men and 2,928 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Ashland Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, operating between Ashland and Elkhorn City, serves Prestonsburg.

Air: The nearest major airport is the Tri-State Airport at Kenova, West Virginia, 80 miles distant.

Combs Airport, located 5 miles north of Prestonsburg, has 2,800 feet of paved runway.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided by Point Express, Inc., Bell Lines, Inc., and Hogan Storage and Transfer Company.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines and Allen Brothers Bus Line serve Prestonsburg.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PRESTONSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	452	Lexington, Ky.	120
Chicago, Ill.	519	Memphis, Tenn.	571
Cincinnati, Ohio	218	New York, N. Y.	732
Detroit, Mich.	398	St. Louis, Mo.	508

Electricity

Prestonsburg is served by the Kentucky Power Company.

Big Sandy RECC serves portions of Floyd County.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by a municipally owned company, whose sources of supply are the Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Company and United Fuel Gas Company.

Water

Water is distributed in Prestonsburg by the Prestonsburg Water, Gas and Sewer System. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1,000,000 gpd.

Sewerage System

The Prestonsburg Water, Gas and Sewer System serves the city with a modern sewerage disposal plant that was put into operation in 1964.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Prestonsburg has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years except during the period between 1950 and 1960. Floyd County has shown a net increase in each decade in the past 60 years except between 1950 and 1960.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Prestonsburg		Floyd County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	409		15,552		15.5
1910	1,120	173.8	18,623	19.7	6.6
1920	1,667	48.8	27,427	47.3	5.5
1930	2,105	26.3	41,942	52.9	8.2
1940	2,328	10.6	52,986	26.3	8.8
1950	3,585	53.9	53,500	0.9	3.5
1960	3,133	- 12.6	41,642	-22.1	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Floyd County is located in the "heart" of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, which explains why 2,775 persons were employed in mining and quarrying in September, 1965. Total employment in September, 1965, in all industries was 4,590, excluding those directly employed in agriculture. In the Fall of 1959, 946 workers were reported employed in agriculture.

TABLE 2

FLOYD 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*
Floyd	\$87.07	\$ 82.73	\$ 45,139	\$1,016	90
Johnson	63.40	57.98	18,096	968	94
Knott	67.81	76.38	12,628	759	111
Magoffin	60.93	34.74	6,639	635	119
Martin	58.87	36.95	4,662	473	120
Pike	85.14	64.89	66,365	1,020	88
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 Prestonsburg labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Floyd and the adjacent counties of Johnson, Knott, Magoffin, Martin, and Pike.

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).

Numbers Available: The total population of the Prestonsburg labor supply area was reported to be 168,373 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 35,963 persons since the 1950 census count of 204,336.

In 1965, in Floyd County there were 664 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 45.3 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

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

	Total			Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,333	11,506	17,839	3,487	11,361	2,846	145
Floyd	1,232	2,928	4,160	567	2,893	665	35
Johnson	1,028	1,295	2,323	743	1,280	285	15
Knott	1,055	1,262	2,317	846	1,255	209	7
Magoffin	809	801	1,610	500	785	309	16
Martin	545	694	1,239	331	683	214	11
Pike	1,664	4,526	6,190	500	4,465	1,164	61

*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 11,342 boys and the 10,998 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
PRESTONSBURG AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	11,342	10,998
Floyd	2,803	2,759
Johnson	1,175	1,135
Knott	1,241	1,207
Magoffin	748	736
Martin	778	768
Pike	4,597	4,393

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

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

TABLE 5

PRESTONSBURG AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	6,037	36	6,073
Floyd	941	5	946
Johnson	1,085	20	1,105
Knott	611	0	611
Magoffin	1,465	0	1,465
Martin	397	0	397
Pike	1,538	11	1,549

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

PRESTONSBURG AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Floyd	Jackson	Knott	Magof- fin	Martin	Pike
Total manu- facturing	814	226	190	20	60	85	233
Food & kindred products	122	0	41	0	0	0	81
Tobacco	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clothing, textile and leather	155	83	72	0	0	0	0
Lumber and furniture	331	34	38	19	60	85	95
Print., pub. and paper	40	6	9	0	0	0	25
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	37	37	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	58	14	14	0	0	0	30
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	69	52	16	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

TABLE 7

PRESTONSBURG AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Floyd	Johnson	Knott	Magof- fin	Martin	Pike
Mining and Quarrying	8,114	2,775	271	401	92	161	4,414
Contract Construction	856	402	95	12	35	11	301
Manufacturing	814	226	190	20	60	85	233
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	922	238	212	44	54	19	355
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,644	595	626	33	91	36	1,263
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	430	109	81	9	9	6	216
Services	914	241	296	8	9	2	358
Other	12	4	0	0	0	0	8
Total	14,706	4,590	1,771	527	350	320	7,148

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

An alphabetical listing of the manufacturing facilities in the immediate Prestonsburg area with product and employment data is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

PRESTONSBURG MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Big Sandy Ready Mix Concrete	Concrete	3	0	3
Coal Bit Co., Inc.	Carbide tip mining machine bits	16	3	19
Kentucky Appalachian Industries, Inc.	Quality sewing			165
May Sign Company	Signs	7	1	8
Prestonsburg Publishing Company	Newspaper publish- ing, commercial printing	5	0	5

Prevailing Wage Rates

Average weekly wage rate for all industries in 1964 for Floyd County was \$87.07, and the average weekly wage for manufacturing was \$82.73 for the same period. The state averages for the same period were \$106.91 for manufacturing and \$93.06 for all industries.

Examples of wages in the Prestonsburg area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$1.25 to \$2.00
Laborer	1.25 up
Semiskilled	1.25 to 1.75
Skilled	1.75 to 2.75

Unions

Name of Union

Oil, Chemical and Atomic
Workers Union

Name of Company

Kentucky-West Virginia
Gas Company
United Fuel Gas Company

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities in this eastern Kentucky community have improved vastly in the past few years and are now considered excellent.

The completion of the Mountain Parkway, a modern toll road from Prestonsburg to Winchester where it connects with Interstate 64, gives Prestonsburg modern highway access to all of Kentucky. Construction of the Combs Airport, only 5 miles from Prestonsburg, is another major transportation improvement.

Railroads

Prestonsburg is served by the Ashland Division of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company operating between Ashland and Elkhorn City. There are two through freights and one local freight daily each way. Switching service is provided six days a week with sidings for 40 cars. Outbound carloads average 1,210 per month, consisting almost entirely of coal. Inbound carloads average 75 per month and consist mostly of gas field supplies and government commodities.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PRESTONSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	6	Louisville, Ky.	1	4
Birmingham, Ala.	3	6	Los Angeles, Calif.	4	12
Chicago, Ill.	1	4	Nashville, Tenn.	2	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	4	New Orleans, La.	3	6
Cleveland, Ohio	2	5	New York, N. Y.	3	9
Detroit, Mich.	2	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	6	St. Louis, Mo.	2	6

Source: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, June 1966

Highways

Prestonsburg is served by U. S. Highway 23, 460, and State Routes 114, 1427, and 1428. The Mountain Parkway, a four-lane toll road that runs from Winchester to Campton, has a two-lane extension to Prestonsburg. This modern highway connects with I-64 at Winchester and gives Prestonsburg modern highway access to all of Kentucky.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PRESTONSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	452	Louisville, Ky.	200
Chicago, Ill.	519	Nashville, Tenn.	403
Cincinnati, Ohio	218	New York, N. Y.	732
Detroit, Mich.	398	Pittsburgh, Pa.	370
Lexington, Ky.	120	St. Louis, Mo.	508

Truck Service: Commercial trucking service is provided Prestonsburg by Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia; Bell Lines, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; and Hogan Storage and Transfer Co., Williamson, West Virginia.

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL (Days)	TL		LTL (Days)	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	3	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	3	2	Nashville, Tenn.	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON*	ON	New Orleans, La.	4	3
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	2	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2

*Overnight

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

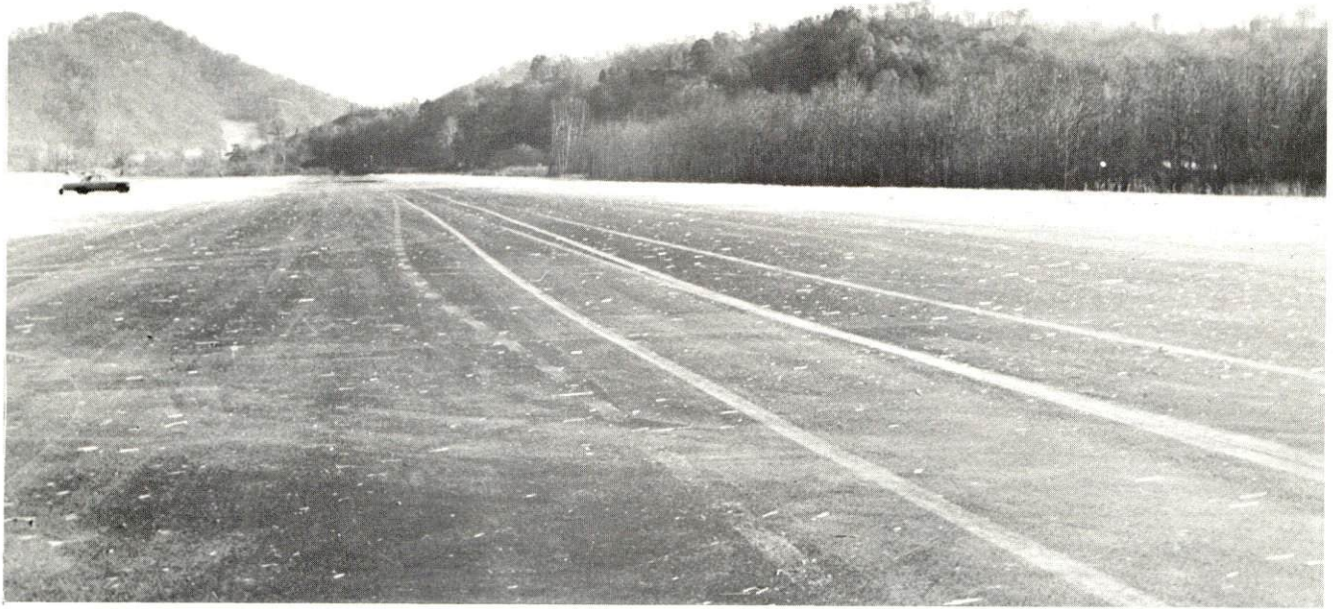
Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Ashland and Pikeville, serves Prestonsburg with three buses daily each way. Allen Brothers Bus Line, operating between Prestonsburg and Hazard, has one bus daily each way.

Taxi Service: Twenty-four hour taxi service is available in Prestonsburg.

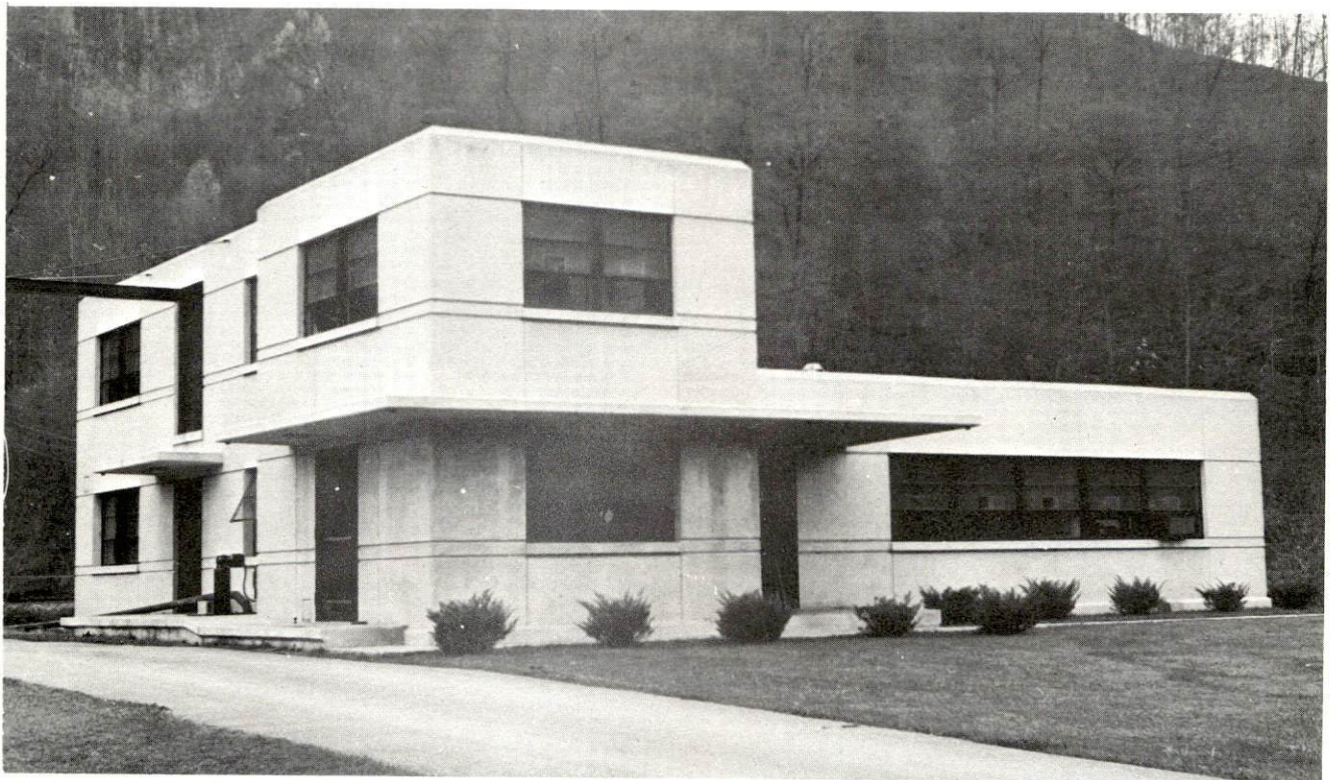
Air

The nearest major airport is the Tri-State Airport, Kenova, West Virginia, 80 miles distant. Over 30 flights daily are provided by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines.

Combs Airport, located 5 miles north of Prestonsburg, has 2,800 feet of paved runway. Services include 80-100 octane, charter, flight instructions, courtesy car, tie down, and air ambulance.



PRESTONSBURG-PAINTSVILLE AIRPORT



PRESTONSBURG WATER PLANT

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

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

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

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

Big Sandy RECC serves 1,753 customers in Floyd County. Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative provides service in four other Kentucky counties, which include Johnson, Martin, Lawrence and Knott. The cooperative is made up of 4,731 consumers. The cooperative purchases power for distribution from East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative and has an agreement with Kentucky Power Company to interexchange substantial blocks of electricity when desired.

Consumers receive power at a cost of 1.25¢ per kilowatt and Big Sandy RECC's large power rate is filed with the Public Service Commission.

Natural Gas

Gas is distributed in Prestonsburg by the Prestonsburg Water, Gas and Sewer System, a municipally owned company, whose sources of supply are the Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Company and United Fuel Gas Company. The transmission line is 4 inches and distribution lines vary from 2 to 6 inches. Pressure is maintained at 55 psi with a BTU content of 1,030 and a specific gravity of .60.

Rates are as follows:

First	2,000 cu. ft.	\$2.00 (Minimum)
Next	23,000 cu. ft.	.60 per MCF
Next	25,000 cu. ft.	.58 per MCF
Next	50,000 cu. ft.	.55 per MCF
Amounts in excess of 100,000 cu. ft.		.50 per MCF

Manufactured Gas

There are several distributors of bottled gas located in the Prestonsburg area.

Coal and Coke*

Prestonsburg is located in the "heart" of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent, and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 82 percent by rail and water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent of the total.

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.

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed in Prestonsburg by the Prestonsburg Water, Gas and Sewer System, whose source of supply is the Big Sandy River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1,000,000 gallons per day. The peak daily use has been 450,000 gallons and the average daily use is 350,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a 400,000-gallon reservoir and a 150,000-gallon steel tank. There are 1,234 customers and all are metered. Pressure is maintained at 65 psi.

Monthly Water Rates:

	<u>Gallons or Less Per Month</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$2.25 (Minimum)
Next	3,000	1.20
Next	5,000	1.05
Next	5,000	1.00
Next	5,000	.95
Next	20,000	.85
Next	20,000	.75
Next	40,000	.65
Amounts in excess of 100,000		.50

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The largest surface water supply is available from Dewey Lake and the Levisa Fork Big Sandy River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Levisa Fork at Paintsville is 2,371 cfs (USGS, 37 year record - 1915-16, 1928-64).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Pennsylvanian System. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

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

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field:

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

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

Sewerage System

The Prestonsburg Water, Gas and Sewer System serves the city with a modern disposal plant which was put into operation in 1964. The system has separate sanitary and storm mains, which range from 12 to 24 inches.

The capacity of the treatment plant is one million gallons per day and the maximum daily flow has been 350,000 gallons. The effluent is discharged into the Big Sandy River north of the city. One hundred percent of the city is served by the system.

Improvements that have been made since 1964 include the extension of new lines to serve newly developed subdivisions.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several tracts of land that are available to industry in Prestonsburg. For information concerning these sites contact Dr. George P. Archer, Mayor, Prestonsburg General Hospital, Prestonsburg, Kentucky, Telephone No. 886-2301.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Prestonsburg, the county seat of Floyd County, is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor elected for four years and eight councilmen elected for two years.

County: Floyd County is governed by a Fiscal Court, consisting of a county judge and four magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Prestonsburg 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: Prestonsburg requires an unloading license and a license for the privilege of selling certain types of products within the city limits.

Planning and Zoning

Prestonsburg has a planning commission that has a contract with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Accomplishments to date include the following: subdivision regulations, major street plan, existing land-use analysis, zoning ordinance, community facilities plan and public improvements program, housing condition survey and land use plan.

Fire Protection

The Prestonsburg Fire Department consists of a full-time chief, assistant chief, and 23 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a 750-gpm Hale pumper with a 500-gallon booster tank, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 800 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; and a 250-gpm Hale pumper with a 500-gallon booster tank, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. The city recently purchased a 1963 Chevrolet, ladder and pumper combination truck, which is a 750-gpm pumper with a 500-gallon booster tank. The truck has 5 ladders, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, and 400 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose. All three trucks are equipped with respirator and oxygen masks. Prestonsburg has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Prestonsburg Police Department is staffed by a chief, five patrolmen and one full-time traffic officer. Motorized equipment consists of one radio-telephone-equipped patrol car and a traffic control vehicle.

Garbage and Sanitation

The city provides garbage pickup daily in the business district and weekly in residential areas. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill. There is a monthly charge of \$1.25 for residences with a graduated scale being applied to business establishments.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Prestonsburg and Floyd County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Income, 1965	\$205,578.20
City Expenditures, 1965	205,578.20
Bonded Indebtedness, 1964	
Funding Bonds	30,000.00
Municipal Corporation Bonds	18,000.00
Improvement Assessment Bonds	265,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1965-66	\$271,897
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Public Courthouse Corp.	336,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Prestonsburg in 1965. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
PRESTONSBURG AND FLOYD COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Prestonsburg	Floyd County
State	\$.05	\$.05
County	.58	.58
City	.75	
School	1.80	1.50
Health	.08	.08
Total	\$3.26	\$2.21

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Prestonsburg	38%
Floyd County	29%

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1964)

Prestonsburg	\$ 7,000,000 (Approx.)
Floyd County	33,654,005

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: There is one high school and one elementary school in Prestonsburg. Both are a part of the Floyd County School System. The budget for 1965-66 is \$3,050,000. Prestonsburg High School has a 3,000 seat concrete football stadium and a modern 5,000 seat gymnasium. During the Summer of 1966, a six-room addition will be added to the Prestonsburg Elementary School. The cost of this project will be \$200,000, and will consolidate six small elementary schools. The student-teacher ratio in the Prestonsburg Elementary School is 25-1 and 25-1 in the Prestonsburg High School.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN PRESTONSBURG AND FLOYD COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Prestonsburg Elementary	761	30	25-1
Prestonsburg High	932	37	25-1
Floyd County Elementary (total)	7,989	285	29-1
Floyd County High (total)	3,361	141	24-1

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.

The Mayo Vocational School located in Paintsville was established in 1938 by an Act of the Kentucky Legislature and is operated by the State. The Mayo State Vocational-Technical School offers day trade and technical training to adults and boys and girls 16 years of age and over. The period

of training ranges from one to two years, depending upon the trade pursued. The training is carried on in seven buildings, three of which have been built in the past ten years. In addition to the day trade and technical program the school offers a program of evening instruction so the people now working can be upgraded by improving their skills and knowledge of their trade.

The trades taught at Mayo are as follows: auto mechanics, diesel mechanics, auto body mechanics, cosmetology, drafting, electricity, machine shop, mining mechanics, office practice, practical nursing, printing, radio and television, welding, and woodworking. Technical courses taught are industrial electronics, technical communications, and tool and die.

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: Prestonsburg Community College opened in the Fall of 1964 in a \$882,000 building, located on a 40-acre campus. The two-year college is a branch of the University of Kentucky and has twelve classrooms, three laboratories, a library, a room for band and meetings, a seminar room, and 16 offices. The 1966-67 enrollment is expected to be 800 students.

Two additional buildings will be constructed at the college in the near future. The Technical Vocational Building is scheduled to be open for the 1967-68 school year and the student center is to open shortly thereafter.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Prestonsburg area include:

Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, 30 miles
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 87 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 120 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 120 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 110 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 125 miles

Health

Hospitals: The fully accredited Prestonsburg General Hospital with 50 beds and 10 bassinets, has complete, modern facilities for major and minor surgery. The hospital also has laboratory and X-ray facilities.



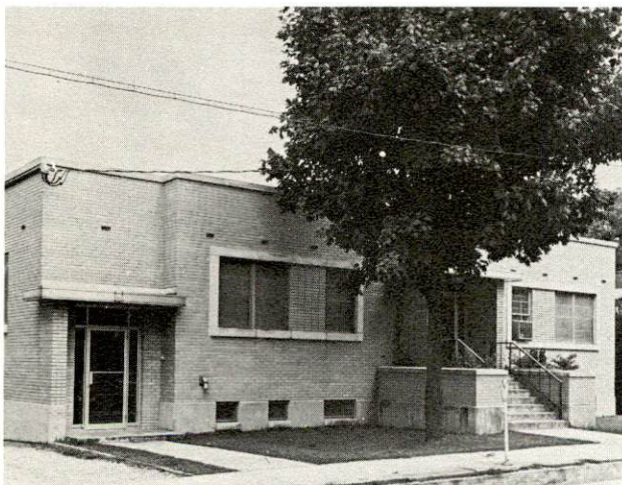
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY



PRESTONSBURG HIGH SCHOOL



GREEN ACRES HOUSING PROJECT



FLOYD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT



U.S. POST OFFICE

There are 49 employees at the hospital, with five doctors, one of them a surgeon, 7 registered nurses, 13 practical nurses, and a hospital administrator. A radiologist visits the hospital weekly and a pathologist and dietitian visits monthly.

Southern Bell's Data-Phone, newest of electrocardiograph transmission devices, is now in full 24-hour operation at the Prestonsburg General Hospital. The Data-Phone, a product of Southern Bell Laboratories, enables heart data to be transmitted directly and instantaneously from the Prestonsburg Hospital to the University of Kentucky Medical Center at Lexington and immediate diagnosis to be made there of the case at hand.

In 1965, the hospital spent \$40,000 on general office space and improvement on the laboratory, X-ray, and dietary facilities. Another \$15,000 was spent for improvements to the surgical suite.

A fully accredited nursing home is under construction and will be opened in 1966. There will be 50 beds in this home and the approximate cost will be \$300,000.

Public Health: The Floyd County Health Department is located in Prestonsburg. The health program includes communicable disease control, field and office visits, tuberculosis control, X-rays, adult health services, speciality clinics, crippled children's program, laboratory services, and general public health activities. The 1965-66 budget is \$95,273.51. The staff consists of 16 persons.

The health department has recently spent \$100,000 on a 64 by 18-foot addition and central air-conditioning and heating. The new addition includes two offices, conference room, filing room, new X-ray room and a complete bombproof basement.

Housing

There are a few houses for rent or sale in Prestonsburg. The rental range for a two- or three-bedroom house is \$50 to \$75 per month. The construction cost for the same size structure is approximately \$12,000 to \$18,000, depending on the location and materials used.

Forty units of low-rent housing have been constructed in Prestonsburg with an average rent of \$34 per month. Forty-two additional units of low-rent housing will be available for occupancy by 1967.

Three new subdivisions have recently been opened for development.

An all electric, twelve-unit apartment building will be completed in the near future.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Prestonsburg is served with a modern dial system by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union, which is located at the bus station.

Postal Facilities: Prestonsburg has a first-class post office with ten employees. Mail is received four times daily and dispatched three times daily. The 1965 postal receipts were \$61,602.80.

Newspapers: The Floyd County Times is a weekly publication with a circulation of approximately 5,000. Daily papers are received from Ashland, Lexington, and Louisville, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia.

Radio: There are two local radio stations in Prestonsburg, WDOC (AM and FM) and WPRT (AM).

Television: Through a cable hook-up, Prestonsburg's television reception from Huntington (two stations) and Charleston, West Virginia, is described as excellent.

Libraries

The Floyd County Public Library, located in Prestonsburg, has 50,000 volumes. The annual circulation is approximately 140,000 and there are two bookmobiles which serve the outlying areas of Floyd County. This library also is the headquarters for the Eastern Kentucky Regional Library System, which serves a six-county area. There is a modern reading and community meeting room.

A Federal grant of \$120,000 was used for the construction of a new library building which was completed in the Fall of 1964.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Prestonsburg: Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, and Catholic.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The First National Bank	\$13,018,011.02	\$11,996,792.87
The Bank Josephine	10,127,117.51	9,218,765.59

Hotels and Motels

Blue Sky Motel	20 units
Brown Motel	42 units
Kentucky Motel	28 units
Mountain View Motel	7 units
Sandy Valley Motel	25 units
States Motel	25 units
May Lodge (Jenny Wiley State Park)	36 units, 18 cottages

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Jaycees, Kiwanis, Business Men, Lions, High School
P. T. A. and Grade School P. T. A.

Fraternal: American Legion, V. F. W., Masons, IOOF, and FOE

Women's: Bank Parents, DAR, Day Homemakers, North Home-
makers, South Homemakers, Junior Woman's Club,
Kiwanianees, Local Council of Church Women, 900 Club,
P. E. O., and Woman's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, F. F. A., F. H. A. and 4-H Club

Other: Floyd County Bar Association, Floyd County Bar Board,
Floyd County Historical Society, Floyd County Library
Board, Floyd County Council for Retarded Children,
Jenny Wiley Drama Association, Ministerial Association,
and Red Cross

Recreation

Local: A new city recreational park is being developed by the city of Prestonsburg. This park will be one of the finest community recreational centers in eastern Kentucky. Most of the park development will be completed in 1966 and two full-time employees will be hired to supervise the recreational activities.

The following facilities will be available when the park is finished.

1. Olympic swimming pool
2. Child's wading pool
3. Tennis courts
4. Indoor and outdoor basketball courts
5. Volleyball courts
6. Softball and baseball field
7. Handball area
8. Camping facilities
9. Picnicking area
10. Trailer park
11. Horseshow ring
12. Par three golf course
13. Administrative building with three apartments on the top floor
14. Main office building
15. There will be two play areas at the park, one for the 1 through 7 year age group and the other area for 8 through 12 year age group

Prestonsburg also has a bowling center with 16 lanes, little league football, little league baseball, one indoor theatre, and one drive-in theatre.

Jenny Wiley State Park, with facilities for swimming, fishing, horseback riding, and golfing, has 18 cottages, a 36-unit lodge, a large dining room, an amphitheater and camping facilities.

Area:

1. Breaks Interstate Park is located near Elkhorn City, Kentucky, 58 miles.
2. Natural Bridge State Park is located approximately 80 miles from Prestonsburg.



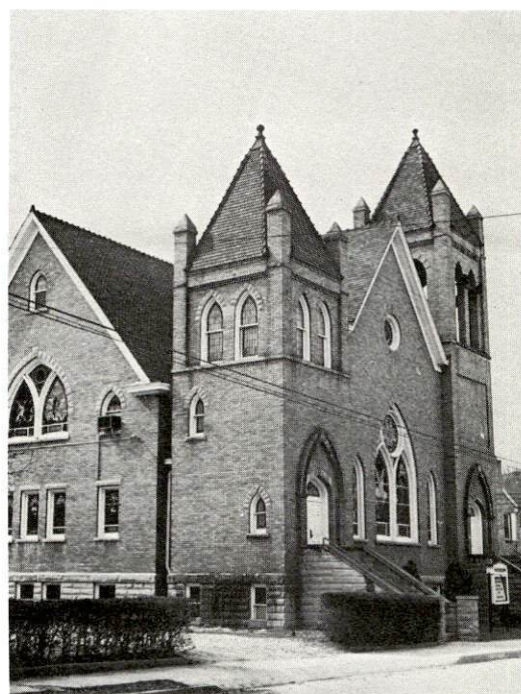
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK



THE BANK JOSEPHINE



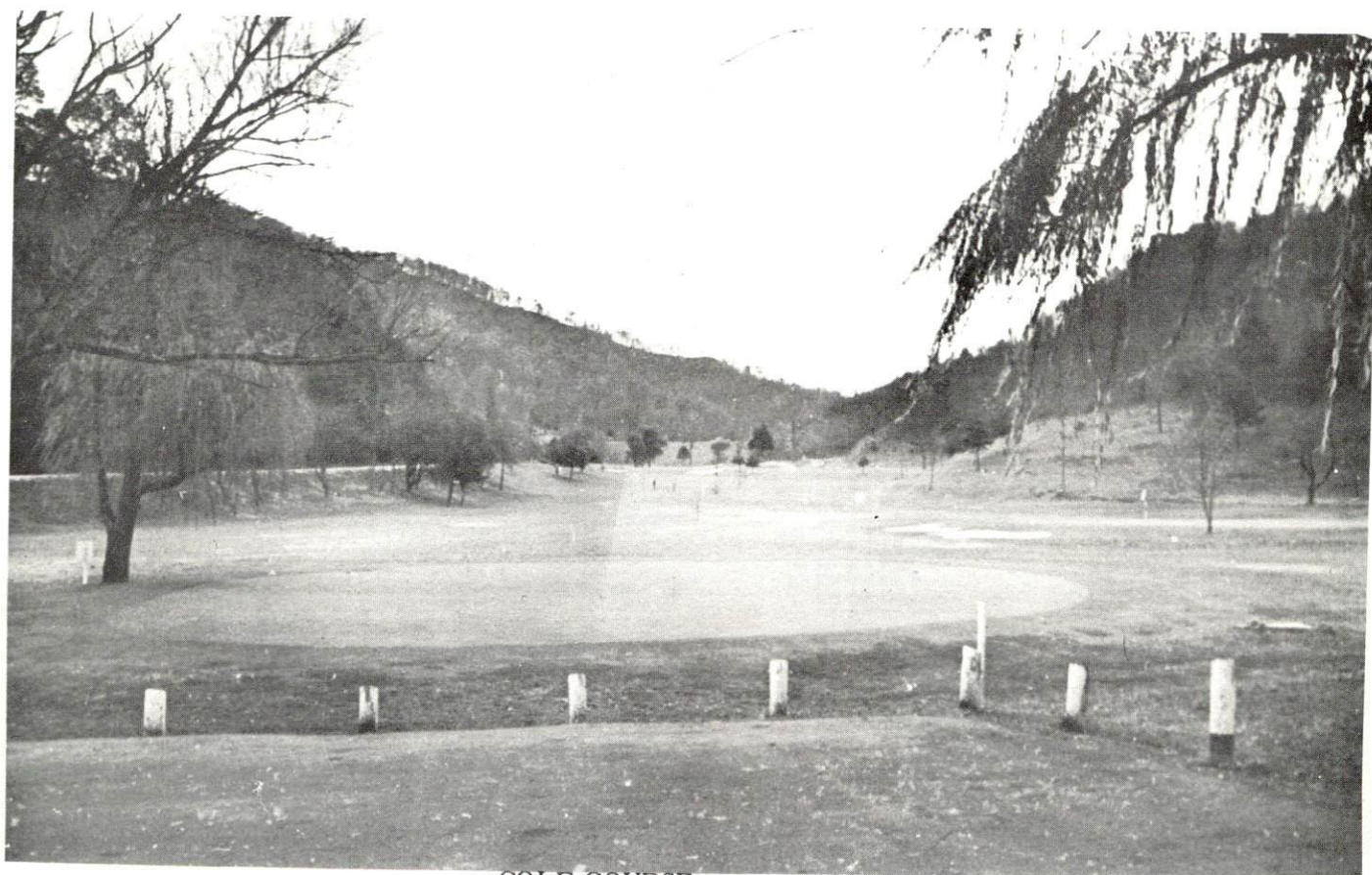
FLOYD FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



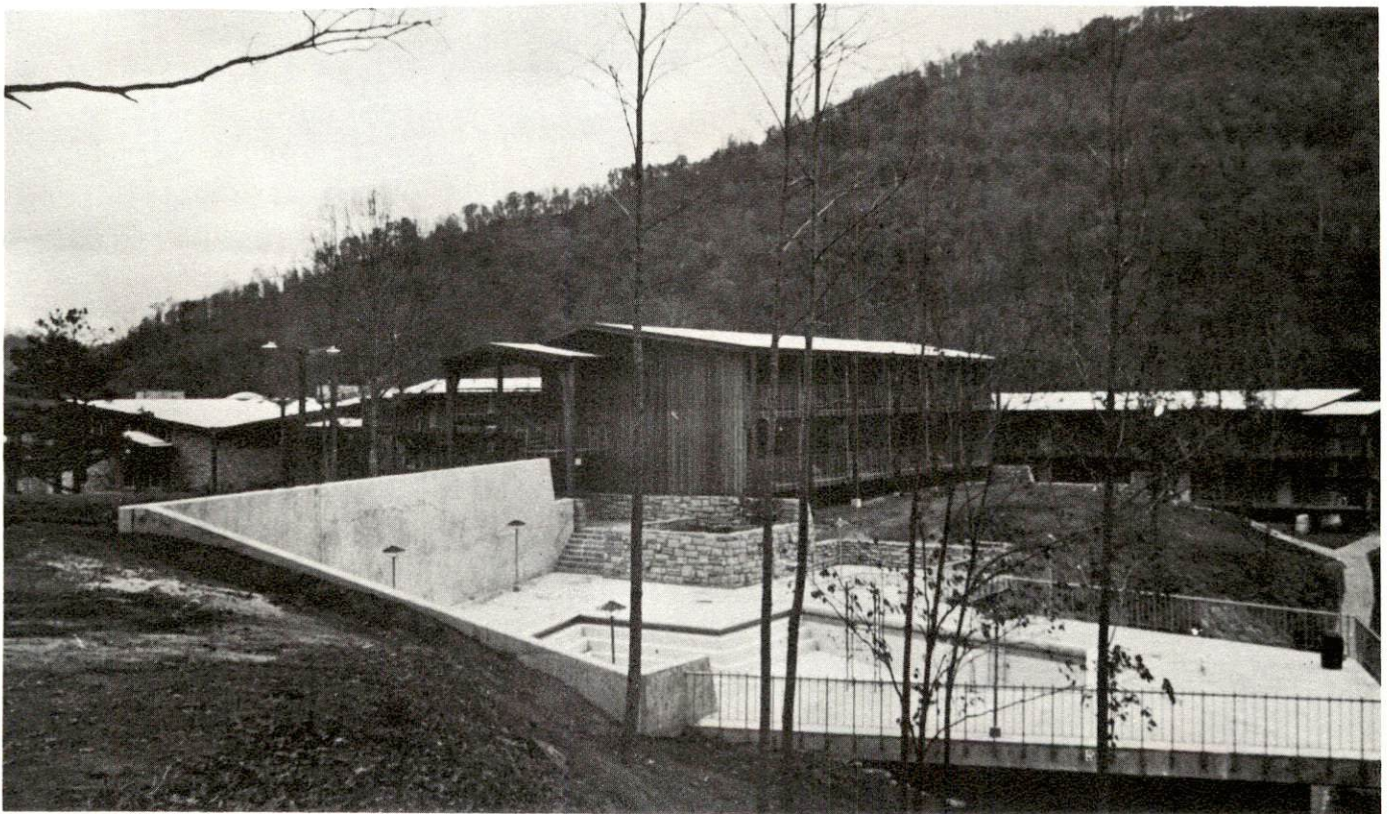
LAKE BOWLING LANES



GOLF COURSE
JENNY WILEY STATE PARK



MAY LODGE
JENNY WILEY STATE PARK



MAY LODGE SWIMMING POOL
JENNY WILEY STATE PARK

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Two downtown parking lots have been developed with a 200-car capacity.
2. New mercury vapor street lights have been installed throughout the city.
3. Polished concrete utility poles are being installed in the downtown section of Prestonsburg to replace the wooden type.
4. Every street in the city of Prestonsburg has been resurfaced.
5. Seven miles of city sidewalks have been paved.
6. An 800-seat amphitheater at Jenny Wiley State Park has recently been completed.
7. All of the houses in the city have been numbered.
8. A new Floyd County Courthouse was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$552,000.
9. A new recreational park is under development at the present time and should be completed by the end of 1966.
10. Improvements totaling \$100,000 have been added to the health department.
11. Three new subdivisions are being developed.
12. \$55,000 was spent on improvements to the Prestonsburg General Hospital.
13. The Floyd County Library is housed in a new modern \$120,000 building that was completed in the Fall of 1964.
14. A 50-bed, fully accredited nursing home will open in 1966. The approximate cost of this building and facilities will be \$300,000.

15. Sewerage lines have been extended to serve newly developed subdivisions.

Planned:

1. An additional forty-two units of low-rent housing will be opened in 1967.
2. A new all-electric, twelve-unit apartment building is under construction.
3. Construction of a six-room addition to the Prestonsburg Elementary School will cost approximately \$200,000.
4. A Student Center and a Technical Vocational Building (two buildings) will be constructed at the Prestonsburg Community College.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,209 farms in Floyd County covering 83,190 acres, an average of 68.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Floyd County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR FLOYD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Floyd County (tons)	400	1.90	760
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Floyd County (tons)	700	1.50	1,050
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Floyd County (tons)	300	1.20	360
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Floyd County (bu)	3,600	54.5	196,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Floyd County (bu)	50	18.0	900
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Floyd County (lbs)	10	2,000.0	20,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR FLOYD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1963
Floyd County	1,200
Kentucky	476,000
All Cattle and Calves:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964
Floyd County	4,800
Kentucky	2,495,000

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

Minerals*

The most important mineral resources of Floyd County consist of coal and natural gas. Other minerals include petroleum, sand and gravel, clay and natural brines. Sandstone suitable for rough construction purposes occurs locally. In 1964, the total value of minerals produced was \$25,078,054. Floyd County now ranks fifth in the State in total value of mineral production.

Coal Production: For the period 1890 through 1964, Floyd County produced an accumulative total of 216,792,707 tons of coal. In 1964, production amounted to 4,504,041 tons from 227 mines, representing 223 underground mines and 4 auger mines.

Coal Quality: Floyd County coals rank among the nation's best. They are high -grade bituminous with low ash and sulphur content and high BTU value. The coal, when properly blended, produces a high quality metallurgical coke. Selected analyses of some of the important seams are as follows:

Seam	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	BTU Dry Basis	Ash Softening Temp. ^{°F.}
Elkhorn #1	3.5	38.3	53.9	4.3	.7	15,160	2,500
Elkhorn #2	3.3	39.6	53.0	4.1	1.2	15,050	2,430
Elkhorn #3	3.2	38.2	55.9	2.7	.5	15,180	2,220

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

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

Coal Reserves: Total remaining reserves as of January 1, 1949, estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky," amount to 1,886.67 million short tons. This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources of beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

Natural Gas: Floyd County lies within the Big Sandy gas field which also includes areas of Martin, Pike, Magoffin, Knott, Johnson and small areas in Perry and Letcher Counties. This field accounts for a substantial portion of Kentucky's annual production and contains an important reserve. At least eight important horizons are productive with the Devonian black shale being the most prolific producer.

Petroleum: For the period 1918 through 1964, Floyd County produced an accumulative total of 784,869 barrels of oil. In 1964, the county produced a total of 25,283 barrels which represented a 46 percent increase over 1963.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel suitable for general construction purposes occur along the major streams.

Clay: Clay and shale deposits occur interbedded with coals, sandstones and conglomerates of the Coal Measures and alluvial clays exist along major streams. Recent investigations indicate that some of these deposits might be suitable for the manufacture of common brick, structural tile and lightweight aggregates.

Natural Brine: Qualitatively, brines in this section of the State are of potential commercial value. Samples with density varying from 1.03 to 1.12 with principal constituents of sodium, calcium and magnesium chloride have been analyzed. More quantitative work needs to be completed, however, before industrial application would be merited.

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 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

Floyd County has 191,000 acres of forested land. This is 74 percent of the total acreage of the county. 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 the 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 Floyd County in 1963 was \$1,016 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the 1964 Survey of Current Business per capita income in Kentucky was \$1,830.

Retail sales in Floyd County in 1964 totaled \$25,520,000.**

*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 week's 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 PRESTONSBURG, FLOYD 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	33.3	2.75	83	70
February	31.8	4.29	82	63
March	44.6	4.64	81	59
April	56.7	3.60	79	54
May	64.5	2.74	85	59
June	71.4	3.66	86	62
July	74.7	4.29	89	66
August	72.1	3.80	92	68
September	66.2	3.17	89	64
October	52.2	2.21	88	59
November	48.4	2.72	84	61
December	38.2	4.38	83	65
Annual Norm.	54.5	42.25		

*Station Location: Dewey Dam

**Station Location: Bristol, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 16 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 16 years.Days cloudy or clear: (27 yrs. of record) 90 clear, 112 partly cloudy,
163 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (16 yrs. of record) 6.2%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 yrs. of record) 133Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 yrs. of record) 4Days with thunderstorms: (21 yrs. of record) 46Days with heavy fog: (21 yrs. of record) 41Prevailing wind: (9 yrs. of record) West southwestSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-
term means 4,143 degree days.Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G-1
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HISTORY

Floyd County, the 40th Kentucky County in order of formation, was established in 1800 and named in honor of Colonel John Floyd. Colonel Floyd was one of the organizers of the Transylvania government and an Indian fighter with Daniel Boone. Floyd County is located in the beautiful Kentucky mountain region in an area rich in such mineral deposits as coal and natural gas. Floyd County originally covered most of the far eastern Kentucky area, but since 1807 some fifteen counties have been formed in whole or in part from Floyd including Pike County, the largest of Kentucky counties.

Prestonsburg, located in the Big Sandy Valley, is the county seat of Floyd County. The town was incorporated January 2, 1818. It had been settled in 1797 and was known as Preston's Station in honor of Colonel John Preston, long time Treasurer of Virginia, who held extensive land grants in the area. The six citizens of Prestonsburg in 1800 made it the 29th town in population in Kentucky as reported to the Census Bureau in that year. Prestonsburg was the first settlement in this area of Kentucky.

Most of the fighting in the Prestonsburg area during the Civil War was confined to guerilla bands of riff-raff, using the disorganization of the war for their own benefit. The bands usually called themselves Feds or Confederates, but neither side claimed them. There were several battles in the area between General Humphrey Marshall and Colonel James A. Garfield, later President of the United States. Garfield's victories were the first for the Union, but more important they ended Confederate hopes of invading Kentucky from Virginia.

The early days of Prestonsburg are filled with the sagas of the brave Indian fighters of the frontier. These rugged men not only made Kentucky safe, but cleared the way for western development as well. However, not all of the brave settlers were men. Jenny Wiley's name is well known to Kentuckians. She was the only escapee of an Indian massacre. Anthony Wayne's victory over the Indians in Ohio in 1795 ended the Indian threat for Kentuckians. Men began to filter into the mountains over Indian and animal trails, and gradually the settlement grew until in 1837 the first steamboat came down the Big Sandy to Prestonsburg. Soon the boats made regular runs down the river carrying supplies. These were reloaded on pushboats and delivered throughout the area.

In 1902 the railroad came to Prestonsburg. The iron horse was needed in the valley, but it needed the valley too for here were the masses of coal upon which the roads depended. Coal was first discovered in the Big Sandy Valley in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker. Since that time, coal has become king of the mountains. Originally the settlers used the coal for heating their homes

and nothing more, but with the advent of modern industry and transportation, mines were opened and coal was produced in abundance. The first successful coal mine was opened in 1847. In 1850 this mine was taken over by William Mellen, who was deeply interested in the welfare of his employees. He built a gristmill and a carding machine for the use of his workers. The coal business grew until, in 1920, 62 mines were operating in this one Kentucky county. Floyd County is rich in other mineral resources too. The first oil well was drilled in 1892 and natural gas was soon discovered. By 1950 natural gas had become the second ranking local industry.

The mountain regions have added much to Kentucky materially. Culturally and politically, Kentucky mountain ballads and legends are a wonderful addition to our heritage.

Floyd County has overcome the trials of Indians, of Civil War guerillas and natural disasters, and continued to move as the parent and a leader of the Big Sandy Valley.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
FLOYD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Floyd County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	4,590	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	2,775	60.5	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	402	8.8	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	226	4.9	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	0		24,809	4.7
Tobacco	0		11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	83	1.8	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	34	0.7	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	6	0.1	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	37	0.8	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	14	0.3	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0		11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	52	1.1	73,558	13.9
Other	0		3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	238	5.2	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	595	13.0	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	109	2.4	24,837	4.7
Services	241	5.3	45,903	8.7
Other	4	0.1	2,150	0.4

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

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

Subject	Floyd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	20,727	20,915	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	13,057	13,440	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	7,688	1,650	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	7,684	1,650	705,411	290,783
Employed	6,631	1,550	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	5,361	972	440,020	208,384
Government workers	426	428	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	828	147	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	16	3	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	1,053	100	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	5,369	11,790	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	15	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	2,001	1,960	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	3,353	9,830	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	2,261	8,670	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,092	1,160	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	6,361	1,550	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	303	394	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	80	0	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	531	100	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	293	251	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	358	223	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	1,289	0	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	3,154	24	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	127	1,123	25,183
Service workers	117	255	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	96	0	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	290	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	120	172	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> <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

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PRESTONSBURG
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

PRESTONSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CITY OF PRESTONSBURG

JUNE, 1966