

10-1961

Industrial Resources: Whitley County - Corbin

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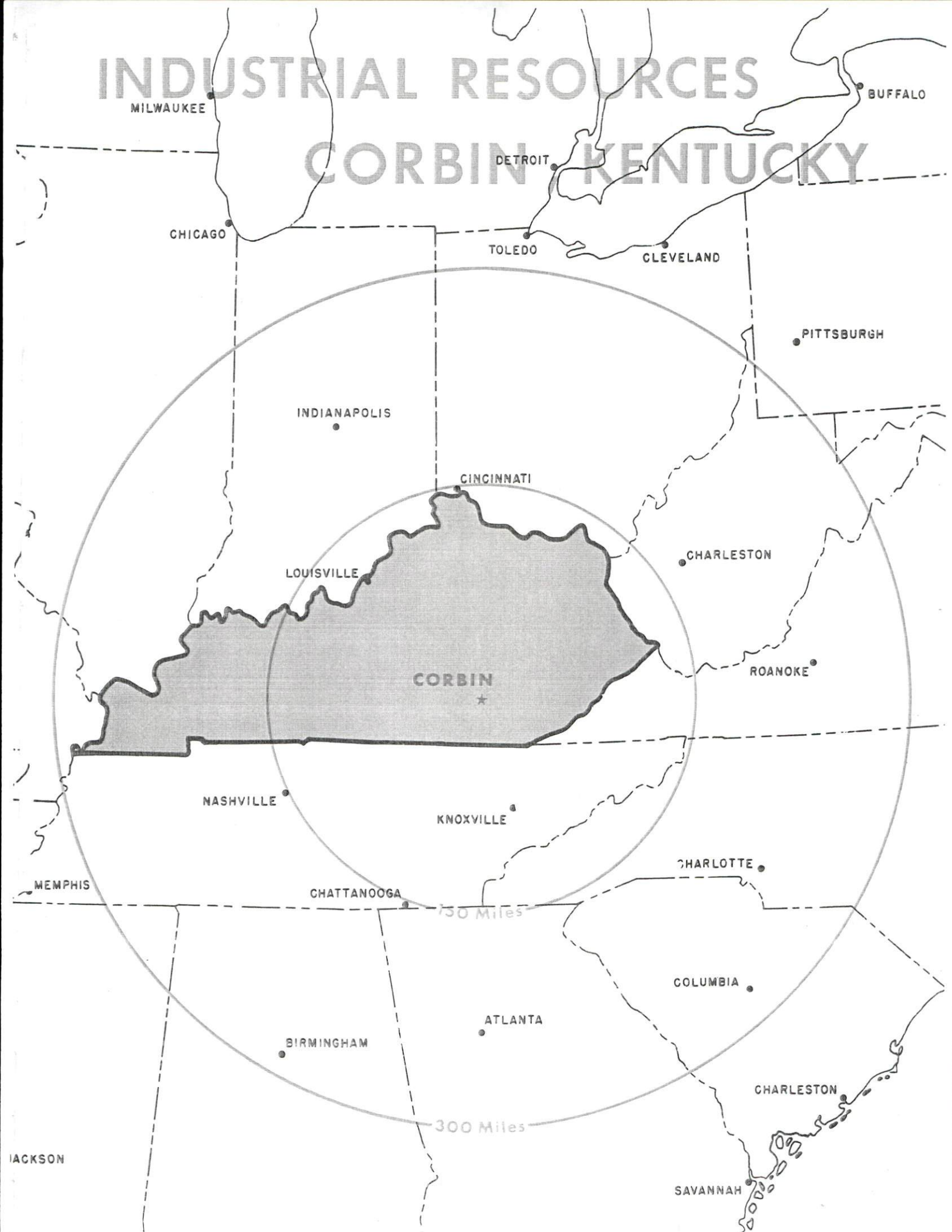
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CORBIN KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CORBIN, KENTUCKY

22 076

Prepared by

Industrial Development Commission

and

Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

October, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CORBIN, KENTUCKY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR	3 - 4
Population Growth.	3
Labor Force.	3
Definition of Population Trend	3
Economic Characteristics of the Area.	4
Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs	4
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5 - 6
Existing Firms, Products and Employment	5
Unionization	6
Wages.	6
Labor-Management Relations	6
TRANSPORTATION	7 - 9
Railroads.	7
Highways.	7
Truck Lines	8
Bus Lines	9
Airways.	9
UTILITIES AND FUEL	10 - 13
Electricity.	10
Natural Gas	11
Water	12
Fuel Oil	12
Coal and Coke.	13
INDUSTRIAL SITES	14 - 16
THE CORBIN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.	15
CORBIN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	16

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES. . . . .	.17 - 19
Type Government . . . . .	.17
Laws Affecting Industry. . . . .	.17
Exemption to Industry . . . . .	.17
Business Licenses . . . . .	.17
Planning and Zoning. . . . .	.17
City Services. . . . .	.19
Fire Protection. . . . .	.19
Police Protection. . . . .	.19
Garbage and Sanitation. . . . .	.19
Sewerage . . . . .	.19
TAXES . . . . .	.20
Local Financial Statement. . . . .	.20
LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS. . . . .	.21 - 26
Housing . . . . .	.21
Health . . . . .	.21
Hospitals . . . . .	.21
County Public Health Service. . . . .	.21
Education . . . . .	.21
Graded Schools . . . . .	.21
Vocational Schools . . . . .	.22
Colleges. . . . .	.22
Libraries. . . . .	.23
Churches. . . . .	.23
Banks . . . . .	.23
Hotel and Motel Accommodations. . . . .	.23
Newspapers, Radio and Television. . . . .	.24
Communication . . . . .	.24
Postal Facilities . . . . .	.24
Telephone and Telegraph. . . . .	.24
Clubs and Organizations. . . . .	.25
Recreation. . . . .	.25
Local . . . . .	.25
Area. . . . .	.26
Community Improvements. . . . .	.26
Recent. . . . .	.26

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
NATURAL RESOURCES	27 - 32
Agricultural Products	27
Forests	28
Minerals	29
Water	33
MARKETS	34
CLIMATE	35
APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Climatic Data	
E. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
E.-1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
F. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
H. Cooperating State Agencies	

SUMMARY DATA FOR CORBIN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960 - Corbin - 7,119

Whitley County - 25,815

CORBIN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Whitley and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 10,323 men and 6,915 women. Number of workers available from Whitley County - 1,815 men and 1,312 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Corbin is headquarters for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's Cumberland Valley Division.

Air: The London Municipal Airport, 11 miles Northwest of Corbin, is served by Piedmont Airlines. The Corbin Airport will accommodate light aircraft.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided by eight interstate and intrastate truck lines.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Trailways System and Roberts Bus Company serve Corbin.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CORBIN, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	298	Memphis, Tenn.	516
Chicago, Ill.	506	New Orleans, La.	873
Cincinnati, Ohio	187	New York, N.Y.	838
Detroit, Mich	450	St. Louis, Mo.	470
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,362	Washington, D. C.	464

UTILITIES:

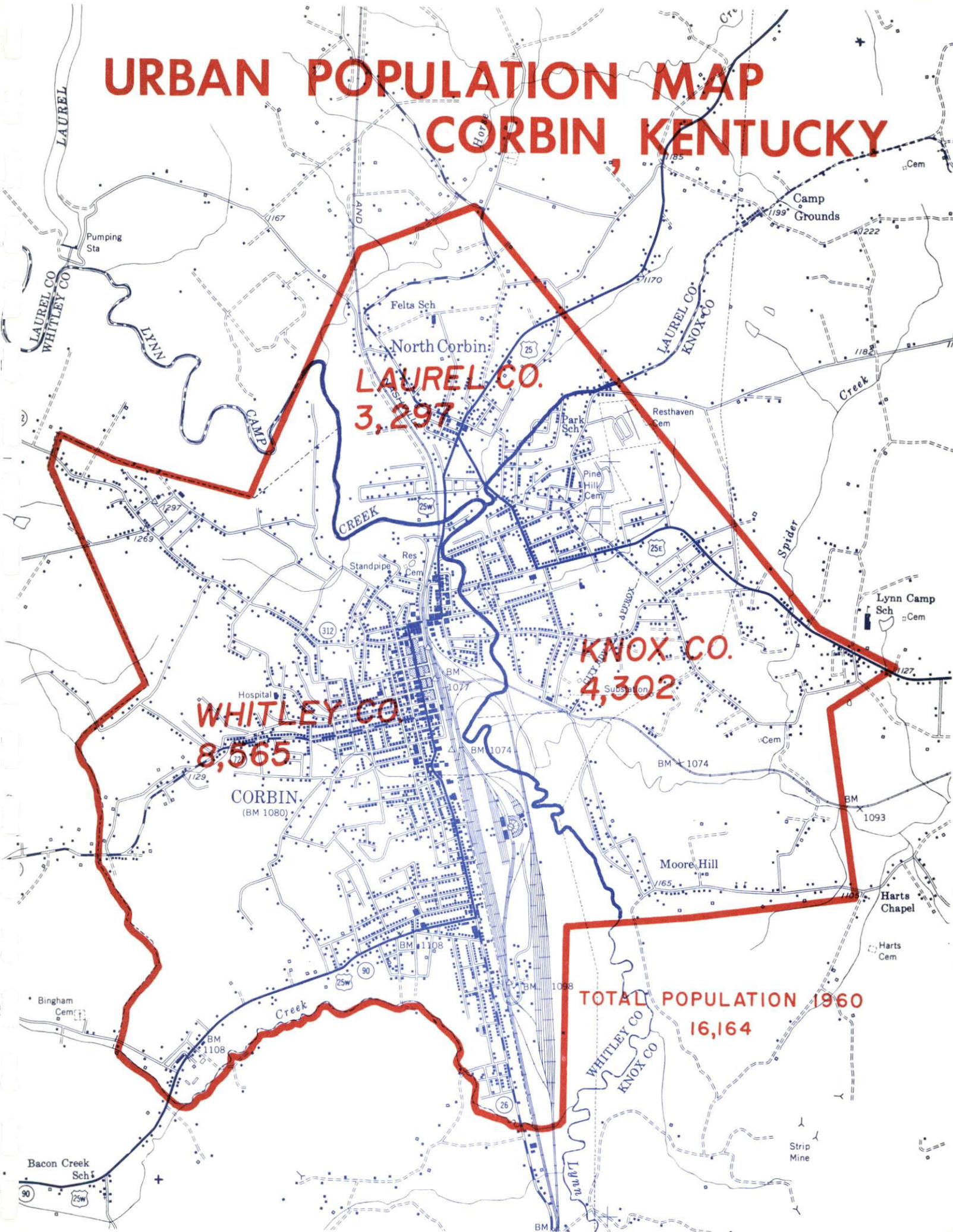
Electricity: Electricity is supplied by the City Utilities Commission whose source of supply is Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers are served by Cumberland Valley R.E.C.C.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is distributed by the Peoples Gas Company, a subsidiary of Petroleum Exploration, Inc., whose source of supply is local fields and the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Water: The municipal water system has an abundant supply and a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day with a surplus of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

Sewerage: A new sewerage system and disposal plant now under construction will be completed in July 1962.

URBAN POPULATION MAP CORBIN, KENTUCKY



LAUREL CO.
3,297

WHITLEY CO.
8,565

KNOX CO.
4,302

TOTAL POPULATION 1960
16,164

CORBIN
(BM 1080)

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

The 1960 Census lists Corbin as having a population of 7,119, but due to the city's unusual location this figure does not reflect the true urban population. The map on the following page shows the Corbin urban area and its total urban population of 16,164 which includes the adjacent areas surrounding the Corbin city limits in Whitley, Laurel, and Knox counties.

Table 1

Population Growth in Corbin, Whitley County and Kentucky
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Corbin</u>		<u>Whitley County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	---	---	25,015	---	15.5
1910	2,589	---	31,982	27.9	6.6
1920	3,406	31.5	27,749	13.2	5.5
1930	8,036	136.0	29,730	7.1	8.2
1940	7,893	- 1.8	33,186	11.6	8.8
1950	7,715	- 1.9	31,940	- 3.8	3.5
1960	7,119	- 7.7	25,815	-14.7	3.2

Urban Population - 16,164

Per cent of Nonwhite Population in City and County: .3

Per cent of Foreign Born Population in City and County: .1

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Corbin labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Bell, Knox, Laurel, McCreary, and Whitley Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Corbin, making commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 5-county area was 123,024, which was a decrease of 29,384 from the 1950 Census of 152,408.

* Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 6,146 people employed in this industry. There were 2,080 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 1,551 area farms and 375 Whitley County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Whitley County had 1,393 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In December 1960, there were 1,844 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 261 of this number in Whitley County. Bell County had 694 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$441 in Knox to \$903 in Bell.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 10,323 men and 6,915 women in the Corbin area who would be available for industrial jobs. Whitley County alone could furnish 1,815 men and 1,312 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 20,238 boys and 19,560 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 3,875 boys and 3,740 girls of this number residing in Whitley County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

Table 2 lists the manufacturing firms located in Corbin and the immediate vicinity.

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chandler Printing Co.	Commercial printing	5	1	6
Citizen Ice and Fuel Co.	Ice	3	0	3
Corbin Aluminum Products	Aluminum Mfg.	10	1	11
Corbin Brick Company, Inc.	Brick & tile	27	1	28
Corbin Concrete Block Co.	Concrete blocks	6	1	7
Corbin Electrical Products	Electrical products	75	75	150
Corbin Milk Co.	Dairy products	14	3	17
Corbin Time Tribune	Newspaper publishing & job printing	21	7	28
Corbin Textiles	Clothing	1	55	56
Dunn Building & Supply Co.	Lumber	6	1	7
Garland Supply Co.	Building materials	15	1	16
Heaberlin's	Building Mfg.	31	2	33
L. D. Hart	Lumber	6	0	6
F. B. Heath Lumber Co. Inc.	Lumber	14	0	14
Pennington, Inc.	Brick-concrete & bldg	25	1	26
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	26	4	30
Ray's Sign Company	Signs	6	0	6
Sanitary Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream & related products	4	1	5
Seven Up Bottling Co., Inc.	Soft drinks	14	1	15
Smith Saw Mill	Lumber	4	0	4
Claude Smith	Lumber	6	0	6
Tri-County Concrete Products	Concrete blocks	3	0	3
United States Steel Corp.	Coal cleaning plant	75	0	75
Whayne Supply Company	Heavy equipment	42	6	48
Val-San Chemical Co.	Under construction	(Anticipated)		25

Unionization:

Unions represented in the area include: AFL-CIO, UMW and I. B. E. W.

Wages:

Specific current wage rates will be furnished by the Industrial Development Commission, Corbin, Kentucky.

Labor-Management Relations:

Labor-management relations in Corbin are described locally as excellent. There have been no strikes or other labor trouble in the last 15 years.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Corbin is served by a main North-South line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is the headquarters of the Cumberland Valley Division. It is the largest coal shipping center in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields. An average of 110,000 freight cars are handled every month in the Corbin yards. Switching service is available seven days a week on 40 tracks which can handle 4,500 cars. Pick up and delivery service is also available. Passenger service is provided by two trains daily operating between Cincinnati and Atlanta. Railway Express service is provided by truck to the entire Corbin area.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time from Corbin, Kentucky To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	11 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	5
Birmingham, Ala.	32 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	93
Chicago, Ill.	29 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	New Orleans, La.	50
Cleveland, Ohio	26	New York, N.Y.	58
Detroit, Mich.	24	Pittsburgh, Pa.	33
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	26

Highways

Highways serving Corbin are U.S. Routes 25, 25-E, and 25-W and State Routes 90, 26, and 213. Portions of these routes are on the Cumberland Scenic Drive. Interstate 75, when completed, will pass a short distance to the West of Corbin, and will give Corbin a direct route to Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and the South. The transportation map shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

* Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Director of Industrial Development, Louisville, Kentucky.

Table 4

Highway Distances From Corbin, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	298	Lexington, Ky.	99
Birmingham, Ala.	364	Louisville, Ky.	160
Chicago, Ill.	506	Nashville, Tenn.	295
Cincinnati, Ohio	187	New York, N.Y.	838
Detroit, Mich.	450	Pittsburgh, Pa.	470
Knoxville, Tenn.	102	St. Louis, Mo.	470

Truck Lines:

Common carrier truck service is provided by Cumberland Freight Lines, London, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois; Dixie-Ohio Express, Cincinnati, Ohio; Silver Fleet Motor Express, Inc., and Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; Steward Transfer and Storage, Corbin, Kentucky and Dance Freight Lines, Inc. Dance has recently opened a terminal in Corbin.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time From Corbin, Kentucky To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u> <u>TL and LTL</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u> <u>TL and LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	1	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	New York, N.Y.	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2

* Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Traffic Department, Cincinnati, Ohio

Bus Lines:

Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Trailways System and Roberts Bus Company provide five northbound and southbound buses daily.

Airways

The London Municipal Airport, located 11 miles northwest of Corbin on U. S. Highway 25, serves Corbin and Whitley County. The airport has one 4,000-foot paved runway and a CAA station. Service is provided by Piedmont Airlines, with one flight daily.

The Corbin Airport has a 2,000-foot unlighted runway for accommodating light aircraft. Chartered plane and maintenance services are available.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Corbin Utilities Commission operates the distribution system serving electric power to the city of Corbin. Their source of supply is Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in the area are served by Cumberland Valley RECC and East Kentucky RECC.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 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., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Rates of the Corbin Utilities Commission are as follows:

Residential service:

<u>Rate per KWH</u>		<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
First	30 KWH	\$.06	\$.07
Next	70 KWH	.05	.05
Over	100 KWH	.01 1/2	.01 1/2
Minimum per month - \$1.50			

Commercial service:

<u>Rate per KWH</u>		<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
First	50 KWH	\$.06	\$.07
Next	250 KWH	.05	.05
Next	700 KWH	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Next	2,000 KWH	.02	.02
Over	3,000 KWH	.01 1/2	.01 1/2
Minimum per month - \$1.50			

Industrial Rates:

First	250 KWH	\$.03
Next	750 KWH	.02 1/2
Next	2,000 KWH	.02
Over	3,000 KWH	.01 1/2
\$1.40 per KWH demand per month		

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Corbin by the Peoples Gas Company, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Petroleum Explorations, Inc., Sistersville, West Virginia.

The source of supply is the local Knox, Clay, and Laurel County fields and the Petroleum Explorations, Inc., which has interconnections with the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company system.

Constant pressure of 150 to 250 pounds is maintained on the high pressure system; 40 pounds on the intermediate system; and 8 ounces on the low pressure system.

B.T.U. content is 1,260 with a specific gravity of .690.

There are 3,516 meters in the City of Corbin.

In 1961, \$1,500,000.00 was spent to completely modernize the Corbin system.

Special low industrial rates will be furnished by application to the Peoples Gas Co. of Corbin, Kentucky.

Commercial Rates:

Minimum	\$2.50	-	2,000 cu. ft.
	.98	-	next 4,000 cu. ft.
	.87	-	next 44,000 cu. ft.
	.72	-	over and above

Water

A municipal water system under the supervision of the City Utilities Commission serves Corbin. Their source of raw water is a 400,000,000-gallon lake. If this source becomes insufficient to meet the demand, Dortha Lake can supply an additional 4,000,000 gallons per day. Water is pumped through a mile-long 16" pipeline to the raw water storage plant, which has a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. Storage facilities for treated water is a 200,000-gallon tank. The plant has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day with the average daily use 1,000,000 gallons and peak day use 3,000,000 gallons per day. The average pumping time to meet requirements is ten hours. Most mains are 6" and 8".

Rates:

First	1,000 gallons	\$2.50	Minimum bill
Next	1,000 gallons	.80	
Next	1,000 gallons	.60	
Next	7,000 gallons	.50	
Next	90,000 gallons	.40	
Over	100,000 gallons	.30	
Yard hydrant		\$4.00	
Flat rate		\$4.00	
Churches, schools, and libraries per thousand		\$2.50 first 1,000 gals. \$2.40 over 1,000 gals.	

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Cattlesburg, Louisville, Somerset and Bellevue. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development, or the Corbin Industrial Commission.

Coal and Coke

Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. Corbin is located in the Cumberland Valley Coal district, a part of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field. The Cumberland Valley district produced 10,481,943 tons in 1959. During this same period the total Eastern Kentucky production was 34,653,226 tons and the total Kentucky production was 64,990,298 tons.*

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

Current delivered prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development or the Corbin Industrial Commission.

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This property contains approximately 55 acres of level to gently rolling land. This acreage is located in an industrial subdivided area made possible by the Corbin Industrial Development Association Inc. New industrial buildings are being constructed adjacent to this location. Available utilities include water, gas, and electricity. Access is by a new Kentucky Department of Highways road.

Site # 2:

This site contains two acres of level land located one-fourth mile North of the city limits at the junction of Highways 25 E and 25 W. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is 500 feet distant. Available utilities include water, gas, sewers, and electricity.

Site # 3:

This land is adjacent to the Northeastern city limits and contains 65 acres of level to gently rolling land. Access is by means of a county road located on the southern boundary. Available utilities are gas, electricity, water, and sewers.

Site # 4:

This forty-acre tract of level land is located inside the Corbin city limits. Access is available from both the northern and southern boundaries. Utilities offered are water, gas, sewers, and electricity. The site is zoned for light industry.

Site # 5:

This site contains thirty acres of level land and is located adjacent to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad property. A spur runs through the center of the land. Highway 25-W is near the western boundary. Utilities include electricity, water, gas, and sewers.

Site # 6:

This 20-acre tract of level to gently rolling land is located just within the northern city limits. It's eastern boundary is near highway 25-W and it is zoned for light industry. Available utilities are water, gas, and electricity.

Site # 7:

This land contains forty acres of level to gently rolling land and is bounded on the east by the western city limits. Electricity, water, and gas are available.

THE CORBIN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

In March 1961, 100 business men incorporated the Corbin Industrial Development Association for \$100,000.00. This Association has purchased and now owns an Industrial Subdivision in the city consisting of 75 acres of gently rolling land which is well located on a new highway and on the L & N Railroad where sidetracks and hourly switching facilities are available.

An 8-inch loop water line serves this acreage with sufficient pressure for sprinkler protection.

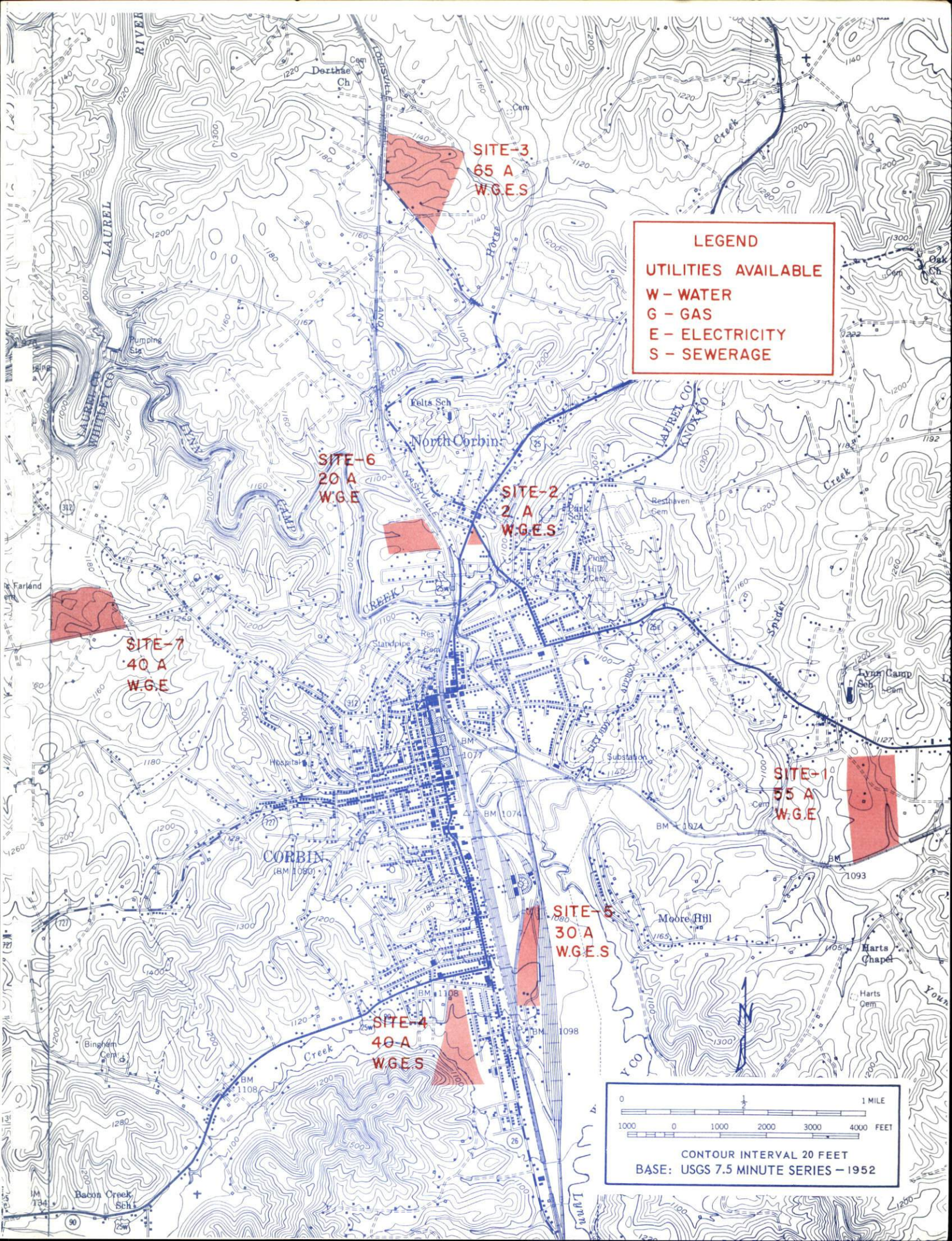
These sites adjoin the main line of the Petroleum Explorations gas supply line.

These sites are also served by Kentucky Utilities, the City Utilities System and R. E. A.

This industrial subdivision has been sub-divided into 5-to-20-acre sites, are zoned for industry and ready for immediate occupancy.

The Association also owns several sites for light industry within the city limits. All utilities are available.

The prices on these sites range from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, depending on location. Suitable topo maps showing all utilities, roads and sewers, etc. are available by request.



SITE-3
65 A
W.G.E.S

LEGEND

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

SITE-6
20 A
W.G.E

SITE-2
2 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-7
40 A
W.G.E

SITE-1
55 A
W.G.E

SITE-5
30 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-4
40 A
W.G.E.S

0 1 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1952

CORBIN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Corbin has an Industrial Commission of 21 men. These include a full-time Industrial Commissioner, paid by the city of Corbin, Mayor and City Commissioners, City Utilities Board, bankers, doctors, lawyers, newspaper owner, contractors, and local business men.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Corbin, a third-class city, has a city manager type government. The mayor and four commissioners are elected every four years. The Corbin Utilities Commission is an independent body.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

As provided by state law, Corbin may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses:

There is a business and occupational license which does not affect industry. A \$4.50 automobile license is required in Corbin.

Planning and Zoning:

Three of the newest arms of the Corbin Municipal Government are the Corbin City Planning Commission, the Corbin Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Agency, and the Municipal Housing Commission of the City of Corbin.

The City of Corbin has taken definite steps to formulate a Comprehensive Future Land-Use Plan to provide the general framework for the development of the Corbin urban area. The City Planning Commission has been consistent in this project, and to this date have made the following studies and recommendations relating to the development of the comprehensive plan:

1. A Base Map of the City of Corbin and Urban Area.
2. An Existing Land-Use Survey and Analyses.
3. A Future Land-Use Plan.
4. A Housing and Neighborhood Analyses.

5. A Major Street Plan.

The Corbin Board of Commissioners has adopted a zoning plan, enforced by a building inspector, that was drafted and recommended to the Board by the City Planning Commission. Currently under study is a set of Subdivision, or Land Platting Regulations.

Forthcoming Planning Commission studies include:

1. A Street-Naming and Property - Numbering System.
2. A Community Facilities Plan.
3. A Capital Improvements Budget Study.
4. Specialized Studies and Recommendations as the need arises relating to the development of a Comprehensive Plan for the Orderly Development of the Corbin Urban Area.

The purpose of the Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Agency is to utilize all available community, state and federal aids to clear and redevelop any blighted areas that exist within the City of Corbin. In this endeavor, the Agency has an application pending with a federal agency for participating funds to clear and redevelop a portion of the downtown area.

The purpose of the Corbin Municipal Housing Commission is to promote adequate housing, both public and private, for residents of the Corbin Area. The Commission has applied to a federal agency for funds to develop low-rent housing units, and will assist whenever possible the development of standard private housing.

Additional information can be secured by contacting the East Kentucky Area Office, Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Economic Development, City Hall, Corbin, Kentucky.

City Services

Fire Protection:

The Corbin fire department consists of 16 full-time firemen and 15 men subject to call. Equipment includes three 750-gpm pumpers, and two 500-gpm pumper type fire trucks, extinguishers and hose, ladders, auxiliary generator, and two pulmotors. There are over 300 fire hydrants in the city. Two fire stations serve the city.

Corbin has Class 7 and 9 fire insurance ratings.

Police Protection:

The city police force consists of 16 police officers. Mobile equipment includes three 2-way radio equipped patrol cars and two traffic motorcycles.

Garbage and Sanitation:

The city collects garbage daily in the business district and once weekly in the residential sections. There is a charge of \$7.50 per month for daily pick-up service and \$1.00 per month for weekly pick-up service. City streets are cleaned and maintained by a force of 12 employees. Equipment includes two dump trucks, road grader, street sweeper and flusher, and a spraying and insect control truck.

Sewerage:

An \$800,000 improvement to the Corbin sewerage system is now under construction. New collection sewers, interceptor sewers, pumping stations and disposal plant are scheduled for completion in July, 1962.

The new treatment plant is designed to handle a population of 10,600, or approximately 1,350,000 gallons per day. The capacity may be readily increased to serve future expansion of the city.

At present there is no sewerage service charge; however, when the new system goes into operation, users will be charged a rate equal to 100 per cent of their water bill.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Corbin and Whitley County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Corbin</u>	<u>Whitley County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.94	---
School	2.00	1.50
Health	.09	.09
Total	<u>\$3.58</u>	<u>\$2.14</u>

Local Financial Statement

Ratio of Assessment:

Corbin - 33 1/3%
Whitley Co. - 26.8%

City Expenditures, 1960:

\$203,279.00

Total Assessment:

Corbin - \$ 5,786,197.00
Whitley Co. - \$17,052,508.00

Estimated County Budget,
1960-61:

\$102,367.00

City Income, 1960:

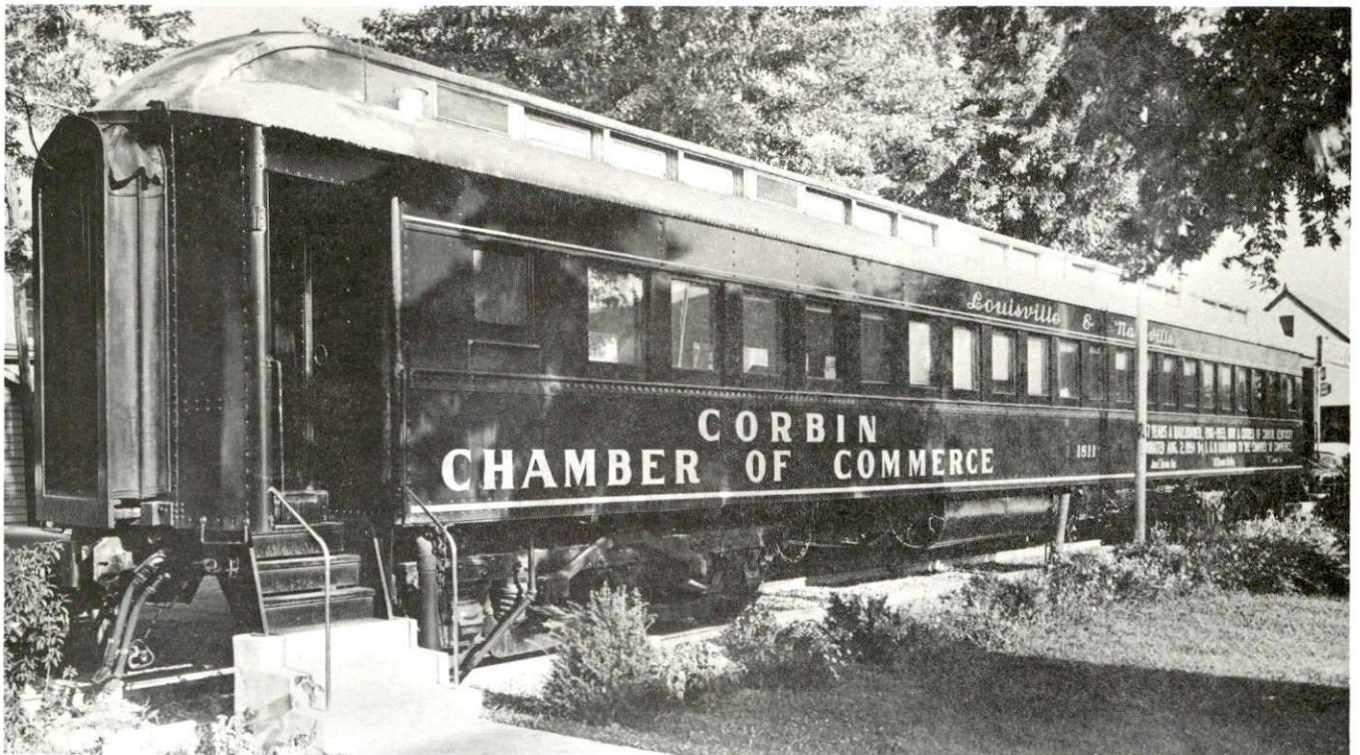
\$203,279.00

County Bonded Indebtedness:

\$38,500.00

City Bonded Indebtedness:

General Obligation Bonds - \$ 131,000.00
Electricity & Water Revenue Bonds - 1,240,000.00
School Bonds - 394,000.00

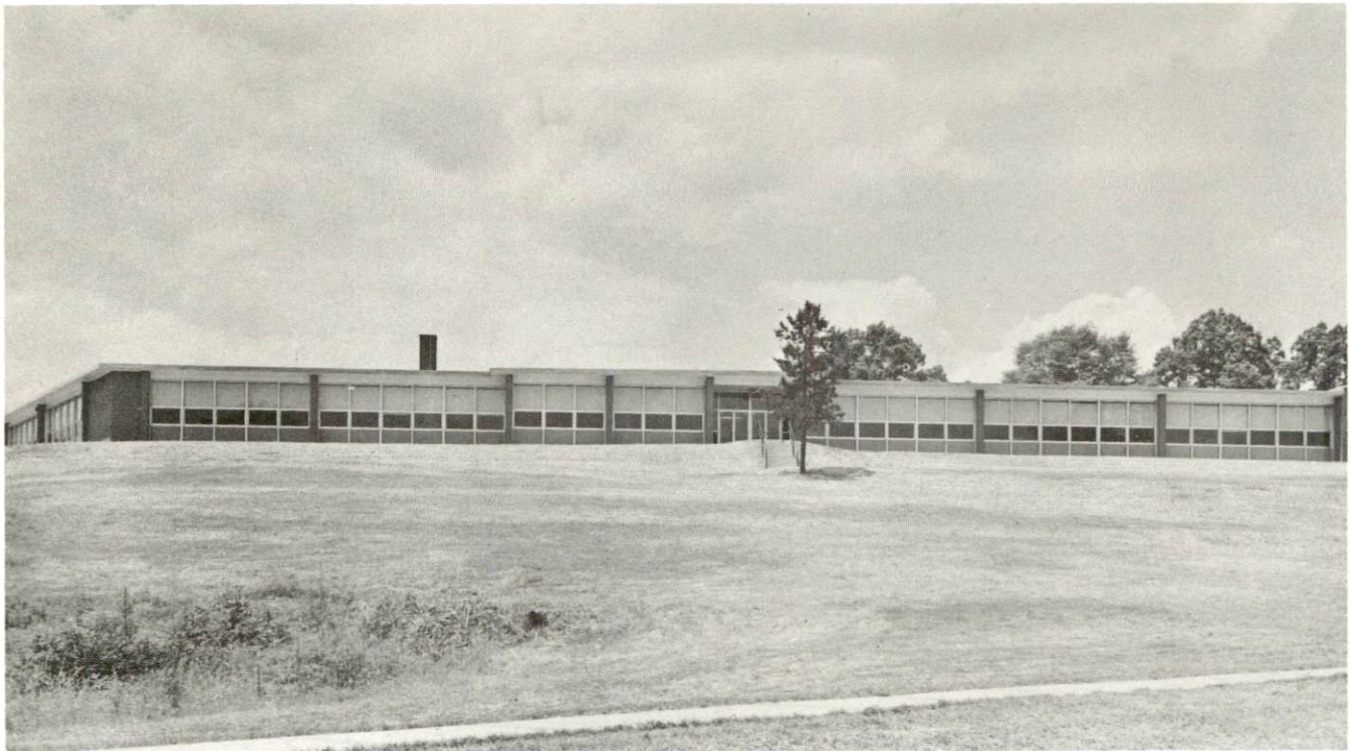


A Unique Chamber of Commerce Office

CORBIN



A Busy Business District

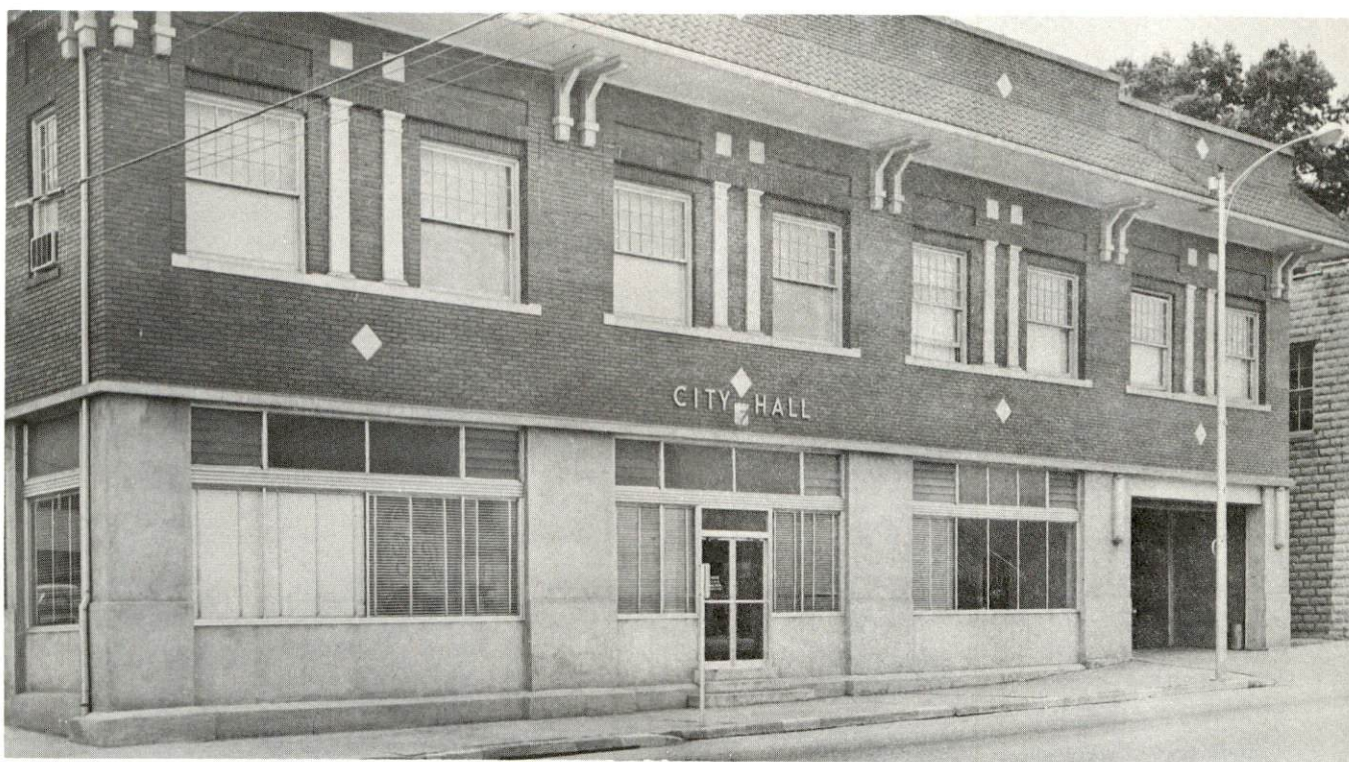


New Central Elementary School

MODERN HOSPITAL AND SCHOOLS



Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital



City Hall and Fire Station

MUNICIPAL FACILITIES



Modern Water Plant



Home of Corbin Electrical Products Co.

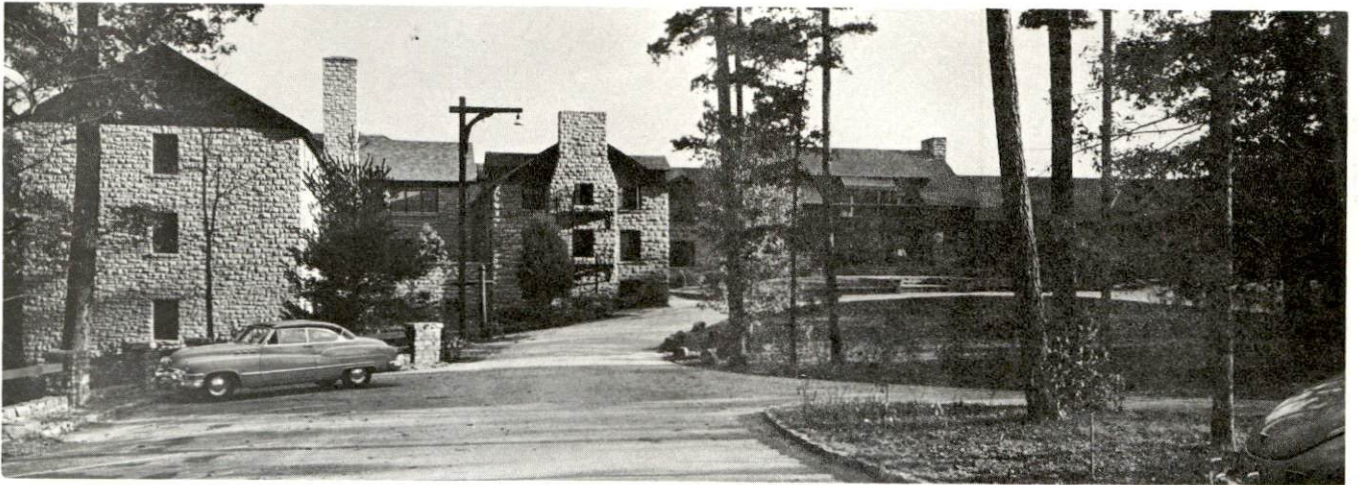
NEW AND EXPANDING INDUSTRIES



New A & P Super Market



Wayne Supply Company

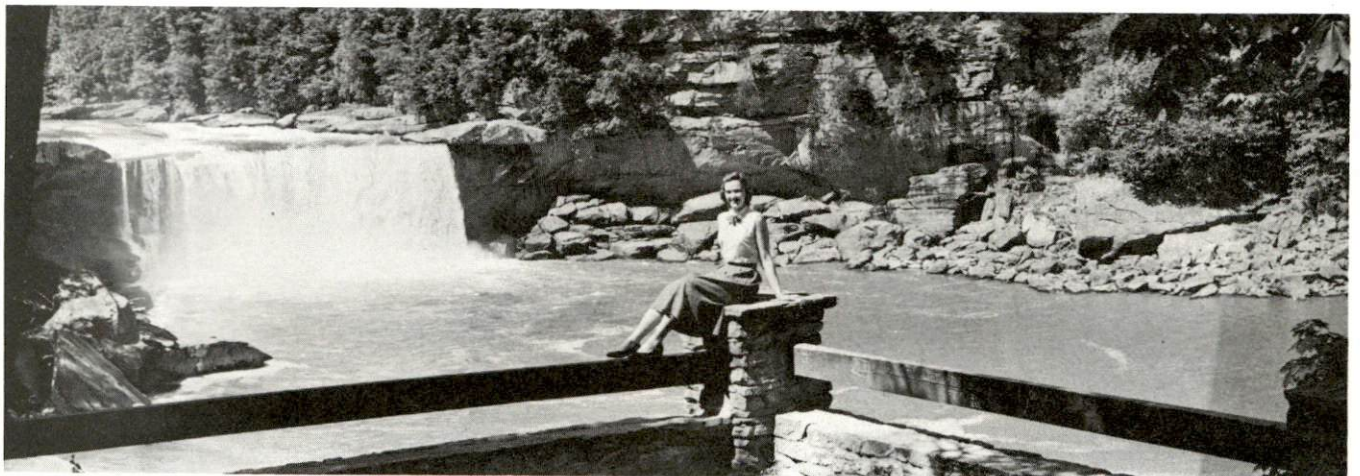


DuPont Lodge at Cumberland Falls

RECREATION



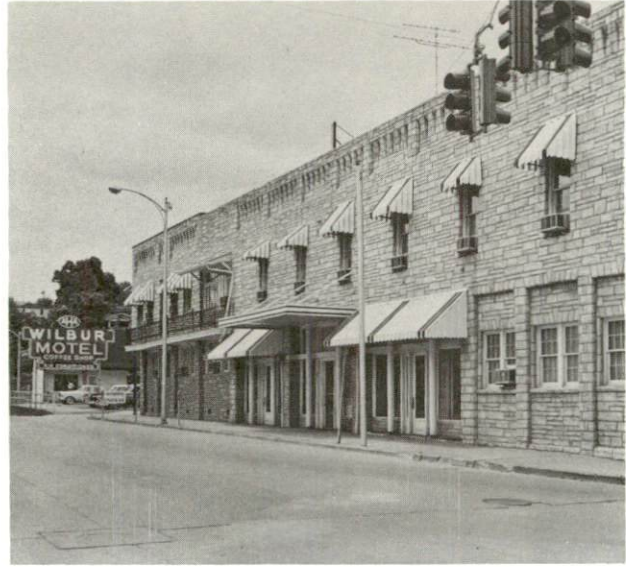
Spacious Beach Area



Magnificent Cumberland Falls



Yearly Court



Wilbur Motel

SPACIOUS TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS



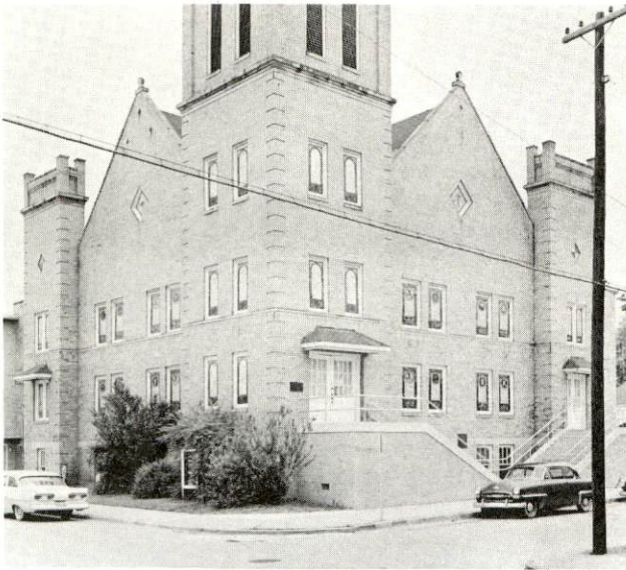
Stewart's Hotel



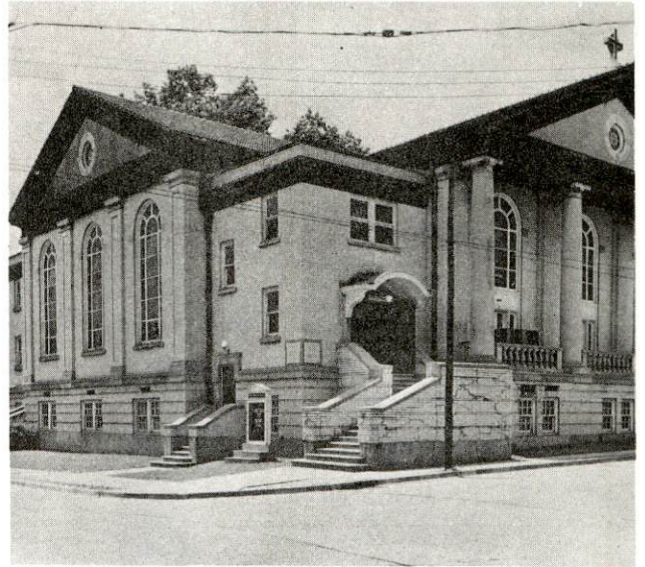
Town House Motel



Holiday Motel



Central Baptist Church

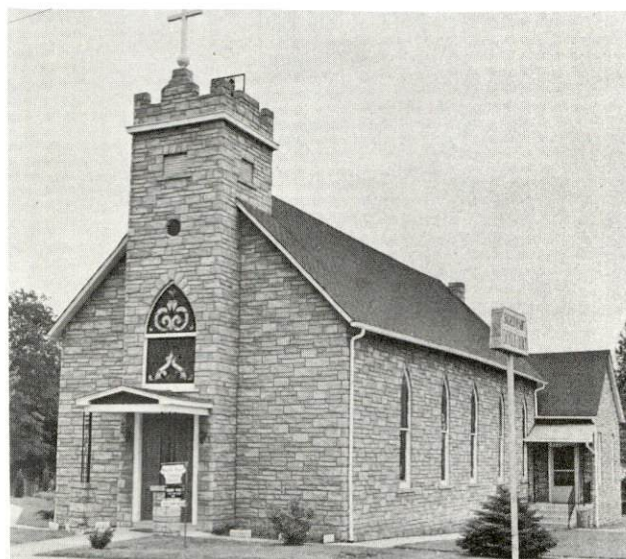


First Christian Church

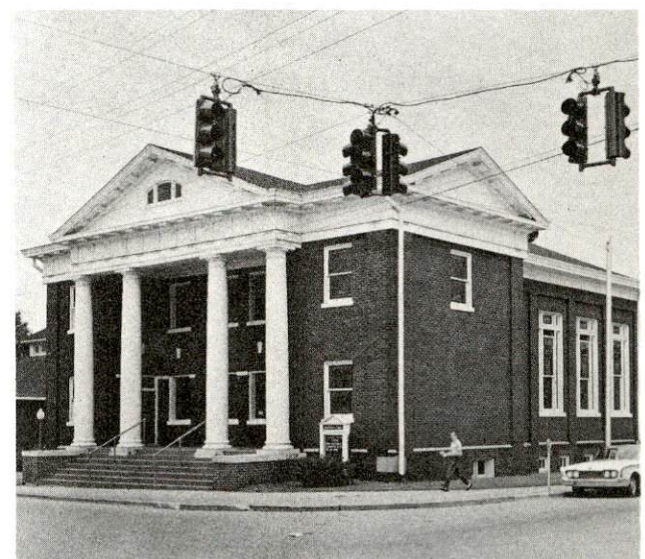


First Methodist Church

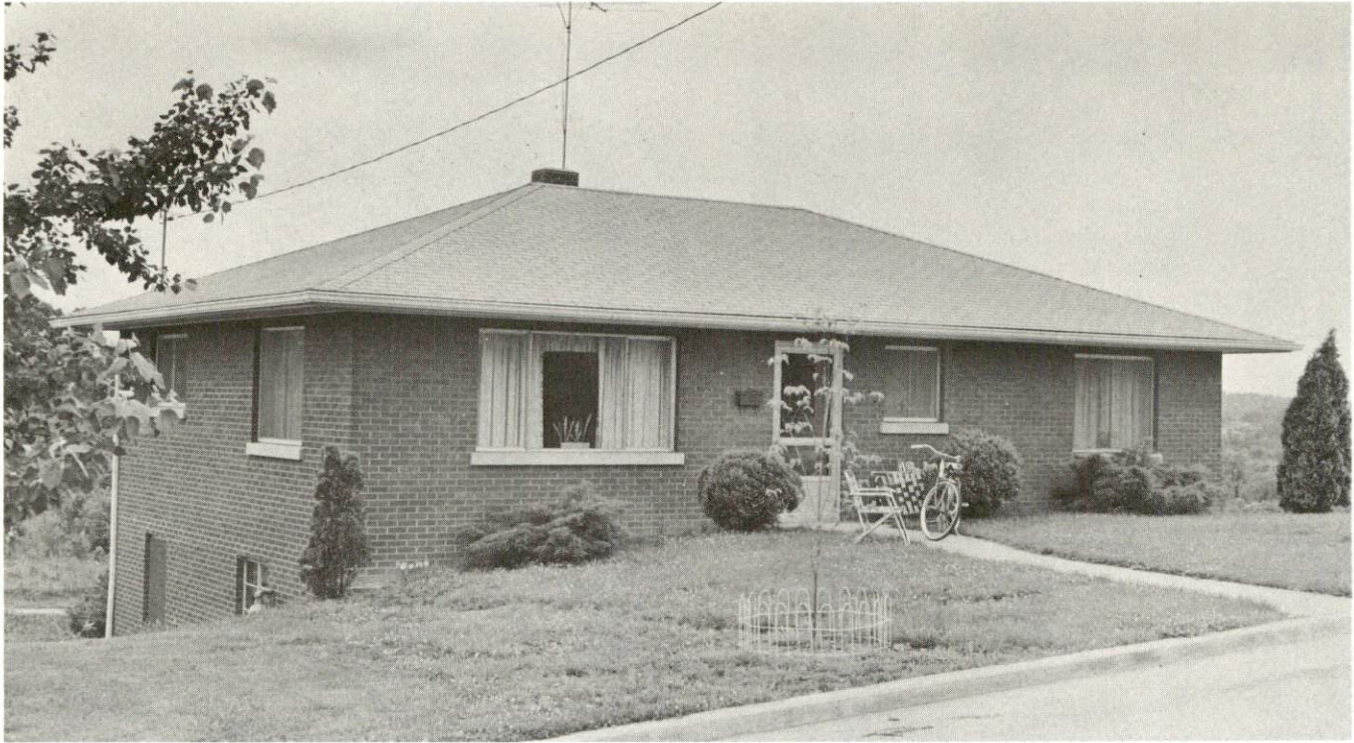
CORBIN HAS MANY FINE CHURCHES



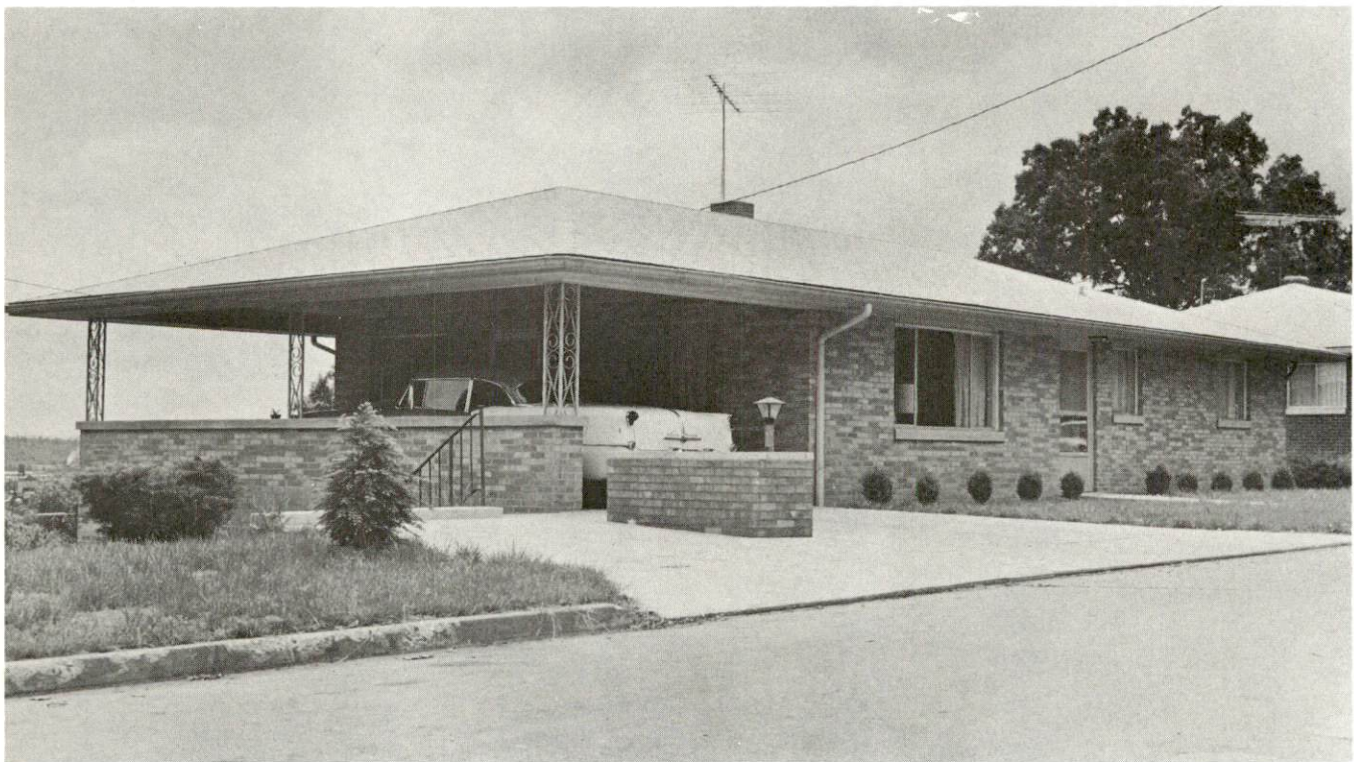
Sacred Heart Catholic Church



First Baptist Church



**TWO EXAMPLES OF MANY FINE NEW
HOMES BEING CONSTRUCTED IN CORBIN**



LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are many houses in Corbin for rent or sale. The rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is from \$45.00 to \$85.00 per month. The construction costs for some recently completed two and three-bedroom houses range from \$8,500.00 to \$14,000.00. There are approximately 50 houses being built at the present time and several lots have been subdivided and are ready for construction of new homes.

Health

Hospitals:

There is a fully equipped modern, 62-bed municipal hospital in Corbin. A \$250,000 addition which will provide another 40 beds is now undergoing construction. Corbin has 28 doctors, 5 dentists, 8 chiropractors, and 30 registered nurses.

A home for the aged is now in the planning stage.

County Public Health Service:

The county health department program includes: Communicable disease control, field and office visits, tuberculosis control, X-ray clinic, adult health, crippled children, laboratory service and general public health activities.

Education

Graded Schools:

The Corbin independent school system has recently completed a new 20-room elementary school at a cost of \$316,000.00. An additional \$300,000.00 is being spent for repair of school property.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in
Corbin and Whitley County
1960-1961

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Pupil- Teacher Ratio</u>
Corbin Elem. (total)	1,022	39	26
Corbin High	394	19	21
Whitley County Elem. (total)	3,419	145	24
Whitley County High (total)	1,040	47	22
St. Camillus Academy (Par.)	57	6	10
Williamsburg Elem. (Ind.)	596	22	27
Williamsburg High (Ind.)	258	15	17

Vocational Schools:

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

Corbin is served by Harlan County Area Vocational School, Harlan, Ky., 67 miles, and the Mayo State Vocational School, Paintsville, Kentucky, 114 miles. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Auto Body Mechanics, Cosmetology, Drafting, Electronics, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Mining Mechanics, Office Practices, Practical Nursing, Printing, Radio and Television, Welding, Woodworking and Carpentry.

Colleges:

Corbin is located within a 17-mile radius of three colleges. These colleges are: Union College, Barbourville, 16 miles; Sue Bennett Junior College, London, 14 miles; and Cumberland College, Williamsburg, 17 miles. Both Union and Cumberland colleges are senior co-educational institutions with Union College conferring B.A. degrees and Cumberland College conferring both B.A. and B.S. degrees. Sue Bennett Junior College is a co-educational institution operating on a two-year plan with all work accepted by standard colleges and universities, based on the fact that the school is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Other institutions offering primary instruction include:

Berea College, Berea, 62 miles
Eastern College, Richmond, 76 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, 99 miles
Centre College, Danville, 77 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 102 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 102 miles

Libraries

The Carnegie Public Library contains 12,329 volumes and has an annual circulation of 50,300. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of Whitley County.

Churches

There are 15 churches in the Corbin area representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Christian, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, and Presbyterian.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1960</u>	
	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Corbin Deposit Bank	\$3,761,180.86	\$3,412,656.78
The First National Bank	\$6,543,820.85	\$5,990,943.23

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Being located on a main North-South tourist route, Corbin has adequate accommodations.

Wilbur Hotel	52 rooms	Wilbur Motel	7 units
Holiday Motel	19 units	Stewart's Motel	50 units
Town House Motel	20 units	Given's Court	9 units
Helton's Court	7 units	Meredith's Court	16 units
Preston's Court	15 units	Sanders Court	28 units
Ward's Court	7 units	Yeary's Court	34 units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

The Corbin Daily Tribune and Corbin Times, Sunday only, have a circulation of 6,000. Daily and Sunday papers are also received from Knoxville, Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati.

Radio:

Corbin's radio station, WCTT, operates at 680 KC with a power output of 1,000 watts. The station is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Television:

Television reception of networks ABC, CBS, & NBC from Louisville, Knoxville, Asheville and Cincinnati is excellent.

Communication

Postal Facilities:

Corbin has a first-class post office with 30 employees. Mail is received twice daily by a highway post office operating between Louisville and Harlan and by star routes between Corbin and Pineville, Corbin and Harlan and Lexington and Knoxville. There are four city routes, three rural routes and five star routes. The postal receipts for 1960 were \$100,000.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph serves 4,600 Corbin subscribers with a dial system.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic:

Chamber of Commerce, Corbin Industrial Development Commission, Corbin Industrial Development Association, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club.

Fraternal:

Masons, Shrine Club, American Legion, VFW, FOE, K of P # 148 and # 279.

Women:

Garden Club, Women's Club, Younger Women's Club, Jr. Women's Club, Eastern Star, Business and Professional Women's Club, Lady Golfers, Daughters of America Council # 124, Daughters of America Council # 77, Pythian System Temple 46, American Legion Auxiliary, Book Club, Afternoon Book Club.

Youth:

4-H Clubs, FFA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Little League.

Recreation

Local:

The city high school facilities include four tennis courts, and a combination baseball and football stadium for day and night games. The Lions Club operates a swimming pool, indoor table tennis, skating, handball, volley ball and basketball. The Country Club offers a nine-hole golf course. Corbin has Little League baseball and football teams. At present, a new playground is being built by the Rotary Club.

Area:

There are two state parks and one national park within 50 miles of Corbin. Cumberland Falls State Park, 18 miles, has recreation facilities; an 80-room lodge (DuPont) with restaurant facilities; completely furnished housekeeping cabins; modern tent and trailer camp facilities; drama; trading post with sandwich, gift, and souvenir shops; fishing; many miles of hiking trails and bridle paths; swimming pool; beach area with modern bath and shelter houses; outdoor grills; and picnic tables.

Levi Jackson State Park, 12 miles, offers picnic facilities with shelters and outdoor grills; modern swimming and wading pools; and a camping and trailer park area.

Historic Cumberland Gap National Park is only 50 miles from Corbin.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Dance Truck Lines has opened terminal facilities in Corbin.
2. Approximately \$1,700,000 has been spent on natural gas facilities in the past two years.
3. One hundred business men incorporated the Corbin Industrial Development Association for \$100,000.00.
4. A Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Agency has been established to utilize all available aid to clean and redevelop blighted areas.
5. An \$800,000 sewage disposal plant and collection system are now under construction.
6. A 40-bed wing is under construction at the Corbin Municipal Hospital at a cost of \$250,000.00.
7. A new \$316,000.00 elementary school has been completed and \$300,000.00 is being spent for repairing school property.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 1,319 farms in Whitley County covering 94,948 acres, an average of 72.0 acres per farm. As shown in the following table, the chief crops are corn, clo-tim hay, and lespedeza hay.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Whitley County Area* and Kentucky
1959**

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(bu)	21,394	36.0	771,194
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(bu)	250	21.2	5,300
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(bu)	213	12.7	2,714
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(lbs)	2,328	1,695.4	3,947,087
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(tons)	1,657	1.4	2,366
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(tons)	15,848	1.0	16,205
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Whitley Co. Area	(tons)	12,363	.9	12,250
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Whitley County Area* and Kentucky
1959**

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Whitley Co. Area	29,318
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Whitley Co. Area	10,059
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Whitley Co. Area	1,612
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 214,000 acres of forest in Whitley County, which comprise 73% of the total land area. The principal tree types are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

* Whitley County area includes Whitley and the surrounding counties of Bell, Knox, Laurel, and McCreary.

** Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Minerals

Coal constitutes the most important mineral resource of this area. Other minerals of importance include natural gas and petroleum, clay, and sand and gravel. Limestone suitable for general construction purposes and possible agricultural lime occurs along the drainage area of the Rockcastle River and along the Pine Mountain thrust fault.

Coal:

Quality: All of the coals are classified as high volatile bituminous. They run low in ash and sulphur content and have a high b.t.u. value. Some of the highest grades, those having the maximum fixed carbon content and heat value, occur within the belt of the Appalachian deformation along Pine Mountain. From this area, the quality of coal progressively decreases to the West and Northwest. The coals are especially suitable for metallurgical by-product coke, gas making, ceramic products, cement and lime burning, foundry facing and the domestic trade; these coals, when blended with low volatile coal to produce coke, have not been excelled in the United States. Range analyses of some of the more important seams are given below:

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

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

Production: For the period 1890 through 1959, the Tri-County area of Knox, Whitley and Laurel has produced nearly eighty-five and one-half million tons of coal. Production by counties for this period and 1959 is as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Coal Production</u>	
	<u>1890-1959</u>	<u>1959</u>
Whitley (Tons)	33,715,615	145,957
Knox (Tons)	36,836,504	346,145
Laurel (Tons)	14,788,040	322,379

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Reserves: The following table gives the total original reserves by county as estimated by the U.S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Resources of Eastern Kentucky". This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

<u>County</u>	<u>Reserves</u> (Millions of Tons)
Whitley	660.63
Knox	898.15
Laurel	332.37

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Natural Gas and Petroleum:

Natural gas has played a much more important role in the economy of this area than petroleum. Outstanding developments have been the Artemus-Himyar gas field in Southcentral Knox County and the Williamsburg gas field in Whitley County. Numerous other oil and gas pools are scattered throughout the area. The important producing horizons have been the "Salt sand", "Maxon", "Big Lime" and "Corniferous", from shallow to medium depths. More recently, new interest has been shown in and around these old fields. Some excitement was created when a large oil producer was reported from the shallow "Salt sand" near Barbourville. Additional drilling, however, has shown the producing area to be of limited extent. Several good wells have also been reported from Whitley County. The following table gives the total accumulative oil production by county for the period 1918 through 1960 and for the year 1960:

<u>County</u>	<u>Production</u>	
	<u>1918-1960</u>	<u>1960</u>
Knox (Bbls.)	28,920	6,839
Whitley (Bbls.)	29,212	18,501
Laurel (Bbls.)	2,745	155

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Clay:

Alluvial and upland clay deposits of quality suitable for brick manufacture are found throughout the area. Recent investigations indicate that some shale members of the Lee and Breathitt formations could be used for the manufacture of common brick, structural tile and light-weight aggregate. Under proper market conditions, these deposits could possibly be developed.

Sand and Gravel:

Sand and gravel deposits suitable for general construction purposes can be obtained locally along the major stream beds. Sandstones which can be used for local building and roadway construction purposes are available throughout the area. Recent investigations indicate that some of these sandstones might be used for the manufacture of low-grade glass.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959.

Water

Surface Water:

The largest supply of surface water in the Corbin vicinity is from the Rockcastle River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge of the Laurel River near Corbin is 345 cfs (USGS, 14 years record).

Ground Water:

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

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

MARKETS

Retail sales in Whitley County were \$18,997,000.00 in 1958.*

Per capita income in Whitley County was \$729.00 in 1957.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth (1/4) of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 -- or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000.00 -- or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 -- or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 -- or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States Bureau of Census.

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

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 usually 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% of the year and increases to 60% 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.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Corbin is in Southeastern Kentucky, 35 miles from the Tennessee line and 50 miles from the Virginia. Although Corbin was originally built in Whitley County, it has since spread into the adjoining counties of Knox and Laurel. The area surrounding Corbin is mountainous with level valley converging on the city from the West, South, and East.

The City of Corbin is a young town -- it was organized in 1902 by an act of the Kentucky Legislature, and has grown steadily in population to date. In 1920 it was made a 3rd Class City with a population in excess of 10,000. Today its population is in excess of 16,000. Plans are continuously worked on to make this a second-class city of 25,000 by 1970.

Corbin's history is linked with the growth of the L. and N. Railroad. The line to Corbin was completed in 1883, and the following year the first station was established. By 1911 lines had been completed to Pineville, Harlan and Norton, Virginia. The facilities of the Corbin yards were enlarged through the following years, so that by 1919, 70,000 cars per month were being handled there. Some 1,500 men who lived in Corbin were working for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at that time.

The city grew as the railroad grew until 1955, when the diesel locomotive took the place of the coal-burning engines. With a slack coal business and lack of new railroad jobs, the people of Corbin began to look elsewhere for their future prosperity.

The tourist business and small industries took up the slack and Corbin has held its own to date. Its future growth is hinged to the tourist business and new industry. This growth will be accomplished mainly because of the advantageous location of the city and its nearness to: (1) large deposits of coal; (2) excellent timber resources; (3) unlimited water supply; (4) cheap utilities; (5) excellent North, South, East, West Roads; (6) best railroad connections in the South; (7) 77,544 population within a 25-mile radius; (8) best restaurants, hotel and motel accommodations in Southeastern Kentucky; (9) wonderful recreational facilities; (10) good schools and colleges.

The chief attraction of this scenic wonderland area is beautiful Cumberland Falls, termed the greatest state park in the nation. It is located 18 miles from Corbin and boasts the famous "Moonbow," a rare phenomenon which can be seen each month during the period of the full moon. Victoria Falls in South Africa is the only other place in the world where the "Moonbow" can be seen. Other parks in the area are Levi Jackson State Park, Lake Cumberland, and historic Cumberland Gap National Park. This has caused Corbin to be termed the Hub of the Valley of Parks.

Appendix A

The city is clean, the streets are washed every day in the year. All streets and alleys are paved, and a conscientious effort is made at all times to keep the business district modern and homes goodlooking. A long-range planning program, an excellent business climate and hard work will make Corbin a good place to locate, live and work in the future.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division,
Whitley County and Kentucky

<u>Industry, September, 1960</u>	<u>Whitley County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	2, 149	100.0	456, 188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	400	18.6	33, 672	7.3
Contract Construction	215	10.0	37, 503	8.2
Manufacturing	267	12.4	172, 028	37.7
Food & kindred products	116	5.4	26, 979	5.9
Tobacco	0	0	10, 603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	34	1.6	26, 586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	38	1.8	14, 995	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	50	2.3	10, 302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13, 632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	20	.9	6, 222	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	9, 120	1.9
Machinery, metals & equip.	4	.2	51, 219	11.2
Other	5	.2	2, 368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	116	5.4	33, 704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	817	38.0	120, 282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	83	3.9	20, 138	4.4
Services	251	11.7	36, 976	8.1
Other	0	0	1, 885	.4

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Whitley County and Kentucky
1950

Subject	Whitley County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	15,838	16,101	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	10,427	10,928	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	7,471	1,759	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	7,466	1,757	777,155	213,916
Employed	7,158	1,666	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	4,126	1,004	437,752	156,377
Government workers	319	170	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,036	265	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	677	227	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	308	91	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	307	89	28,082	7,281
New workers	1	2	415	307
Not in labor force	2,956	9,169	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	93	7,581	5,495	655,564
Unable to work	837	426	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	32	8	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,994	1,154	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	970	844	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	797	249	47,447	28,952
65 and over	227	61	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	7,158	1,666	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	219	135	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,345	77	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	455	90	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	238	223	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	265	215	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	973	7	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	1,941	280	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	9	151	1,584	21,408
Service workers	173	272	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	656	185	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	253	9	38,358	788
Laborers ex. farm & mine	581	3	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	50	19	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR CORBIN, WHITLEY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	38.4	4.30	83	69
February	39.3	3.88	81	64
March	48.7	4.83	78	59
April	56.7	4.10	78	59
May	65.9	4.23	75	53
June	74.0	4.41	78	58
July	77.1	5.04	80	63
August	76.2	4.72	83	66
September	71.3	3.04	86	68
October	59.3	2.67	86	66
November	46.9	3.23	86	63
December	39.3	3.81	84	69
Annual Norm	57.8	48.26		

* Station Location: Corbin, Kentucky

** Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of record - 7:30 AM readings - 64 years

7:30 PM readings - 64 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years record) 120 clear days, 121 partly cloudy, 124 days cloudy.

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: Annual 57%

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 133 days

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (68 years of record) - 3 days

Days with Thunderstorms: (71 years record) - 48 days

Days with Heavy Fog: (71 years record) - 18 days

Prevailing Wind: (33 years record) - S. W.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,777 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

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. Taxable net

income is 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.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

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.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1. 50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa-				
tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
Farm products in the hands				
of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise				
nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else-				
where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural				
and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products				
in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not				
elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

^{1/} County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

^{2/} Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

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, <u>after</u> 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 capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted 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 tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for 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 follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	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¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time 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 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 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.

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 semi-annually, 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 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 before issuing the bonds.

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 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 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in 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 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 within the meaning of the constitution.

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.

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, 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.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body 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.

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 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 may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body 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 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 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.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

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

Henry H. Carter,
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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. 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 will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations 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 Economic Development 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.