

5-1966

## Industrial Resources: Pulaski County - Somerset

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/pulaski\\_cty](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/pulaski_cty)



Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

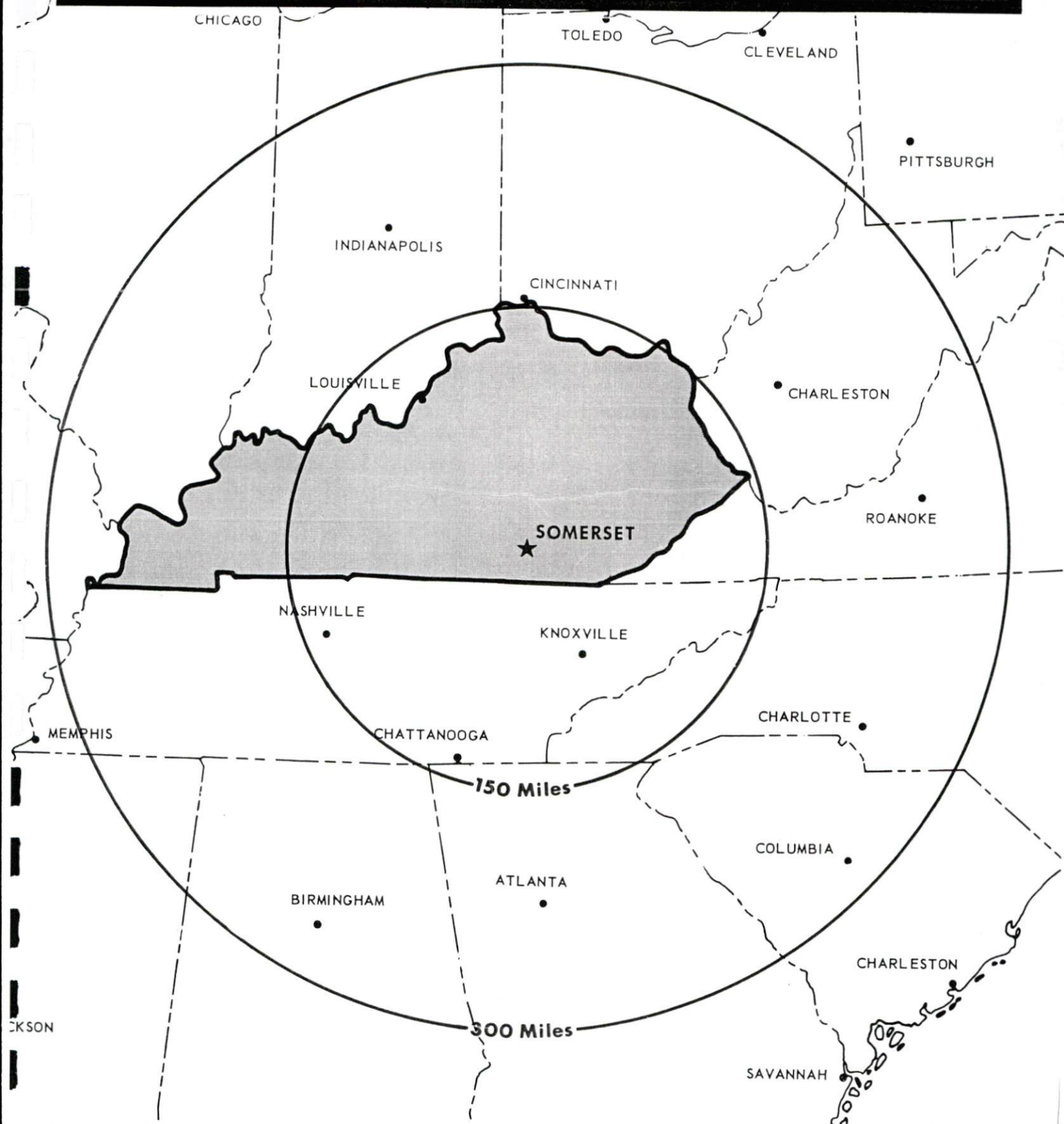
Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Pulaski County - Somerset" (1966). *Pulaski County*. Paper 39.  
[https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/pulaski\\_cty/39](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/pulaski_cty/39)

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Pulaski County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

Pyleski

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

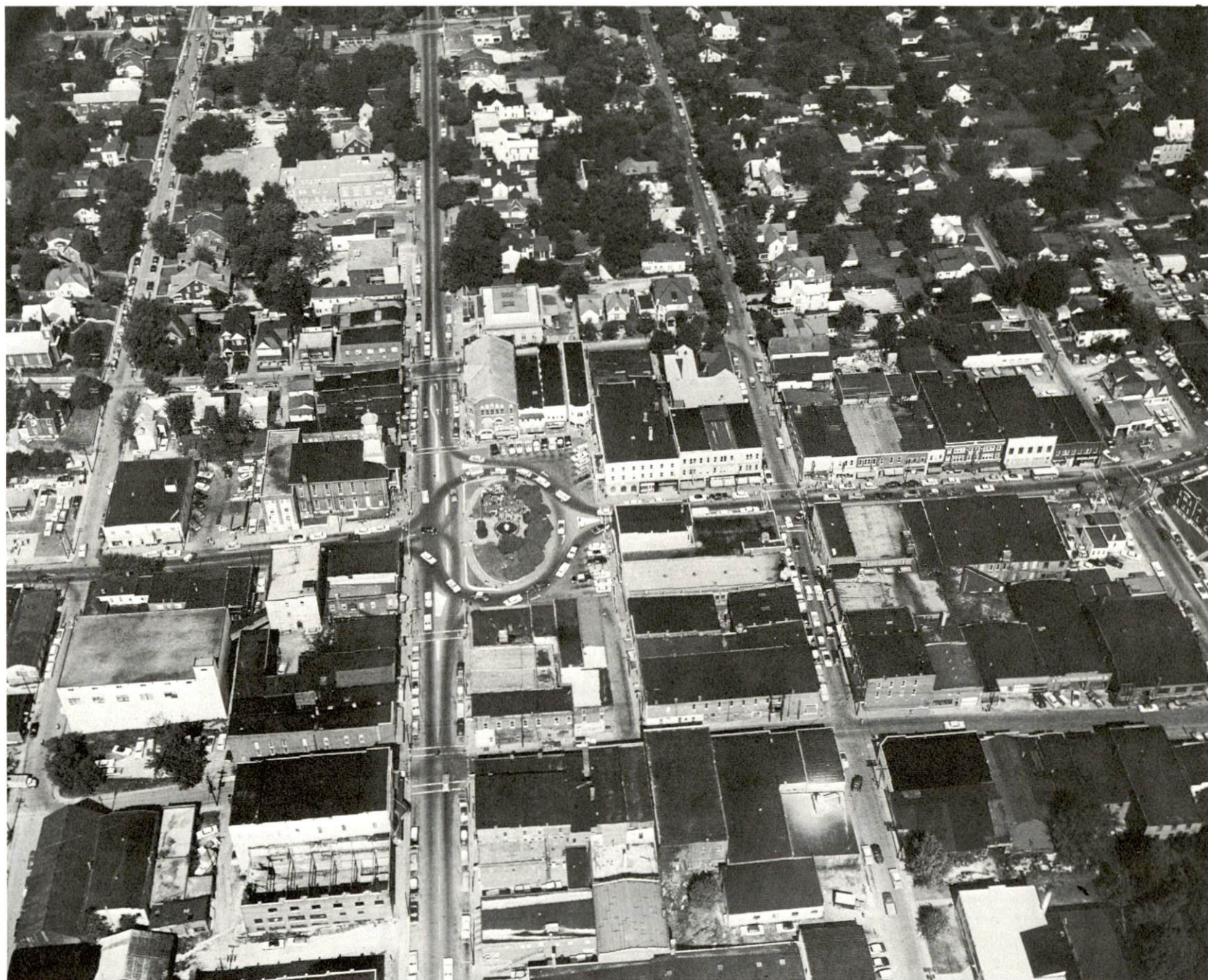
# SOMERSET KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
SOMERSET, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
The Somerset-Pulaski County Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
May, 1966





AERIAL VIEW OF SOMERSET, KENTUCKY



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA . . . . .	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET . . . . .	3 - 8
Population . . . . .	3
Economic Characteristics . . . . .	3
Labor Market . . . . .	4
Supply Area . . . . .	4
Labor Potential Defined . . . . .	4
Numbers Available . . . . .	4
Future Labor Supply . . . . .	5
Area Employment Characteristics . . . . .	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING . . . . .	9 - 10
Prevailing Wage Rates . . . . .	10
Unions . . . . .	10
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	11 - 13
Railroads . . . . .	11
Highways . . . . .	11
Truck Service . . . . .	12
Bus Lines . . . . .	13
Taxi, Car and Truck Rental . . . . .	13
Air . . . . .	13
Water . . . . .	13
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	15 - 17
Electricity . . . . .	15
Natural Gas . . . . .	16
Manufactured Gas . . . . .	16
Coal and Coke . . . . .	16
Fuel Oil . . . . .	17

POPULATION AND  
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL  
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Somerset

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
WATER AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	19 - 21	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Public Water Supply . . . . .	19	
Water Resources . . . . .	19	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Surface Water . . . . .	19	
Ground Water . . . . .	20	
Sewerage System . . . . .	21	TRANSPORTATION
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	23 - 28	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	29 - 31	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Type Government . . . . .	29	WATER AND SEWAGE
City . . . . .	29	
County . . . . .	29	
Laws Affecting Industry . . . . .	29	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Municipal Tax Exemption . . . . .	29	
Business Licenses . . . . .	29	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	29	
Building Codes . . . . .	29	
Fire Protection . . . . .	29	
Police Protection . . . . .	30	TAXES
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	30	
Financial Information . . . . .	31	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness . . . . .	31	
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness . . . . .	31	
TAXES . . . . .	33	NATURAL RESOURCES
Property Taxes . . . . .	33	MARKETS
Real Estate Assessment Ratios . . . . .	33	
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	33	CLIMATE
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	35 - 42	
Educational Facilities . . . . .	35	APPENDIX
Graded Schools . . . . .	35	
Vocational Schools . . . . .	35	
Colleges . . . . .	36	
Health . . . . .	37	
Hospitals . . . . .	37	
Public Health . . . . .	37	

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Somerset

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
Housing . . . . .	37
Communication . . . . .	38
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	38
Postal Facilities . . . . .	38
Newspapers . . . . .	38
Radio . . . . .	38
Television . . . . .	38
Libraries. . . . .	38
Churches . . . . .	39
Financial Institutions . . . . .	39
Hotels, Motels and Cottages . . . . .	39
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	40
Recreation . . . . .	40
Local . . . . .	40
Area . . . . .	41
Community Improvements . . . . .	42
Recent. . . . .	42
Planned . . . . .	42
NATURAL RESOURCES. . . . .	43 - 46
Agriculture. . . . .	43
Minerals . . . . .	44
Forests . . . . .	46
MARKETS. . . . .	47 - 48
CLIMATE . . . . .	49 - 50
APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
D. - 1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
G. Cooperating State Agencies	
G. - 1 Policy on Industrial Access Roads	
H. Map Section	

POPULATION AND  
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL  
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX



## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Somerset - 7,112

Pulaski County - 34,403

### SOMERSET 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: Somerset is served by the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Division of the Southern Railway System, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Air: The nearest major airport is Corbin-London-War Memorial Airport, London, Kentucky, 35 miles. Piedmont Airlines serves this airport with regular daily flights. The Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, located 2 1/2 miles south of Somerset, is the nearest small craft airport.

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

Trucks: Somerset is served by seven trucking firms, three of which have terminals and their general business offices in Somerset.

Bus Lines: Somerset is served by Southern Greyhound Lines and Shortway Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM SOMERSET, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Memphis, Tenn.	387
Chicago, Ill.	457	New Orleans, La.	695
Cincinnati, Ohio	163	New York, N. Y.	813
Detroit, Mich.	421	St. Louis, Mo.	410
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,235	Washington, D. C.	617

Electricity

Somerset is served by Kentucky Utilities Company. Pulaski County is served by Kentucky Utilities Company and South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided Somerset by a municipally owned system, whose source of supply is the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Water

Somerset is served by the Kentucky Water Service Company, Inc., whose source of raw water is Lake Cumberland.

Sewerage System

The Somerset Sewer Department serves the city with a 2,550,000 gpd treatment plant. The system was designed for a population of 16,000.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Somerset has shown a steady increase in population since 1900, the largest increase occurring from 1900-1910. Pulaski County has shown a 9.9 percent increase in population from 1900-1960.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Somerset		Pulaski County		Kentucky % Change
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	
1900	3,384		31,293		15.5
1910	4,491	32.7	35,986	15.0	6.6
1920	4,672	4.0	34,010	- 5.5	5.5
1930	5,506	17.0	35,640	4.8	8.2
1940	6,154	11.8	39,863	11.8	8.8
1950	7,097	13.3	38,452	- 3.6	3.5
1960	7,112	.2	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

Agriculture accounts for a large employment group in Pulaski County. There were 4,041 family workers and 65 hired workers employed in the industry in the Fall of 1959. The next largest groups are manufacturing with 1,674 workers and wholesale and retail trade with 1,147 workers reported in September of 1965. Total employment at that time in all industries was 3,990, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

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 this 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. The state average was \$1,799.\*

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

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Somerset 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 who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: The total population of the Somerset 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.

---

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

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

TABLE 2

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

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		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: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 8,308 boys and 8,035 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, SOMERSET AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	8,308	8,035
Pulaski	1,880	1,797
Casey	885	821
Laurel	1,475	1,430
Lincoln	912	1,100
McCreary	838	764
Rockcastle	726	676
Russell	666	591
Wayne	926	856

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

Area Employment Characteristics: During the Fall of 1959, there were 18,265 family and hired workers in the Somerset labor supply area directly engaged in agriculture. The distribution of these workers is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

## SOMERSET 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.

During September, 1965, there were 4,996 workers in the Somerset labor supply area engaged in manufacturing; approximately 1,674 of this number were employed in Pulaski County. The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type of manufacturing, is shown in Table 5. Table 6 shows in detail the employment characteristics of other industries, obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics.



TABLE 5

## SOMERSET AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area					Rock-			
	Total	Pulaski	Casey	Laurel	Lincoln	McCreary	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).

Somerset

INDUSTRIAL  
RESOURCES

TABLE 6

## SOMERSET 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 products available in the immediate area of Somerset.

TABLE 7

SOMERSET MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
American Metal Products Co.	Auto seat structure frames and springs	Will get into production in 1966, est. empl. 250		
Blue Grass Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	15	0	15
Citizens Milling Co.	Feed	5	0	5
City Lumber & Concrete Block	Concrete blocks	10	2	12
Cornett Machine Shop	Rebuilt engines, machine works, hard chrome plating	15	0	15
Crane Co.	Vitreous china, sanitary ware	140	5	145
Cumberland Wood & Chair Corp.	Bed headboards, sofa frames	145	1	146
Denny Lumber Co.	Lumber, crossties	17	0	17
Farmers Milling Co.	Feed	6	0	6
General Electric Co.	Pressed glassware	32	30	62
Hardwick Block-Tile	Concrete tile, blocks, ready mix concrete	79	1	80
International Minerals & Chemical Corp.	Fertilizer	15	1	16
Joplin & Rogers	Newspapers, job printing	16	6	22
Lancaster Printing Co.	Commercial printing	1	1	2
McIntosh Machine Shop	Machine shop	3	0	3
Multi-Line Pen Co.	Drafting equipment			2
Palm Beach Co.	Men's coats	11	479	490
Willard Phelps	Feed			2
The Pulaski Block & Tile Co.	Concrete blocks	7	0	7

(cont'd)



Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Ready Mix Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	13	1	14
Robinson Milling Co., Inc.	Flour, corn meal, feed	11	0	11
Sears Lumber Co.	Lumber	4	0	4
C. R. Smith	Monuments			10
Somerset Machine Shop	Custom machining, metal fabrication	12	0	12
The Somerset Refinery, Inc.	Gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel	35	3	38
Somerset Wilbert Vault Co., Inc.	Concrete burial vaults	5	0	5
Southern Belle Dairy Co., Inc.	Fluid milk, ice cream mix	84	8	92
Southern Ice & Cold Storage	Ice	4	0	4
G. M. Van Hook & Sons	Barrel staves, headings	12	0	12
James H. Van Hook	Machine shop			1

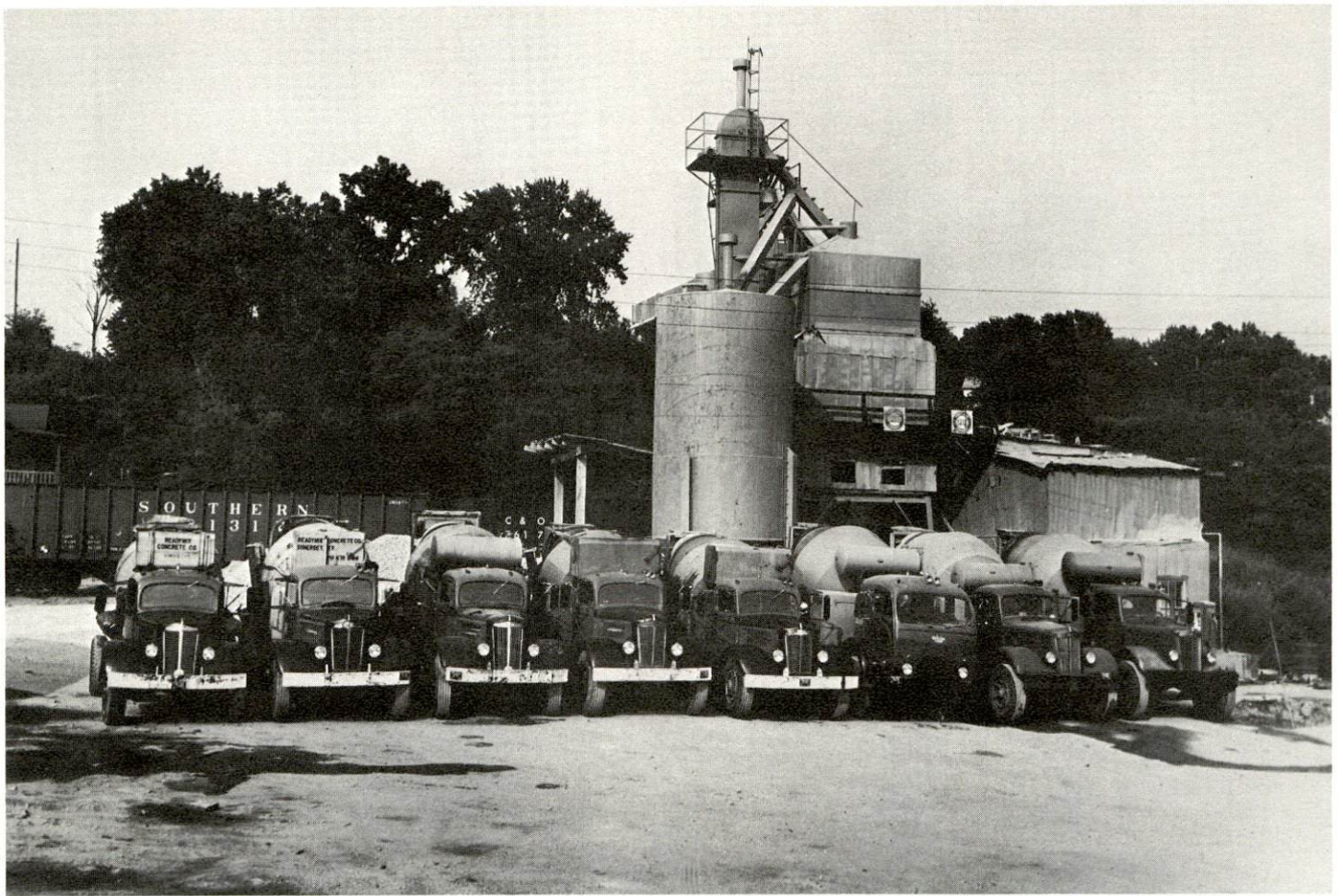
#### Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Clerical and secretarial	\$1.25 to \$1.75
Laborer	1.25 to 1.50
Semiskilled	1.30 to 1.65
Skilled	1.75 to 3.25

#### Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
International Union of Electrical Workers	General Electric Co.
United Mine Workers	International Minerals & Chemical Corp.
Amalgamated Meat Cutter & Butcher Workmen of North America	Kroger A & P
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	Crane Co.
Teamsters	Eagle Express Co.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	Palm Beach Co.





READY MIX CONCRETE CO.



CUMBERLAND WOOD & CHAIR CORP.



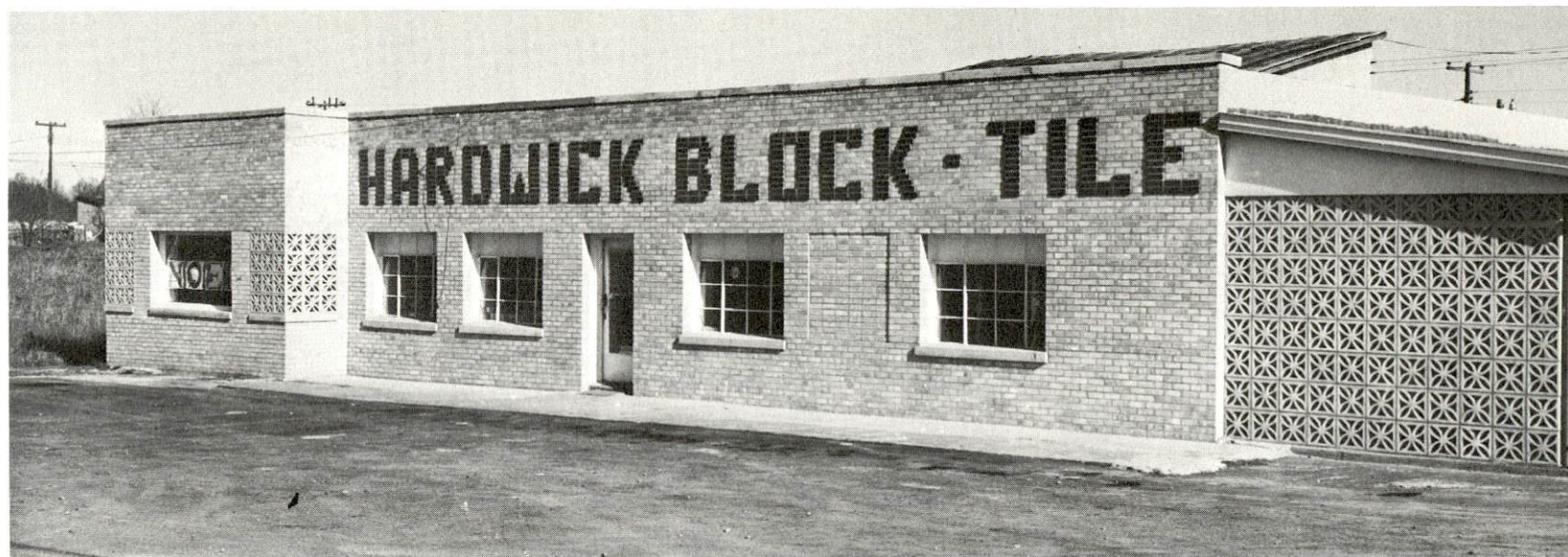


GENERAL ELECTRIC  
SOMERSET GLASS PLANT



AMERICAN METAL PRODUCTS CO.





HARDWICK BLOCK - TILE



CRANE COMPANY





JOHN SHERMAN COOPER POWER STATION, SOMERSET, KENTUCKY

## TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Somerset is served by the Southern Railway System, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. There are eleven northbound and eleven southbound freight trains and two northbound and two southbound passenger trains daily. Three team tracks provide switching service for 20 cars. The average number of outbound carloads per month is 100; the average number of inbound carloads per month is 150. Outbound loads consist mostly of crossties and coal.

TABLE 8

## RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM SOMERSET, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	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

\*You will note we have less-than-carload transit times to those points served by Southern Railway. A good many of the railroads are no longer handling less-than-carload traffic in small quantities and we would prefer to quote schedules on individual basis.

Source: Southern Railway System, May 1966.

Highways

Somerset is served by U. S. Highway 27 and Kentucky Routes 39, 80, 635, 769, and 1247. The new Appalachian Highway, which will run from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Hazard, Kentucky, is scheduled for completion by 1970. This will provide excellent transportation facilities for the area.

Highway distances from Somerset to selected market centers are shown in Table 9.



TABLE 9

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM SOMERSET, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Lexington, Ky.	80
Birmingham, Ala.	456	Louisville, Ky.	131
Chicago, Ill.	457	Nashville, Tenn.	196
Cincinnati, Ohio	163	New York, N. Y.	813
Detroit, Mich.	421	Pittsburgh, Pa.	429
Knoxville, Tenn.	135	St. Louis, Mo.	410

Truck Service: Somerset is served by seven truck lines, three of which have terminals in Somerset. Common carrier truck service is provided by Eagle Express Co., Inc., Detherage Freight Lines, and Elridge Truck Line, Somerset, Kentucky; Stokes Trucking Co., Inc., Monticello, Kentucky; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron Ohio; Killion Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; and McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

TABLE 10

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
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

\*\*By prior arrangements, these points can be served overnight on truckload shipments. In order to give overnight service to these points, the truckloads would have to be ready to leave Somerset not later than 3 p. m.

Source: Eagle Express Company, Somerset, Kentucky, May 1966.

Bus Lines: Somerset is served by Southern Greyhound Lines, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Kentucky, to points south with six southbound and five northbound buses daily. Shortway Lines operates one bus daily between Somerset and Sparta, Tennessee. Local bus service is also available by a locally owned firm.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Twenty-four hour taxi service is available in Somerset. Car, truck and trailer rental service is also available.

### Air

The Corbin-London-War Memorial Airport, a third-class airport, is located 35 miles from Somerset on U. S. Highway 25. Commercial service is provided by Piedmont Airlines with four flights daily. The airport has a paved runway, 4,000 by 100 feet, and is equipped for night operations. Services offered include weather and inter-airways communications, charter and private flying services and air express service.

The Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, located 2 1/2 miles south of Somerset, is the nearest small craft airport. The airport has a 2,800 by 100 foot bituminous asphalt landing strip with automatic landing lights, tie down, and complete maintenance service.

### Water

Somerset is located near Lake Cumberland. This large body of water has 1,255 miles of shoreline and is navigable from the head of the pool to the dam, a distance of 105 miles. Barge service is utilized to haul coal to the new Cooper Power Station, which uses over 1,000 tons of coal a day. The City of Burnside has formed a corporation to further water transportation on Lake Cumberland.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Somerset by Kentucky Utilities Company. Pulaski County is served by Kentucky Utilities Company and South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

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

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 RECC 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 the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - 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 is distributed in Somerset by the Somerset Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation. The transmission line is 6 inches and distribution lines range from 2 to 4 inches. Pressure is maintained at 275 psi in winter and 150 psi in summer on the incoming 6-inch line. Average BTU content per cubic foot is 1045 with a specific gravity of approximately .617.

Rates are as follows:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$1.75
Next	1,000 cu. ft.	1.25
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.90
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.80
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.70
All Over	20,000 cu. ft.	.60

### Manufactured Gas

Pyrofax Gas Service supplies 1,850 customers in Pulaski, McCreary, Wayne and Clinton Counties.

Nead and Holliday supplies 2,200 customers in Pulaski, Wayne, McCreary and Whitley Counties.

Fae Halloway supplies 800 customers in Pulaski County.

### Coal and Coke\*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Fuel Oil

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

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied to Somerset by the Kentucky Water Service Company, Inc., whose source of raw water is Lake Cumberland. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 1,750,000-gallon reservoir and a 150,000-gallon clear well. Pumping capacity is 1,300 gpm and the maximum daily use has been 1,350,000 gallons, leaving a surplus of 522,000 gallons. Pumping time to meet peak requirements is approximately 17 hours. Pressure is maintained at 110 psi and the mains vary from 4 to 16 inches. Improvements include a new one million gallon reservoir, and 15 miles of new line. A new booster pump station is to be built in 1966. The total cost of the combined improvements will be approximately \$190,000. The Kentucky Water Service Company also supplies water for the Pulaski County Water District, with lines extending from Somerset to Science Hill.

Monthly rates are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>	<u>Minimum Monthly Charges</u>
First	1,000	\$2.50 (Minimum)	5/8 or 2/4 inch meter \$ 2.50
Next	1,000	.95	1 inch meter 3.35
Next	4,000	.90	1 1/4 or 1 1/2 inch meter 3.85
Next	19,000	.80	2 inch meter 4.60
Next	25,000	.75	3 inch meter 7.10
Next	25,000	.65	4 inch meter 10.60
Next	25,000	.55	6 inch meter 20.10
Next	100,000	.40	
All Over	200,000	.35	

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 year record-unadjusted) and 43.4 cfs (11 year record), respectively.

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



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 these 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."

##### 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

The Somerset Sewer Department serves Somerset with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewerage is discharged through 8- to 18-inch mains. A new treatment plant and approximately 50 miles of new line was completed in 1965 at a cost of \$1,800,000. The system is designed for a population of 16,000. The treatment plant has a daily capacity of 2,550,000 gallons with a maximum daily flow of 1,367,000 gallons. The primary treatment is activated sludge. Final discharge enters Sinking Creek. The rate is listed below.

## Monthly sewer service rates:

First	1,000 gallons of water used per month	\$1.50 minimum
Next	5,000 gallons of water used per month	.60 per M gal.
Next	44,000 gallons of water used per month	.50 per M gal.
Next	50,000 gallons of water used per month	.40 per M gal.
Next	100,000 gallons of water used per month	.30 per M gal.
Over	200,000 gallons of water used per month	.25 per M gal.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION PARK #1:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 390 acres  
LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 1247, near Ferguson  
DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 1/2 mile  
TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Industrial  
PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: 1/4 mile  
TERRAIN: Flat and rolling  
ELEVATION: 850 to 900 feet  
TYPE SOIL: Clay  
DRAINAGE: Good  
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  
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  
Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation  
SEWERAGE:  
SIZE MAINS: 8-inch sanitary mains  
OWNERSHIP: Pulaski County Industrial Foundation, Southern  
Railway, Mrs. Elfreda Haney



REMARKS: Industrial Park #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 locations of these firms.

PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION PARK #2:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 250 acres

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

DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 1/4 mile

TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Rural

PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: 1/2 mile

ZONING: None

TERRAIN: Flat and rolling

TYPE SOIL: Clay

DRAINAGE: Good

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: 1/2 mile

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

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Motor

UTILITIES:

WATER:

COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service

LOCATION AND SIZE OF 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 Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation

SEWERAGE:

SIZE MAINS: 8-inch sanitary main within 100 yards

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

COST: \$1,000 per acre

REMARKS: Site is highly suitable land on the southern edge of the city adjoining city-county airfield and adjoining Industrial Park #1. The Park is located on Parker's Mill Road and U.S. Highway 27, 4-lane. All utilities are either on the site or within 200 yards.

SITE #3:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 93 acres

LOCATION: U. S. Highway 27

DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 2 miles

TYPE OF NEIGHBORHOOD: Rural

PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: 2 miles

ZONING: None

TERRAIN: Flat and rolling

ELEVATION: 1,000 feet

TYPE SOIL: Clay

DRAINAGE: Good

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

UTILITIES:

WATER:

COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service

LOCATION AND SIZE OF MAINS: 6-inch

PRESSURE: 110 psi

GAS:

COMPANY: Nearest line - 1 mile (main line)

LOCATION OF NEAREST LINES: 1 mile

ELECTRICITY:

COMPANY: Kentucky Utilities

SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not available at the present time

OWNERSHIP: Barnett Eldridge, Linville Tarter, Jack Detherage,  
Clarence VaughtREMARKS: Thirty-five acres of flat land in one level lot - located  
between two highways - good drainage

SITE #4:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 25 acres  
LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 80  
DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 7 miles  
TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Rural  
PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: 7 miles  
ZONING: None  
TERRAIN: Flat  
ELEVATION: 800 feet  
TYPE SOIL: Rich soil - no rock  
DRAINAGE: Good  
ESTIMATED GRADING COST: Minor  
TRANSPORTATION:  
ROADWAY ACCESS: Gravel  
DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY:  
100 yards from Kentucky Highway 80  
RAILROADS SERVING: None  
UTILITIES:  
WATER:  
COMPANY: 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  
OWNERSHIP: South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation  
REMARKS: Nancy Water District will be completed later in 1966



SITE #5:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 54 acres

LOCATION: Kentucky Highway 1247

DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 1/4 mile

TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD: Residential - farms

PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: 1/4 mile

ZONING: None

TERRAIN: Rolling

ELEVATION: 900 feet

TYPE SOIL: Clay

DRAINAGE: Good

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 4-lane highway.

DISTANCE FROM ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY: Adjoining

RAILROADS SERVING: None

DISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL AIRPORT: 35 miles (city-county  
airfield 1/2 mile)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Motor transport

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

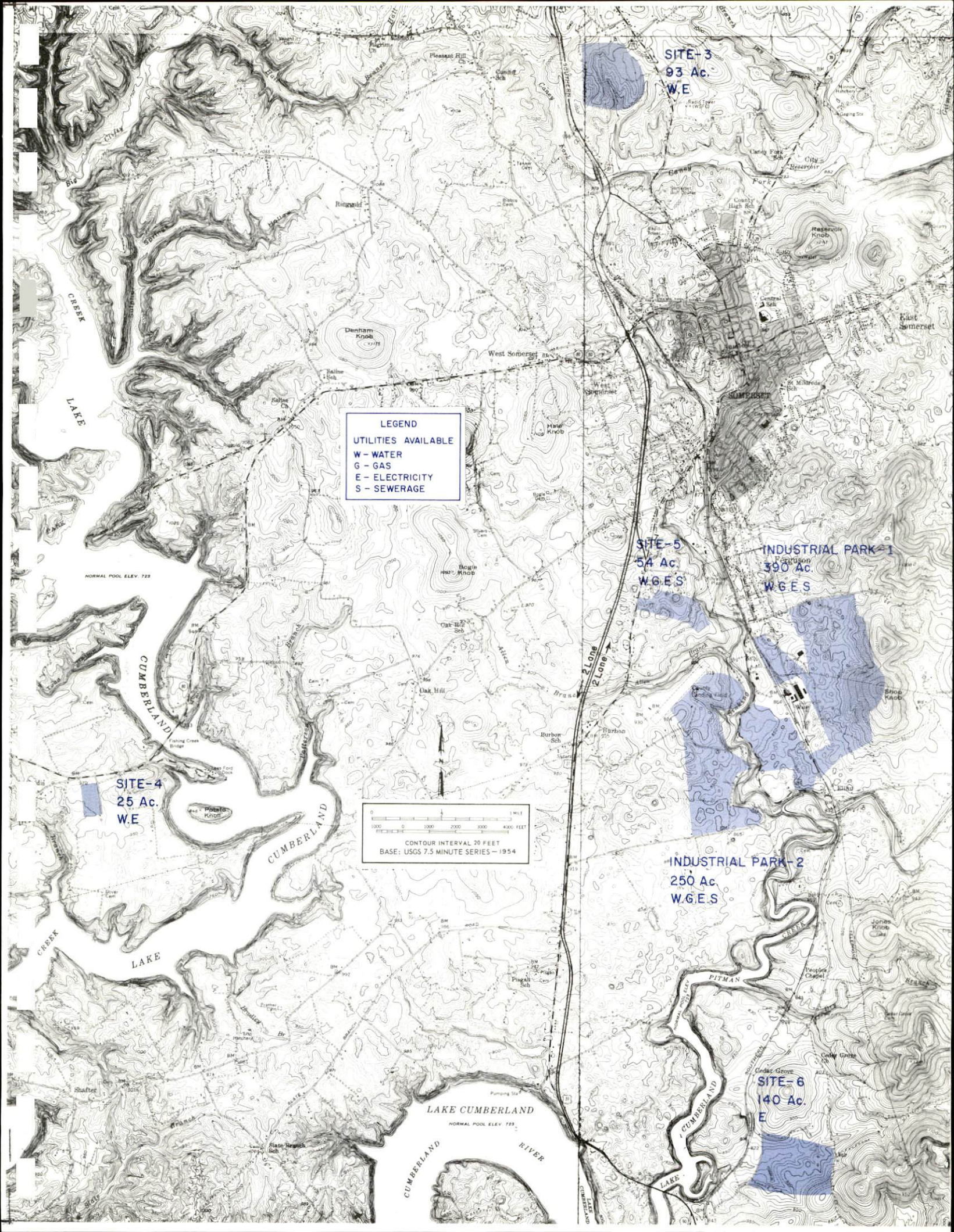
OWNERSHIP: Glen Neikirk

REMARKS: Site is located adjoining southern city limits on arterial  
state highway and 1/4 mile to major north-south arterial  
U.S. (4-lane) 27. All utilities are located on site. City-county  
airfield (3,000 foot paved and lighted runway) is 1/2 mile dis-  
tant and Somerset Community College (University of Kentucky)  
is 1/4 mile away.

SITE #6:

TOTAL ACREAGE: 140 acres  
LOCATION: Next to John Sherman Cooper Power Station on Kentucky Highway 1247 off U.S. Highway 27  
DISTANCE FROM CITY LIMITS: 1 mile from Burnside  
TYPE OF NEIGHBORHOOD: Farming  
PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY: 1/4 mile  
ZONING: None  
TERRAIN: Flat  
ELEVATION: 850 feet  
TYPE SOIL: Clay  
DRAINAGE: Good  
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: 1/2 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 transport and rail  
UTILITIES:  
WATER:  
COMPANY: Kentucky Water Service  
LOCATION AND SIZE OF MAINS: 1/2 mile  
PRESSURE: 110 psi  
COST OF EXTENDING TO SITE: Not available  
GAS: Natural gas is not available.  
ELECTRICITY:  
COMPANY SERVING: South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation  
SEWERAGE: Sewerage facilities are not available.  
OWNERSHIP: J. C. Edwards  
COST: \$500 per acre  
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, 1/2 mile west.





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.

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

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

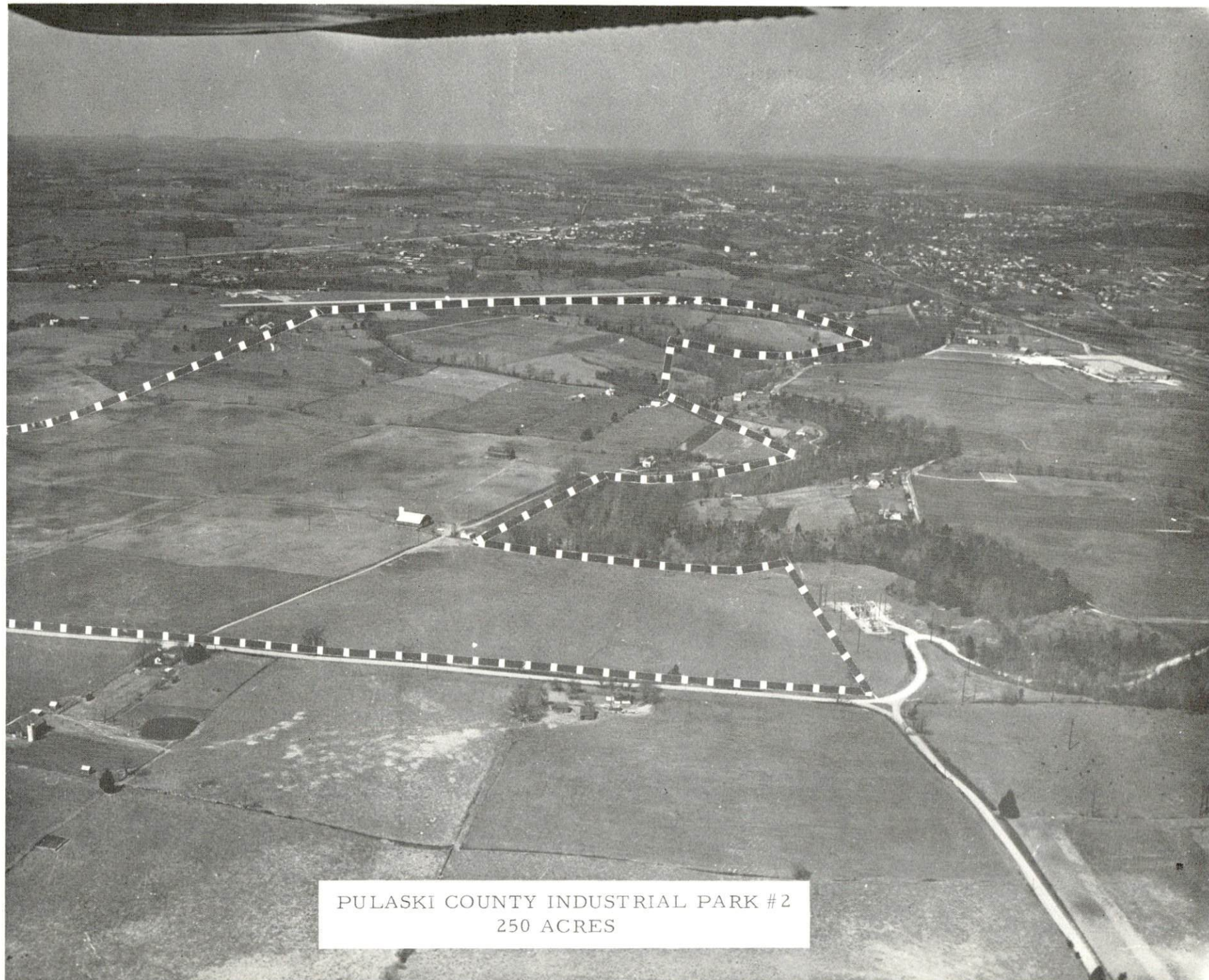
SITE-6  
140 Ac.  
E.





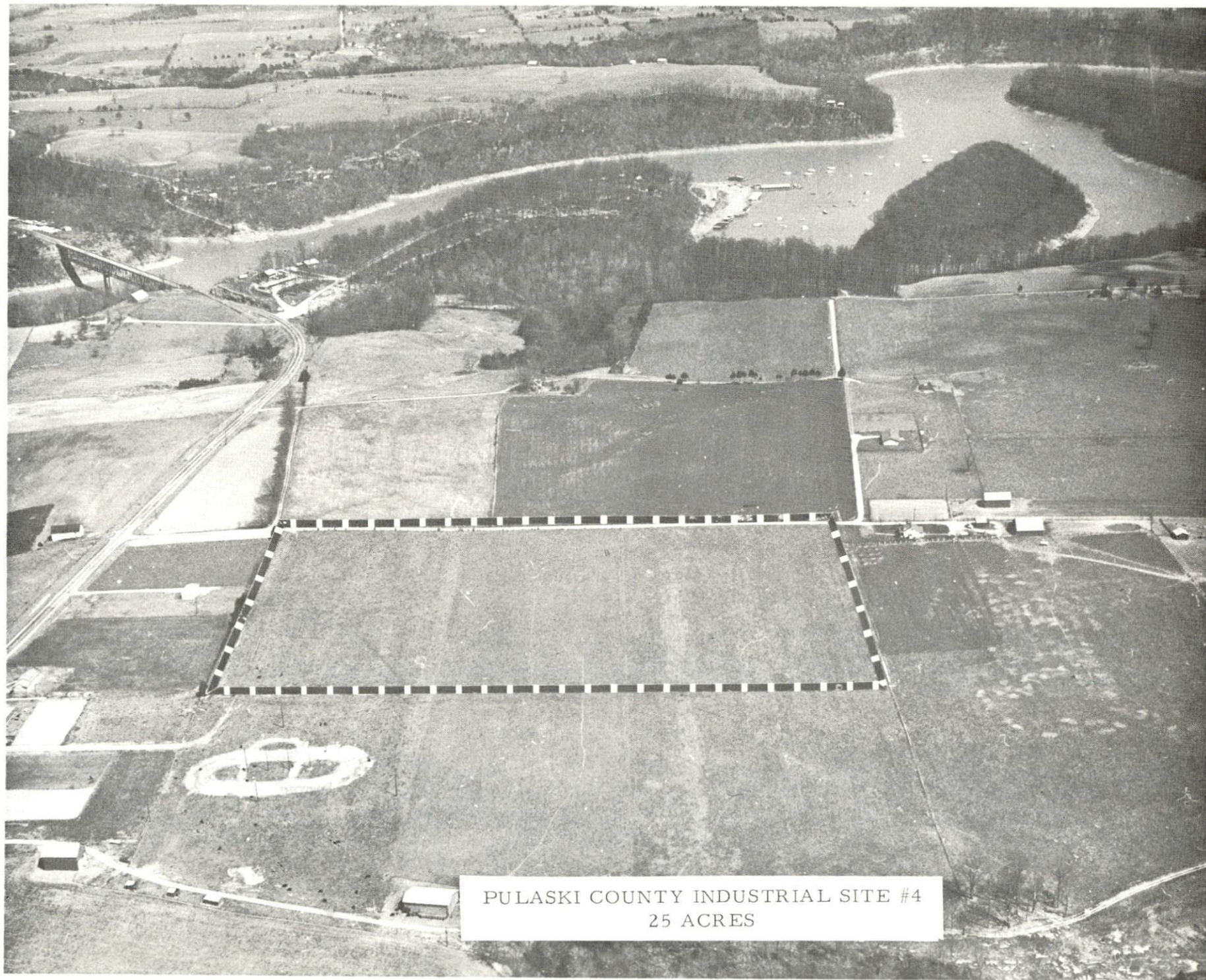
PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK #1  
390 ACRES





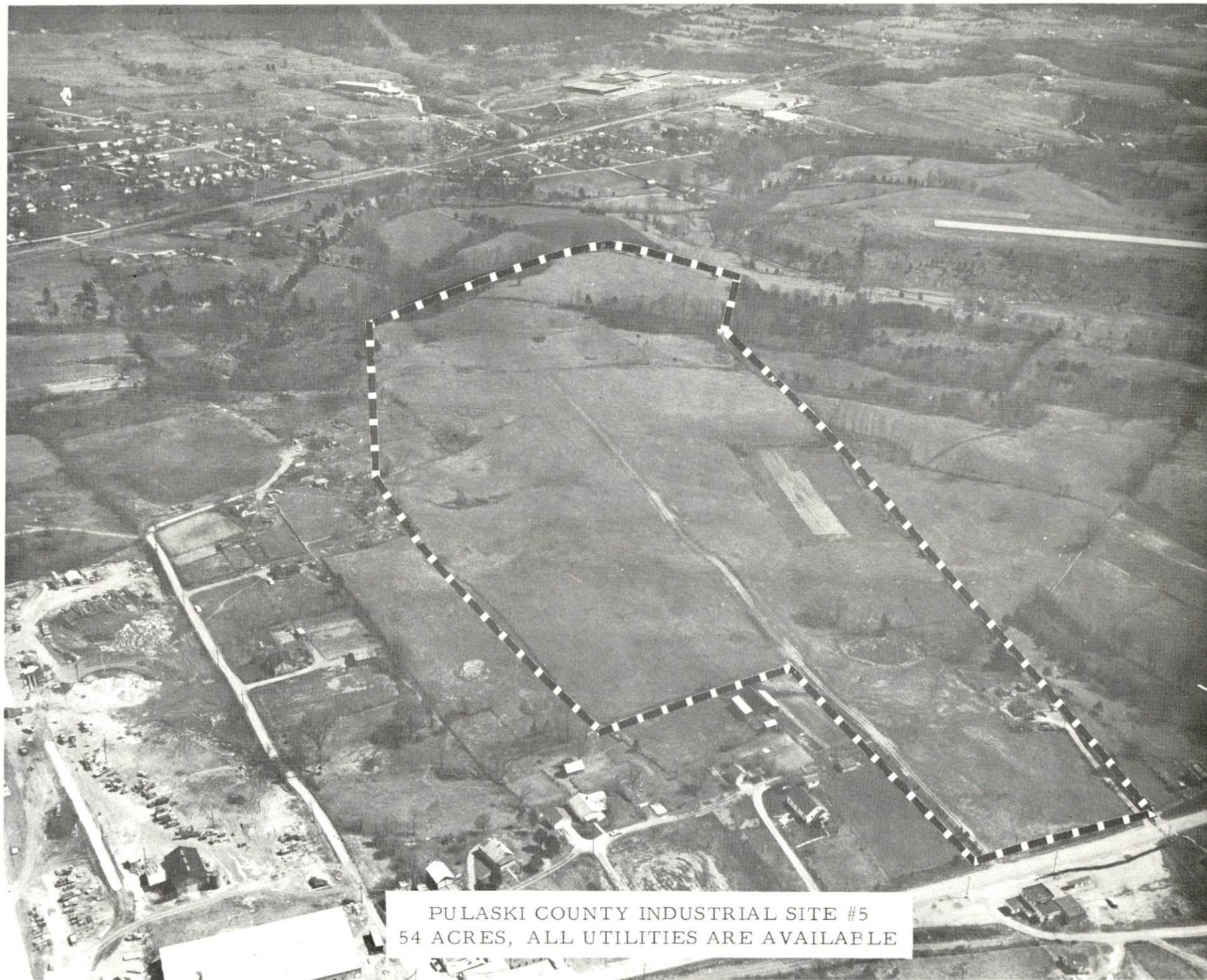
PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK #2  
250 ACRES





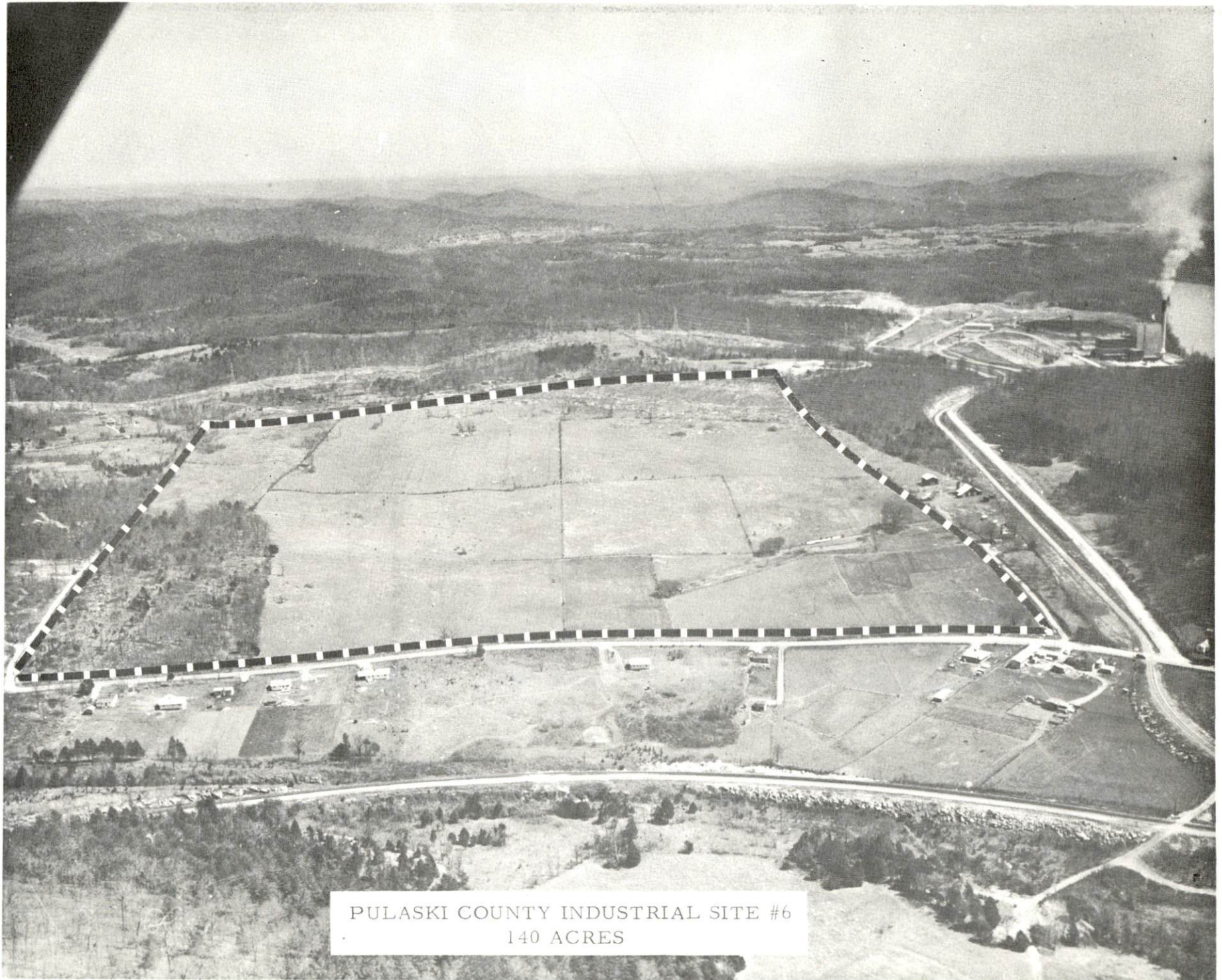
PULASKI COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SITE #4  
25 ACRES





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: Somerset is a third-class city governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and twelve councilmen elected for two-year terms.

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

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Somerset 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: Somerset requires business licenses ranging from \$5 to \$200, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

The Somerset Planning Commission in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development, has completed the following projects: city base map, existing land use survey and map, zoning ordinance and map, subdivision regulations, major street plan, off street parking study, community facilities plan, existing land use analysis, major thoroughfare plan, and land use plan. The commission's next projects will be zoning ordinance (revised), public improvements program, and community improvements budget.

Building Codes

Building codes have been adopted in Somerset.

Fire Protection

The Somerset Fire Department, located within the Municipal Building on East Mount Vernon Street, is strategically located for serving downtown Somerset and is centrally located in terms of serving the entire city.

Personnel includes a full-time fire chief, 4 full-time men who alternate on eight-hour shifts, and 16 volunteers. In addition, outside aid is available from Burnside and Science Hill, located 8 and 10 miles away, respectively.

Equipment consists of a 1956, 750-gpm pumper in fairly good condition and a 1946, 600-gpm pumper in fair condition. The 1956 pumper is equipped with a 500-gallon booster tank, and carries 1,400 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 800 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and two reels, each having 200 feet of 1-inch booster hose. The truck also carries a supply of nozzles, extinguishers, and other minor equipment. The 1946 pumper is equipped with a 300-foot booster tank and carries 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 450 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 200 feet of 1-inch booster hose and a supply of nozzles, extinguishers, and other minor equipment. A new 1965 model, 750-gpm pumper has just been purchased at a cost of \$25,000 and will be put into operation during 1966.

The Somerset-Pulaski County Rescue Squad, comprised of 25 volunteers, was organized to handle emergencies which arise in the county and on Lake Cumberland.

#### Police Protection

The Somerset Police Department, located in the Municipal Building, consists of twelve uniformed men, including a chief, four radio operators, 6 patrolmen and a jailer. There are at least four men on duty at any time, and all others are subject to call. Major equipment includes a 1957 radio-equipped motorcycle and two marked police cars (a 1963 Chevrolet and a 1964 Tempest) fully equipped. One fully equipped unmarked 1961 Chevrolet is used by the chief.

#### Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage and refuse collection and disposal in Somerset is a service performed by the city. Collection is made by the personnel of the Street Department with three open-type dump trucks. Residential areas receive service once a week, and business areas are worked every day. The charge for collection is \$1.00 per month for residences, and businesses are charged according to the frequency of collection and volume of garbage. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land-fill.



Financial Information

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

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:  
(As of October 31, 1965)

Income	\$216,607
Expenditures	182,072
Bonded Indebtedness	
Hospital Bond	\$263,000
Funding Bonds	2,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:  
(For year ending June 30, 1965)

County Budget	\$238,009.41
Bonded Indebtedness	
Road and Bridge Refunding	\$ 19,000
Refunding Funding Bonds	59,000

## TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes of Somerset and Pulaski County are based upon these assessment figures. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

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

Taxing Unit	Somerset	Pulaski County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	1.15	
School	<u>2.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$4.20	\$2.05

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Somerset	28.5%
Pulaski County	24.5%

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

Somerset	\$ 8,957,284
Pulaski County	33,370,689

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Somerset has four elementary schools, one high school and one parochial school. There are 98 teachers and 2,491 students in the City Independent System. The 1965-66 budget totals \$1,037,568.

The Pulaski County School System has fourteen elementary and five high schools. There are 231 teachers and 5,333 students in the system. The 1965-66 budget totals \$1,871,748. Approximately 50 percent of the 1965 graduates in Pulaski County entered college in the Fall of 1965.

TABLE 12

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Somerset Elementary (total)	1,734	63	27-1
Somerset High	757	35	21-1
Pulaski County Elementary (total)	3,302	128	25-1
Pulaski County High (total)	2,031	103	19-1
St. Mildred Parochial	67	3	22-1

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.

Somerset is served by the Somerset State Vocational School, which is a state-operated school that serves a 13-county area in southeastern Kentucky. The school offers pre-employment training in auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, machine shop, electronics technician, printing, drafting and radio and television.



In addition to the pre-employment classes, the school conducts extension classes for upgrading people employed in trades and industry and distributive trades. Trades and industry classes include plumbing, mathematics, blueprint reading, practical nursing, automotive repair, drawing and sketching, electronics, and firemen's training. Distributive education classes include: salesmanship, bookkeeping, tourist courtesy, and business mathematics.

A new vocational school costing some \$400,000 has recently been completed, and plans are underway to double the size of the facility.

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

Colleges: In recent years, the University of Kentucky has established extension colleges in various communities throughout the state so that students living near these extensions might complete two years of college at the extension and then move to the Lexington campus to complete their graduation requirements. The objectives of these extensions or Junior Colleges are: (1) to provide an educational institution within easy accessibility from any part of the Commonwealth, and (2) to keep the campus population at Lexington from growing faster than facilities can be provided.

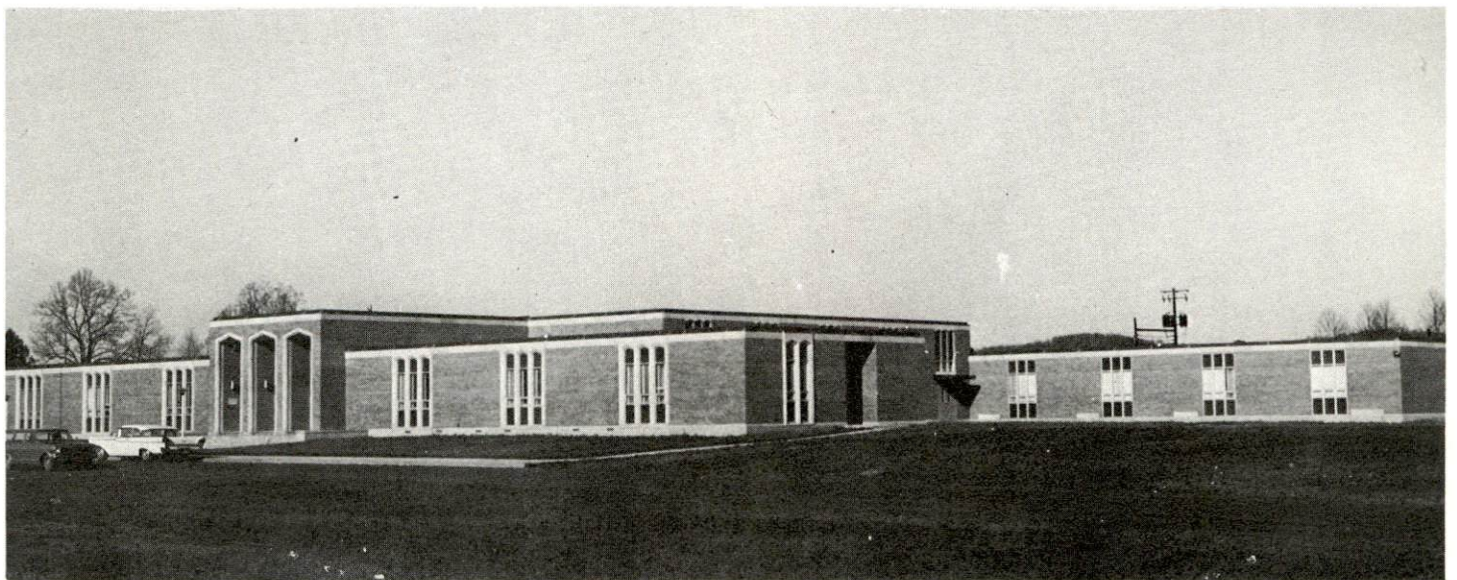
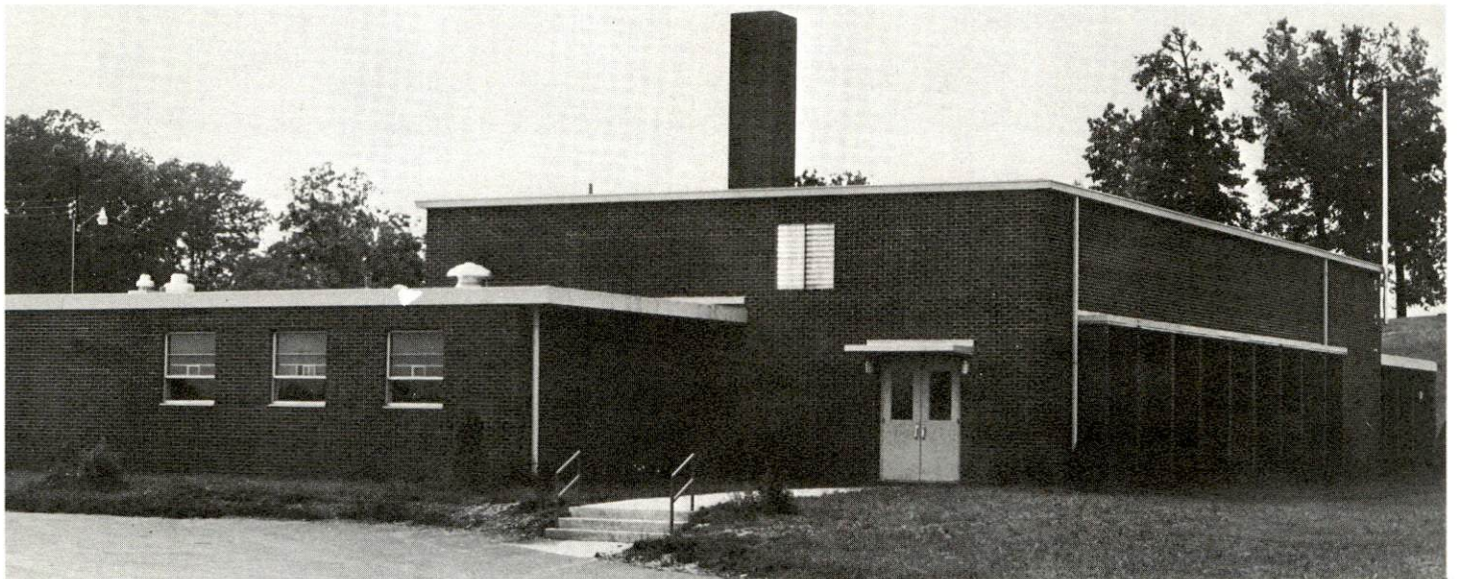
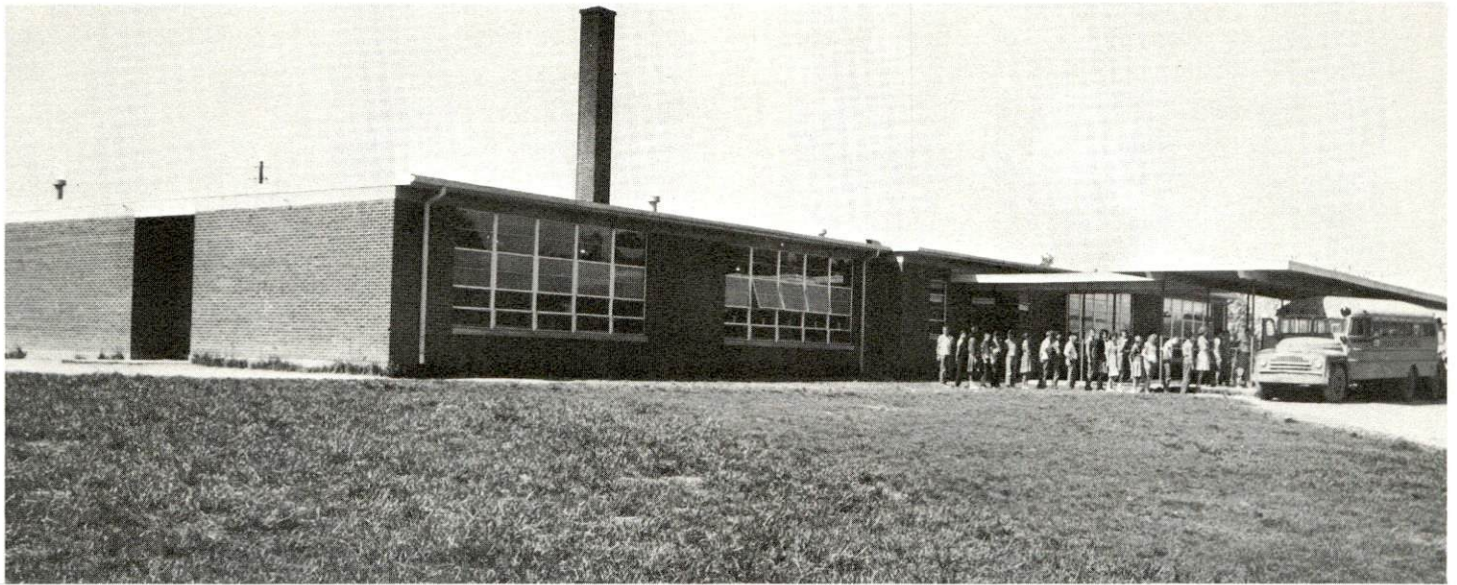
One such extension college has just been constructed in Somerset at a cost of more than one million dollars. The college is located on old U. S. 27 on the southern edge of the city, and is a tremendous asset both educationally and economically to the community.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include the following:

Berea College, Berea, 50 miles  
Centre College, Danville, 45 miles  
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, 80 miles  
Cumberland College, Williamsburg, 53 miles  
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, 70 miles  
Fugazzi Business School, Somerset  
Lindsey Wilson Jr. College, Columbia, 43 miles  
Sue Bennett Jr. College, London, 35 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, 80 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 80 miles

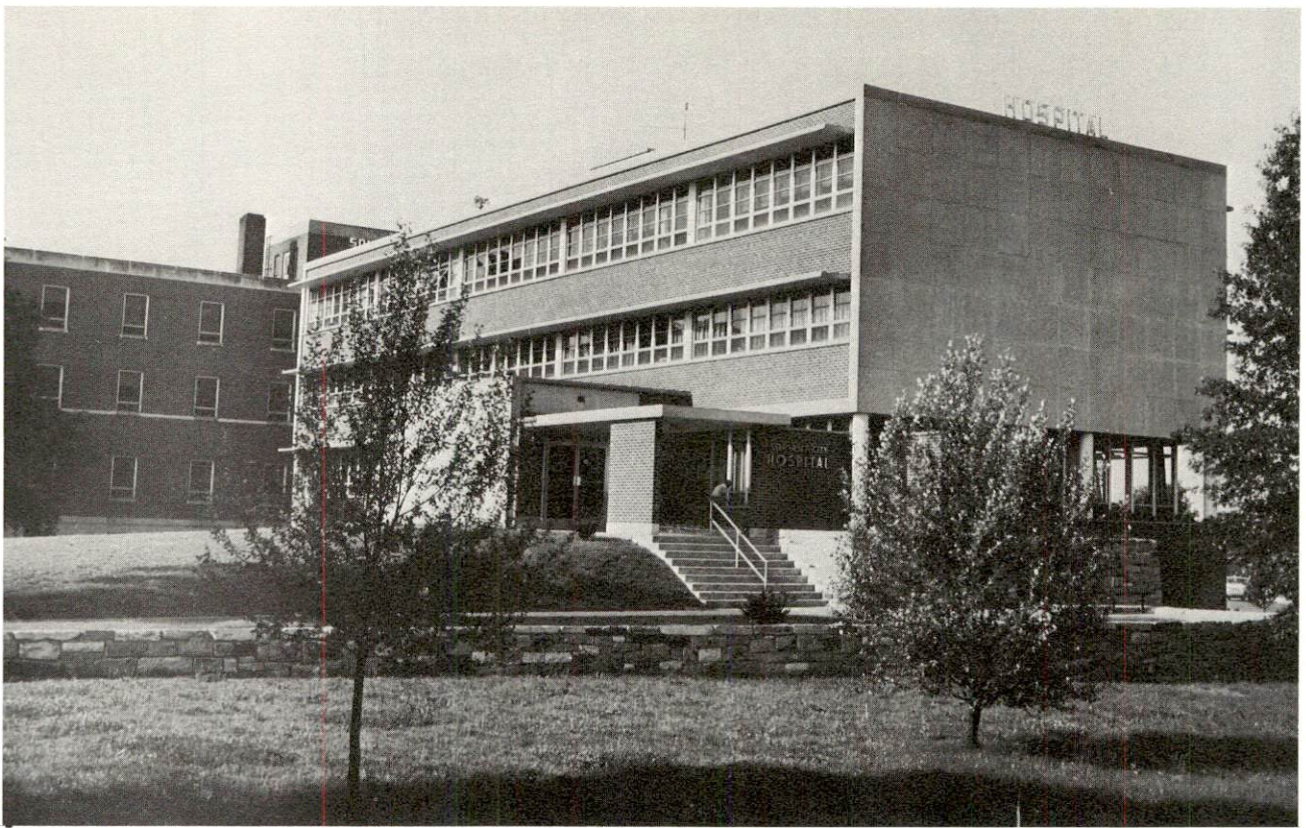


TWO OF SOMERSET'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

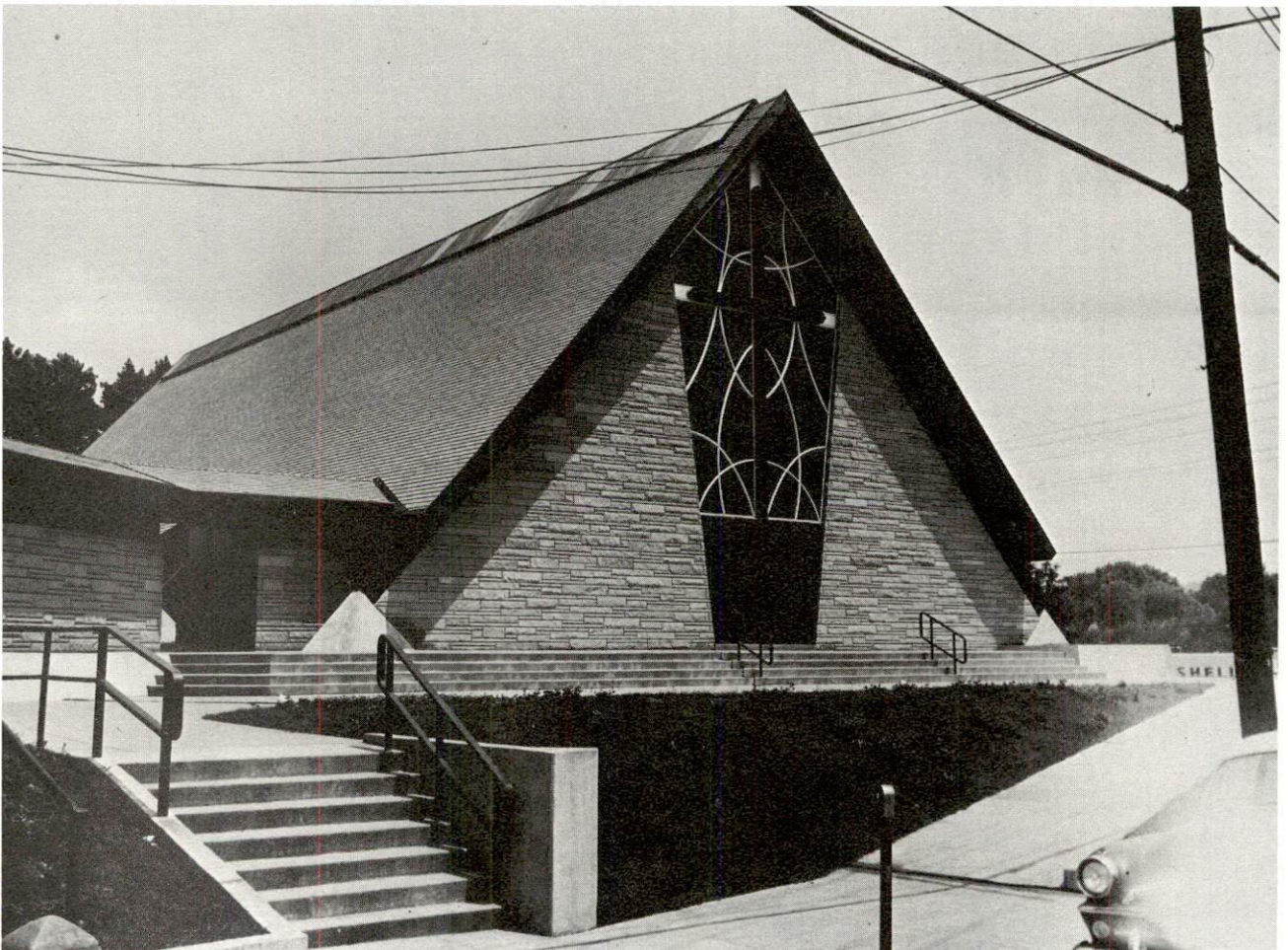


SOMERSET COMMUNITY COLLEGE





SOMERSET CITY HOSPITAL



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



### Health

Hospitals: Somerset and Pulaski County are served by the Somerset City Hospital which is located on Bourne Avenue. The hospital is a modern 3-story brick structure containing 113 beds and 20 bassinets and is equipped with the latest in medical equipment. Facilities include five operating rooms, three emergency rooms, X-ray, therapy unit, and a complete pathological and clinical laboratory. The hospital is staffed with 18 active physicians, 20 courtesy physicians who reside in other areas, 7 dentists, 18 registered nurses, approximately 175 full-time employees, and 18 part-time employees.

Other major medical facilities in Somerset include the Somerset Clinic and the Doctors' Building, both of which are privately owned. The Somerset Clinic, located on College Street, is a modern two-story brick building providing offices for seven doctors, various specialists and technicians, and a drug store. The Doctors' Building, located on Bourne Avenue just opposite the Somerset City Hospital, is a modern one-story brick building, housing offices for ten doctors, a drug store and restaurant.

Public Health: Local medical facilities in the county are supplemented by the Pulaski County Health Clinic, which occupies a modern structure located at the junction of Church Street and Market Street. The staff includes a public health officer, two nurses, three sanitarians, chest and X-ray technicians, and three clerks. The major programs carried out by the Pulaski County Health Clinic are as follows: communicable disease control, immunization and tests, tuberculosis control, maternal and child health, general public health, sanitary milk control, chronic disease control, dental health, and environmental health.

The South Central Regional Office of the State Department of Health is located in Somerset. From this office the State provides twenty surrounding counties with assistance to discharge their public health responsibilities in highly specialized or technical fields. This is the first of six regional offices planned for the State of Kentucky.

### Housing

The city has constructed an 84-unit housing project and at the present time the Municipal Housing Commission has funds reserved for 90 additional units, 36 of which will be designed and reserved for low-income elderly families.



There are few housing units available for rent and sale. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$75 to \$125 per month. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$10,000 to \$22,000, depending on materials used and the location. There is one completed subdivision and several others are in various stages of development.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service is provided by General Telephone Company of Kentucky. It serves 4,654 subscribers with a dial system.

Western Union maintains an office in Somerset.

Postal Facilities: The Somerset Post Office is located on North Main Street approximately one block from the downtown square. The post office employs thirty-five people. Mail is received and dispatched four times each day. Postal receipts for calendar year 1965 totaled \$165,190.

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

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

Radio: Somerset has two radio stations - WSFC-AM-FM, 1,000 watts during the day and 250 watts at night, is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting Company; WTIO, 1,000 watts, is a daytime station.

Television: Television reception is from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee. All three major national networks are represented.

### Libraries

Somerset 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-sufficient. Library hours are from 10:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday.

### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Somerset: Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Church of God, Church of the Nazarene, Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, Episcopal, and Lutheran.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The First and Farmers National Bank	\$21,821,734.03	\$19,840,865.41
The Citizens National Bank	9,014,285.00	8,007,842.00
Peoples State Bank	2,052,390.00	1,878,421.00
The Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Somerset	12,672,646.00	

### Hotels, Motels and Cottages

<u>Motels</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cottages</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Hotels</u>	<u>Rooms</u>
Holiday	56	Dawson's	5	Beecher	100
Quality Court	68	Lees Ford	20	Kinwick	40
Somerset Court	35	Lost Lodge	13		
Lakeview	18	Weyland	10		
Planet Court	18	Lookout	9		
Sanders	9				
Cumberland	17				
Hillcrest	--				
Lakescene	8				
Beckett	12				
Seven Gables	35				
Peggy Ann	8				
Shamrock	10				



## Clubs and Organizations

Business and Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions

Fraternal: IOOF, American Legion, Masons, Moose, VFW

Women's: Business and Professional Women's Club, DAR, Eastern Star, Somerset Woman's Club

Youth: Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, FFA, FHA

## Recreation

Local: At the present time, the Somerset School System provides the major source of recreation for the City of Somerset. In addition to the use of four school sites and facilities, the school system supervises a summer recreational program in the city, which is financed by municipal and private contributions. In addition to the school facilities, the city has the following recreational facilities:

Boyd McFall Memorial Park - Boyd McFall Memorial Park is located on the south side of Ogden Street just east of the Southern railroad. The park contains approximately 6 acres but the only facility occupying the park is a small girl scout building.

Somerset Country Club - The Somerset Country Club is a private club located just north of the corporate limits and contains a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, wading pool, minor playground equipment, and a clubhouse. This being a private club, the facilities are limited to members and their families and out-of-town guests.

Jaycee Swimming Pool - The Jaycee swimming pool, located on Elliott Drive, is owned and operated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and is open to the public. The dimensions of the pool are 100 by 50 feet and contains a wading area for small children. In addition to the Jaycee pool and Country Club pool, there are two pools at local motels which are used to a limited degree by local residents.

Little League Ball Park - A Little League Ball Park is located just north of the City of Somerset on the General Electric Company plant site. The park was contributed by the plant and is used almost exclusively by the Little League.

John Sherman Cooper Fountain Square Park - This is a small but very attractive plaza-type park recently constructed in the heart of the Central Business District. The park contains a fountain, benches, flowers, shrubs, and is an attractive setting for persons desiring to rest while shopping in downtown Somerset. The park was made possible by a contribution from U. S. Senator John Sherman Cooper to cover construction of the park and maintenance for one year. After the first year, the county has agreed to assume the responsibility of maintenance.

Somerset also has two indoor theaters and a 16-lane bowling center.

Lost Lodge, located just outside Somerset, on Cumberland Lake, has the only coin operated Hil.-a-Vator in the United States. The line runs from the cabins down to the dock and is quite a novelty as well as being very convenient.

Area: The City of Somerset is ideally located with respect to area recreational facilities. Cumberland Lake is located approximately 4 miles west of Somerset and has been developing rapidly as a favorite water recreational area. Along the lake there are numerous camping areas, picnic areas, boat docks and ramps, roadside parks, and many good beaches for swimming. In addition, there are numerous state parks in the area, and the city is located approximately 12 miles from the Cumberland National Forest, which contains boating areas, camp sites, picnic areas, and many other facilities. Following is a brief description of the state parks that are in easy driving distance from Somerset.

General Burnside Island - General Burnside State Park is located on Cumberland Lake approximately 8 miles south of Somerset. The park contains some 395 acres and is being developed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky as a convention center and tourist recreation park. A paved causeway to the island, an excellent beach for swimming, boat ramps, and a 9-hole golf course have already been completed. In addition, a modern hotel and related facilities are being planned along with additional recreational facilities.

Cumberland Falls - Cumberland Falls State Park, located some 34 miles southeast of Somerset in the Cumberland National Forest, is one of the most attractive and completely developed parks in the State of Kentucky. Noted for the falls and the "moonbow," the park offers hiking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, horseback riding, and square dancing. In addition, the park contains a large, modern lodge overlooking the Cumberland River, numerous guest cottages, and several camping sites.



Levi Jackson Wilderness Road - Levi Jackson State Park is located on U. S. 25 approximately 2 miles south of London, Kentucky, some 35 miles from Somerset. The park contains facilities for such things as swimming, camping, picnicking, square dancing, and various types of recreational facilities for children. The park also contains a mountain life museum and several points of historic interest.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. Improvements to the water system cost approximately \$190,000.
2. Improvements to the sewerage system cost approximately \$1,800,000.
3. A new district library has been established in Somerset.
4. Two new industrial parks have been opened to industry.
5. Three new grade schools and one new high school have just been constructed at a cost of \$1,700,000.
6. The new Somerset State Vocational School was recently completed at a cost of \$400,000.
7. Two new bank buildings have been constructed.
8. Several motels in the area have been upgraded and expanded.
9. Major additions have been made to two churches at a cost of \$25,000.
10. A new shopping center is being developed.
11. There is a continuous program to develop Lake Cumberland as a recreational area.

#### Planned:

1. A new health building is planned to house the South Central Regional Office of the State Department of Health.
2. A new post office is to be constructed. The completion date is August 1967.
3. Plans to triple the output of the John Sherman Cooper Power Plant are in process.



FOUNTAIN SQUARE PARK



COIN OPERATED HIL-A-VATOR AT  
LOST LODGE ON LAKE CUMBERLAND



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 3,564 farms in Pulaski County covering 269,590 acres, an average of 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	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1963
Pulaski County	12,300
Kentucky	476,000
All Cattle and Calves	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964
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  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) 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				
	$\text{CaCO}_3$	$\text{MgCO}_3$	$\text{SiO}_2$	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	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 the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Pulaski County in 1963 was \$1,132 which was below the state average of \$1,799.\*

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

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

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



## CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR SOMERSET, PULASKI COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A. M. 7:00 P. M.	(EST)
January	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	0.70	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
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G-1
Map Section	Appendix H

## HISTORY

Pulaski County, the 27th county formed in Kentucky, was created by an Act of the General Assembly, December 10, 1798 -- to begin June, 1799 -- out of territory belonging to Lincoln and Green Counties. It came into existence as an answer to the petitions from citizens, who lived a great distance from the county seats. Pulaski County was named in honor of Count Pulaski, a Polish officer and patriot, who came to America and served as a volunteer on the staff of General Washington during the Revolution. He died on October 11, 1779, after being mortally wounded in the Battle of Savannah. His services for the American colonists did not go unnoticed, as seven cities or towns in the United States bear his name, and seven states have Pulaski Counties.

On February 24, 1801, a county court was held to fix the location of the county seat, which resulted in the founding of Somerset. Somerset is believed to have been named so because the majority of the first settlers were from Somerset County, England (although some were believed to be also from Somerset County, New Jersey).

A temporary log courthouse was believed set up in 1801, followed by one of brick completed in 1808. This courthouse served the county for thirty years. A third courthouse was erected in 1840, and it was destroyed by fire on December 7, 1871. The present courthouse was completed in 1874.

From its beginning Somerset had some type of educational facilities. At first there were private or subscription schools. Later there was the small district school, supplemented by the private academy; then followed by the founding of the state school system in 1838, which served the people of Somerset for half a century.

In 1886, the Somerset Graded School was established. In 1889, the Somerset Public School was opened, supplementing the Masonic College, which had been built in 1866. Some other schools established were: Central Elementary in 1891-2, Parker School in 1903, Columbia School in 1926, Dunbar Elementary and High School in 1909, and the Somerset Vocational School in 1942-43.

The first bank, the Farmers Bank, was organized in 1818, followed by the Somerset Branch of Farmers Bank in 1820, and the Deposit Bank of Somerset in 1866, the First National Bank in 1870, the Somerset Banking Company in 1885, and the Citizens National Bank in 1920.

Somerset was incorporated in 1810, and had a population of 231 in 1830. It grew to 283 in 1840, to 412 in 1850, and to 662 in 1860.



## Appendix A

In 1870, Somerset contained a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, six churches, an excellent school, (the Masonic College), seven stores, one hat shop, one drug store, three hotels, six lawyers and five physicians.

Somerset was incorporated as a city on March 13, 1888. The first hospital was established in 1893, and telephone service arrived about 1897. Electricity came in 1905, sidewalks in 1906, a "horse and buggy" fire department with volunteer firemen in 1908, and rock asphalt streets in 1926. Natural gas was installed in 1930, and a sewerage system with disposal plant was completed in 1945.

During the Civil War, there were several battles fought within Pulaski County and near Somerset. In the Battle of Logan's Crossroads (which is often called the Battle of Mill Springs or the Battle of Fishing Creek), Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer and more than 150 of his men were killed on January 19, 1862. The Battle of Dutton's Hill took place on March 30, 1863, and ended in a victory for the Union forces under General Quincy A. Gillmore.

Somerset was one of the towns taken by Confederate Cavalry General John Hunt Morgan on his retreat from Crab Orchard. At Crab Orchard and Somerset, 130 government wagons were captured and burned. At Somerset a great many stores of all kinds, blankets, shoes, etc., were found. Several wagons were loaded with as much as could be conveniently carried away and the rest destroyed. He also found arms that had been taken from General Zollicoffer, together with shells and ammunition.

Zollicoffer Park was set aside in memory of General Felix Zollicoffer and his Confederate followers, and dedicated October 7, 1933. It is located nine miles west of Somerset on an acre of land surrounding the spot where General Zollicoffer fell.

Near this monument is a mound which covers the remains of about one hundred Confederate soldiers which were put into a pit and covered with earth by the Union soldiers after the battle. A marker erected on the mound bears this inscription:

"Beneath this mound rests in sleep that knows no waking more than 100 Confederate soldiers from Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama who were killed in the Battle of Fishing Creek (Mill Springs, Logan's Crossroads), Jan. 19, 1862. We know not who they were, but the whole world knows what they were. These died far from their homes, but they fill heroes' graves and glory keeps ceaseless watch about their tomb."

The National Cemetery, known as the Mill Springs (Nancy) Cemetery, is near the site of this same battlefield. The Union soldiers who were killed in the Battle of Logan's Crossroads or Fishing Creek were buried here. In 1940, there were believed to be 754 buried there. Since World War II, the remains of those who gave their lives on the foreign fields have been returned and buried there.

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	0	11, 193	2. 1
Machinery, metals & 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



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
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	11,869	12,105	1,036,440	1,074,244
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
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	7,813	2,531	660,728	275,216
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 & 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 &amp; 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