

6-1966

Industrial Resources: Hopkins County - Dawson Springs

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/hopkins_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: Hopkins County - Dawson Springs" (1966). *Hopkins County*. Paper 11.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/hopkins_cty/11

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

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

DAWSON SPRINGS KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
DAWSON SPRINGS, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Dawson Springs Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1966

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	5
Future Labor Supply	5
Area Employment Characteristics	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING.	9
Prevailing Wage Rates.	9
Unions	9
TRANSPORTATION	11 - 13
Railroads.	11
Highways.	11
Truck Service	12
Bus Lines	13
Taxi Service	13
Air	13
Water	13
UTILITIES AND FUEL	15 - 17
Electricity	15
Natural 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

Dawson
Springs

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
WATER AND SEWERAGE	19 - 20	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Public Water Supply.	19	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Water Resources	19	
Surface Water	19	
Ground Water	20	TRANSPORTATION
Sewerage System	20	
INDUSTRIAL SITES.	21 - 22	UTILITIES AND FUEL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES.	23 - 24	
Type Government.	23	WATER AND SEWAGE
City	23	
County	23	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Laws Affecting Industry	23	
Municipal Tax Exemption	23	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Business Licenses	23	
Planning and Zoning.	23	
Fire Protection	23	
Police Protection.	23	TAXES
Garbage and Sanitation	24	
Financial Information	24	
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness.	24	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness	24	
TAXES	25	NATURAL RESOURCES
Property Taxes	25	
Real Estate Assessment Ratios.	25	MARKETS
Net Assessed Value of Property	25	
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	27 - 32	CLIMATE
Educational Facilities	27	
Graded Schools	27	APPENDIX
Vocational Schools	27	
Colleges	28	
Health	28	
Hospitals	28	
Public Health	28	
Housing	28	

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Dawson
Springs

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
Communication	29
Telephone and Telegraph	29
Postal Facilities	29
Newspapers	29
Radio	29
Television	29
Libraries	29
Churches	29
Financial Institutions	29
Hotels and Motels	30
Clubs and Organizations	30
Recreation	30
Local	30
Area	30
Community Improvements	31
Recent	31
Planned	32
NATURAL RESOURCES	33 - 37
Agriculture	33
Minerals	34
Forests	37
MARKETS	39 - 40
CLIMATE	41 - 42
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. City Bond Issues 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: Dawson Springs - 3,002; Hopkins County - 38,458
1966: Dawson Springs - 3,826 (Est.)*

DAWSON SPRINGS LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hopkins and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,821 men and 5,319 women. Number of workers available from Hopkins County: 1,017 men and 1,287 women.

The future labor supply will include 7,521 boys and 7,232 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad serves Dawson Springs.

Air: Two major airports serve the Dawson Springs area: Dress Memorial Field, located in Evansville, Indiana, 62 miles north, and Outlaw Field, located between Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee, 45 miles south. Airports in Madisonville, 24 miles, and Princeton, 12 miles, accommodate small aircraft.

Water: Barge transportation is available at Eddyville, 25 miles southwest of Dawson Springs.

*Dawson Springs Chamber of Commerce.

Trucks: Hayes Freight Lines, McDuffee Motor Freight, Illinois Central Railroad Company (truck line), United Parcel Service, and McLean Trucking Company serve the Dawson Springs area.

Bus Lines: Kentucky Bus Lines serves Dawson Springs with four buses daily.

Highways: The Western Kentucky Parkway serves Dawson Springs with an interchange located at the city limits. U. S. 62 and Kentucky Routes 109 and 672 also serve the area.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Electricity is provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

County: Electricity is provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company, Green River R. E. C. C. and Henderson-Union R. E. C. C.

Gas: Natural gas is supplied to Dawson Springs by the Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Water: Dawson Springs is served by the City Water and Sewer System. Six local wells and the completion of 850-acre Lake Beshear, with a storage capacity of 9 billion gallons, have given Dawson Springs an adequate supply of raw water.

Sewer System: Dawson Springs is served by the City Water and Sewer System which provides both storm and sanitary sewers. A new \$450,000 disposal plant has been completed and is serving the community.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

A 35.8-acre Industrial Park is available plus 10 additional sites from 1 to 300 acres. All sites are under option and have utilities on or near the sites.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Dawson Springs has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years except during the 1940's. Dawson Springs presently maintains a 221 percent increase above its census 60 years ago.

Hopkins County has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years except during the 1910's and 1950's. Hopkins County presently maintains a 22 percent increase above its census 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR DAWSON SPRINGS AND HOPKINS COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Dawson Springs		Hopkins County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	935	---	30,995	---	15.5
1910	1,350	44.3	34,291	9.6	6.6
1920	1,762	30.5	34,133	- .5	5.5
1930	2,311	31.1	37,499	9.9	8.2
1940	2,560	10.7	37,789	.9	8.8
1950	2,374	- 7.3	38,815	2.6	3.5
1960	3,002	26.4	38,458	-1.0	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

The Dawson Springs area is economically industrial with approximately 6,555 people employed in all industries in Hopkins County with 2,035 employed in mining and quarrying and 1,414 employed in wholesale and retail trade. In the Fall of 1959, there were 1,410 workers engaged in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average for manufacturing in Hopkins County. The average weekly earnings during 1964 for manufacturing were \$75.13 for Hopkins County and \$106.91 for the state. For the same period, the average weekly earnings for all industries were \$91.12 for Hopkins County and \$93.06 for the state.

TABLE 2

HOPKINS COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Hopkins	\$91.12	\$ 75.13	\$ 69,114	\$1,798	23
Caldwell	60.71	58.13	16,335	1,241	64
Christian	69.20	74.01	134,355	2,181	7
McLean	75.62	71.36	11,855	1,282	60
Muhlenberg	96.80	56.77	49,377	1,853	22
Webster	60.22	57.66	16,999	1,215	68
KENTUCKY	\$93.06	\$106.91	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky Counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1964) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Dawson Springs labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Hopkins and adjacent counties of Caldwell, Christian, McLean, Muhlenberg, and Webster.

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).
- 4.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Dawson Springs labor supply area was reported to be 159,825 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 7,375 persons since the 1950 census count of 152,450.

In 1965, in Hopkins County there were 502 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 33.9 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, DAWSON SPRINGS AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,821	5,319	9,140	1,586	4,649	2,235	670
Hopkins	1,017	1,287	2,304	457	1,200	560	87
Caldwell	262	306	568	50	200	212	106
Christian	862	954	1,816	152	600	710	354
McLean	240	505	745	160	487	80	18
Muhlenberg	963	1,372	2,335	503	1,300	460	72
Webster	477	895	1,372	264	862	213	33

*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 7,521 boys and 7,232 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
DAWSON SPRINGS AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,521	7,232
Hopkins	1,903	1,883
Caldwell	642	612
Christian	2,378	2,266
McLean	456	454
Muhlenberg	1,475	1,416
Webster	667	601

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

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

TABLE 5
DAWSON SPRINGS AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	7,728	1,052	8,780
Hopkins	1,266	144	1,410
Caldwell	948	117	1,065
Christian	2,140	608	2,748
McLean	1,050	51	1,101
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Webster	1,008	61	1,069

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

DAWSON SPRINGS AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Hopkins	Caldwell	Chris- tian	Mc- Lean	Muhlen- berg	Web- ster
Total manu- facturing	6,774	1,005	1,627	2,649	276	657	560
Food & kindred products	582	200	14	248	78	37	5
Tobacco	26	1	0	12	0	23	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,017	395	477	1,087	0	58	0
Lumber and furniture	1,023	131	23	185	193	436	55
Print., pub. and paper	322	55	16	58	5	12	186
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	335	137	21	27	0	11	139
Stone, clay and glass	116	9	17	81	0	9	0
Primary metals	34	34	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	2,296	40	1,059	951	0	71	175
Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

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

TABLE 7

DAWSON SPRINGS AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Hopkins	Cald- well	Chris- tian	Mc- Lean	Muhlen- berg	Web- ster
Mining and Quarrying	3,625	2,035	80	104	34	1,245	127
Contract Construction	1,379	754	41	454	8	133	7
Manufacturing	6,774	1,005	1,627	2,649	276	657	560
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,561	505	145	592	11	279	29
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,345	1,414	540	2,298	144	665	284
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	727	168	40	384	22	78	35
Services	1,635	630	121	652	12	143	71
Other	109	44	0	65	0	0	0
Total	21,167	6,555	2,594	7,198	507	3,200	1,113

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the Dawson Springs area.

TABLE 8

DAWSON SPRINGS MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Call & Waite Co.	Creosoting			20
Chemical Coke Co.	Chemical coke			100
Dawson Springs Progress	Newspaper publishing,			
	job printing	5	2	7
Fox Brothers	Meat processing	5	0	5
Vinise Menser	Rough lumber	15	0	15
Mid-South Plastics, Inc.	Injection molding	80	1	81
Mine Equipment & Mill Supply Company	Explosives	9	3	12
Terry Brothers Lumber Co.	Lumber, building material	16	2	18
Ottenheimer & Co., Inc.	Washable service apparel	5	80	85

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Per Hour</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Per Hour</u>
Custodial laborer	\$.88 up	Truck driver	\$1.32 up
Janitor	1.15 up	Electrician	2.24 up
Laborer	1.25 up	Automotive mechanic	1.88 up
Skilled laborer	1.50 to \$2.00	Building maintenance	1.67 up
Stock selector	1.55 up		

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Clothing Workers of America	Ottenheimer & Co., Inc.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Louisville and Fulton, serves Dawson Springs with one local freight daily. Outbound carloads per month average 2,800. These consist of coal, pulpwood, timber, and chemical carbon. Inbound carloads per month average 20, consisting of food products, raw plastics, and building material.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM DAWSON SPRINGS, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Hrs.	Town	No. of Hrs.
Atlanta, Ga.	56	Louisville, Ky.	18
Birmingham, Ala.	32	Los Angeles, Calif.	124
Chicago, Ill.	36	Nashville, Tenn.	30
Cincinnati, Ohio	32	New Orleans, La.	33
Cleveland, Ohio	92	New York, N. Y.	96
Detroit, Mich.	60	Pittsburgh, Pa.	88
Knoxville, Tenn.	54	St. Louis, Mo.	39

Source: Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky, June 1966.

Highways

The Western Kentucky Parkway serves Dawson Springs with an interchange located at the city limits. U. S. 62 and Kentucky Routes 109 and 672 also serve the area.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM DAWSON SPRINGS, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	356	Louisville, Ky.	173
Birmingham, Ala.	317	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,109
Chicago, Ill.	347	Memphis, Tenn.	363
Cincinnati, Ohio	255	Minneapolis, Minn.	794
Cleveland, Ohio	508	Nashville, Tenn.	98
Detroit, Mich.	493	New Orleans, La.	771
Kansas City, Mo.	416	New York, N. Y.	922
Knoxville, Tenn.	285	Pittsburgh, Pa.	574
Lexington, Ky.	218	St. Louis, Mo.	222

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Dawson Springs:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Hayes Freight Lines	Tacoma, Washington	Interstate and intrastate
McDuffee Motor Freight	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	Chicago, Illinois	Pickup and delivery
United Parcel Service	New York, N. Y.	C.O.D. shipments to direct points only
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Interstate and intrastate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM DAWSON SPRINGS, 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.	5	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

*Delivery time in days.

Source: McDuffee Motor Freight, Lebanon, Kentucky, June 1966.

Bus Lines: Kentucky Bus Lines serves Dawson Springs with two eastbound and two westbound buses daily.

Taxi Service: Dawson Springs is provided 24-hour taxi service by Thomason's Cab, a local firm.

Air

The Princeton-Caldwell County Airport, 12 miles west, has a paved runway 3,000 by 75 feet.

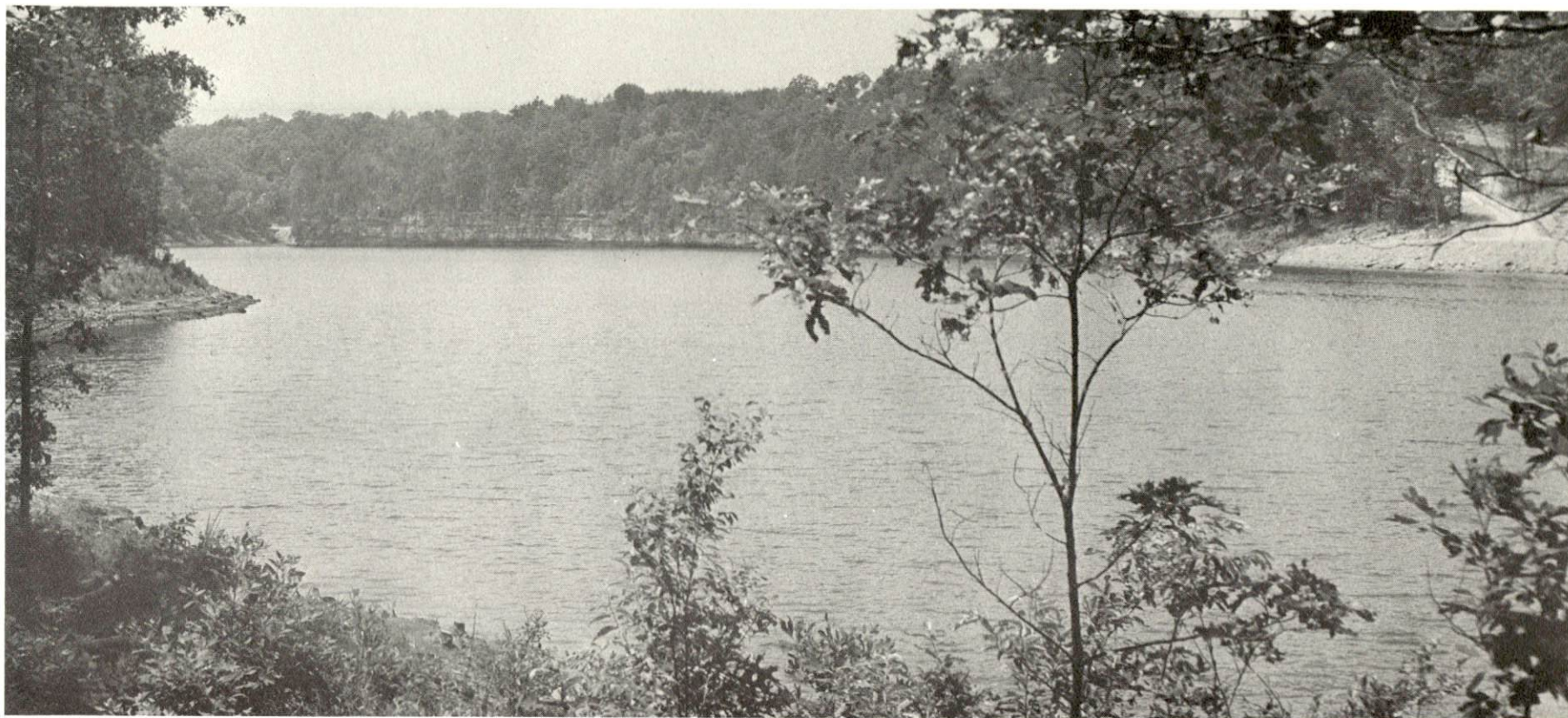
The Madisonville Municipal Airport, 24 miles northeast, has two runways, one 3,550 by 75 feet and another 2,400 by 50 feet. Also at Madisonville is Atheny runway, 2,400 by 150 feet.

The nearest major airport is Outlaw Field, located between Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee. Outlaw Field is 45 miles south of Dawson Springs and is served by Ozark Airlines with scheduled flights daily.

Dress Memorial Field at Evansville, Indiana, 62 miles, is served by Eastern and Delta Airlines. Several industrial firms near Dawson Springs have their own airstrip.

Water

Barge transportation is available at Eddyville, 25 miles distant.



850-ACRE LAKE BESHEAR - ONE-HALF MILE FROM DAWSON SPRINGS
STORAGE CAPACITY - 9 BILLION GALLONS



WESTERN KENTUCKY PARKWAY INTERCHANGE
LOCATED AT THE DAWSON SPRINGS CITY LIMITS

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Dawson Springs and portions of Hopkins County are served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Other areas of Hopkins County are served by Green River R.E.C.C. and Henderson-Union R.E.C.C.

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 R.E.C.C. 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.

Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation furnishes electric service to six western Kentucky counties between the Ohio and Green Rivers (Hancock, Daviess, Ohio, McLean, Hopkins and eastern Webster).

Power is purchased at wholesale from Big Rivers Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Industrial rates are on file with Kentucky Department of Commerce or will be furnished direct upon request.

Natural Gas

Dawson Springs is provided natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Gas is distributed through 4- and 6-inch lines, and pressure is maintained at 200 to 400 psi on the main lines and 15 to 30 psi to the individual homes. The average btu content per cubic foot is 1,000 with specific gravity of approximately .6. The supply is unlimited.

Rate 3-A - Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

	<u>Cubic Feet Per Month</u>	<u>Per M Cubic Feet</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895
Next	7,000	.725
Next	40,000	.665
All additional		.595

Interruptible Service:

First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢
All additional		36.5¢

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

Coal and Coke*

Dawson Springs is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 mines in 11 counties produced 35,716,000 tons in 1963. Four of the counties produced more than three million tons, the remaining less than one million. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 11 and 16 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 361,000 tons.

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

Underground mines produce 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed, and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

Western Kentucky coals are high-volatile bituminous. The ash and sulphur content is generally greater than that of Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

The Chemical Coke Company located in Dawson Springs is producer of chemical coke. One hundred and ninety-six slot oven furnaces produce coke for use in electric furnaces. The source of raw material is the local coal fields.

Kentucky has two other coke plants located in Ashland and Calvert City. 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

Dawson Springs is served by the City Water and Sewer System. The supply of raw water is the newly constructed 850-acre Lake Beshear, 9 billion gallons storage, and 6 local wells. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 280,000-gallon reservoir and a 100,000-gallon tank, with an additional 200,000-gallon tank under construction. The peak daily use has been 250,000 gallons, leaving a surplus of 1,250,000 gallons. Total capacity for the plant is 1,500,000 gpd. Mains are 2 to 12 inches and pressure is maintained at 60 psi. The water supply of Dawson Springs could be increased to meet most any industrial demand.

A new 300,000-gallon standpipe is proposed for expansion in the future.

Rates:

First	100 cu. ft.	\$2.00 Minimum
Next	200 cu. ft.	.80 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	700 cu. ft.	.75 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	2,000 cu. ft.	.65 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.55 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.50 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.40 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.30 per hundred cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.23 per hundred cu. ft.
All additional		.15 per hundred cu. ft.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: Surface water from impounded small streams and from lakes filling strip mine pits constitute the most used source for industrial supplies. The public water supply for Madisonville and Earlington is obtained from stream impoundments. The Tradewater River is the largest stream and has an average discharge of 325 cfs (21 years record USGS) at Olney.

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

Ground Water: The municipal water supply for Dawson Springs, Mortons Gap and Nortonville is obtained from ground water. Some industrial supplies are also obtained from this source. Recent investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that most drilled wells yield a supply in excess of 500 gpd from depths less than 300 feet. Some deeper wells drilled into the Caseyville sandstone yield more than 100 gpm.

Sewerage System

Dawson Springs is served by the City Water and Sewer System, which provides both storm and sanitary sewers. A new \$450,000 disposal plant has just been completed. Sewage is treated twice at the plant and treatment capacity at present is 320,000 gallons per day. Eighty percent of the city is served by the system and the sewerage rate is fifty percent of the water bill. The mains are 12 inches.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Industrial Development Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Dawson Springs has developed 35.8 acres of land for industrial purposes.

There are 10 additional sites in the Dawson Springs area that range from 1 to 300 acres.

All sites are under option to the Industrial Development Committee and utilities are available on or near the sites.

SITE #1 - Dawson Springs Industrial Park

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 35.8 acres, level cleared land

LOCATION: Within northeast section of city limits between Kentucky
Route 109 and U. S. 62

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 62 borders the site on the south

RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad - railway sidings are available at the site.

WATER: City Water and Sewer System

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company - unlimited power
supply

SEWERAGE: The site is served by the City Water and Sewer System

OPTIONED BY: West Hopkins Industries, Inc.

AGENT: Chamber of Commerce, Dawson Springs

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the
Kentucky Department of Commerce.

University of Kentucky
Youth Camp
and State Wildlife Refuge

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

SITE-1
35.8 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

**DAWSON SPRINGS
INDUSTRIAL PARK**

Dawson Springs

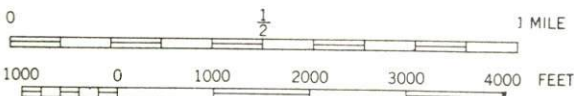
(BM 414)

**AUTHORIZED SEWERAGE
DISPOSAL PLANT**

**STAND PIPE
AN
RESERVOIR**

NEW CITY LIMITS

AUTHORIZED LAKE



**CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Dawson Springs, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Hopkins County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a county judge and seven magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Dawson Springs 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: Business licenses in Dawson Springs range from \$25 to \$150. There is also a \$12.50 license on motor vehicles.

Planning and Zoning

The Dawson Springs Planning and Zoning Board is to be reactivated in the near future.

Fire Protection

The Dawson Springs Fire Department is composed of two salaried firemen and 13 volunteers. Equipment includes two trucks, one 1949 American-LaFrance and a 1929 Buick. Each truck is equipped with 1,000 feet of hose. Auxiliary equipment includes oxygen tanks, gas masks, fire extinguishers and a 500-gallon tank. The department is radio controlled 24 hours a day. The alarm system consists of two sirens. Dawson Springs has a Class-8 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Dawson Springs Police Department consists of a chief and three patrolmen. Equipment includes a city-owned patrol car equipped with a two-way radio. County and State Police assistance is available.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected twice a week by the Dawson Springs Street Department. This is collected free of charge. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Dawson Springs and Hopkins County.

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

Income	\$ 82,518.22
Expenditures	62,890.71
Bonded Indebtedness	628,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1965-66	\$400,602
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	48,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

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

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
DAWSON SPRINGS AND HOPKINS COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Dawson Springs	Hopkins County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>1.65</u>	<u>2.00</u>
Total	\$2.95	\$2.55

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Dawson Springs	30%
Hopkins County	30%

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

Dawson Springs	\$ 4,543,978
Hopkins County	93,599,976

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Dawson Springs has an independent school system. There is a total of 576 students with a total of 24 teachers. The student-teacher ratio is 25 - 1 in the elementary and high school. The school system is not at capacity at the present time and it is estimated that 200 additional students could be accommodated. Several new departments have been added recently and a vocational department is in the planning stage.

There are 19 schools in the Hopkins County System with 7,305 students and 292 teachers. The budget for 1965-66 was \$2,495,000.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN DAWSON SPRINGS AND HOPKINS COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Dawson Springs Elementary	324	13	25-1
Dawson Springs High	252	11	25-1
Hopkins County Elementary	5,230	190	28-1
Hopkins County High	2,075	102	20-1

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.

Dawson Springs is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School. Courses offered at the school include auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, woodworking, machine shop, diesel mechanics, electronic technician, and general industrial electricity. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

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: Institutions of higher learning in the Dawson Springs area include:

Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky,
27 miles

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 69 miles

Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 69 miles

Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 63 miles

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 62 miles

Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky,
72 miles

Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 63 miles

Henderson Community College, Henderson, Kentucky, 50 miles

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 52 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Hopkins County General Hospital in Madisonville, 18 miles distant, serves the Dawson Springs area with 35 active doctors and 201 beds. A 112-bed addition is planned for the near future. A state tuberculosis hospital with 125 beds is also located in Madisonville. One mile south of Dawson Springs is the Outwood Hospital and Training School, a state hospital for mentally retarded children.

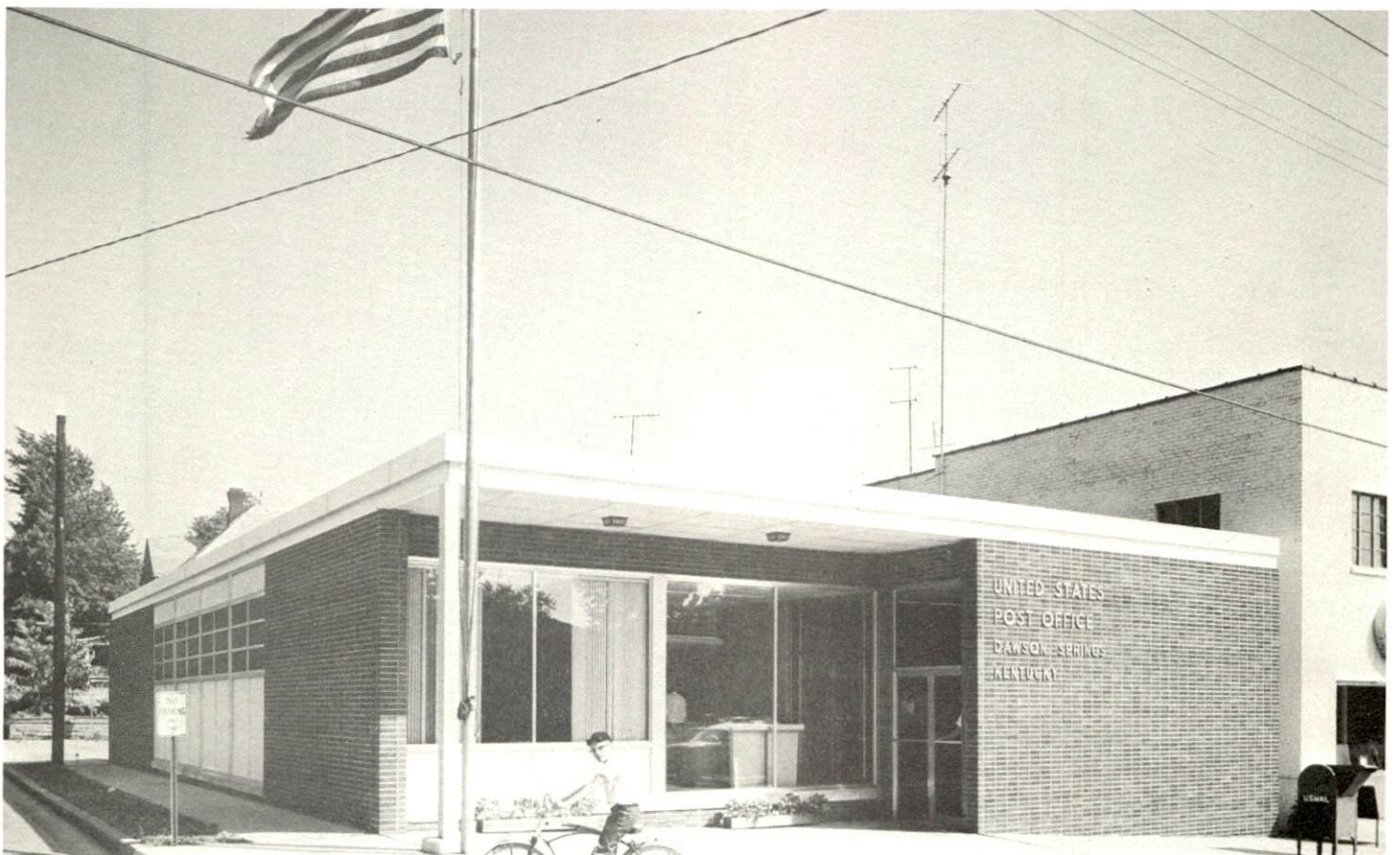
Public Health: The Hopkins County Health Department, located in Madisonville, 18 miles distant, has a staff of one part-time health officer, two registered nurses, two sanitarians, and two clerks. Health services include communicable disease control, venereal disease and tuberculosis control, maternal and child health, school health, crippled children services, mental hygiene, nutrition, dental services, vital statistics, and sanitation.

Housing

There are several houses available for rent or sale in Dawson Springs. The rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$40 to \$75 a month. There are subdivisions and building lots available for house construction. The construction cost for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$8,500 to \$15,000, depending on the type of construction, location, and materials used.



DAWSON SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL



U. S. POST OFFICE, DAWSON SPRINGS



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service to 1,688 subscribers is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. There is free dialing service throughout the entire county. Long distance direct dialing is not available at present. A Western Union Telegraph Office is located at Dawson Springs.

Postal Facilities: Dawson Springs has a second-class post office with fourteen employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. Mail is delivered once a day in both residential and business districts. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$37,152.86.

Newspapers: The Dawson Springs Progress, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 2,100, serves the Dawson Springs area. Newspapers are received daily from Madisonville and Louisville, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

Radio: The nearest radio stations are located in Madisonville. Reception is good from Princeton, Hopkinsville, Henderson, Central City, and Paducah, Kentucky, and Nashville and Clarksville, Tennessee, stations.

Television: Television reception from Bowling Green and Paducah, Kentucky, Evansville, Indiana, and Nashville, Tennessee, is excellent. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The local high school library is available to residents of Dawson Springs. The Hopkins County Bookmobile also serves the area once a week.

Churches

The following denominations have 21 churches located in Dawson Springs: Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Primitive Baptist, Christian, Holiness, and Church of Christ.

Financial Institutions

	Statement as of December 31, 1965	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Commercial Bank of Dawson Springs	\$5,256,950.48	\$4,822,056.53
		29.

Hotels and Motels

Pennyrile Forest State Park 25 cottages, 24 motel units,
a lodge and dining room

White Way Motel 8 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Jaycees

Women's: Eastern Star, Homemakers, Business and Professional
Women's Club, Younger Woman's Club, Bridge Clubs

Fraternal: Masonic, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen
of the World, American Legion, DAV, VFW

Youth: YWCA, Brownies, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts,
Explorers

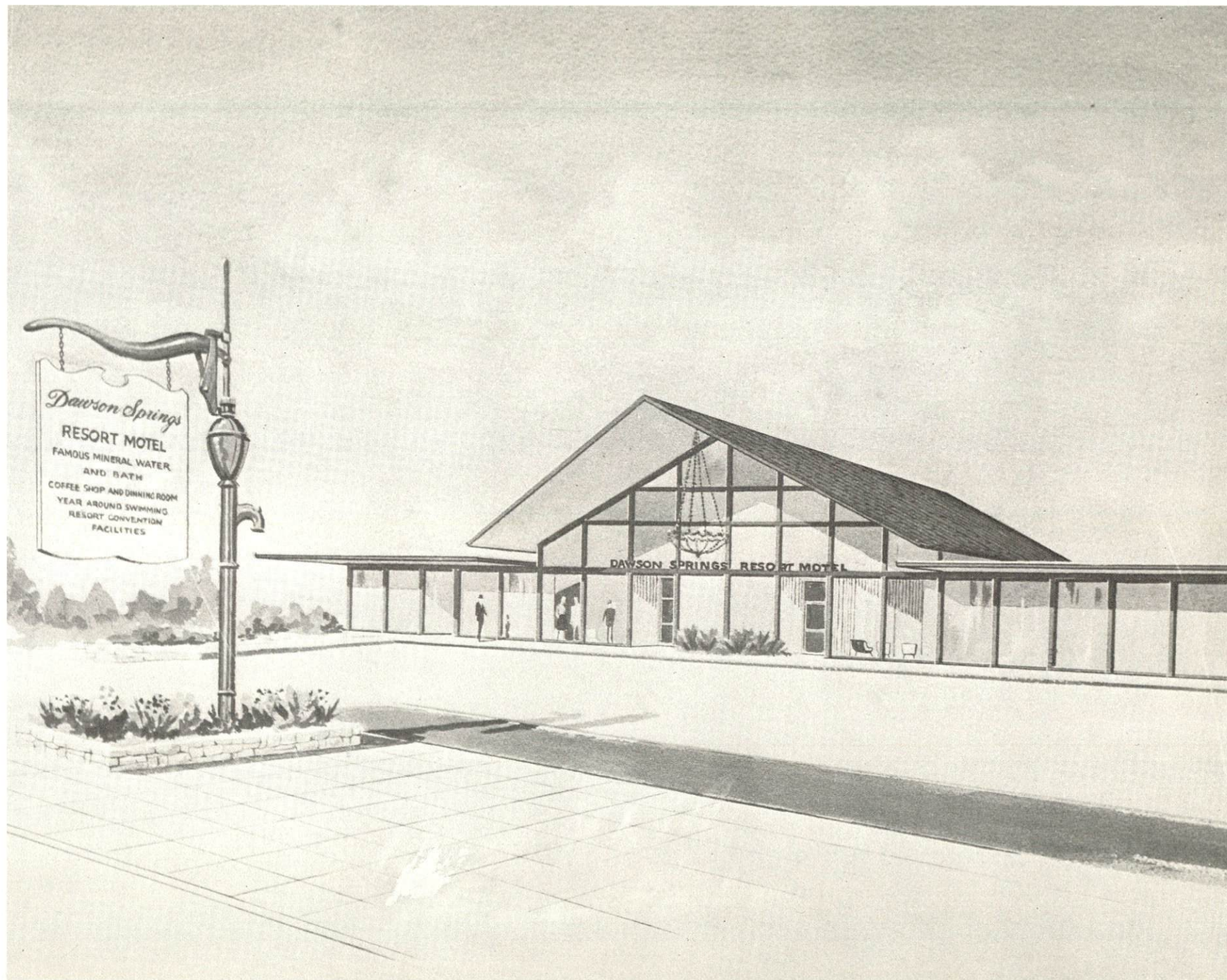
Other: Pennyrile Game and Fish Club, Pennyrile Deer Hunting
Club, Pennyrile Archery Club

Recreation

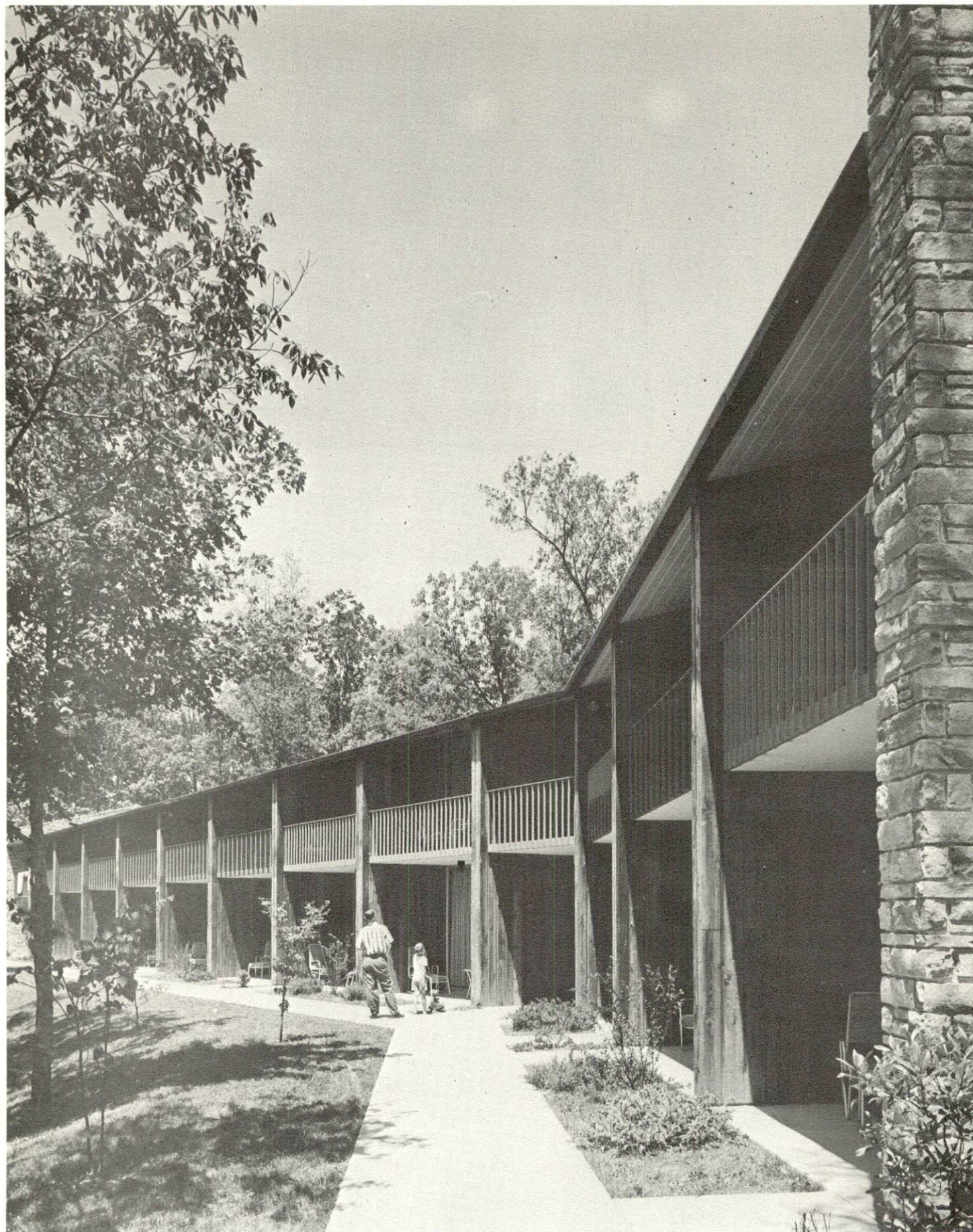
Local: A 4-H camp, which is sponsored by Western Kentucky University and the University of Kentucky, is located in Dawson Springs. This camp serves 46 counties and contains many recreational facilities including camping, fishing, swimming, tennis courts, and basketball courts. These facilities have been greatly expanded in the past year. This camp is open to the public on a limited basis.

A Little League Park offers recreational facilities for the young boys of Dawson Springs. A Legion Park also located in Dawson Springs provides excellent picnicking facilities. During the summer months the two school playgrounds are open to the public. These playgrounds are supervised and offer badminton, basketball, baseball, softball, and many other recreational activities.

Area: The new Lake Beshear on Piny-Clifty Creeks offers hundreds of acres for recreation. Located one-half mile from the city limits of Dawson Springs, this 850-acre lake offers facilities for fishing water skiing, boating, and swimming. Many acres of land are available for homes and camps.



PLANNED \$500,000 DAWSON SPRINGS RESORT MOTEL



MODERN ACCOMMODATIONS
PENNYRILE FOREST STATE PARK

Pennyriple Forest State Park is located 9 miles south of Dawson Springs off Kentucky Highway 109. Pennyriple Forest State Park is situated in the heart of the 15,000-acre Pennyriple Forest. The park centers around a scenic 56-acre lake which provides facilities for swimming, horseback riding, boating, and fishing. There are excellent surroundings for hiking, picnicking, and photography. Modern cottages, motel units, and excellent dining facilities are also available.

Other area facilities include Kentucky Dam Village, 35 miles; Kentucky Lake State Park, 62 miles; Barkley Dam, 31 miles; Between the Lakes Recreation Park, 32 miles; Kentucky Woodlands and Wildlife Refuge, 25 miles; and Mammoth Cave National Park, 135 miles.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Addition to the Dawson Springs High School cost \$147,000. Music, Science, and Home Economics Departments were added plus a new library, rest rooms, classrooms, and the superintendent's office.
2. Expansion of the 4-H camp facilities
3. Installation of new street lights.
4. New post office at a cost of \$40,000.
5. Streets paved
6. Improvements to Outwood Hospital and Training School amounting to \$500,000
7. Expansion of the Mid-South Plastic plant
8. Completion of the 850-acre Lake Beshear
9. Completion of a \$450,000 sewage disposal plant

Planned:

1. A new elementary school
2. A new gymnasium
3. Property has been purchased for a proposed 50-unit housing project.
4. A new, ultra-modern motel for downtown Dawson Springs featuring a year-round swimming pool plus a mineral department to again give the famous mineral baths and massage for which Dawson Springs was once nationally known - cost \$500,000
5. A new 300,000-gallon standpipe for the water system
6. Tradewater River Project - dredging of Tradewater River to correct water pollution, and overall improvement and beautification of the area

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,340 farms in Hopkins County covering 201,870 acres, an average of 150.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Hopkins County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Hopkins County (tons)	400	2.30	920
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Hopkins County (tons)	2,100	1.30	2,730
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	696,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Hopkins County (tons)	8,700	1.25	10,880
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Hopkins County (bu)	23,900	58.0	1,386,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Hopkins County (bu)	2,200	31.0	68,200
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Hopkins County (bu)	20,500	20.0	410,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Hopkins County (lbs)	240	1,560.0	374,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Hopkins County	1,650
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Hopkins County	18,700
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Hopkins County	300
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals*

The principal mineral resources of Hopkins County consist of coal, petroleum and natural gas, clay, and glass sand. Small quantities of rock asphalt of undetermined value occur locally. In 1964 the County ranked third in the state in total value of mineral production with \$38,866,801 from coal and petroleum.

Coal: For the period 1890 through 1964 Hopkins County has produced 391,926,322 tons. In 1944, annual production exceeded the ten million ton mark and has sustained this level to the present. Peak production was reached in 1956 when a total of 14,532,178 tons were produced. In 1964 total production amounted to 9,863,906 tons from thirty-five mines.

Hopkins County coals typify those of the Western Coal Field. They are classed as high volatile bituminous, and constitute a good steam producing and domestic fuel. The No. 6 seam is used at Dawson Springs for coking purposes. Selected analyses (U. S. Bureau of Mines) of the more important seams are given as follows:

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

Seam	Percent					B. T. U. Dry Basis	Ash-Softening Temp. °F.
	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur		
No. 6	7.9	38.3	49.2	4.6	2.7	14,810	2,050
No. 9	7.2	37.4	44.8	10.6	3.9	14,770	1,990
No. 11	6.9	38.9	46.3	7.9	2.8	14,660	---

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Although not one of the leading counties in oil production, Hopkins County is an important producer. For the period 1924 through 1965, production amounted to 5,104,183 barrels. Recent years have witnessed a considerable increase in production ranging from 126 barrels in 1944 to 1,089,817 barrels in 1965. The principal producing horizons lie at medium depths within the Chester and Lower Pennsylvanian sandstones. Some natural gas is secured in conjunction with oil production.

With the discovery of the Hanson Oil Pool in early 1962 and subsequent development, Hopkins County ranks seventh among counties in oil production for 1965. Source formations are the porous sandstones and limestones at relatively shallow depths. Some exploration wells may encounter more than one producing horizon. Some natural gas is secured in conjunction with oil production. Future geologic and exploratory investigations of Kentucky's portion of the geologic structure known as the Illinois Basin are apt to reveal additional deposits of oil and gas in commercial quantities.

Clay: Residual and transported clay deposits suitable for heavy clay products occur locally. One operation was reported in 1962. An analysis of a clay in the Carbondale formation near St. Charles indicates it is suitable for use in the manufacture of a decorative brick or tile.

Glass Sand: Recent investigations indicate the presence of a possible commercial silica sand deposit near Charleston. Although complete quantitative data are lacking, a partial chemical analysis by Corning Glass Works shows an Fe_2O_3 content of 0.06 percent and 2.2 percent non-volatile material. The deposit consists of a grayish sand with a fairly uniform grain size which will pass through a 20-mesh Tyler screen.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

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

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of 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 167,000 acres of forested land in Hopkins County, which cover 47 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are: oak, hickory, sweet gum, red cedar, yellow poplar, beech, and pine.

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

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

Sources: U. S. Bureau of 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 Hopkins County in 1963 was \$1,798 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the 1964 Survey of Current Business per capita income in Kentucky was \$1,830.

Retail sales in Hopkins County in 1964 totaled \$47,968,000.**

*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 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR DAWSON SPRINGS, HOPKINS COUNTY,
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	38.1	2.49	79	69
February	36.3	2.41	77	61
March	48.9	14.68	79	62
April	61.9	3.31	71	51
May	68.4	3.95	82	55
June	75.5	2.22	85	59
July	76.9	3.86	88	58
August	76.2	2.82	85	55
September	69.2	5.84	91	65
October	55.4	.29	83	58
November	50.6	3.44	80	67
December	39.6	5.15	79	70
Annual Norm.	58.1	50.46		

*Station Location: Madisonville, Hopkins County, Kentucky

**Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings 20 years;
6:00 P.M. readings 20 years.Days cloudy or clear: (20 yrs. of record) 105 clear, 101 partly cloudy,
159 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (20 yrs. of record) 63%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 yrs. of record) 114Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 yrs. of record) 4Days with thunderstorms: (20 yrs. of record) 47Days with heavy fog: (20 yrs. of record) 14Prevailing wind: (22 yrs. of record) South-southwestSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-
term means 4,435 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
City Bond Issues 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

Dawson Springs had its modest beginning nearly a century ago with the construction of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad in the early part of the 1870's. The station of the P. & E. Railroad (later to become the Illinois Central), a store, a blacksmith shop, a small hotel, a mule-powered pump on the bank of nearby Tradewater River and a tank to hold the product of the mule's labor, and water for the midget locomotives of the fledgling railroad made up the infant village.

The day of the glamorous steamboat was on the wane, just as travel and transportation by stagecoach were partly taken over by the majestic woodburning river steamers. Merchandise from Paducah to neighboring Charleston, then a sizable and relatively important village, would now travel to Dawson Springs by rail, thence to Charleston by mule-drawn wagons over primitive clay roads.

What has become popularly known as technological change was in active operation. No longer would goods from the Paducah market be loaded on a steamboat by Negro roustabouts, travel up the Ohio to Smithland and on up the Cumberland to Eddyville where it was transferred to the wagons that passed through the future site of Dawson Springs, a tedious and laborous journey of several days.

According to local tradition, the first house in the village was owned by "Captain" W. I. Hamby, an ex-cavalryman who had served in the Confederate Army. Whether the title had been earned or was merely honorary, any old-timer would assure you he carried it well and justly deserved it. Cap'n Hamby was a large, commanding personality with a booming voice, sharp penetrating eyes and a drooping mustache which partly covered the corners of his generous mouth. His outstanding sartorial feature was a gates-ajar white starched collar always worn, a collar unusually wide between the truned-down tabs to make room for an outsize, pendulous Adams-apple. When the "Cap'n" spoke, people listened; when he commanded, people generally obeyed.

Mr. Hamby, often referred to as the Father of Dawson Springs, while digging a cistern, struck water on July 2, 1881, the day President James A. Garfield was assassinated. Being dissatisfied with this "cistern," he had about decided to fill it up, and would have done so had not a large gang of Irish railroad laborers agreed to dig a second cistern to replace it. The laborers had been drinking from the cistern or well and had claimed it possessed vast medicinal virtues.

Appendix A

Then in June 1893, while again drilling for water, he struck at shallow depth the vein of highly mineralized water that for many years was famous throughout the South, the water that brought thousands of people to Dawson Springs from many states. This happened at a most opportune time, when mineral "springs" in the United States and "spas" in Europe were so popular and drew enormous crowds.

By rights, the budding resort should have borne the unromantic name of Dawson Wells as did, for example, Mineral Wells in Texas, but some unknown but poetic genius happily gave it the admittedly more euphonious name of Dawson Springs. However, it was many years before the conservative Illinois Central Railroad would list it on their travel folders as anything but plain Dawson, and then only after much local prodding.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Hopkins County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6,555	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	2,035	31.0	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	754	11.5	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	1,005	15.3	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	200	3.1	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	1	0	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	395	6.0	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	131	2.0	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	55	0.8	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	137	2.1	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	9	0.1	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	34	0.5	11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	40	1.0	73,558	13.9
Other	3	0	3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	505	7.7	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,414	21.5	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	168	2.6	24,837	4.7
Services	630	9.6	45,903	8.7
Other	44	1.0	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1965

Appendix C

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

Subject	Hopkins County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	18,730	19,728	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	13,212	14,405	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	9,264	3,444	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	9,263	3,444	705,411	290,783
Employed	8,763	3,307	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	6,530	2,289	440,020	208,384
Government workers	698	762	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,506	187	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	29	69	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	500	137	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	3,948	10,961	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	127	131	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,064	1,119	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	2,757	9,711	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,081	7,615	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,676	2,096	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	8,760	3,307	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	428	508	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	595	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	703	102	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	309	723	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	523	369	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	1,806	21	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	3,059	482	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	21	424	1,123	25,183
Service workers	443	539	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	267	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	416	19	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	190	112	26,006	16,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of rates regardless of assessment ratios took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Intangible personal property (not subject to a specific rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

103.220 Interest on bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semiannually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal court of

the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1946)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1962)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and

determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account. (1962)

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are **PLAINLY LEGIBLE** and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky