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Industrial Resources: Bath County - Owingsville

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Owingsville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1964

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
 OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY
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Gracious Living . . .



Attractive Community . . .



SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Owingsville - 1,040 Bath County - 9,114
1963: Owingsville - 1,500 (Est.)

OWINGSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Bath and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,053 men and 2,594 women. Number of workers available from Bath County: 330 men and 458 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company located in Preston, Kentucky, 3 miles distant.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, located in Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles distant.

The Morehead-Rowan County Airport is located approximately 14 miles east of Owingsville and can accommodate light aircraft.

Trucks: Commercial trucking service is provided by two trucking agencies.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., with eight daily buses.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta Ga.	418	Memphis, Tenn.	492
Chicago, Ill.	397	New Orleans, La.	812
Cincinnati, Ohio	103	New York, N. Y.	615
Detroit, Mich.	361	St. Louis, Mo.	389
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,232	Washington, D. C.	493

Electricity

Owingsville is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a 72,000 volt transmission cable.

Natural Gas

Owingsville is served by the Delta Natural Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water

Finished water is provided by the Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service, whose source is Slate Creek. The treatment plant capacity is 500,000 gpd and the peak daily demand has been 120,000 gallons.

Sewerage

The Owingsville sewerage disposal plant was put into operation in 1962. This 430,000 gpd plant is the aeration design. Final discharge enters Slate Creek.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Owingsville has shown a net population increase for three of the last five decades. Presently the city maintains an 11 percent increase above its census of 50 years ago.

The trend for Bath County has been considerably different. Only one population increase has occurred in the last half-century. The county presently shows a 34.9 percent decrease since the census count of 1910.

TABLE 1

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

Year	<u>Owingsville</u>		<u>Bath County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900			14,734		
1910	942		13,988	- 5.1	6.6
1920	781	-17.1	11,996	-14.2	5.5
1930	933	19.5	11,075	- 7.7	8.2
1940	948	1.6	11,451	3.4	8.8
1950	929	- 2.1	10,410	- 9.1	3.5
1960	1,040	11.9	9,114	-12.5	3.2
1963	1,500 (Estimated)				

Percent nonwhite population in county: 5.2

Economic Characteristics

Bath County is classified as an entirely rural county. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1959, it was reported that 1,507 workers were engaged in agriculture within Bath County. In September 1962 there were 135 individuals employed in all industries, excluding agriculture. Of this group the greatest portion was engaged in wholesale and retail trade.

Wage rates are well below the state average in Bath County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$57.02 for all industries and \$45.99 for manufacturing. During this same period, the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The 1960 per capita income for Bath County was \$1,018, which was below the state average of \$1,573. During the same year, Bath County ranked 69th among Kentucky's 120 counties in per capita income, and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.*

Retail sales in Bath County during 1962 totaled \$5,307,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Owingsville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Bath and the adjacent counties of Bourbon, Fleming, Menifee, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Rowan.

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

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

Numbers Available: According to the Bureau of Census, the 1960 population of the Owingsville area was 75,404, which was a decrease since the 1950 census count of 78,187 persons.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 1,403 males and 1,859 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.

*Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, OWINGSVILLE AREA, JUNE, 1963*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	2,053	2,594	4,647	1,834	2,479	219	115
Bath	330	458	788	308	452	22	6
Bourbon	126	389	515	68	334	58	55
Fleming	325	465	790	313	461	12	4
Menifee	333	210	543	317	205	16	5
Montgomery	289	337	626	239	316	50	21
Nicholas	198	213	411	188	204	10	9
Rowan	452	522	974	401	507	51	15

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 7,818 boys and 7,185 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	7,818	7,185
Bath	949	872
Bourbon	1,832	1,638
Fleming	1,128	1,074
Menifee	526	487
Montgomery	1,412	1,352
Nicholas	631	502
Rowan	1,340	1,260

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

**Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

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

TABLE 4

OWINGSVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	9,326	977	10,303
Bath	1,475	32	1,507
Bourbon	1,619	653	2,272
Fleming	2,163	83	2,246
Menifee	765	20	785
Montgomery	1,179	117	1,296
Nicholas	1,264	72	1,336
Rowan	861	0	861

TABLE 5

OWINGSVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT***
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Bath</u>	<u>Bour- bon</u>	<u>Flem- ing</u>	<u>Meni- fee</u>	<u>Montgom- ery</u>	<u>Nicho- las</u>	<u>Rowan</u>
Total manu- facturing	2,794	15	646	127	14	768	435	789
Food & kindred products	213	0	15	10	0	148	0	40
Tobacco	42	0	36	0	0	5	0	1
Clothing, textile & leather	1,315	0	354	0	0	454	302	205
Lumber & furniture	392	11	28	1	14	16	0	322
Print., pub. & paper	45	4	18	0	0	9	2	12
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Stone, clay & glass	268	0	10	1	0	97	0	160
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	339	0	185	115	0	39	0	0
Other	131	0	0	0	0	0	131	0

*U. S. Census of Agriculture **Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)
***Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6
OWINGSVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area		Bour- bon	Flem- ing	Men- ifee	Mont- gomery	Nicho-	
	Total	Bath					las	Rowan
Mining & Quarrying Contract	54	0	29	0	0	8	0	17
Construction	427	2	95	28	0	205	9	88
Manufacturing	2,794	15	646	127	14	768	435	789
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	569	28	144	117	26	115	25	114
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,870	57	524	266	0	531	106	386
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	256	28	68	25	0	69	24	42
Services	373	5	128	9	3	119	15	94
Other	44	0	39	0	0	5	0	0
Total	6,387	135	1,673	572	43	1,820	614	1,530

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7
OWINGSVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bath County Milling Company	Dairy feed, corn meal, custom grinding and mixing of feed	4	0	4
Bath County News-Outlook	Newspaper publishing, job and lithographic printing	5	1	6
Carl Armitage	Lumber	5	0	5
Green Lumber Company	Barrel staves, flooring	50	0	50
Jarrett Manufacturing Company	Lumber	11	0	11
Kentucky Packing Company	Country ham, beef, pork	8	2	10
West Pallet Company	Wooden pallets and skids	28	1	29

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Average Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$ 1.25
Semiskilled	1.25 to 1.50
Skilled	1.50 to 2.00
Clerical	.50 to 1.00
Secretarial	.75 to 1.00

Unions

There are no unions represented in the Owingsville area.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad is the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, located in Preston, Kentucky, 3 miles distant. This division operates between Russell and Louisville, Kentucky. There is one local freight daily. Switching service for the cars is available seven days per week.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is not available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PRESTON, KENTUCKY TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd A.M.	5th	Louisville, Ky.	1st P.M.	3rd
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd A.M.	5th	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th P.M.	12th
Chicago, Ill.	1st P.M.	3rd	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd P.M.	4th
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st A.M.	3rd	New Orleans, La.	3rd A.M.	6th
Cleveland Ohio	2nd A.M.	4th	New York, N. Y.	3rd A.M.	8th
Detroit, Mich.	2nd A.M.	4th	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd P.M.	5th
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd A.M.	5th	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd P.M.	5th

*Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company

Highways

Owingsville is served by U. S. Route 60 and Kentucky Routes 36 and 111. The Interstate 64 will pass near Owingsville and two interchanges will be located here. One will connect with U. S. Route 60 about 1 mile east of the city limits and the other will connect with Kentucky Route 36 approximately 2 miles south-east of the city limits.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	418	Lexington, Ky.	47
Birmingham, Ala.	484	Louisville, Ky.	125
Chicago, Ill.	397	Nashville, Tenn.	272
Cincinnati, Ohio	103	New York, N. Y.	615
Detroit, Mich.	361	Pittsburgh, Pa.	355
Knoxville, Tenn.	220	St. Louis Mo.	389

Truck Service: Both interstate and intrastate trucking service is provided by Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Cynthiana, Kentucky, and Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time(Days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time(Days)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	ON**	ON**
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON**	ON**	New Orleans, La.	3	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

Bus Lines: Owingsville is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., with eight daily buses, four westbound and four eastbound.

*Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky

**Overnight

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Taxi service is available in Owingsville.

Air

Owingsville is served by Blue Grass Field, a second-class airport located in Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles distant. There are 3 lighted, paved runways of 5,000 feet, 3,500 feet, and 3,500 feet, respectively.

Services include all octanes of fuel, except JP-4, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, 24-hour Weather Bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, limousine, U-Drive-It service, crop spraying, and Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Eastern provides 8 flights daily, Delta-5 flights, and Piedmont -13 flights (except on weekends when the number is reduced to 9). These airlines provide connections to all major cities in the United States.

The Morehead-Rowan County Airport is located 14 miles east of Owingsville. This airport has a 3,000' x 300' turf runway which can accommodate light aircraft.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Owingsville is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a 72,000 volt transmission cable. Recent improvements include a new 500 KVA 3-phase substation.

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, and TVA. 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.

Portions of Bath County are served by the Fleming-Mason R. E. C. C. Fleming-Mason R. E. C. C., with offices in Flemingsburg, also serves members in Robertson, Nicholas, Fleming, Lewis, Mason, Bracken and Rowan Counties in Kentucky, and receives its wholesale power supply from East Kentucky R. E. C. C.

East Kentucky R. E. C. C. is a generation-transmission rural electric cooperative. East Kentucky R. E. C. C. operates the 176, 000 KW coal fired, steam-electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, and is constructing the John Sherman Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, with initial capacity of 100, 000 KW and ultimate capacity of 800, 000 KW. This power is transmitted over more than 1, 200 miles of high voltage transmission lines to the substations of 18 distribution rural electric cooperatives who distribute low-cost power to more than 200, 000 members in the 93 counties in which they serve.

East Kentucky R. E. C. C. has major interconnections with adjacent utilities-Kentucky Utilities Company, Kentucky Power Company and the Tennessee Valley Authority. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electrical power when desired.

Rates for industrial and commercial loads may be obtained from the rural electric cooperative serving the area.

Natural Gas

Owingsville is served by the Delta Natural Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation, with a 3-inch distribution line which enters the city from connections with 14-inch and 20-inch transmission lines. Inter-city distribution lines are 2 and 3 inches. The B. t. u. content is 1, 050 and the specific gravity is .60.

Current rates per month:

First	1, 000 cu. ft.	\$2.25 (Minimum)
Next	1, 000 cu. ft.	1.35 Per MCF
Next	3, 000 cu. ft.	.95 Per MCF
Next	5, 000 cu. ft.	.85 Per MCF
Next	10, 000 cu. ft.	.80 Per MCF
All over	20, 000 cu. ft.	.72 Per MCF

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas is available in Owingsville.

Coal and Coke

Owingsville is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal field.

The eastern Kentucky coal field consists of 2, 037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17, 800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36, 260, 000 tons, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f. o. b. Mine. Shipments were 82 percent by rail and water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent of the total.*

*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Finished water is supplied by the Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service, whose source is Slate Creek. The capacity of the treatment plant is 500,000 gpd with the peak demand having reached 120,000 gallons and the average daily use being 90,000 gallons. Raw water is treated with alum, lime, pre-chlorinated and settled. Storage facilities consist of a 72,000-gallon elevated standpipe and a 20,000-gallon clear well. The distribution mains are 2 to 8 inches and the average pressure is 55 to 65 psi.

Current rates are as follows:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rates Per Month</u>
First 1,000 gallons	\$2.60 (Minimum)
Next 9,000 gallons	1.00 per M gallons
Next 10,000 gallons	.80 per M gallons
All over 20,000 gallons	.60 per M gallons

Water Resources

Surface Water: The Licking River affords the best source for a surface water supply. The average discharge of the Licking River near Farmers is 1,076 cfs (U. S. Geological Survey - 24 year record). Slate Creek has been impounded to supply water to Owingsville. Other sources may be procured by similar impoundments.

Ground Water: A recent investigation by the U. S. Geological Survey, Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-18, indicates that the most favorable areas for obtaining ground water are in the valleys along the principal lines of drainage. Most wells drilled in these areas will produce from 100 to 500 gallons per day. The water is likely to be hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths greater than 100 feet.

Most drilled wells in other areas will not produce 100 gpd. Some wells along the minor drainages will produce from 100 to 500 gpd except during dry weather. Water from wells in these areas, likewise, is hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide.

Sewerage System

The Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service serves the city with an aeration type sewerage disposal plant, which was put into operation during 1962. The capacity of the disposal plant is 430,000 gpd, but is constructed so it can be expanded to 1,290,000 gpd without any difficulty. The average daily flow is approximately 25 percent of the system's capacity. Final discharge enters Slate Creek.

The sewerage rates are 50 percent of the water bill and the minimum bill is \$1.30.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within the western city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Route 60
RAILROADS: The nearest railroad is the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, located in Preston, Kentucky, 3 miles distant.
WATER: Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company
SEWERAGE: Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service

SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres of level land
LOCATION: Just beyond the eastern city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: This property is approximately 100 yards off U. S. Route 60.
RAILROADS: The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway is located in Preston, Kentucky, approximately 3 miles distant.
WATER: Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
GAS: Delta Natural Gas Company
SEWERAGE: Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Owingsville, the county seat of Bath County, is a fourth-class city which is governed by a mayor and six councilmen that are elected for 4- and 2-year terms, respectively.

County: Bath County is governed by a fiscal court which consists of a judge and three commissioners that are elected for 4-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by Kentucky law, Owingsville may allow a 5-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot exceed the 5-year period.

Business Licenses: Owingsville requires business and occupational licenses which cost from \$5 to \$22.50, depending upon the occupation or business involved.

Planning and Zoning

In 1955, a Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Adjustment were organized. Since that time, the above have completed an existing land-use study, an existing land-use map, and a future land-use analysis.

Fire Protection

The Owingsville Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by twelve volunteers and two full-time firemen. Motorized equipment includes two 500-gpm pumper trucks, one of which is equipped with 1,500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and a 300-gallon booster tank. The second truck is equipped with 600 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and a 100-gallon booster tank. There is one fire station and alarm is given by siren.

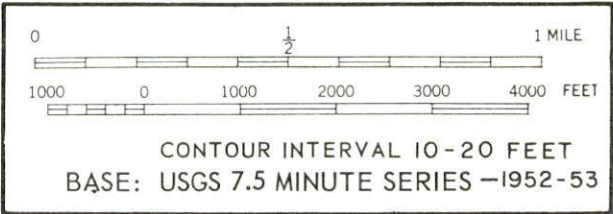
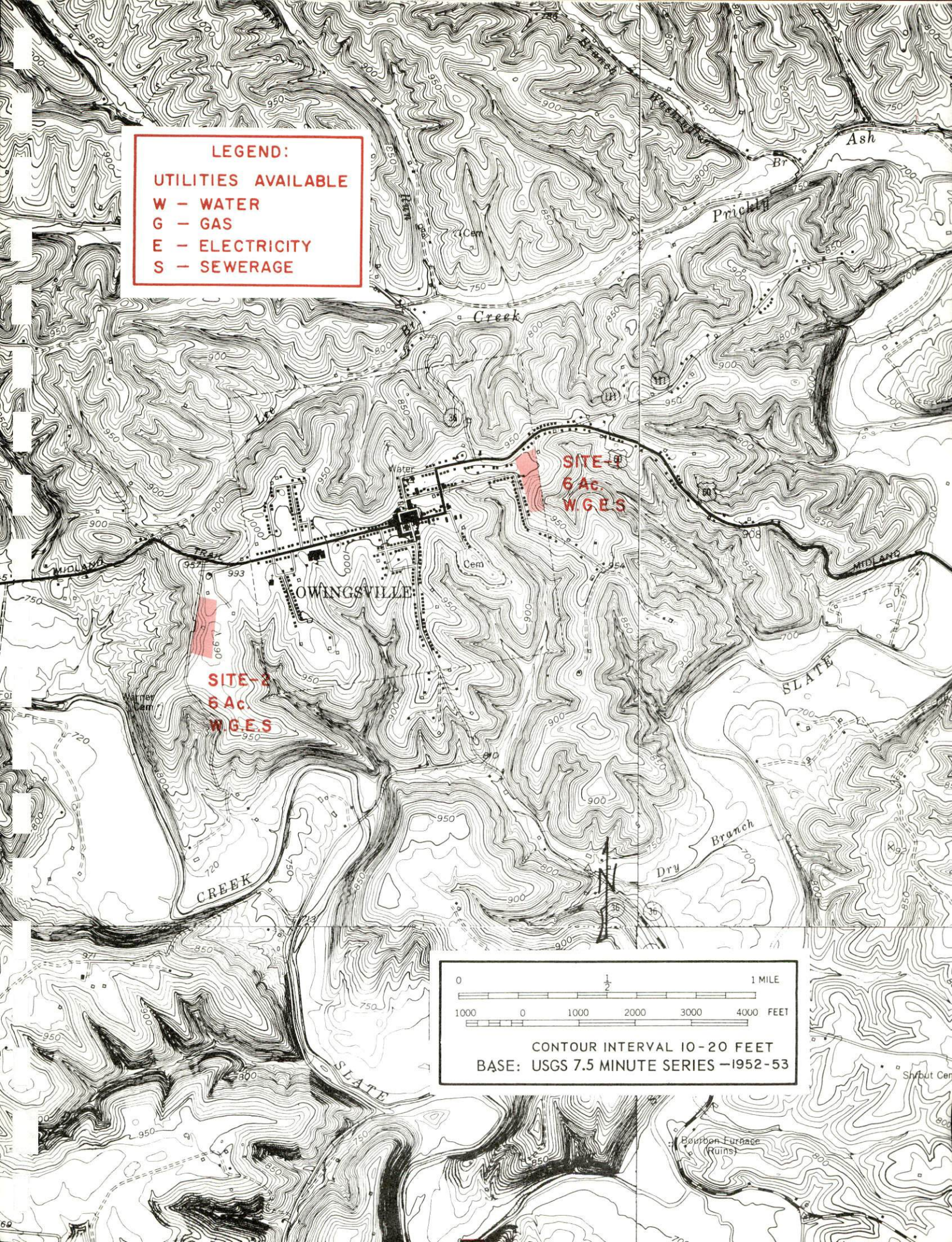
Owingsville has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The police department is staffed by two patrolmen who utilize one city-owned cruiser.

Bath County protection is provided by a sheriff and three deputies.

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



Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage is collected by private contractor in Owingsville. It is collected weekly in the residential areas and twice weekly in the business district. Disposal is by means of a city-leased land fill. Residential rates are \$1.25 per month and business rates are negotiated.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1962:

Income	\$21,857.39
Expenditures	20,035.61
Bonded Indebtedness	None

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Bath County Budget 1963-64	\$103,444
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for Owingsville and Bath County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR OWINGSVILLE AND BATH COUNTY, 1963

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Owingsville</u>	<u>Bath County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	.75	
State	.05	.05
School	1.50	1.50
Library	.03	.03
Total	\$2.83	\$2.08

Real Estate Assessment Ratios
Based on 1961 Assessments for State and County Tax Levies

Bath County--Farmland	36.4%
Residential & Commercial	22.1%
Owingsville	22.1%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Owingsville	\$ 1, 311, 077 (For taxes due in 1962)
Bath County	16, 731, 763 (For taxes due in 1961)

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Bath County School District is composed of three elementary schools and one high school. All have gymnasiums and all serve hot lunches. The 1962-63 budget was \$572,178. Recent improvements include: 1963-consolidated Owingsville High School into Bath County High School, completed Owingsville Elementary School at a cost of \$397,351, and added two rooms and cafeteria to Bethel Elementary School at a cost of \$97,310; 1962-added cafeteria, kitchen, and library to Salt Lick Elementary School.

TABLE 12

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

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Bath County High	7-12	865	29	29.8
Owingsville Elementary	1-6	670	22	30.4
Salt Lick Elementary	1-8	360	14	25.7
Bethel Elementary	1-8	380	12	31.6

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen 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.

New Elementary School . . .



Excellent High School . . .



Fine Churches . . .



New Medical Center . . .



Owingsville is served by the Lafayette Area Vocational School located in Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, practical nursing, radio, sheet metal and air-conditioning, and television.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 21 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles
Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 52 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 56 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 67 miles

Health

Hospitals: Owingsville is served by the Mary Chiles Hospital located in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, 14 miles distant. The hospital has facilities for major and minor surgery, laboratory services, X-ray and cardiograph EKG machine. The medical staff includes twelve doctors, thirteen registered nurses, twenty-three practical nurses, and two laboratory technicians.

Public Health: The Bath County Health Department, located in the county courthouse in Owingsville, is staffed by a full-time nurse and clerk and by a part-time health officer and sanitarian. The 1962-63 budget was \$16,688. The present program includes: maternal and child care, preschool program, school age program, tuberculosis center, communicable disease, chronic disease, dental health, mental health, general health activities, and crippled children's program.

Housing

Owingsville has a shortage of rental property and it has been estimated that the number of saleable houses averages five or six. The construction cost of the average three-bedroom brick home with a full basement is from \$15,000 to \$16,000. Owingsville has four new subdivisions containing approximately 150 lots, of which 75 are vacant.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Owingsville is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky with a dial system. Approximately 684 subscribers enjoy county-wide, toll-free exchange service. This exchange is not connected on the direct distance dialing system.

Telegraph service is provided by calling Western Union in Mt. Sterling, 14 miles distant.

Postal Facilities: Owingsville has a second-class post office with seven employees. Mail is dispatched twice daily and received three times daily via trucks. There are three rural routes. The post office is located in a new building which was dedicated in July of 1963.

Newspapers: Owingsville is served by the Bath County News-Outlook, a weekly newspaper that is published on Thursday. The reported circulation numbers 2,000. Daily newspapers are received from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky.

Radio: Owingsville is served by WMST located in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, 14 miles distant. The station operates on 1,150 kilocycles with 500 watts from 6:00 A.M. until sunset. Clear reception is also heard from Lexington and Winchester, Kentucky.

Television: Television reception from Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, by means of outside antennas is excellent. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

Bath County is served by a bookmobile with 4,581 volumes. The reported annual circulation was 16,000. An assessment of three cents per \$100 was recently passed for a library service and a library building.

Churches

Owingsville has 10 churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Grace Gospel Tabernacle, Mormon, and Presbyterian. The combined membership is 1,307 and the average weekly attendance is 56 percent.

New Post Office . . .



Where The Best Burley Grows . . .



Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 29, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers Bank	\$2,127,581.37	\$1,863,111.00
Owingsville Banking Company	1,778,998.95	1,587,123.38
Citizens Bank (Sharpsburg)	1,031,780.10	878,187.99

Hotels and Motels

Johnson's Motel	5 units (5 additional units under	
Green's Motel	7 units	construction)

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions Club

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic Lodge, V.F.W.

Women's: Women's Club, V.F.W. Auxiliary, Homemakers Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, F.F.A.,
F.H.A., F.T.A., F.B.L.A., Little League, Pony League,
4-H Club

Other: Bath County Fox Hunters Club, Bath County Sportsmen's Club,
Bath County Farm Bureau

Recreation

Local: Lions Club Park, containing 10 acres, is located approximately 1 mile from Owingsville. Facilities include: three stables, show ring, bleachers, clubhouse, lighted ball diamond, picnic shelter, tables, grills, and concession stands. An annual horse show is held here. Fishing is done in Slate Creek which is bound by the park.

The school outdoor facilities, which include two ball parks and a basketball court, are utilized.

There are two roller rinks in the county.

There is one indoor movie theater and one drive-in movie in the county.

Deer Lick Church Camp, containing 150 acres with a 3-acre lake, is in the county. Other facilities of the camp include: fourteen eight-bed cabins, lodge, dining room, and ball park.

Area: Blue Licks State Park is 35 miles northwest of Owingsville. This 100-acre park contains a pioneer museum, and picnicking, hiking, and recreational facilities.

Carter Caves State Park is located 40 miles east of Owingsville. Within the park are natural bridges, caves, mountain streams, forests, and Smoky Valley Lake. Smoke Valley Lake has a beach, bathhouse, and boating facilities. Cottages and group camping facilities are available. A gift shop and riding stable are also maintained.

Natural Bridge State Park, located within the Cumberland National Forest, is 50 miles southeast of Owingsville. The park contains a lake with a swimming area, a wading pool, bathhouse, one-and two-bedroom cottages, Hemlock Lodge, dining facilities, camping and trail facilities, picnicking area, and hiking trails.

Other area facilities include Herrington Lake, 81 miles, and Dewey Lake, 90 miles.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A 430,000 gpd sewerage disposal plant was installed in 1962.
2. The Bath County High School consolidation program has been completed.
3. The Owingsville Elementary School has been completed at a cost of \$397,351.
4. Two rooms and a cafeteria were added to Bethel Elementary School at a cost of \$97,310.
5. A cafeteria, kitchen, and library were added to Salt Lick Elementary School.
6. A new post office building has been constructed.
7. A 500 KVA 3-phase substation has been erected.
8. A Bath County Industrial Foundation which will obtain industrial sites has been organized.
9. Four new subdivisions containing 150 lots have been opened.

Planned:

1. Interstate Highway 64 will pass near Owingsville with one interchange located approximately 1 mile from Owingsville and one interchange approximately 2 miles from Owingsville.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,337 farms in Bath County covering 133,032 acres, an average of 99.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Bath County.

TABLE 13
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BATH COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Bath County (bu)	9,246	46.0	425,683
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Bath County (bu)	503	19.6	9,890
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Bath County (bu)	21	23.3	490
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Bath County (lbs)	3,160	1,490.9	4,711,434
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Bath County (tons)	2,256	1.7	4,007
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Bath County (tons)	4,622	1.2	5,566
Kentucky (tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Bath County (tons)	2,899	.9	2,713
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BATH COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Bath County	15,960
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Bath County	4,084
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Bath County	3,347
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Bath County consist of petroleum, limestone, sandstone, and iron ore minerals. Transported sands and gravels for local use can be secured along the Licking River and elsewhere. Minor deposits of coal for limited domestic consumption occur in the eastern portion of the County.

Petroleum: Oil production in Bath County has come principally from the Ragland pool which is situated near the Rowan County line. The chief producing horizon is the Corniferous which occurs at a depth of nearly 400 feet. The pool was discovered in 1900; however, production records are available only since 1918. Through 1962 recorded production totaled 332,185 barrels. A total of 5,355 barrels were secured in 1962.

Limestone: Ordovician limestones which outcrop in the western portion of the County are suitable for building, highway and railway construction purposes.

Sandstone: In the Knobs Region in the eastern sector of the County, the "Bluestone" or "Freestone" (a basal Mississippian sandstone) offers potential for use in local building, construction and other related purposes.

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

Iron Ore Minerals: Iron ore deposits consisting of siderite, limonite, and hematite have been exploited in the past. Development was principally in the Rose Run area. Although these deposits presently are not commercially important, they may offer future potential for development when the higher grade ores of other States become depleted.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value, with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. --troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

Bath County has 64,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 35 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are: oak, hickory, yellow poplar, pine, and red cedar.

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

The 1960 per capita income for Bath County was \$1,018 which was below the state average of \$1,573. During the same year, Bath County ranked 69th among Kentucky's 120 counties, and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.*

Retail sales in Bath County during 1962 totaled \$5,307,000.**

*Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR OWINGSVILLE, BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm.*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm.*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A. M.</u>	<u>7:00 P. M.</u>
			<u>(EST)</u>	
January	29.9	4.84	86	77
February	41.7	3.41	88	74
March	49.3	5.07	84	70
April	50.5	4.10	79	52
May	60.4	4.07	84	62
June	69.7	4.49	89	66
July	74.0	5.33	89	63
August	73.5	3.73	85	54
September	71.4	2.97	92	67
October	58.3	2.30	88	67
November	46.6	3.00	74	93
December	36.9	4.54	85	73
Annual Norm.	55.2	46.65		

*Station Location: Mt. Sterling, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

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

Days cloudy or clear: 104 clear; 106 partly cloudy; 155 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: Not available

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: 137

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: 3


Days with thunderstorms: 52

Days with heavy fog: 21

Prevailing wind: Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 4,972 degree days.

A P P E N D I X

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
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	Appendix H

HISTORY

Bath County, the 56th county formed in the state, was carved out of Montgomery County January 15, 1811. Situated in the eastern area of the state, the county has the Licking River flowing along its entire eastern and northern side with the Flat, Slate and Salt Lick Creeks serving as main tributaries.

Owingsville, the county seat, was selected, surveyed and platted in October, 1811. It was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Dye Owings, who owned a portion of the land upon which the town was laid out. Col. Owings was the first member of the House of Representatives from Bath County and the first State Senator in 1823.

The first settlers in the county came in 1775, settling on Slate Creek where the Bourbon Iron Furnace would be later built. The only fortification or station built as a protection against the Indians was the old blockhouse on the ore bank on the road to Olympian Springs from Owingsville built in 1776 and Cassity's Station erected in 1787. The old Slate Furnace was built in 1790.

On the third day of May, 1813, the first circuit court was held at the courthouse in Owingsville. The courthouse was made of brick and stood until 1831 when it was torn down and a second one built. This one was burned by Federal soldiers in March, 1864. A third courthouse was constructed in 1866, completed at a cost of \$34,000.

On January 26, 1818, a bank at Owingsville was located and chartered with a capital of \$100,000.

The first pike was built by the state from Owingsville to the mouth of the Big Sandy in 1836. The first macadamized road built in Bath County was laid from Sharpsburg to Bethel in 1849.

During the Civil War, Owingsville was in the path of the many raiders from both sides. Thus, guerrilla raids were frequent. On October 6, 1863, a guerrilla raid was made on Owingsville, with seven Federal soldiers killed. On March 21, 1864, the Owingsville courthouse was destroyed by fire "through carelessness of the Federal Soldiers." Then again on December 4, 1864, guerrillas visited Owingsville and robbed the stores, making a bonfire in the street of many records and court papers from the clerk's office.

After the Civil War had ended, nature dealt the town a blow on April 21, 1873, when a fire destroyed ten stores, offices, and stables, and a news printing office. This loss was estimated at \$22,000.

Appendix A

In 1830 Owingsville had a population of 241, and increased to 251 by 1840, then to 480 in 1860, and to 550 by 1870.

Around 1875 the town contained a steam furniture factory, a steam carding factory with a grist mill attached, three churches, one public and two private schools, and a daily stage to Mount Sterling and Sharpsburg triweekly to Maysville.

The noted historian Collins, writing in 1883, said of Owingsville: ". . . has a courthouse, 2 churches, and 2 banks, and is steadily growing, with prospect of rapid increase on completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy, and the Frankfort, Paris, and Big Sandy Railroads. . . ."

Bath County has several outstanding landmarks. One of these is the Owings House, erected in 1811 in Owingsville by Col. Thomas Dye Owings, for whom the town is named. All the woodwork, windows, doors and the spiral stairway ascending three stories, were made by hand and brought from Baltimore by oxcart. After Owings' death the house became an inn on the stagecoach route between Lexington and Washington, D. C. It was the center of social life for the entire section during the first half of the nineteenth century. Among the distinguished guests which visited here were Louis Phillippe, later King of France, and the French General, Lafayette. In 1826 a grand ball was held here in honor of Henry Clay, who was then Secretary of State, and a frequent guest at the house.

On the banks of Slate Creek, near Owingsville, is the site of the Bourbon Iron Furnace, the first charcoal-iron furnace west of the Alleghenies. During the War of 1812, a shipment of cannon balls, canister and grape shot from this furnace was floated down the Licking, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and used by General Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans.

Another well noted spot in Bath County is Olympian Springs, the most important of the mineral springs and baths for which this county was named. It was established in 1791 and music, dancing, bathing, hiking, swinging, horse-back riding, hunting and other exercises constituted the amusements of the place. The first stage line in Kentucky ran between Lexington and Olympian Springs, then known as Mud Lick. Henry Clay, one of the early owners of the Springs, changed the name to Olympian Springs.

Bath County has furnished three of the more than a hundred chief executives to other states. They are: Henry S. Lane, Governor of Indiana and later U. S. Senator; Claude Matthews, the twenty-third Governor of Indiana; and Alvin Hawkins, who in 1880 was elected as the twenty-fifth Governor of Tennessee.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BATH COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Bath County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	135	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	2	1.4	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	15	11.1	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	0	0	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	0	10,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	27,364	5.8
Lumber and furniture	11	8.1	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	4	2.9	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	55,413	11.8
Other	0	0	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	28	20.7	34,127	7.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	57	42.2	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	28	20.7	21,708	4.6
Services	5	3.7	40,010	8.5
Other	0	0	2,133	.5

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Bath County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	4,603	4,511	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,262	3,237	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,349	642	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,349	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,219	602	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	871	406	440,020	208,384
Government workers	137	106	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,164	79	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	47	11	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	130	40	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	913	2,595	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	250	311	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	663	2,284	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	329	1,780	91,626	539,838
65 and over	334	504	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,219	602	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	72	78	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	981	35	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	94	31	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	30	73	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	54	31	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	168	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	281	142	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	10	115	1,123	25,183
Service workers	50	56	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	295	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	156	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	28	29	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

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 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 nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

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.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; rolling stock of car line companies and irregular route common carrier truck companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, and rolling stock of car line and irregular route common carrier truck companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their 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.

State 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 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, 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	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines and irregular route common carrier truck companies	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	.05(tobacco) .15(other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere 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, 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 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 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	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent 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 30 percent 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 30 percent 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 percent 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 follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></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
1962

103.200 - 103.285

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial buildings" or "building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant or fabricating plant, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 aptitude tests for approximately 500 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. The General Aptitude Test Battery is used. 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.