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Industrial Resources: Pulaski County - Burnside

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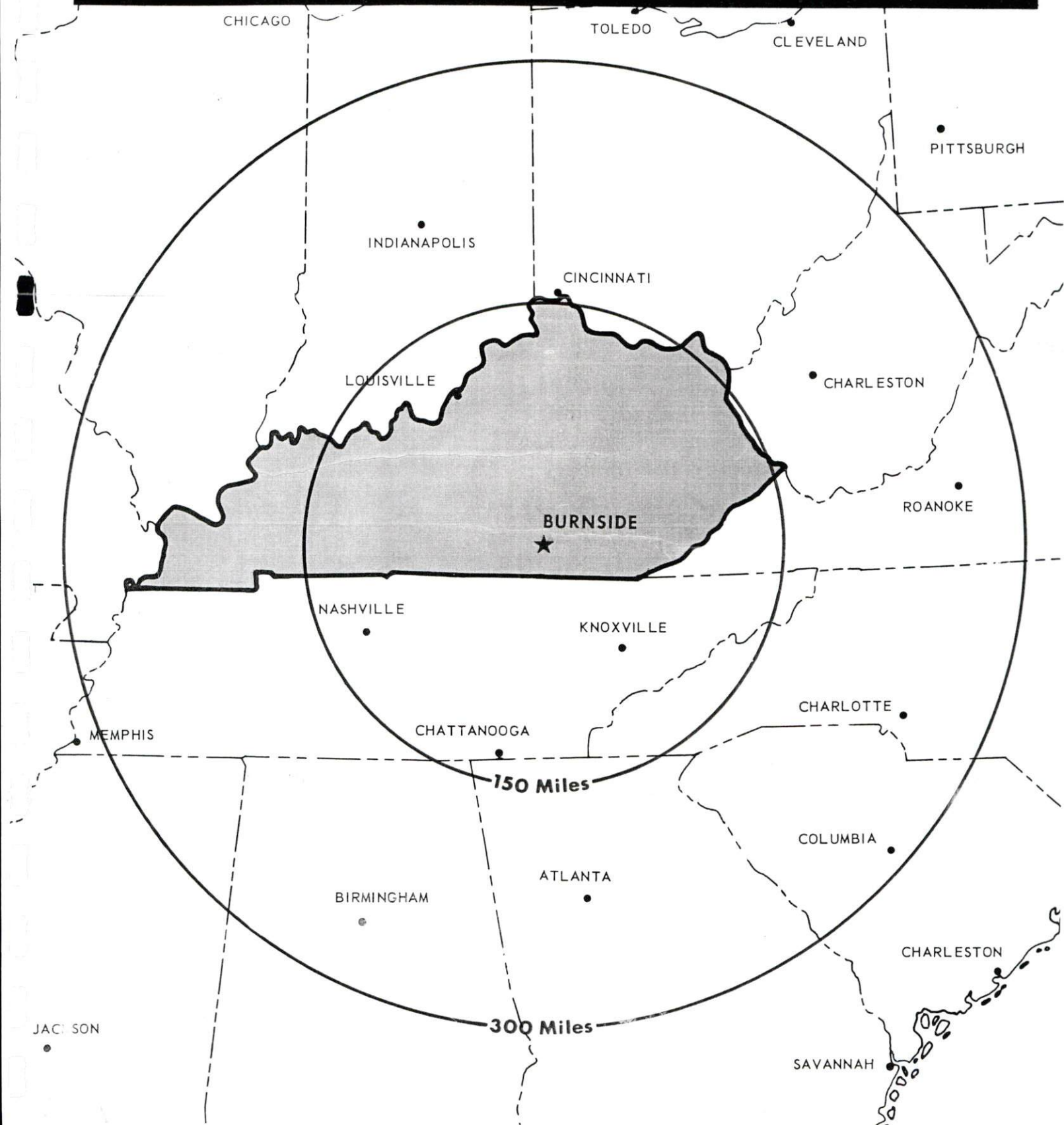
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

BURNSIDE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

BURNSIDE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Burnside Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

March, 1966

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This is
BURNSIDE, KY.

BIRTHPLACE
Boy Scouts of America

ORGANIZED 1908

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Burnside - 575

Pulaski County - 34,403

BURNSIDE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Pulaski and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 8,554 men and 7,923 women. Number of workers available from Pulaski County: 1,525 men and 1,577 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Southern Railway System, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, serves Burnside with the main line of the railroad.

Air: The Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, located 6 miles north of Burnside, is the nearest small craft airport. The nearest major airport, the London-Corbin War Memorial Airport, is located 43 miles from Burnside and served by Piedmont Airlines.

Water: Burnside is located near the mid-point of the 105-mile Lake Cumberland. Barge service is used to haul coal to the John Sherman Cooper Station, operated by the East Kentucky RECC.

Trucks: There are five trucking agencies serving Burnside. Three of these lines have terminals located in Somerset, 8 miles distant.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Burnside with two buses in the morning and three in the afternoon. Shortway Lines also serves the Burnside area.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BURNSIDE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	387	Memphis, Tenn.	392
Chicago, Ill.	465	New Orleans, La.	687
Cincinnati, Ohio	171	New York, N. Y.	821
Detroit, Mich.	429	St. Louis, Mo.	414
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,234	Washington, D. C.	625

Electricity

Burnside receives electrical power from the Kentucky Utilities Company. Serving Pulaski County are the South Kentucky RECC and the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

Burnside has no natural gas system. Gas used is of the manufactured type and is supplied by a local company.

Water

Lake Cumberland supplies the Burnside Municipal Water Works with an abundant supply of raw water. The treatment plant has a capacity of 300,000 gallons per day.

Sewerage System

At the present time, sewerage disposal is by means of private septic tanks.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Burnside's population has shown a decrease for the past 50 years (1910-1960). In the 1960 census of population, Burnside had a 48.6 percent decrease from the 1910 census.

The trend for Pulaski County is much the same as Burnside, except for an increase in population during the 1920's and the 1930's. Table 1 shows population data for Burnside, Pulaski County, and Kentucky.

The high percentage decrease of population during the period 1950-1960 is due to the complete relocation of Burnside caused by the construction of Wolf Creek Dam, creating Lake Cumberland. Most of this population moved to locations outside the city limits, which is shown by the large increase in county population figures during the late 1940's.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Burnside		Pulaski County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			31,293		15.5
1910	1,117		35,986	15.0	6.6
1920	1,078	- 3.5	34,010	- 5.5	5.5
1930	914	-15.3	35,640	4.8	8.2
1940	880	- 3.8	39,863	11.8	8.8
1950	615	-30.1	38,452	- 3.6	3.5
1960	575	- 6.5	34,403	-11.2	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

According to the 1960 census of population, the area is predominantly agricultural with approximately 18,265 people employed on farms. In the Fall of 1959 there were 3,564 farms in Pulaski County.

In September of 1966, there were 4,996 manufacturing jobs in the Burnside area with 1,674 of this number from Pulaski County.

Wage rates are below the state average in Pulaski County. The average weekly earnings during 1964 were \$63.97 for all industries and \$61.57 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$93.06 for all industries and \$106.91 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Pulaski County in 1963 was \$1,132, compared to \$1,799 for the state.* According to the 1965 Survey of Current Business, the 1964 figure for per capita income in Kentucky was \$1,830.

Retail sales for 1964 in Pulaski County totaled \$33,297,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Burnside labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Pulaski County and the adjacent counties of Casey, Laurel, Lincoln, McCreary, Rockcastle, Russell, and Wayne.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

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

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

Numbers Available: The total population of the Burnside labor supply area was reported at 140,707 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population. Tables 2 and 3 show the present and future labor supply and their distribution.

TABLE 2

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

COMMUNITIES, BURNSIDE AREA, FEBRUARY, 1966

	Total		Labor Supply*		Unemployed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total: 8,554		7,923	16,477	6,633	7,371	1,921	552
Pulaski	1,525	1,577	3,102	1,000	1,452	525	125
Casey	1,087	763	1,850	950	700	137	63
Laurel	1,081	1,669	2,750	800	1,600	281	69
Lincoln	1,211	625	1,836	936	500	275	125
McCreary	621	960	1,581	500	931	121	29
Rockcastle	914	662	1,576	755	623	159	39
Russell	1,053	733	1,786	892	694	161	39
Wayne	1,062	934	1,996	800	871	262	63

*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: Some portion of the 16,686 boys and 15,798 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970 will make up part of the future labor supply.

TABLE 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	16,686	15,798
Pulaski	3,782	3,577
Casey	1,820	1,700
Laurel	2,997	2,833
Lincoln	1,870	1,776
McCreary	1,756	1,672
Rockcastle	1,462	1,379
Russell	1,305	1,180
Wayne	1,694	1,681

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The Burnside area has many people employed in agriculture. During the Fall of 1959 there were 18,265 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

BURNSIDE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	17,449	816	18,265
Pulaski	4,041	65	4,106
Casey	2,582	50	2,632
Laurel	3,027	20	3,047
Lincoln	2,513	320	2,833
McCreary	535	15	550
Rockcastle	1,503	59	1,562
Russell	1,420	25	1,445
Wayne	1,828	262	2,090

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 5

BURNSIDE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Pulaski	Casey	Laurel	Lincoln	McCreary	Rock- castle	Russell	Wayne
Total manu- facturing	4,996	1,674	234	769	625	260	19	741	674
Food & kindred products	614	199	0	320	59	0	0	36	0
Tobacco	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	2,298	485	0	158	490	199	0	604	362
Lumber & furniture	1,369	485	234	185	19	59	0	88	299
Print., pub. & paper	59	29	0	14	4	0	4	5	3
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	220	177	0	35	0	0	0	2	6
Stone, clay & glass	351	279	0	49	13	0	0	6	4
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	69	15	0	8	40	2	4	0	0
Other	14	3	0	0	0	0	11	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).

Burnside

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 6

BURNSIDE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Pulaski	Casey	Laurel	Lincoln	McCreary	Rockcastle	Russell	Wayne
Mining & Quarrying	393	103	43	47	12	122	40	0	26
Contract Construction	944	176	67	525	35	19	35	42	45
Manufacturing	4,996	1,674	234	769	625	260	19	741	674
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	868	393	45	275	71	8	17	30	29
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,967	1,147	180	806	197	119	120	152	246
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	376	166	14	78	37	25	23	14	19
Services	767	323	24	198	40	51	40	39	52
Other	30	8	5	0	0	0	0	17	0
Total	11,341	3,990	612	2,698	1,017	604	294	1,035	1,091

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 the immediate area of Burnside.

TABLE 7

BURNSIDE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Art Printing Co.	Job printing			NA
Cumberland Charcoal Co.	Charcoal	70	0	70
Grissom-Rakestraw Lumber Co.	Lumber flooring	120	1	121
Tender Sweet Farms, Inc.	Poultry processing	25	55	80
Tucker Lumber Co.	Lumber	16	0	16

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rates</u>
Clerical & Secretarial	\$275 to \$300 per month
Laborer	\$1.25 to \$1.35 per hour
Semiskilled	\$1.40 to \$1.50 per hour
Skilled	\$86.95 to \$95.00 per week

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 181	Cumberland Charcoal Co.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Burnside is served by the main line of the Southern Railway System, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Daily service consists of nine northbound and eight southbound through freights and one local freight each way. Passenger service is not available at Burnside. Railway passenger service for the Burnside area is provided by two locals each way in nearby Somerset, 8 miles distant.

Switching service is available six days per week with available sidings for 150 cars. The average outbound carloads total 70 per month, consisting mostly of lumber, crossties, and wood chips. The average inbound carloads total 15 per month, consisting of cement, sand, lubrication products and fertilizer. There is no store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freight.

United Parcel Service serves the Burnside area. Service is available five days a week.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BURNSIDE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Hrs.		Town	No. of Hrs.	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	-
Chicago, Ill.	4	-	Nashville, Tenn.	2	-
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2	New Orleans, La.	3	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	-	New York, N. Y.	5	-
Detroit, Mich.	4	-	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	-
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

Source: Southern Railway System, March, 1966.

Highways

Burnside is served by U.S. Route 27 and Kentucky Route 90. Interchanges for the proposed Interstate 75 will be located at London and Mt. Vernon, a distance of approximately 40 miles. Interstate 75 will give Burnside trucking a direct route north and south when completed. The new Appalachian Highway running between Hazard, Kentucky, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, is to be completed by 1970. This highway passes through Burnside, providing the connecting link to the massive interstate highway system.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BURNSIDE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	387	Lexington, Ky.	88
Birmingham, Ala.	448	Louisville, Ky.	139
Chicago, Ill.	465	Nashville, Tenn.	188
Cincinnati, Ohio	171	New York, N. Y.	821
Detroit, Mich.	429	Pittsburgh, Pa.	437
Knoxville, Tenn.	127	St. Louis, Mo.	414

Truck Service: Burnside is afforded interstate and intrastate trucking service by five trucking firms. Three firms, which have terminals in nearby Somerset, Kentucky, 8 miles distant, are Eagle Express Co., Inc., Elridge Truck Line, and Detherage Freight Line. Other truck lines serving Burnside are Stokes Trucking Co., Inc., and Dixie Ohio Express, Inc. Three other firms have franchises to operate in Burnside should the demand call for their services.

TABLE 10

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

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

*Delivery Time in Days

Source: Eagle Express Co., Somerset, Kentucky, March, 1966

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Burnside with five buses daily, two in the morning and three in the afternoon. Connections south are made at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and connections north are made at Lexington, Kentucky.

Shortway Lines operates one bus daily between Somerset, Kentucky, and Sparta, Tennessee.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Hertz Rent-A-Car service is available at the Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, 5 miles north of Burnside.

Air

Burnside is served with airport facilities by the Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, located ten minutes driving time north of the city. The airport has a 2,800 by 100 foot bituminous asphalt landing strip with automatic landing lights, tie down, and complete maintenance service.

The nearest major airport is the London-Corbin-War Memorial Airport in London, Kentucky, 43 miles distant. Piedmont Airlines serves the airport with four flights daily. Connections are made at Louisville, Kentucky, Bristol, Tennessee, Washington, D.C., and Atlanta, Georgia.

The 4,000 by 100 foot paved runway is equipped for night operations. Services include weather, inter-airways communication, and Air Express service.

Burnside is located on Lake Cumberland. This large body of water has 1,255 miles of shore line and is navigable from the head of the pool to the dam, a distance of 105 miles. Burnside has barge service to haul coal to the John Sherman Cooper Station, which uses over 1,000 tons of coal a day. Burnside has also formed a corporation to further water transportation on Lake Cumberland.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Burnside by Kentucky Utilities Company. Pulaski County is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company and South Kentucky RECC.

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

Most of the area in Pulaski County is provided electric service by the South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving South Kentucky and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes, and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and is constructing the 800,000 KW Cooper Station at Burnside, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - Kentucky Utilities, Kentucky Power Company, Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, and TVA - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

Rate inquiries should be directed to South Kentucky RECC, Somerset, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is not available in Burnside.

Manufactured Gas

There are three suppliers of manufactured gas in Pulaski County. Prices vary with the size of the customers storage tank.

Coal and Coke*

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

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

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

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

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

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade.

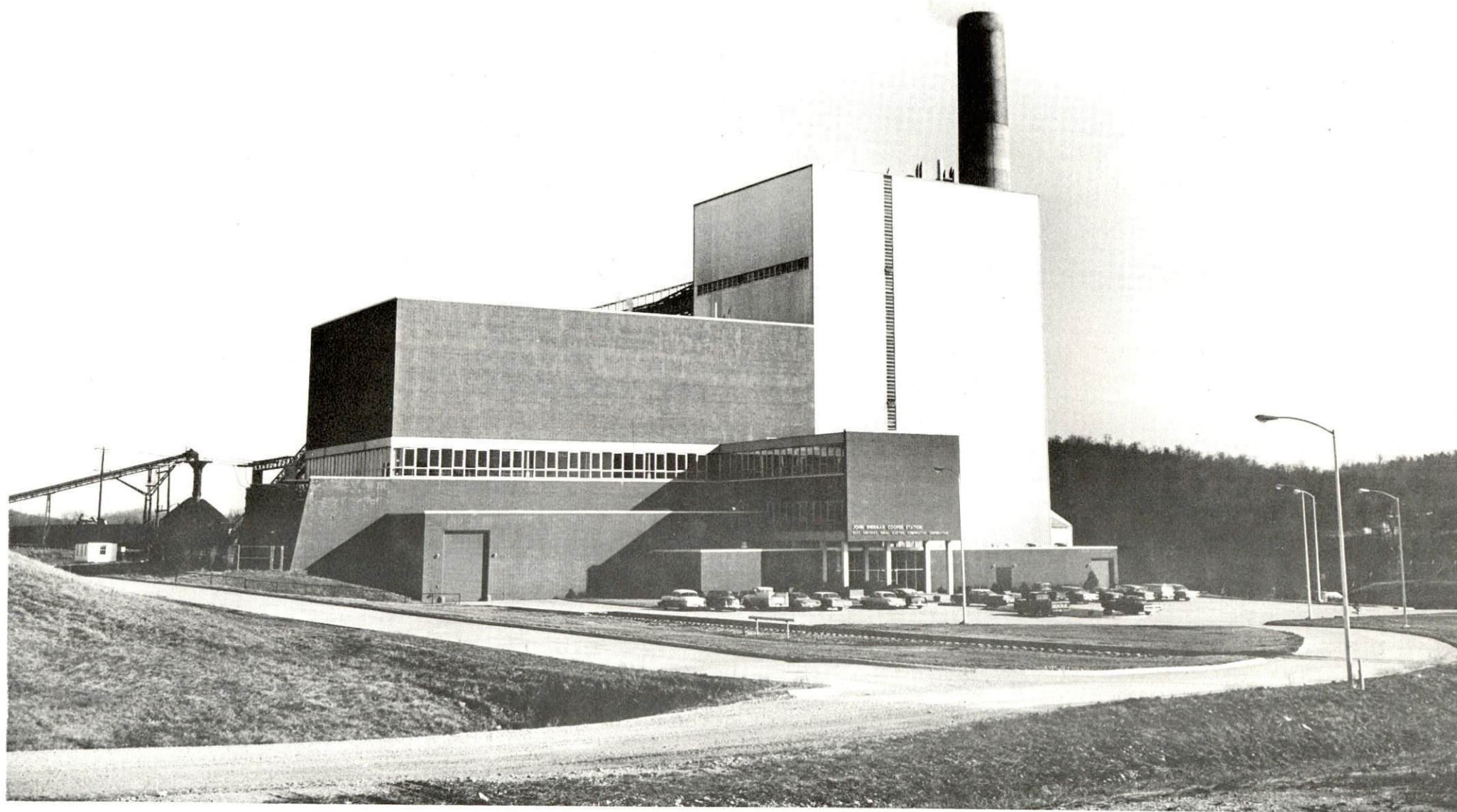
Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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.



JOHN SHERMAN COOPER STATION
EAST KENTUCKY RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Burnside is furnished water through the Burnside Municipal Water Works' 300,000 gpd treatment plant. Lake Cumberland always affords a more than adequate supply of raw water. Average daily use is 100,000 gallons. The peak daily use has been 260,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of one 100,000-gallon elevated tank and one 50,000-gallon clear well. Water is distributed through 4-to 6-inch mains at a pressure of 70 psi. The water is treated with lime, alum, and chlorine. There are 215 metered customers in Burnside.

Recent construction consists of providing water and fire protection for a newly annexed area. Six new fire hydrants have been installed and six more were replaced with new equipment. Cost of this project was approximately \$125,000.

Water lines have also been extended to General Burnside Island State Park.

Current rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$3.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	1.825
Next	1,000	1.45
Next	2,000	1.30
Next	5,000	1.20
Next	15,000	1.05
Next	25,000	.90
Next	50,000	.75
All Over	100,000	.60

Water Resources*

Surface Water: Large quantities of public and industrial water supplies are available from Cumberland Lake. Other sources may be obtained from impounded small streams. The average discharges (USGS) of the Cumberland River at Rowena and of Pitman Creek near Somerset are 8,731 cfs (25 yr. record-unadjusted) and 43.4 cfs (11 yr. record), respectively.

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

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS (Undifferentiated)

"Large springs yielding several hundred gallons per minute occur along stream valleys in the eastern part of the Mississippian Plateau region."

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from the rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

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

Chester Group

"Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm."

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 these systems.

Sewerage System

At the present time, septic tanks are used for sewage disposal in Burnside. Plans are being made to install a disposal plant and sewerage system for the entire community. The estimated cost of the project is \$637,000.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION PARK # 1

TOTAL ACREAGE: 390 acres

TERRAIN: Flat and rolling

LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 1247, near Ferguson

DISTANCE FROM BURNSIDE CITY LIMITS: 7 1/2 miles

TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Industrial

OWNERSHIP: Pulaski County Industrial Foundation, Southern Railway,
Mrs. Elfreda Haney

ELEVATION: 850 to 900 feet

TRANSPORTATION:

ROADWAY ACCESS: Adjoining Kentucky Highway 1247

TYPE ROAD, SURFACE, WIDTH, ETC.: Asphalt, state highway
2-lane

DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: Adjoining

RAILROADS SERVING: Southern Railway

LOCATION OF LINE: Adjoining

COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: Negotiable with Southern
Railway

DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles (city-county
airfield 3 miles)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Rail and motor

TYPE SOIL: Clay

DRAINAGE: Good

UTILITIES:

WATER:

COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service

PRESSURE: 110 psi

GAS:

COMPANY: Somerset Gas (Municipal)

LOCATION OF NEAREST LINES: Adjoining

SOURCE: Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation

COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: Negotiated with city of
Somerset

ELECTRICITY:

COMPANY SERVING: Kentucky Utilities and South Kentucky
RECC

SEWERAGE:

SIZE MAINS: 8-inch sanitary mains

REMARKS: Industrial Park Number 1 offers 390 acres with varying types and sizes of individual sites. Three national companies are already located in the park. Sites 1, 2, and 3 shown in the Industrial Park denote the location of these firms.

PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION PARK # 2

TOTAL ACREAGE: 250 acres

TERRAIN: Flat and rolling

LOCATION: Between Parker's Mill Road and Somerset-Pulaski
County Airport

DISTANCE FROM BURNSIDE CITY LIMITS: 7 1/4 miles

TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Rural

ZONING: None

OWNERSHIP: Linville Tarter, Ward Correll, Mrs. Russell Jones,
Dudley Yahnig

COST: \$1,000 per acre

ELEVATION: 850 feet

TRANSPORTATION:

ROADWAY ACCESS: Parker's Mill Road to U.S. Highway 27

TYPE ROAD, SURFACE, WIDTH, ETC.: Asphalt paved, 2-lane,
to U.S. Highway 27, 4-lane

DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: one-half
mile

DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles, adjoining
city-county airport

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Motor

TYPE SOIL: Clay

DRAINAGE: Good

UTILITIES:

WATER:

COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service

LOCATION & SIZE MAINS: 4-inch

PRESSURE: 110 psi

COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: None

GAS:

COMPANY: Somerset Gas (Municipal)

LOCATION OF NEAREST LINES: 200 yards

PRESSURE: 150 to 275 psi

SOURCE: Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation

ELECTRICITY:

COMPANY SERVING: Kentucky Utilities and South Kentucky
RECC

SEWERAGE:

SIZE MAINS: 8-inch sanitary main within 100 yards

REMARKS: Site is highly suitable land on the southern edge of the city adjoining city-county airfield and adjoining Industrial Park # 1. All utilities are either on the site or within 200 yards.

SITE #3:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 93 acres
TERRAIN: Flat and rolling
LOCATION: U.S. Highway 27, 2 miles north of Somerset
TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Rural
ZONING: None
OWNERSHIP: Barnett Eldridge, Linville Tarter, Jack Detherage,
Clarence Vaught
ELEVATION: 1,000 feet
TRANSPORTATION:
ROADWAY ACCESS: U.S. Highway 27 and Kentucky Highway 1247
TYPE ROAD, SURFACE, WIDTH, ETC.: Asphalt
DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: 100 feet
RAILROADS SERVING: None
DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Motor
TYPE SOIL: Clay
DRAINAGE: Good
UTILITIES:
WATER:
COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service
LOCATION AND SIZE MAINS: 6-inch
PRESSURE: 110 psi
GAS:
COMPANY: Nearest line - 1 mile (main line)
LOCATION OF NEAREST LINES: 1 mile
ELECTRICITY:
COMPANY SERVING: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not available at the present time.
REMARKS: Thirty-five acres of flat land in one level lot - located
between two highways - good drainage.

SITE #4:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 25 acres
TERRAIN: Flat
LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 80
DISTANCE FROM BURNSIDE CITY LIMITS: Approximately 9
miles
TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Rural
ZONING: None
OWNERSHIP: South Kentucky RECC

ELEVATION: 800 feet
ESTIMATED GRADING COST: Minor
TRANSPORTATION: 100 yards from Kentucky Highway 80
ROADWAY ACCESS: Gravel
DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: 100 yards
RAILROADS SERVING: None
TYPE SOIL: Rich soil - no rock
DRAINAGE: Good
UTILITIES:
WATER: Nancy Water District
GAS: Natural gas is not available on site
ELECTRICITY:
COMPANY SERVING: REA - any voltage desired
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not available on site
REMARKS: Nancy Water District will be completed later in 1966.

SITE #5:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 54 acres
TERRAIN: Rolling
LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 1247
DISTANCE FROM BURNSIDE CITY LIMITS: 7 3/4 miles
TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Residential, farms
ZONING: None
OWNERSHIP: Glen Neikirk
ELEVATION: 900 feet
HIGHEST KNOWN HIGH WATER: None
TRANSPORTATION:
ROADWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 1247 and U.S. Highway 27
TYPE ROAD, SURFACE, WIDTH, ETC.: Asphalt, State Highway
and Federal Highway 4-lane
DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: Adjoining
RAILROADS SERVING: None
DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles (city-county
airfield one-half mile)
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Motor
TYPE SOIL: Clay
DRAINAGE: Good
UTILITIES:
WATER:
COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service
PRESSURE: 110 psi
COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: None
GAS:
COMPANY: Somerset Gas (Municipal)
LOCATION OF NEAREST LINES: On site
PRESSURE: 150 to 275 psi
SOURCE: Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation
COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: Located at property line

ELECTRICITY:

COMPANY SERVING: Kentucky Utilities Company

SEWERAGE:

SIZE MAINS: 8-inch sanitary mains being constructed

REMARKS: Site is one-fourth mile from major north-south arterial U.S. Highway 27, 4-lane. All utilities are located on site. City-county airfield (2,800 foot paved and lighted runway) is one-half mile distant and Somerset Community College (University of Kentucky) is one-fourth mile away.

SITE #6:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 140 acres

TERRAIN: Flat

LOCATION: Next to John Sherman Cooper Power Station on Kentucky Highway 1247 off U.S. Highway 27

DISTANCE FROM BURNSIDE CITY LIMITS: 1 mile

TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Farming

PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: One-fourth mile

ZONING: None

OWNERSHIP: J.C. Edwards

COST: \$500 per acre

ELEVATION: 850 feet

HIGHEST KNOWN HIGH WATER: None

TRANSPORTATION:

ROADWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highways 1247 and 90 and U. S. Highway 27

TYPE ROAD, SURFACE, WIDTH, ETC.: Asphalt, 2-lane

DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: One-half mile

RAILROADS SERVING: Southern Railway

LOCATION OF LINE: Existing spur adjoins property

COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: Negotiable with Southern Railway

WATERWAYS: Main body of Lake Cumberland 1 1/4 miles

DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles (city-county airfield)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Motor and rail

TYPE SOIL: Clay

DRAINAGE: Good

UTILITIES:

WATER:

COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service

LOCATION AND SIZE MAINS: One-half mile

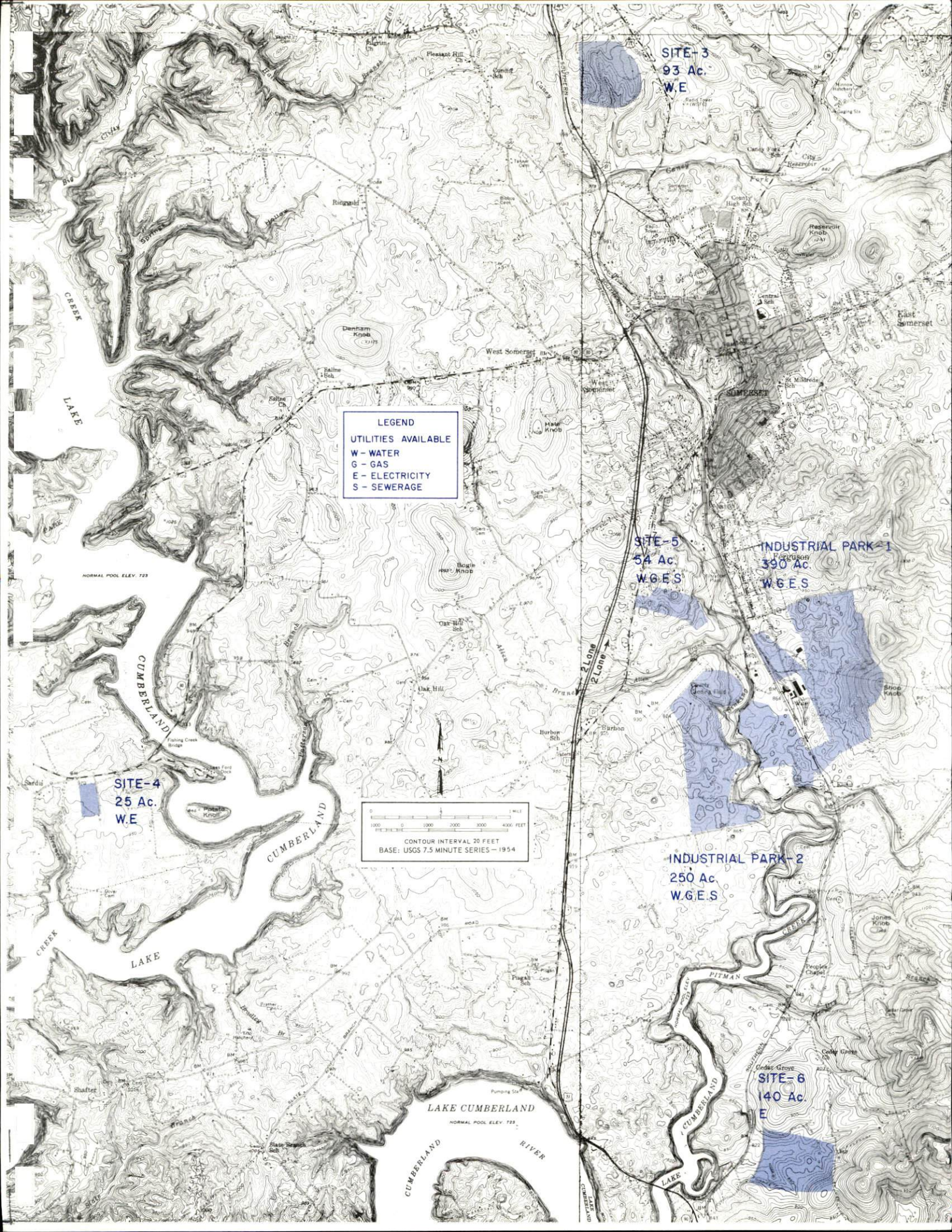
PRESSURE: 110 psi
GAS: Natural gas is not available
ELECTRICITY:
COMPANY SERVING: South Kentucky RECC
SEWERAGE: Sewerage facilities are not available
REMARKS: Site is located within 1 mile of giant John Sherman
Cooper Power Station (100,000 KW at present; capacity being
tripled). Land is mostly level. Kentucky Highway 1247 adjoins
property and intersects U.S. Highway 27 and Kentucky Highway
90 one-half mile west.

Available Industrial Building

BUILDING #1:

LOCATION: Burnside, Kentucky
STREET: U.S. Highway 27
ACREAGE AVAILABLE: 12
DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 1 mile
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE: 99,000 square feet
NO. OF FLOORS: 1
FLOOR SPACE PER FLOOR: Petitions movable
SIZE OF BAYS: 30 foot squares
TYPE CONSTRUCTION: Brick veneer over concrete block
OFFICE SPACE: 44' x 30' 8"
SPRINKLERED: Entirely
TYPE ROOF: Metal deck with felt Built up - April Showers
HEIGHT OF ROOF: 16 feet
TYPE FLOOR: Concrete
YEAR BUILT: 1957
WHEN WAS BUILDING VACATED? 1961
RAILROAD SIDING AND CAPACITY: Southern Railway - 11 loading
doors, spur at building
TRUCK LOADING DOCKS: Four loading doors and one huge door
for truck entrance into building
ROADWAY ACCESS: U.S. Highway 27
UTILITIES SERVICE:
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
GAS: Propane
WATER: Within 1 mile - can be extended
SEWERAGE: Septic
LEASE OR PURCHASE ARRANGEMENT: For sale
SALE PRICE: \$275,000
OWNER: Diamond National Corp.
733 - 3rd Avenue
New York, N. Y.

For information regarding other available industrial buildings,
contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce.



SITE-3
93 Ac.
W.E.

LEGEND
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

SITE-5
54 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

INDUSTRIAL PARK-1
390 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-4
25 Ac.
W.E.

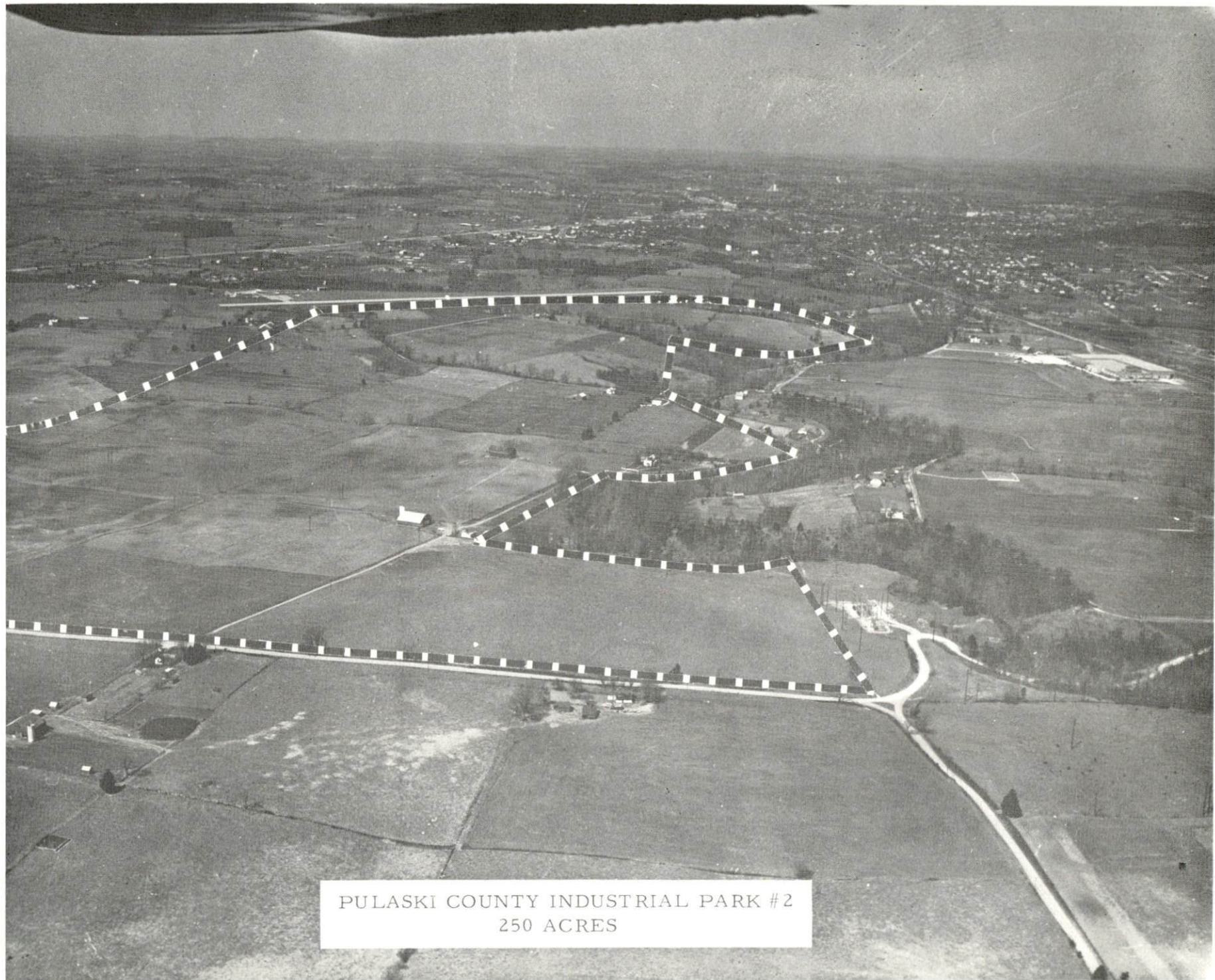
INDUSTRIAL PARK-2
250 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-6
140 Ac.
E.

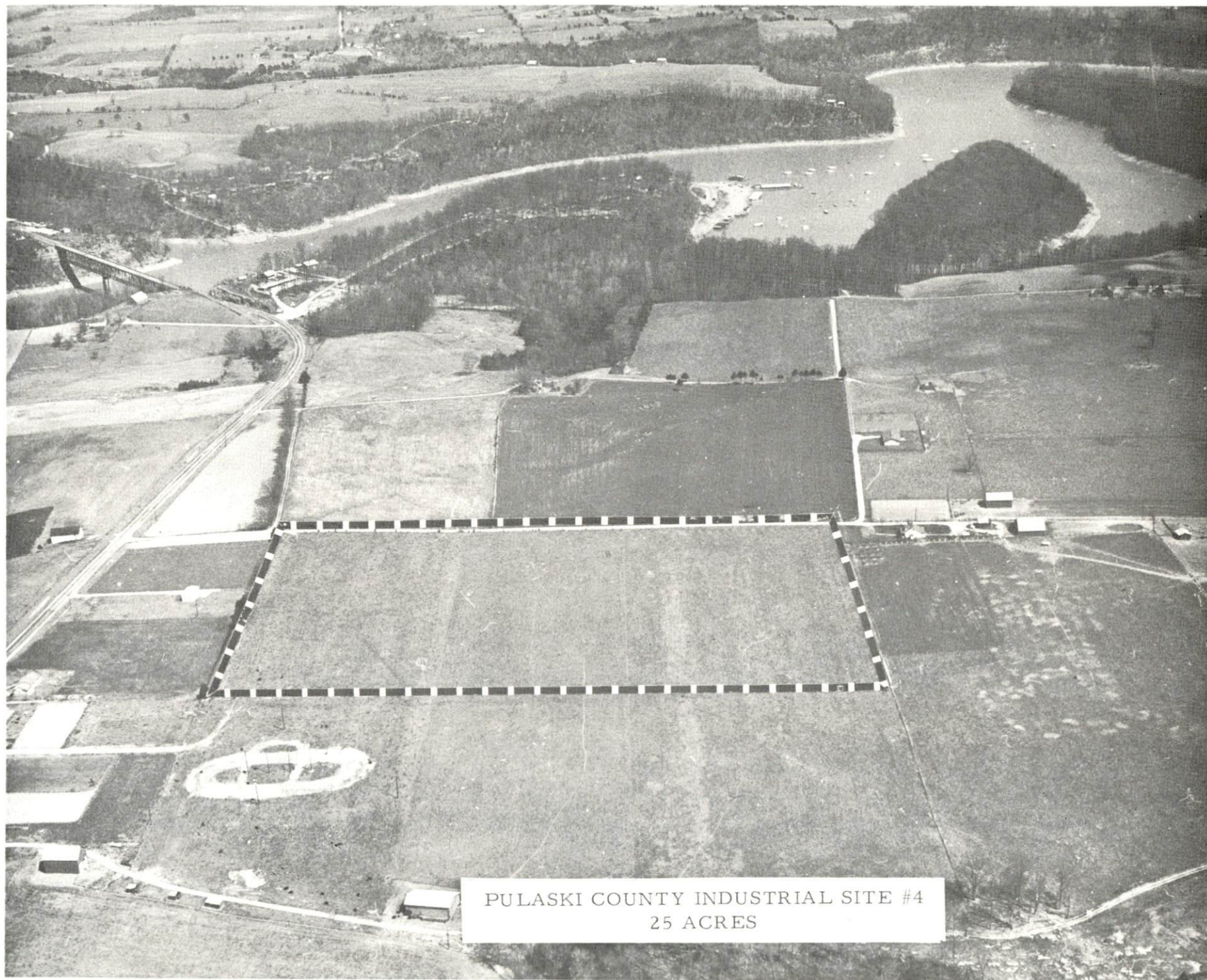
LAKE CUMBERLAND
NORMAL POOL ELEV. 723



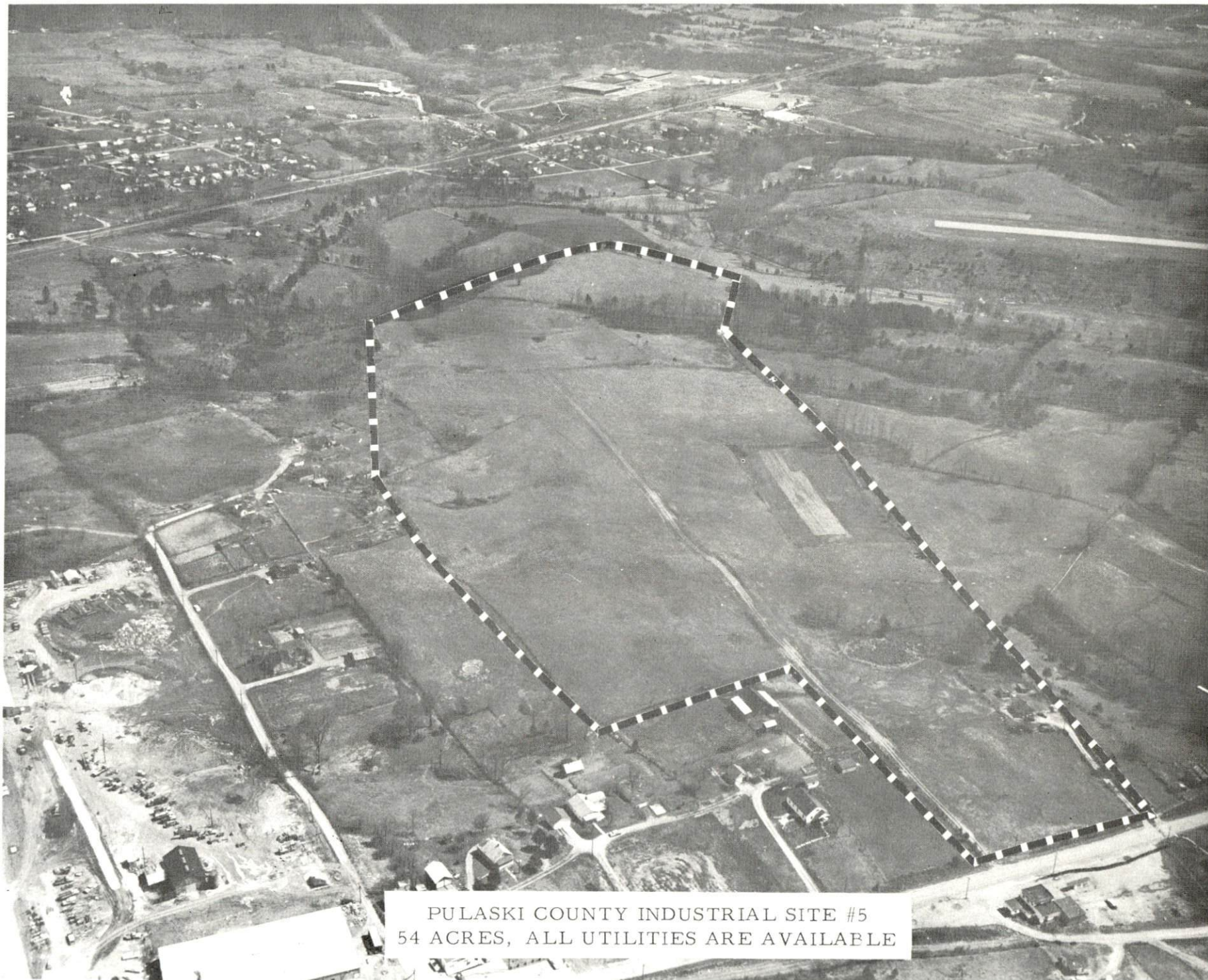
PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK #1
390 ACRES



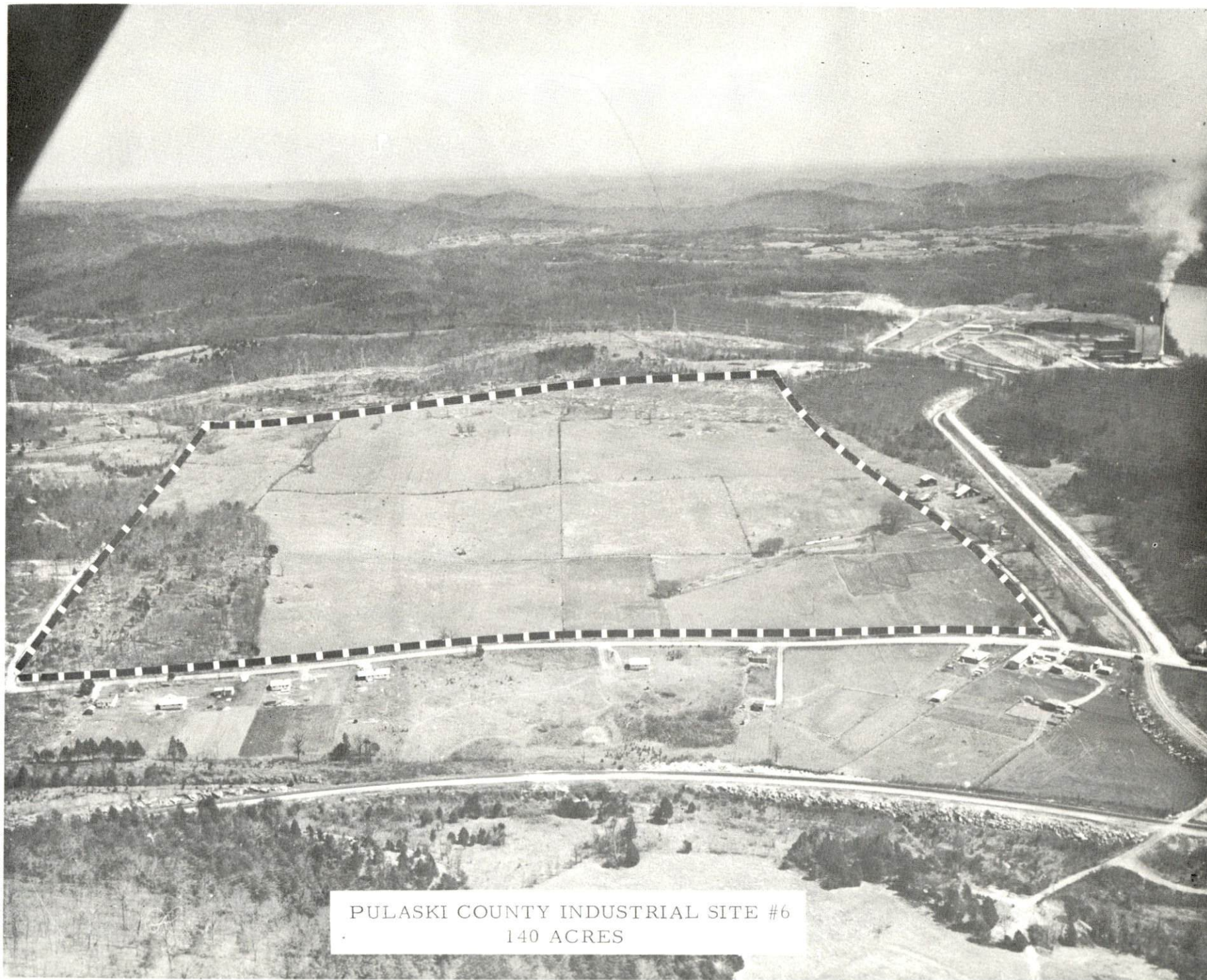
PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK #2
250 ACRES



PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SITE #4
25 ACRES



PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SITE #5
54 ACRES, ALL UTILITIES ARE AVAILABLE



PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SITE #6
140 ACRES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Burnside is a fifth-class city governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Pulaski 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

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Burnside may allow a five-year tax exemption to new industry. The exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year term.

Business Licenses: Burnside requires business licenses ranging from \$5 to \$150, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

In the early part of 1966, the City of Burnside and the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce prepared and adopted a zoning ordinance.

Fire Protection

The Burnside Volunteer Fire Department, staffed with one full-time chief, two assistant chiefs, and twelve volunteers, utilizes one 500-gpm pumper and a new 750-gpm two-stage pumper purchased in 1962 at a cost of \$17,000. Training consists of a once-a-month meeting.

Burnside maintains a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Burnside police force consists of one man, who uses his own car on the mileage basis. Equipment consists of a two-way radio which is on the same frequency as the county sheriff and the city hall in Burnside.

The county is protected by a sheriff and four deputies who use three radio-equipped cars. Also, there are two state police units assigned to Pulaski County.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is picked up in the Burnside residential areas once a week and in the business area twice a week. Pickup is by private contractor at a cost of 25 cents per week for residences and 50 cents per week for businesses. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Burnside and Pulaski County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

(1965)

City Income	\$ 17,786.14
Expenditures	15,675.36
Bonded Indebtedness	150,000.00 (Water Bond)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

(Year ending June 30, 1965)

Budget	\$238,009.41
Bonded Indebtedness	19,000.00 (Road and Bridge)
	59,000.00 (Non-Voted)

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the 1965 property tax rates for Burnside and Pulaski County. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR BURNSIDE AND PULASKI COUNTY, 1965

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Burnside</u>	<u>Pulaski County</u>
City	\$.75	\$
County	.50	.50
State	.05	.05
School	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$2.80	\$2.05

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Burnside	26.5%
Pulaski County	24.5%

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

Burnside	\$ 855,766
Pulaski County	33,370,689.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Pulaski County School System has a total of 238 certified personnel with a list of special teachers and personnel that includes: five high school principals, seven elementary principals, eleven physical education instructors, four music teachers, nine librarians, one part-time librarian, one driver education instructor, one industrial arts teacher, one art teacher, one superintendent, one assistant superintendent, one lunch room supervisor, one general supervisor of instruction, and two directors of pupil personnel.

Approximately 50 percent of the 1965 graduates in Pulaski County entered college in the Fall of 1965. The 1965-66 budget totals \$1,871,748.92.

There are no parochial schools located in Burnside.

TABLE 12

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Pulaski County High (total)	2,031	103	19-1
Pulaski County Elem. (total)	3,302	128	26-1

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.

Burnside is served by the Somerset Area Vocational School, 8 miles distant. The school offers pre-employment training in auto mechanics, machine shop, radio and television, technical electronics, and printing. On completion of the regular course, the school aids in placement of the trainee in industry. In addition to the pre-employment classes, the school conducts extension classes for upgrading people employed in trades and industry and distribution trades. Trades and industry classes include: plumbing mathematics, blueprint reading, practical nursing, automotive repair, drawing and sketching, electronics, and firemen's training. Distribution education classes include: salesmanship, bookkeeping, tourist courtesy, and business mathematics.

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 Burnside area include:

University of Kentucky Extension Center, Somerset, Kentucky, 8 miles

Fugazzi Business School, Somerset, Kentucky, 8 miles

Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 53 miles

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 88 miles

Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, 88 miles

Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 88 miles

Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 45 miles

Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 51 miles

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 78 miles

Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 58 miles

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 100 miles

Health

Hospitals: The hospital serving the Burnside area is the Somerset City Hospital, 8 miles from Burnside. The hospital is of the general type with 113 beds and 20 bassinets. Rates range from \$13.50 to \$21.50 per day. Facilities include X-ray, laboratory, medical records, laundry and pathology. On the staff are 18 doctors and 18 registered nurses. A breakdown of medical personnel includes five surgeons, three pediatricians, one pathologist, five in general practice, two in internal medicine, one radiologist, and one eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist.

There is one medical doctor located in Burnside.

Public Health: The Pulaski County Health Department has a staff of thirteen, including an administrator, four nurses, four sanitarians, three clerks and one custodian. The working programs sponsored by the department are tuberculosis, dental, communicable disease, immunization, physical education, and sanitation. The Pulaski County Health Department is also the enforcer of the Kentucky State Plumbing Code and has the responsibility for Milk Control in the Pulaski County area. The current budget is \$92,000.

There are three licensed personal care homes in Pulaski County.

Housing

The range of rental property in Burnside is from \$50 to \$100 per month. Construction costs for an average three-bedroom brick house range from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Burnside is supplied a dial telephone system by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky. The toll free exchange includes Somerset, Eubank, Faubush, Science Hill, and Shopville. There are 686 telephones in the community. Burnside does not have the direct dial system or the mobile phone service. The company has just recently completed \$50,000 in improvements and outside construction.

The nearest telegraph service is located in the Beecher Hotel in Somerset, Kentucky. The office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Burnside has a second-class post office with three employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily by truck through Somerset. A new building was leased in 1964. The postal receipts for 1965 totaled approximately \$13,000. The Zip Code for Burnside is 42519.

Newspapers: Two daily papers have recently combined to form the Commonwealth Journal. This paper is published five days per week. Current circulation is approximately 9,800.

Other papers are received daily from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky.

Radio: Burnside utilizes the two radio stations in Somerset, WSFC, AM-FM, 1,000 watts during the day and 250 at night, and WTLO, a 1,000 watt daytime station.

Television: Television reception is from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. These four stations provide reception from the three major networks.

A franchise for a TV cable service is now being planned for this summer.

Libraries

Burnside is served by the Somerset-Pulaski County Public Library and its staff of five full-time and two part-time employees. Services and physical facilities include: two bookmobiles, microfilm reader-printer, movie projector, movie catalog, dry photo copier, 4-track stereo tape recorder, paintings, athletic equipment, records, and phonograph (with headset).

The library has approximately 20,000 volumes and an annual circulation of about 120,000 volumes. This is a district library operated and financed by the State Department of Libraries on a two-year trial basis. After this two-year probationary period, which ends in 1967, the library must be self-supporting. Library hours are from 10:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., six days per week.

In the Fall of 1965, a new library was opened in Burnside. No figures are available at this time.

Churches

The Baptist, Methodist, and Christian denominations are represented in the community of Burnside.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The First & Farmers National Bank	\$21,821,734.03	\$19,840,865.41
The Citizens National Bank (Somerset)	9,014,285.00	8,007,842.00
Peoples State Bank (Somerset)	2,052,390.00	1,878,421.00

Hotels and Motels

Cumberland Motel	17 units
Lakeview Motel	18 units
Planet Court	18 units
Sanders Motel	9 units
Seven Gables	35 units
Weyland Cottages	10 units
Peggy Ann Motel	8 units
Lost Lodge	13 units
Lookout Cottages	9 units

Clubs and Organizations

Connie Mack League	Boy Scouts
Babe Ruth League	Girl Scouts
Little League	Eastern Star
Chamber of Commerce	Women's Club
Masonic Lodge	Homemakers
Lake Cumberland Development	Key Club
Foundation of Burnside, Inc.	PTA
Burnside Golf Club	

Recreation

Local: Burnside is located on the edge of the scenic Cumberland National Forest. This forest area offers the sportsman deer hunting, with both bow and fire arms, wild turkey and grouse hunting in season. This territory is rapidly becoming a favorite vacation and water sports area. Lake Cumberland, one of the largest inland man-made lakes in the United States, has a shore line of 1,255 miles, and Burnside is the only city located on this lake. There are many well-equipped fishing docks where boats and motors are available. Lake Cumberland is reported to have more bass per acre of water than any other lake in the country.

Horses are available; paths and trails run throughout the area. Most of the area is readily accessible by good roads, yet it is far enough from the large highways to retain its natural setting.

Burnside is the home of the first organized Boy Scout Troop in America. It was organized in 1908 by Billy and Myra Bass. A Boy Scout Museum will be located on General Burnside Island State Park in commemoration of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

General Burnside Island State Park is located in Burnside. The community plans to build a \$7,500,000 tourist complex on the island. This park will have an eighteen-hole golf course, swimming pool, amphitheater, kiddie land and stores. Tourist attraction stores will be constructed along with a Boy Scout Museum and a museum for antique cars. The park now has a nine-hole golf course, camping and picnic area, trailer parking area, and a sand beach swimming area accommodating 1,000 people.

Area: Cumberland Falls State Park, with its many state-operated facilities, is located 25 miles from Burnside. In the park there are numerous cabins available for rent, as well as a comfortable lodge and dining room open the year around. The falls are famous for the moonbow seen in the mist of the falls on moonlight nights. Dale Hollow Reservoir, 50 miles from Burnside, is a clear lake covering 30,000 acres in a scenic area amid the northwestern foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. Boating and fishing facilities are available as well as vacation cabins. Other widely known places of interest in the vicinity include: Lake Cumberland State Park, Renfro Valley, Wolf Creek Dam, and Mammoth Cave National Park.

Community Improvement

Recent:

1. Water system improvements cost \$125,000.
2. Several new retail stores have been constructed.
3. A water recreation area was constructed by the Corps of Engineers.
4. A new library was opened in Burnside in the Fall of 1965.

Planned:

1. A sewer system and disposal plant costing \$637,000 are planned.
2. A community facilities home is planned.
3. The community of Burnside plans to build a \$7,500,000 tourist complex on General Burnside Island State Park.



GOLF PRO SHOP
GENERAL BURNSIDE ISLAND STATE PARK



BOAT STORAGE
BURNSIDE FISHING DOCK

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 3,564 farms covering 269,590 acres, and averaging 75.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Pulaski County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR PULASKI COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Pulaski County	(tons)	4,800	2.30	11,040
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Pulaski County	(tons)	4,800	1.60	7,680
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Pulaski County	(tons)	18,400	1.25	23,000
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Pulaski County	(bu)	12,400	67.0	831,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Pulaski County	(bu)	800	25.0	20,000
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Pulaski County	(bu)	150	22.0	3,300
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Pulaski County	(lbs)	3,110	2,300.0	7,153,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR PULASKI COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Pulaski County	12,300
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Pulaski County	46,000
Kentucky	2,495,000

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

Minerals*

The principal mineral resources of Pulaski County consist of coal and limestone. Commodities of lesser importance include clay, sand and gravel, petroleum and natural gas, and vein minerals.

Coal: For the period 1933 through 1964, 10,307,739 tons have been produced. The peak year was in 1936 when over one and one-half million tons were secured. Production in 1964 amounted to 169,103 tons from seven mines. In a recent U.S. Geological Survey publication entitled "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky," the total original reserves have been estimated at 80.05 million short tons. The major seams are the Beaver Creek and Barren Fork.

Limestone: Limestone of Mississippian Age occurs in large quantities throughout the County. Thick sections of high calcium limestone (95 percent or more CaCO_3) have been reported. This high grade stone has potential value for use in the chemical industry. Each of three quarries tested in the area had mineable thicknesses of 25 feet or more. An analysis of stone from one quarry showed the following chemical content:

Thickness of Ledge	Per Cent				
	CaCO_3	MgCO_3	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Iron Oxide
20.5'	94.7	1.7	2.57	0.32	0.19
33.0'	97.43	0.86	0.74	0.276	0.17
Total					
53.5'	96.38	1.18	1.44	0.29	0.18

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

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

The geological information available indicates the presence of adequate reserves for most operations. The deposits have the advantage of being near Lake Cumberland and railway transportation. Two quarries are presently in operation.

Clay: Alluvial and residual clays suitable for ordinary brick and structural tile manufacture occur in the County. Analysis of the New Providence shale formation near Somerset indicates this material has properties suitable for the manufacture of lightweight aggregate. Quantitative data on these deposits, however, are lacking.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel deposits for local construction purposes can be obtained from the Rockcastle and Cumberland Rivers.

Vein Minerals: Minor amounts of the vein minerals, galena, sphalerite, calcite, and barite are known to occur locally. These deposits, presently, are not considered to be of commercial value.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Very small quantities of oil and gas have been encountered in the Mississippian, Devonian, and Lower Ordovician formations, but no important strike has been made to date. Three oil wells totaling 927 feet were drilled in 1963.

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 15

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forests

There are approximately 209,000 acres of forested land in Pulaski County, which comprise 48 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees found in the county are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, red cedar, 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 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

The annual per capita income for Pulaski County in 1963 was \$1,132, compared to \$1,799 for the state.* The 1965 per capita figure for the state was \$1,830.**

Retail sales for 1964 in Pulaski County totaled \$33,297,000.***

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

**Survey of Current Business, 1965.

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR BURNSIDE, PULASKI 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	35.5	2.83	79	63
February	34.5	3.22	78	59
March	47.4	6.99	77	55
April	59.2	5.76	77	50
May	66.5	2.98	83	55
June	73.6	4.03	88	62
July	74.6	5.61	89	65
August	73.3	3.09	90	64
September	67.6	3.67	88	59
October	54.1	.70	85	57
November	50.0	2.86	83	65
December	41.0	5.67	81	68
Annual Norm.	56.4	47.41		

*Station Location: Somerset, Kentucky

**Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

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

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

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 55%

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

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

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 48

Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 28

Prevailing wind: (14 years of record) Northeast

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,494 degree days.

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

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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HISTORY

One hundred and fifty years ago the high and rugged point of land lying between the Cumberland and the South Fork Rivers was just another point along the Cumberland. The Indians roamed and hunted at will over those hills, and the river held absolute sway--sometimes overflowing, and again winding peacefully between the green fields and wooded bluffs.

This place did not possess a name. In later years the people who first settled there called it Point Isabel. There was a legend that a maiden (by that name), disappointed in love, threw herself over the bluff to her death, hence the place always carried her name.

Time moved slowly for this small community. It was not until the Civil War that this place, because of its natural position as a military objective, received any attention. Even the stagecoach route via Waitsboro into Wayne County bypassed Burnside. During the Civil War, a detachment of Union Army General Ambrose Everett Burnside's was stationed there. He had lookouts on all the high points, thus controlling the entire countryside as well as the river. It was at this time that the name of the town was changed from Point Isabel to Burnside in honor of the General. However, it was still frequently called "The Point" and even "Point Burnside."

After the Civil War, the Federal government made some improvements on the river, building dams to throw the current to the deeper side. This made a deeper channel for the steamboats, affording navigation the entire year. A great amount of lumber was floated down the river to Burnside.

Burnside's situation at the end of the navigation on the Cumberland River served to make it an important shipping point. There was a great deal of traffic with such towns as Burkesville and Jamestown, and even ones as far away as Nashville. Some of the old steamboats were called the "Rowena," "Selina," and "The City of Burnside."

During these years the business houses were located in lower Burnside, along the river, while the promoters with their families lived on the hilltop, overlooking the beautiful Cumberland River Valley.

More years passed, and Burnside's mills furnished lumber for two wars. During that time Burnside flourished. But a change took place in transportation. Highways were built, and trucks took over much of the shipping. The trade on the river declined, and the boat business went into liquidation. The old boats fell into disuse and were sold for junk.

During this time, Burnside suffered financially.

In 1950 the mammoth Wolf Creek Dam in Russell County was nearing completion, which meant the waters of the Cumberland River would be impounded 101 miles upstream. The entire lower part of Burnside would be covered. The Federal government bought and relocated all the homes, as well as the business places, on the hill above what is called upper Burnside. By April, 1951, "Old Burnside" was no more and "New Burnside" promised to be a beautiful resort town.

The house where General Burnside had his headquarters, with the cannon in the yard, and all the grim reminders of the Civil War, and all the other historic homes and buildings were torn down and their sites lie on the bottom of new Lake Cumberland.

Today, a modern water system, new streets, a telephone building, and many new buildings housing old businesses, spell a new town called Burnside. The residents are constructing hotels, tourist resorts, and restaurants for the benefit of the vacationists who are expected to enjoy the new lake.

Burnside is famous as the home of the First American Boy Scout Troop, organized there in 1908 by Billy and Myra Bass, who had learned of the scout movement in England directed by General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. This first troop was known as the Eagle Troop and Horace Smith was selected as the troop leader. Formal incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America came on February 8, 1910. Daniel Carter Beard, first National Scout Commissioner, lived in Covington, Kentucky, where he had previously organized a boy's group known as the "Sons of Daniel Boone," after the hero of Kentucky and founder of Boonesboro.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
PULASKI COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Pulaski County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	3,990	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	103	2.6	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	176	4.4	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	1,674	42.0	209,337	39.6
Food & kindred products	199	5.0	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	2	0.1	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	485	12.2	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	485	12.2	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	29	0.7	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	177	4.4	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	279	7.0	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0		11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	15	0.4	73,558	13.9
Other	3	0.1	3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	393	9.8	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,147	28.7	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	166	4.2	24,837	4.7
Services	323	8.1	45,903	8.7
Other	8	0.2	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September 1965.

Appendix C

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

Subject	Pulaski County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	17,202	17,201	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>11,869</u>	<u>12,105</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	8,203	2,639	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	8,189	2,639	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,813	2,531	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	3,682	1,877	440,020	208,384
Government workers	539	398	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	3,425	188	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	167	68	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	376	108	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	3,666	9,466	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	46	25	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,082	1,105	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	2,538	8,336	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,258	6,623	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,280	1,713	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>7,813</u>	<u>2,531</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional and technical	394	307	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	2,476	64	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	638	111	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	202	431	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	382	226	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	1,046	27	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	1,226	581	140,192	45,305
Private household workers		249	1,123	25,183
Service workers	189	332	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	463	24	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	529	20	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	268	159	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:

	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.

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