

1967

# Industrial Resources: Harlan County - Harlan

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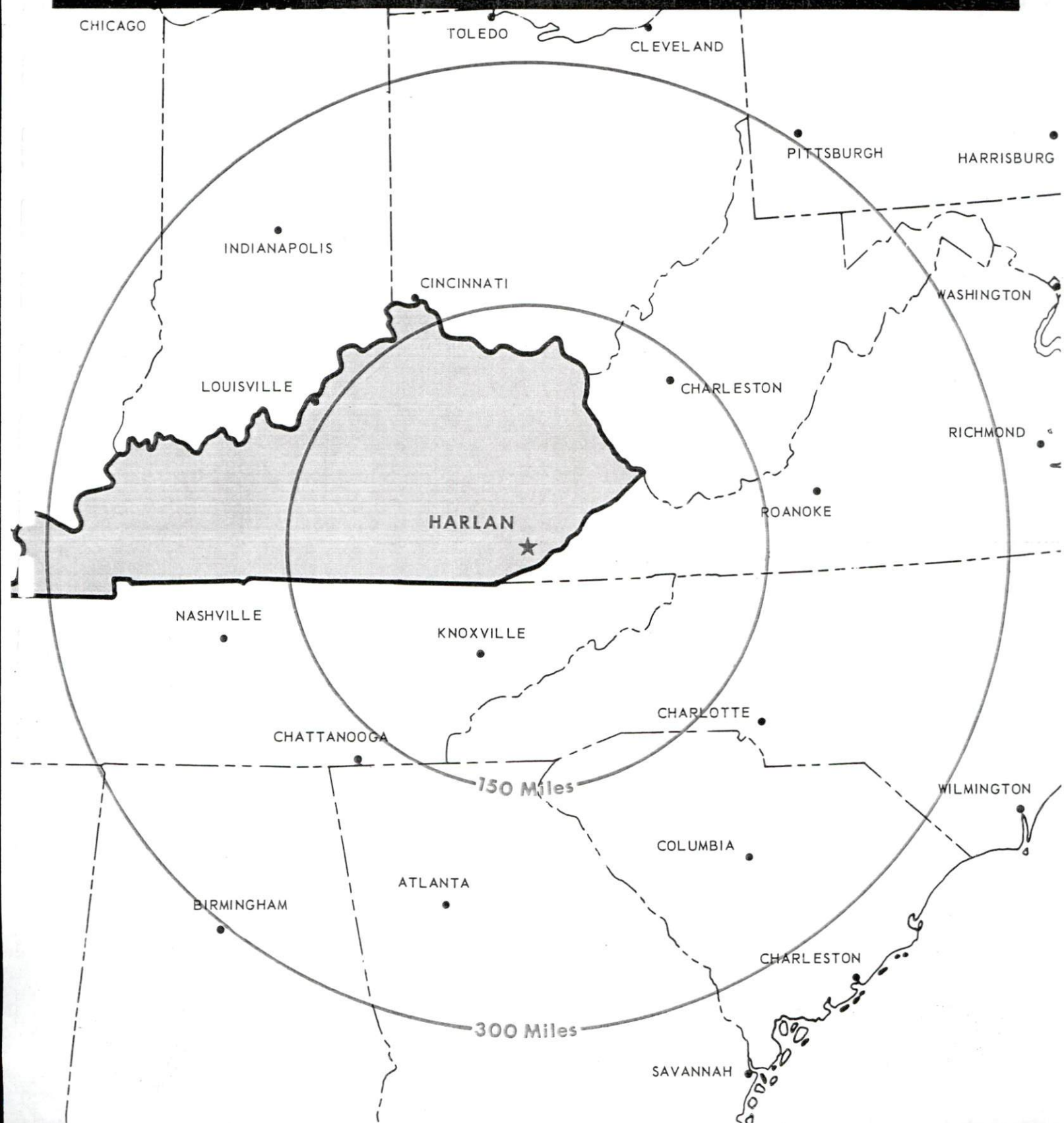
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

# HARLAN KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

HARLAN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Harlan County Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Harlan - 4,177; Harlan County - 51,107

### HARLAN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Harlan and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 9,300-9,800 men and 8,550-9,050 women. Number of workers available from Harlan County: 3,100-3,200 men and 2,700-2,800 women.

The future labor supply will include 10,599 boys and 10,080 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Harlan is served by the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company operating between Corbin, Kentucky, and Norton, Virginia.

Air: The London-Corbin War Memorial Airport, located in London, Kentucky, 70 miles from Harlan, is the nearest major airport offering regular scheduled flights. The Tucker-Guthrie Memorial Airport in Harlan offers chartered plane service and facilities for private planes.

Trucks: Harlan is provided common carrier trucking service by eight firms. One firm maintains terminal facilities in Harlan.

Bus Lines: Harlan is served by four bus lines, providing nationwide bus transportation.

Highways: Highways serving Harlan include U. S. Routes 119 and 421 and Kentucky Highways 38 and 72.



UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company

Gas: There are no natural gas facilities available in Harlan.

Water: The Cumberland River is the source of supply for the Harlan Municipal Water Works' 1,000,000 gpd treatment plant. A comprehensive study is being made for a grant application to make improvements in the treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.

Sewer System: Harlan is served by a new 500,000 gpd treatment plant. The Harlan Sewer and Treatment Plant was placed in operation in 1966. The maximum daily flow has been 345,000 gallons.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Harlan has shown a decrease in population for every decade since the 1940 census. From 1940 to 1960, Harlan had an 18.4 percent decrease in population.

Harlan County has shown a pattern very similar to that of Harlan. From 1940 to 1960, Harlan County had a 32.1 percent decrease in population.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR HARLAN AND HARLAN COUNTY  
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-60

Year	Harlan		Harlan County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1910	657		10,566		6.6
1920	2,647	302.9	31,546	189.6	5.5
1930	4,327	63.5	64,557	104.6	8.2
1940	5,122	18.4	75,275	16.6	8.8
1950	4,786	- 6.6	71,751	- 4.7	3.5
1960	4,177	- 12.7	51,107	- 28.8	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Mining and quarrying accounts for the largest employment group in Harlan County. There were 2,771 people employed in this industry in September, 1966. At that time there were 1,168 workers employed in wholesale and retail trade and 498 workers employed in manufacturing. Total covered employment in all industries was 5,415.

TABLE 2

HARLAN 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*
Harlan	\$92.45	\$ 88.26	\$ 58,674	\$1,293	57
Bell	71.98	72.08	34,252	1,171	84
Leslie	55.74	44.88	10,132	1,049	85
Letcher	94.92	62.47	32,660	1,186	74
Perry	53.47	83.75	34,476	1,084	82
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$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, 1965) 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 Harlan labor supply area includes Harlan and the adjoining counties of Bell, Leslie, Letcher and Perry. The population of the labor supply area was 162,447 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 9,300 to 9,800 males and from 8,550 to 9,050 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.



TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, HARLAN COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	17,850-18,850	9,300-9,800	8,550-9,050
Harlan	5,800- 6,000	3,100-3,200	2,700-2,800
Bell	3,750- 3,950	1,700-1,800	2,050-2,150
Leslie	1,600- 1,800	1,000-1,100	600- 700
Letcher	3,000- 3,200	1,500-1,600	1,500-1,600
Perry	3,700- 3,900	2,000-2,100	1,700-1,800

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the boys and girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

TABLE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, HARLAN AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	10,599	10,080
Harlan	3,282	3,116
Bell	2,111	2,000
Leslie	783	778
Letcher	1,980	1,868
Perry	2,443	2,318

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

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

TABLE 5

HARLAN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	1,514	31	1,545
Harlan	267	15	828
Bell	215	15	230
Leslie	311	0	311
Letcher	341	0	341
Perry	380	1	381

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

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

TABLE 6

HARLAN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Harlan	Bell	Leslie	Letcher	Perry
Total manu- facturing	2,231	498	1,357	110	138	128
Food and kindred products	615	298	183	0	53	81
Tobacco	1	0	1	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	416	0	416	0	0	0
Lumber and furniture	722	173	335	110	69	35
Print., publ. and paper	69	21	34	0	2	12
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	63	0	63	0	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	42	0	28	0	14	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	297	0	297	0	0	0
Other	6	6	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

HARLAN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Harlan	Bell	Leslie	Letcher	Perry
Mining and Quarrying	7,926	2,771	632	484	2,433	1,606
Contract						
Construction	538	181	150	0	85	122
Manufacturing	2,231	498	1,357	110	138	128
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	977	202	418	15	78	264
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,720	1,168	1,056	68	542	886
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	496	130	189	8	49	120
Services	1,359	459	350	27	186	337
Other	9	6	3	0	0	0
Total	17,256	5,415	4,155	712	3,511	3,463

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

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in Harlan, Kentucky.

TABLE 8

HARLAN MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Chappell's Dairy, Inc.	Milk products	85	5	90
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Soft drinks			20
Durham Printing & Offset Company	Job printing	3	0	3
Enterprise Publishing Co., Inc.	Newspaper, job printing	19	3	22
Gaines Lumber Co., Inc.	Rough lumber	30	0	30
Harvey Green	Lumber	6	1	7
Harlan Farmers Supply Co., Inc.	Feed	10	1	11
Harlan Ice & Refrigerating Co.	Ice cream	14	0	14
Harlan Ready Mix Concrete	Concrete	3	0	3
Harlan Wood Products Corp.	Dimension lumber, truck flooring	30	2	32
M & A Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Caskets	2	2	4
Modern Bakery, Inc.	Bakery products	264	62	326
Muncy Printing Co.	Job printing	2	1	3
Smith Beverage Co.	Carbonated beverages	7	1	8
Wardrup Provision Co., Inc.	Meat packing	48	5	53



### Prevailing Wage Rates

Prevailing wage rates for Harlan will be supplied upon request by the Harlan County Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

#### Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Mine Workers of America	Coal Mines Modern Bakery, Inc. Chappell's Dairy, Inc.
Harlan County Workers Teamsters	National Electric Coil Cumberland Motor Freight

## TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company serves Harlan with four local freights and four through freights daily. Switching facilities are provided daily, except Sundays, with accommodations for eight cars. No passenger service is available from Harlan. There are no outbound carloads leaving Harlan; however, the average number of inbound carloads per month is 85 to 90, consisting mostly of food products, mining equipment, and building materials. Shown in Table 9 are rail transit times from Harlan to selected cities throughout the nation.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HARLAN, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Highways

Highways serving Harlan include U. S. Routes 119 and 421, and Kentucky Highways 38 and 72.

The Appalachia Highway System, now under construction, will provide Harlan with a direct connection to the Nationwide Interstate Highway System.

Table 10 shows the mileage from Harlan to selected market centers.

TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HARLAN, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	300	Louisville, Ky.	219
Birmingham, Ala.	368	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,326
Chicago, Ill.	517	Memphis, Tenn.	523
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	Minneapolis, Minn.	944
Cleveland, Ohio	539	Nashville, Tenn.	301
Detroit, Mich.	497	New Orleans, La.	831
Kansas City, Mo.	735	New York, N. Y.	702
Knoxville, Tenn.	120	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444
Lexington, Ky.	156	St. Louis, Mo.	483

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Harlan:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Point Express, Inc.	Charleston, West Virginia	Interstate and Intrastate
Bell Lines, Inc.	Charleston, West Virginia	Interstate
Hogan Storage & Transfer Co.	Williamson, West Virginia	Interstate
Conken Freight Lines, Inc.	Knoxville, Tennessee	Interstate and Intrastate
Mason and Dixon Lines, Inc.	Kingsport, Tennessee	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Smiths Transfer Corp.	Staunton, Virginia	Interstate

Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., has terminal facilities located in Harlan.



TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3-4	2-3	Los Angeles, Calif.	6-7	5
Chicago, Ill.	3	2	Nashville, Tenn.	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	4	2-3
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	4-5	3
Detroit, Mich.	3-4	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2

\*Delivery Time in Days.

Source: Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Harlan is provided bus transportation by the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines; Black Brothers Bus Lines, operating between Harlan and Richmond, Kentucky; Cumberland Coach Lines, operating between Harlan, Hazard, and Whitesburg; and VTC Lines, Inc., serving outlying communities in Harlan County.

Taxi Service: Harlan is provided with 24-hour taxi service by four individual firms.

Air

The nearest major airports are the London-Corbin War Memorial Airport, 70 miles distant in London, Kentucky, served by Piedmont Airlines; Tri-City Airport, 84 miles distant in Bristol, Tennessee, served by Piedmont and United Airlines; and the McGhee-Tyson Municipal Airport in Knoxville, Tennessee, 120 miles distant, served by American, Eastern, United, Piedmont, Delta, and Southern Airlines.

The Tucker-Guthrie Memorial Field, located in Harlan County, 2 miles from Harlan, is a small craft field with a 2,700-foot bituminous asphalt landing strip. Services include 80-100 octane gas, eight metal hangars and twenty tie-downs, unicom radio, minor repair service, charter service, flight instructions, and sight-seeing flights.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

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

Natural Gas

Natural gas facilities are not available in Harlan.

Manufactured Gas

In Harlan, there are two suppliers of liquified petroleum in bottled and bulk form.

Coal and Coke\*

Harlan is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field that 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 1,735 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 46,567,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1965. Average production per mine was 27,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 14,836,047 tons. Underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 11 percent, and strip mines 9 percent of the total. Shipments were 85 percent by rail or water and 15 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

\*U. S. Bureau of Mines

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 37 percent was cleaned at 32 cleaning plants; 24 percent was crushed, and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

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.



## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Cumberland River serves as the source of supply for the Harlan Municipal Water Works' 1,000,000 gpd treatment plant. Water is treated with chlorine, lime, and alum; stored in three underground concrete storage tanks, with a total capacity of 550,000 gallons; and distributed through lines ranging from 4 to 12 inches in size at a pressure of 100 psi. The average daily use is 725,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been 800,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 17.5 hours.

In 1963-64, the system constructed a second transmission line from the treatment plant to the storage tanks. This and other improvements completed in the last year totaled \$170,000. The Harlan Municipal Water Works has hired engineers to make a comprehensive study for a grant application to make further improvements in the treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.

## Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per 100 Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$2.30 (Minimum Charge)
Next	2,000	.08
Next	5,000	.07
Next	10,000	.05
Balance		.04

Sewerage System

The Harlan Sewer and Treatment Plant, completed and placed in use in 1966, gives primary and secondary treatment to all sewage. The capacity of the treatment plant is 500,000 gpd. The maximum daily flow has been 345,000 gallons. The sewage is collected by mains ranging in size from 12 to 18 inches. After treatment, the effluent is discharged into the Cumberland River. The system serves 1,125 customers.

Sewerage rates are 60 percent of the water bill.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

For information concerning industrial sites, contact the Harlan County Chamber of Commerce, North Main Street, P. O. Box 268, Harlan, Kentucky.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Harlan is governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term, and seven councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Harlan County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and five magistrates. All are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Harlan 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: No business or occupational licenses are required in Harlan.

Planning and Zoning

The Harlan-Harlan County Planning Commission is composed of eight members. The Commission has contracted with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development, for technical assistance. The following programs have been completed: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis and a Population Economic Study. Projects planned for the near future include an Economic Base and a Major Thoroughfare Plan.

Fire Protection

The Harlan Fire Department is staffed with six full-time firemen and twelve reserve firemen. Motorized equipment consists of three 500-gpm pumpers, one ladder truck and one 1,500-gallon tank truck. All trucks are well equipped with hose and other fire fighting equipment.

Harlan has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

### Police Protection

The Harlan Police Department is staffed with a chief, seven patrolmen and three police dispatchers. Equipment consists of two radio-equipped patrol cars.

Harlan County is provided police protection by a sheriff and three deputies who utilize three personal automobiles. The Kentucky State Police, Post 10, has six troopers, two sergeants and one detective assigned to Harlan County.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Municipal garbage collection of both wet and dry garbage is provided twice weekly in the residential areas and daily in the business district. The residential rate is \$3 per month. Rates for businesses are negotiated. Disposal is by means of a city-owned incinerator.

### Financial Information

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

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965)

City Income	\$141,500
City Expenditures	141,500
City Bonded Indebtedness	30,000 (Playground and Recreation Facilities)

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness: (1966-67)

County Budget	\$227,450
County Bonded Indebtedness	None



## TAXES

Property Taxes

Table 12 shows property tax rates applying to property located in Harlan and Harlan County in 1966. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR  
HARLAN AND HARLAN COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Harlan	Harlan County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015
School	.736	.477
City	.330	
County	.154	.154
Health	.031	.031
Library	.022	.022
Agricultural Extension	.014	.014
Total	\$1.302	\$ .713

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(1966)

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>	<u>Total</u>
Harlan				\$13,143,755*
Harlan County	\$60,654,860	\$22,400,569	\$14,855,000	97,910,429

\*Includes Real Estate and Tangibles

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Harlan Independent School District is composed of one high school and one elementary school. The system has, at the present time, a student-teacher ratio of approximately 28 to 1 in the elementary school and 22 to 1 in the high school. The recent construction of a new high school building, at a cost of \$528,000, included a gymnasium, ten classrooms and a library. A new laboratory building and the necessary equipment for operation was completed at a cost of approximately \$7,000. The 1966-67 school year budget totals \$639,696.

The Harlan County School System is composed of 3 high schools, 4 junior high schools, and 32 elementary schools. A list of special teachers includes 7 home economic teachers, 7 business education teachers, 5 distributive education teachers, 9 teachers of the mentally retarded, and 5 trade and industries teachers. Recent construction in the system includes a \$1.3 million high school building that allowed for the consolidation of three smaller high schools, and other miscellaneous constructions and improvements amounting to approximately \$50,000.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Harlan Elementary	1,057	37	28
Harlan High School	422	19	22
Harlan County Elementary (Total)	5,528	225	24
Harlan County Junior High (Total)	1,551	68	22
Harlan County High School (Total)	2,214	101	21
Harlan Area Vocational Tech.	327	17	19
Holy Trinity	43	2	21
St. Stephen	32	2	16

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

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.

Harlan is served by the Harlan County Area Vocational Technical School. Courses offered include: Machine Shop, Carpentry, Drafting, Auto Mechanics, Auto Body Mechanics, Electronics and Practical Nursing. A new \$500,000 building, now in the planning stage, will allow for expansion of all facilities at the school. Three extension centers are located at Manchester, Barbourville, and Pineville, Kentucky.

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 Harlan area include:

Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 49 miles  
Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 72 miles  
Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, 70 miles  
Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, 97 miles  
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 125 miles  
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 137 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 156 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 156 miles  
Southeast Community College, Cumberland, Kentucky, 23 miles

### Health

Hospitals: The Harlan Hospital Association, a privately owned facility, serves area residents with 65 beds and 8 bassinets. The staff includes nine doctors and four registered nurses. Rates range from \$18.50 to \$20 per day.

The Harlan Appalachian Regional Hospital, located in Harlan, has 180 beds and 28 bassinets available to the people in the Harlan County area. The acute general-type hospital has complete facilities for pathology, radiology, physical therapy and rehabilitation, and emergency room. The professional staff includes local physicians and nurses, 21 certified specialists, 2 pathologists, 2 radiologists, and 2 pharmacists. Daily rates range from \$22 to \$25 for semi-private and private rooms, respectively.

Public Health: The Harlan County Health Department, located in Harlan, is staffed with one nurse, one sanitarian and three clerks. The health program includes maternal and child health, vital statistics, health education, communicable disease control, sanitation, and laboratory services.



### Housing

There are few houses for rent or sale in Harlan. A few building lots are available in Harlan with building costs ranging from \$10 to \$15 per square foot for a three-bedroom brick house.

Two public housing projects, with a total of 80 units, are located in Harlan. A new housing project has been approved for Harlan but is not yet under construction.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 4,797 Harlan County subscribers with approximately the same number of telephones. Telephone services include a modern dial system and direct dialing. The toll free exchange includes Benham-Lynch and Wallins Creek in Harlan County.

Postal Facilities: Harlan is served by a first-class post office staffed by 18 employees. Mail is received once and dispatched twice daily. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$130,000. The post office has four city routes and eight star routes.

Newspapers: Harlan's local paper, the Harlan Daily Enterprise, has a circulation of approximately 6,000.

Papers are received daily from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Radio: Harlan and the surrounding area is served by WHLN with 5,000 watts at 1410 kilocycles.

Television: Television reception is received from Knoxville, Bristol, and Johnson City, Tennessee; Asheville, North Carolina; and Lexington, Kentucky. Reception is described as excellent. A television cable service is provided.

### Libraries

Harlan and Harlan County are served by the Harlan Public Library with 17,278 volumes and an annual circulation of approximately 109,476. A bookmobile serves the outlying communities.

A new library is now in the planning stage for the Harlan area. The library will be a city and county library located in Harlan.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Harlan: Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Church of God, Church of Christ, Methodist, Jewish, Presbyterian, and Episcopal.

#### Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Bank of Harlan	\$8,047,564.10	\$6,626,283.62
Harlan National Bank	8,120,787.39	6,968,301.15

#### Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rooms or Units</u>
Lewallen Hotel	127
Ackley Hotel	N. A.*
Bays Motel	N. A.
Jones Motel	28
Mt. Aire Motel	12

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic Lodge

Women's Clubs: Business and Professional Women, Daughters of America, Eastern Star, Garden Club, Jaycettes, Junior Woman's Club, V.F.W. Auxiliary, Woman's Club

Youth Clubs: Boy Scouts, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, Girl Scouts

#### Recreation

Local: Local recreational facilities include: Huff Memorial Park with a lighted baseball and football field, tennis courts, swimming pool, and equipped playgrounds which are supervised in summer months; a country club with a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, and archery club; and three local fishing lakes. Two scout camps (Boy and Girl Scouts) are located within 8 miles of Harlan.

\*Not Available.

Area: Cumberland Falls State Park, in southeastern Kentucky on Kentucky 90 off US-27 or US-25W, is 82 miles west of Harlan. The park has a lodge and lodge pool, dining room, coffee shop, gift shop, beach, bathhouse and river swimming, grocery, efficiency and one and two-bedroom cottages, lodge cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with two central service buildings, picnicking, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, square-dance pavilion, playground and supervised recreation. Cumberland Falls is the second largest falls east of the Mississippi, and one of the world's two moonbows is seen here. "Endless Waters," a recorded drama of music, colored lights and recitation of the Twenty-third Psalm, is shown at the Falls at night. The park is inside Cumberland National Forest on the Cumberland River.

Pine Mountain State Park, Pineville, in southeastern Kentucky on US-25E, is 33 miles southwest of Harlan. The park has a resort lodge, resort pool, dining room, gift shop, efficiency and one-bedroom cottages, two-bedroom deluxe cottages, tent and trailer camping spaces with central service building, 50-acre lake, picnic shelter with rest rooms, fishing, boating and boat rentals, 9-hole golf course, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, playground, a planned recreation program and an amphitheatre. The park is located in Kentucky Ridge State Forest, and every tree known to the Appalachian region grows here. The Mountain Laurel Festival is held the last weekend in May, and in the park's Laurel Cove Amphitheatre the Mountain Laurel Queen -- selected from Kentucky college beauties -- is crowned. "The Book of Job," a choral drama, is staged in the amphitheatre in late June, July and August.

Buckhorn Lake State Park, in eastern Kentucky on Kentucky 28, is 50 miles north of Harlan. This newest Kentucky resort park has a lodge, dining room, 1,200-acre lake, beach, bathhouse, sandwich shop, boat dock and launching ramp, boat rentals, tent camping sites, picnic shelter with rest rooms, playground and fishing. It's in an area of unspoiled scenic mountains.

#### Community Improvements

##### Recent:

1. A new sewerage disposal plant has been placed in operation.
2. A Housing and Plumbing Code has been adopted.
3. An Anti-Smoke Ordinance has been enacted.



4. The city's two swimming pools have been renovated.
5. A new bank building has been completed.
6. A new Harlan City High School building has been constructed.
7. New city parking lot has been completed.
8. Several new retail stores were opened.
9. The Appalachian Computer Service was opened.
10. Portions of the new Appalachia Highway System have been completed in the Harlan area.
11. A total of \$170,000 has been expended on water distribution improvements.
12. The Harlan Independent School District completed a laboratory building at a cost of \$7,000.
13. The Harlan County School System has had recent expenditures of approximately \$1,350,000 that involved consolidations and other miscellaneous improvements.

Planned:

1. The Harlan Municipal Water Works has hired engineers to make a study for a grant application to make further improvements in the water treatment, storage and distribution facilities.
2. A new \$500,000 building will allow for expansion of all facilities at the Harlan County Area Vocational Technical School.
3. A new low-rent housing project has been approved for Harlan.
4. A new city-county library is to be constructed in Harlan.



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 175 farms in Harlan County covering 17,461 acres, an average of 99.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Harlan County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HARLAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Harlan County (tons)	300	2.10	630
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Harlan County (tons)	400	1.25	500
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Harlan County (tons)	N. A.*	N. A.	N. A.
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Harlan County (bu)	900	55.0	50,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Harlan County (bu)	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Kentucky (bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Harlan County (lbs)	**	--	--
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

\*NA - Not Available.

\*\*Less than 5 acres.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HARLAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Harlan County	400
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Harlan County	800
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Harlan County	N. A. **
Kentucky	187,000

\*Preliminary figure.

\*\*NA - Not Available

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

Coal is by far the most important mineral resource of Harlan County. Other minerals of importance include petroleum and natural gas, limestone, sandstone, glass sand, and clay. Gravel suitable for general construction purposes occurs locally along the Cumberland River and its larger tributaries. The total value mineral production in 1965 was \$29,065,220 from coal (U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1965).

Coal Production: Harlan County is one of the outstanding coal producers in Kentucky. In 1965 a total of 6,595,107 short tons was produced from 166 mines (Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals). Harlan County leads the state in accumulative coal production through 1965 with a total of over 489 million tons.

Coal Quality: Harlan County coals are classified as high volatile bituminous and rank among the nation's best. They are low in sulphur and ash content and have a high B.T.U. value. Typical analyses of the more important seams are shown on the following page.

Seam	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	B.T.U. Dry Basis	Ash Softening Temp. °F.
Harlan	2.5	37.3	57.2	3.0	.6	15,140	2,720
Highsplint	4.1	37.9	54.7	3.3	.6	15,000	2,300
Darby	3.5	37.3	57.4	1.8	.5	15,020	2,170

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

Coal Reserves: Total remaining reserves, as of January 1, 1952, for Harlan County, are estimated at 3,048.39 million short tons by the U. S. Geological Survey, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky." This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds 14 inches or more in thickness.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: The only reported oil production in Harlan County came in 1958 and 1960 when 73 and 146 barrels, respectively, were secured. Commercial amounts of natural gas have also been found. Further exploration, however, is needed to determine the economic potential of these important minerals.

Limestone: Mississippian limestone formations have been brought to the surface along the Pine Mountain thrust fault. Some zones within these formations contain high-calcium stone (95 percent or more  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) which has potential for use in the chemical industry. One quarry was producing crushed stone for general construction purposes in 1964.

Sandstone and Glass Sand: Local sandstone deposits have been used for building and highway purposes. Recent investigations of a high-silica sandstone and conglomerate deposit in the Lee formation on Pine Mountain near Elkhorn City have opened a new source of raw material for the glass industry. This formation forms the crest of Pine Mountain beginning near Elkhorn City and extending southwestward into Tennessee. Washed samples of this sandstone near the top of Pine Mountain, approximately three miles north of Harlan and one mile west northwest of Cumberland, show the following chemical analyses:

Location	$\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{CaCO}_3$	$\text{MgCO}_3$
Near Harlan	97.880%	.079%	1.511%	.090%	.030%
Near Cumberland	97.795%	.056%	1.644%	.070%	.054%

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey.



Clay: Recent investigations indicate the presence of residual clays suitable for the manufacture of heavy clay products such as building brick. Deposits in the Wallins vicinity, ranging from 10 to 22 feet in thickness, have been sampled and analyzed. No quantitative data are available.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$466,381,000

(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, 1965.



Water Resources

Surface Water: The Cumberland River is the largest source of water for both industrial and domestic use. The average discharge of this river near Harlan is 665 cfs (USGS, 25 year record). The average discharge of Poor Fork at Cumberland is 141 cfs (USGS, 25 year record).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is primarily from rocks of the Pennsylvanian System except along the Pine Mountain fault where Devonian and Mississippian rocks are aquifers. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (U. S. Geological Survey) as follows:

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEMS,  
UNDIFFERENTIATED

"The outcrop areas of the Devonian and Mississippian systems are along the Pine Mountain thrust fault. The limestone yields water to springs, one of which is used for public supply."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

"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 the general ground water conditions in these systems.

### Forests

There are 255,700 acres of commercial forest land in Harlan County, covering 85.2 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, beech, soft maple, basswood, hard maple, blackgum and yellow pines.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Harlan, the county seat, there are more than three million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 121 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut should be much larger. The adjacent parts of Virginia and Tennessee are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

## MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 16

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	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	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333, for population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Harlan County in 1963 was \$1,293, which was below the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Harlan County in 1965 totaled \$33,075,000.\*\*

\*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965.

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.



## C L I M A T E

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR HARLAN, HARLAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A.M	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	30.0	3.25	83	70
February	35.8	4.55	82	63
March	45.8	3.22	81	59
April	53.3	4.32	79	54
May	62.1	2.99	85	59
June	69.5	4.20	86	62
July	76.4	6.40	89	66
August	72.9	6.61	92	68
September	65.5	3.57	89	64
October	53.3	3.37	88	59
November	46.2	4.75	84	61
December	35.6	3.73	83	65
Annual Norm.	53.9	50.96		

\*Station Location: Middlesboro, Kentucky

\*\*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 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (16 yrs. of record) 6.2%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 yrs. of record) 133

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 yrs. of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (21 yrs. of record) 46

Days with heavy fog: (21 yrs. of record) 41

Prevailing wind: (9 yrs. of record) West-southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 4,143 degree days.

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;  
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Bristol, Tennessee, 1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
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

Harlan County, the sixtieth county formed in Kentucky, dates from 1819. Its territory was taken from Floyd and Knox Counties. In turn, Letcher (1842), Bell (1867), and Leslie (1878) were given portions of Harlan County, but she still contains 469 square miles. Located in the southeastern part of the state along the Virginia border, Harlan has the highest elevation of any Kentucky county — 4,150 feet on Big Black Mountain near Lynch in its northeastern part. The Cumberland Mountains form the Virginia-Kentucky boundary line, thus Harlan County is high, mountainous, and rugged. There are no natural breaks in the mountains between Harlan and Virginia, but the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has tunneled through to Virginia near Jonesville in Lee County, and two highways cross the mountains from Kentucky: one, opening near Pennington Gap in Lee County, and the other near Appalachia in Wise County. The soil is fertile in the valleys, but the mountain sides are too steep for agricultural cultivation. The mountains are covered with timber, about 91 percent of the total land area is forested, and they are underlaid with thick seams of coal. The Cumberland River rises in Letcher County and flows across the entire fifty mile length of Harlan County in a southwesterly direction. This stream often plays havoc during flood tide with houses and gardens because the people encroach too close to its low water level.

The early pioneers were predominantly of Anglo-Saxon descent. Many of them were Revolutionary soldiers whose services had been paid for with tracts of land. Harlan Countians have always been a colorful and interesting people. They are keen of eye and memory, quick of temper, but are generous and hospitable. The Harlan mountaineer will exchange rifle shots with his enemy in heated controversy, and feed him when is helpless and hungry. Generally speaking, he is an individualist. He forms his own opinion, minds his own business, takes orders from no man except his Maker, and then wants to be sure that He is right.

The first white settlers in Harlan County were the family and friends of Samuel Howard, who came in 1796. His son, Wix Howard, was the first white child born there. Soon others came, among whom was George Brittain. He served in the War of 1812, then turned to politics. It was chiefly due to his work that Harlan County was established. He served in the Legislature from Knox County at the time Harlan was established (he lived in the part of Knox that was incorporated in Harlan), and manipulated the moves to get a new county formed.

A mound containing skeletons of a pre-Indian race once existed where the courthouse now stands. Those ancient people buried their dead in a sitting position. Some earthen pots were found that indicated a knowledge of how to mix and burn clays that even modern science has not excelled.



## Appendix A

During the Civil War Harlan County suffered a great deal in the loss of some of her best citizens. The courthouse and several other buildings were burned with all their records and contents.

The Rhododendron Trail is the name given to Highway 119 between Baxter and Pineville, about one-half of which is in Harlan County, because that shrub blooms in profusion along the way from late May to late July.

Harlan County was named for Major Silas Harlan, a Virginian who came to Kentucky in 1774 and took an active part in the battles and skirmishes with the Indians. He built a fort at Harlan's Station, near Harrodsburg, in 1778. He accompanied General George Rogers Clark on the Illinois campaign in 1779, and proved to be an excellent and popular officer. He fought in the Battle of Blue Licks and lost his life on August 19, 1782. He was six feet and two inches tall, and very handsome. Many of his contemporaries wondered why he never married since the custom at that time was to marry early in life. He was in his early thirties when he died.

The first county seat was Mount Pleasant, a name given to present-day Harlan Town by early Indian fighters. This name remained until 1912 when it was incorporated under the name of Harlan. It is 1,197 feet above sea level, and had a population of 4,177 in 1966. The town is located in the valley between Big and Little Black Mountains at the confluence of the three forks of the upper Cumberland River. It remained a backwoods village for more than a century; then, after the Louisville and Nashville Railroad came in 1911, the town became an important lumber and coal shipping point.

Harlan has been beset with labor troubles since 1916 when employees struck for higher wages. In 1924 a strike closed the mines on Black Mountain Coal Corporation which resulted in considerable suffering among the families dependent on the mines for a living. In 1931 the employees of the Evarts Coal Company struck to maintain wage rates that would keep them from starvation and bankruptcy. Both sides, the employers and employees, resorted to violence, and several people were killed. A Congressional Committee investigated the situation, and on May 6, 1938, the National Labor Relations Board began its prosecution of forty-four Harlan County coal operators and former county sheriffs. The trial ended on August 1, 1938, with a hung jury, but on September 1, the Coal Operators Association signed a contract with the United Mine Workers Union.

In 1964, only 1,100 acres were planted in corn, and 1,200 acres of hay were harvested. Only 15,300 hens, 900 cattle, and 1,800 hogs were raised. In 1966, Harlan had 14 industrial plants, and Evarts had 2. The Modern Bakery, Incorporated, and Wardrup Provision Company, Incorporated, both in Harlan, and The Georgia Pacific Corporation in Evarts, which manufactures lumber, are the largest.

## Appendix A

Harlan County ranked fourth in the state in the value of mineral production in 1964. There were 123 underground coal mines, 11 strip mines, and 14 auger mines. The United States Steel Company and Harlan Fuel Company were the leading producers. The county produced 5,641,856 short tons of coal. Nally & Boone Stone Company crushed limestone for concrete, roads, and agstone.

Judge J. Grant Forester played an important role in the history of Harlan County at the turn of the century. He helped write Kentucky's present Constitution. Will Ward Duffield was an engineer and geologist employed by the Kentenia Corporation in 1903, who later became Mayor of Harlan. Judge W. F. Hall served in various capacities as judge, lawyer, and industrialist for half a century. Henry L. Howard served in the State Legislature, and as Commonwealth Attorney for Bell, Leslie, Letcher and Harlan Counties for eighteen years. Senator Hiram Brock, the only student in attendance at the Kentucky State College, as the University of Kentucky was then known, from Harlan County in 1900, served longer in the Kentucky State Senate than any other man — 24 years. While in that office he wrote the Brock-Gilbert Law, a clean election law. He sponsored the Brock-Howard Law, a free textbook law. He was the power behind the movement by which Cumberland Falls was preserved. He served on the Board of Eastern Kentucky University for 20 years. Eastern Kentucky University has Brock Auditorium which was named for him.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
HARLAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Harlan County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	5,415	100.0	570,303	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	2,771	51.2	28,364	5.0
Contract Construction	181	3.3	47,730	8.4
Manufacturing	498	9.2	231,639	40.6
Food and kindred products	298	5.5	25,034	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	12,113	2.1
Clothing, textile and leather	0	0	36,023	6.3
Lumber and furniture	173	3.2	16,815	2.9
Printing, publ. and paper	21	0.4	13,578	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,514	3.4
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	7,075	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,825	2.1
Machinery, metal products, and equipment	0	0	85,773	15.0
Other	6	0.1	3,889	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	202	3.7	38,579	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,168	21.6	144,499	25.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	130	2.4	25,896	4.5
Services	459	8.5	51,251	9.0
Other	6	0.1	2,345	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1966.



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
HARLAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Harlan County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	25,221	25,886	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	16,178	17,222	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	9,508	2,954	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	9,496	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	8,184	2,788	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	6,948	2,015	440,020	208,384
Government workers	501	525	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	716	191	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	19	57	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	1,312	166	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	6,670	14,268	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	80	9	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	2,384	2,431	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	4,206	11,828	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	2,691	10,354	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,515	1,474	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	8,184	2,788	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	565	579	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	72	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	707	165	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	305	502	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	401	425	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	1,448	15	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	3,777	92	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	11	387	1,123	25,183
Service workers	289	537	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	31	0	33,143	2,046
Laborers, except farm and mine	368	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	210	82	26,006	16,978

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



## MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

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 tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

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

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:

	Rate Per Share (Par Value)	Rate Per Share (No Par Value)
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.

### 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 assessments 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 assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly 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
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

\*\*Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.



## Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

## Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

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; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 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. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) 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. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

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 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.



(2) 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. (1966)

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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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 and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

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.

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON  
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Mitchell W. Tinder  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky

***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***  
**HARLAN**  
**KENTUCKY**

PREPARED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

HARLAN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1967