

1967

Industrial Resources - Fleming County - Flemingsburg

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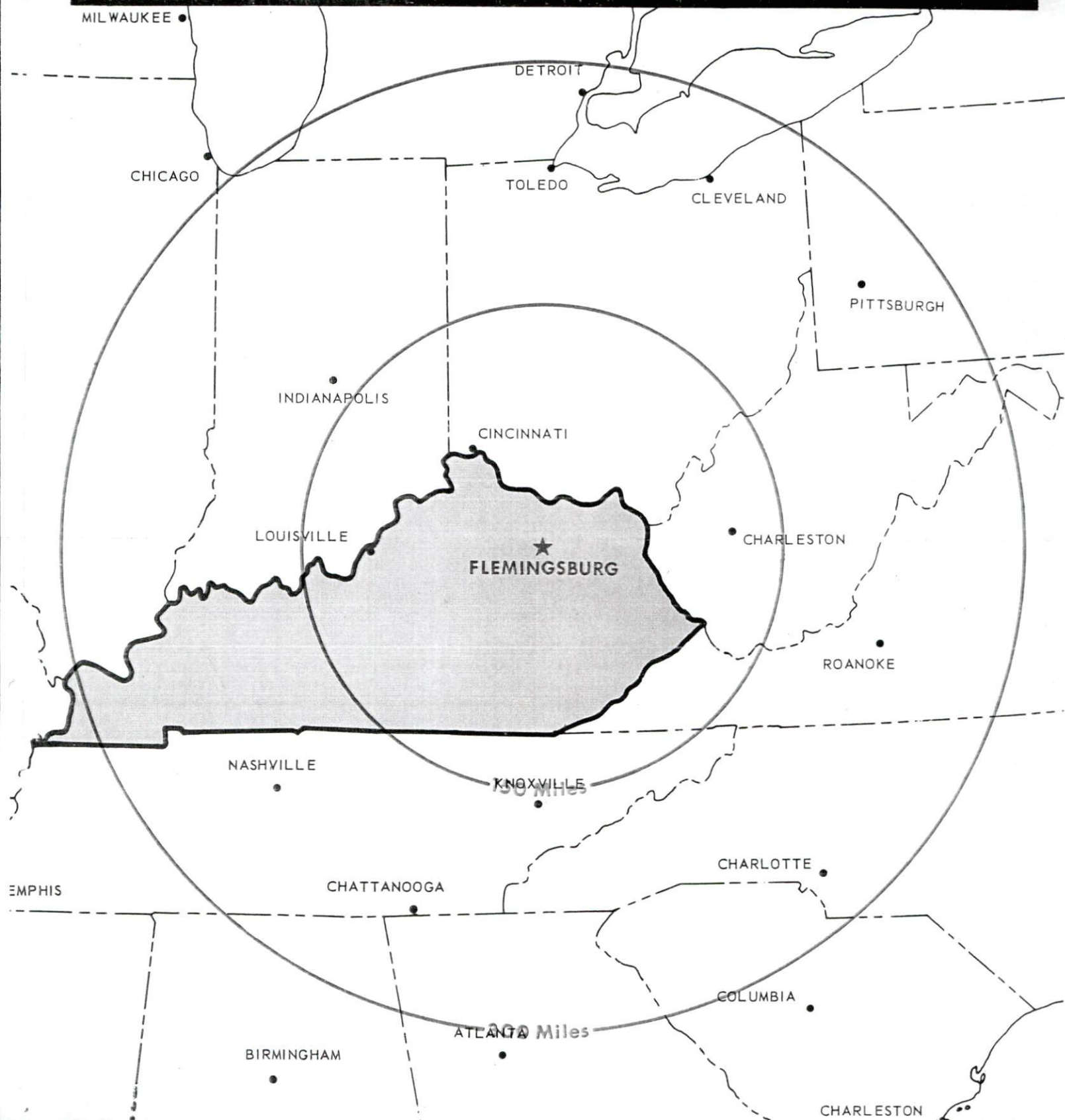
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

FLEMINGSBURG KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Fleming County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.

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Flemingsburg

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Flemingsburg - 2,067

Fleming County - 10,890

FLEMINGSBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Fleming and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,450 to 3,150 men and 2,050 to 2,750 women. Number of workers available from Fleming County: 350 to 450 men and 400 to 500 women.

The future labor supply will include 534 boys and 531 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest rail freight facilities are located 5 miles from Flemingsburg at Flemingsburg Junction. Service is by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Air: The nearest major airport is Blue Grass Field at Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles distant. Blue Grass Field is served by Delta, Eastern, and Piedmont Airlines.

Water: Maysville, located on the Ohio River 18 miles north of Flemingsburg, is served by commercial barge lines.

Trucks: Flemingsburg is served by four truck lines. Interstate and intrastate service is available.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Flemingsburg with two buses daily.

Highways: Flemingsburg is served by State Routes 11, 32, and 57. State Route 11 connects with US 60 and I-64 at Mt. Sterling. State Route 32 connects with US 60 at Morehead.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company and Fleming-Mason RECC

Note: These systems are interconnected.

Gas: Natural gas facilities are not available in Flemingsburg.

Water: Flemingsburg is supplied treated water by a municipally owned water company. The rated capacity of the present system is 360,000 gpd, and the average daily use is 165,000 gallons.

Sewer System: The municipally owned sewerage disposal plant is designed to accommodate a population of 2,500. All sewerage is given primary and secondary treatment.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Fleming County Chamber of Commerce presently has a 30-acre tract of land under option. The site adjoins the corporate limits of Flemingsburg and is served by water, electricity, and sewers.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Flemingsburg has shown a small increase in population since 1920, the largest occurring during the 1950's.

Fleming County's population reached its peak in 1920 and except for a small increase in the 1930's has shown a steady decrease.

Further data for the area is presented in tabular form in Table 1.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR FLEMINGSBURG AND FLEMING COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1920-60

Year	Flemingsburg		Fleming County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1920	1,562		15,614		5.5
1930	1,265	- 9.1	12,931	-17.2	8.2
1940	1,542	21.9	13,327	3.1	8.8
1950	1,502	- 2.6	11,962	-11.4	3.5
1960	2,067	37.6	10,890	- 9.0	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture is the predominant activity in Fleming County. In the Fall of 1959, there were 2,163 family workers and 83 hired workers employed in agriculture. As of June, 1966, total covered employment amounted to 1,259 persons. Of these there were 583 employed in manufacturing, including 384 in clothing, textile, and leather, and 186 in machinery, metal products, and equipment.

TABLE 2

FLEMING 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*
Fleming	\$ 72.62	\$ 71.81	\$ 13,681	\$1,285	39
Bath	74.99	49.43	10,282	1,167	75
Lewis	67.36	69.49	12,250	933	96
Mason	88.29	97.38	37,705	2,024	9
Nicholas	57.41	57.85	3,794	1,256	63
Robertson	112.80	0	3,570	1,374	48
Rowan	66.71	72.80	12,006	926	98
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$110.10	\$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, 1965) 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 Flemingsburg labor supply area includes Fleming and the adjoining counties of Bath, Lewis, Mason, Nicholas, Rowan, and Robertson Counties. The population of the labor supply area was 73,501 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 2,450 to 3,150 males and from 2,050 to 2,750 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.

TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, FLEMING COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,500-5,900	2,450-3,150	2,050-2,750
Fleming	750- 950	350- 450	400- 500
Bath	1,100-1,300	650- 750	450- 550
Lewis	1,000-1,200	550- 650	450- 550
Mason	100- 300	50- 150	50- 150
Nicholas	250- 450	200- 300	50- 150
Robertson	100- 300	50- 150	50- 150
Rowan	1,200-1,400	600- 700	600- 700

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 3,709 boys and 3,662 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973. The exact number that will enter the area work force will depend greatly upon the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
FLEMINGSBURG AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,709	3,662
Fleming	534	531
Bath	452	452
Lewis	789	753
Mason	888	882
Nicholas	302	319
Robertson	104	101
Rowan	640	624

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 area employment in agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

FLEMINGSBURG AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT,
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,934	441	10,375
Fleming	2,163	83	2,246
Bath	1,475	32	1,507
Lewis	1,864	31	1,895
Mason	1,532	208	1,740
Nicholas	1,264	72	1,336
Robertson	775	15	790
Rowan	861	0	861

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

FLEMINGSBURG AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Fleming	Bath	Lewis	Mason	Nicholas	Robertson	Rowan
Total manu- facturing	4,896	583	17	474	2,197	784	0	841
Food & kindred products	288	10	4	0	236	0	0	38
Tobacco	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,424	384	0	388	604	780	0	268
Lumber and furniture	469	3	10	86	30	0	0	340
Print., pub. and paper	68	0	3	0	39	4	0	22
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	49	0	0	0	17	0	0	32
Stone, clay and glass	157	0	0	0	16	0	0	141
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,385	186	0	0	1,199	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	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).

Flemingsburg	INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
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TABLE 7

FLEMINGSBURG AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Fleming	Bath	Lewis	Mason	Nicholas	Robertson	Rowan
Mining and Quarrying	101	86	0	0	15	0	0	0
Contract Construction	580	83	52	23	220	21	0	181
Manufacturing	4,896	583	17	474	2,197	784	0	841
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	674	134	51	20	227	43	55	144
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,178	305	84	132	941	170	9	537
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	305	40	30	15	130	30	6	54
Services	393	28	24	13	190	42	0	96
Other	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	9,130	1,259	258	677	3,923	1,090	70	1,853

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows existing firms, indicates something of the demand for labor, and lists the products available in Flemingsburg and the immediate area.

TABLE 8

FLEMINGSBURG MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Brewers Concrete Products Co.	Concrete products	2	0	2
Colgans Ready Mix Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	12	1	13
Fleming Gazette	Job printing, newspaper	0	2	2
Flemingsburg Lumber Co., Inc.	Millwork	34	0	34
Flemingsburg Times Democrat	Newspaper	1	2	3
Kentuckian Bakery	Bakery products	0	2	2
Randall Company	Metal fabricating	145	77	222
U. S. Shoe Corp.	Shoes	100	312	412

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Assembler	\$1.40	\$1.65
Inspector	1.40	1.80
Machinist, Set Up	1.40	1.80
Polisher & Buffer	1.40	1.80
Production Laborer	1.40	1.65
Punch Press Operator	1.40	1.65
Sprayer or Painter	1.40	1.65
Welder, Resistance or Spot	1.40	1.65
Rolling Mill Operator	1.40	1.65

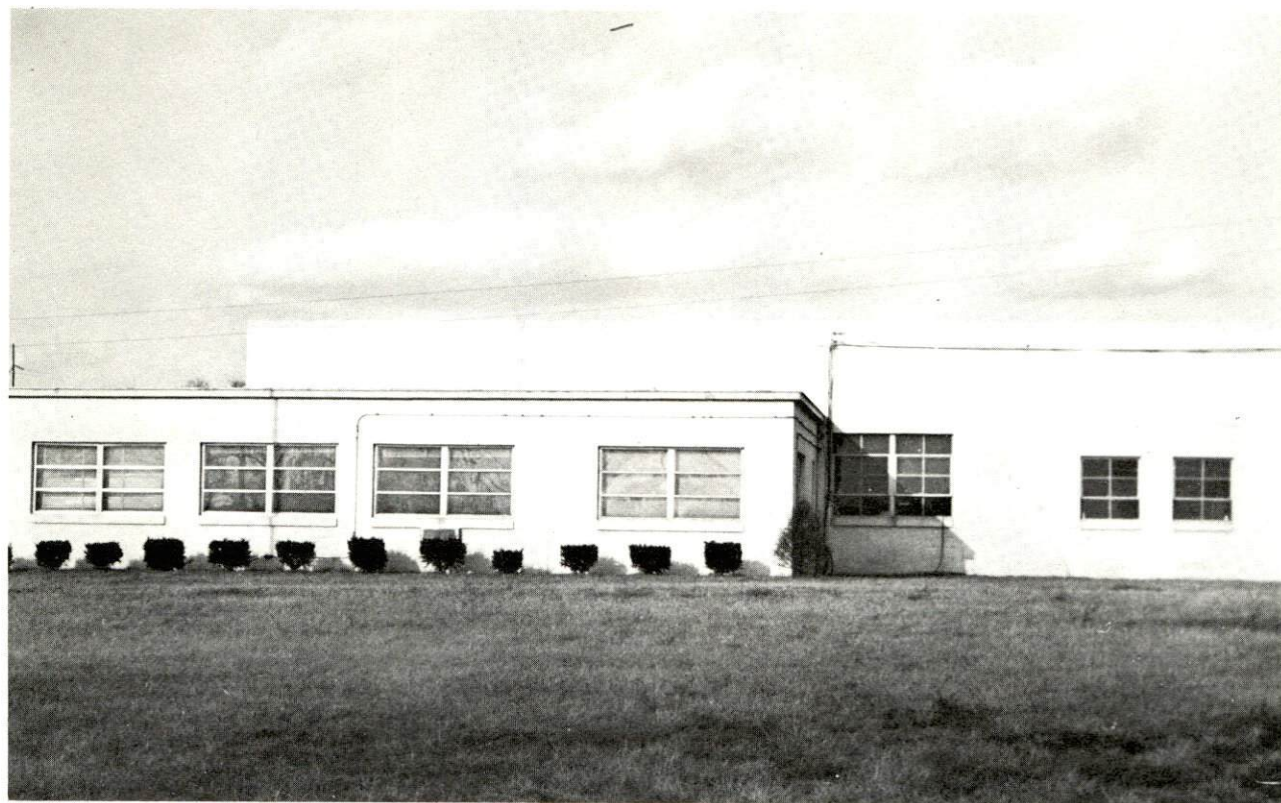
<u>Service Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Electrician	\$1. 40	\$2. 25
Janitor	1. 40	1. 65
Laborer	1. 40	1. 65
Machinist	2. 00	2. 50
Mechanic, Maintenance	1. 40	2. 25
Shipping Clerk	1. 40	1. 80
Truck Driver	1. 40	1. 70
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker	3. 00	3. 75
Tool & Die Repairman	2. 50	3. 25
Apprentice Machine	1. 40	2. 00

Office Employees

Receptionist	\$1. 30
Secretary	1. 30

Unions

There are no unions represented in Flemingsburg at the present time.



RANDALL COMPANY



THE UNITED STATES SHOE CORPORATION

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Flemingsburg is served by the Maysville Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Ewing, 7 miles; Nepton, 6 miles; and Flemingsburg Junction, 5 miles. The main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is at Maysville, 18 miles. Carload consignment may be shipped to and from the above mentioned depots. Less than carload consignment must be shipped to and from Maysville.

Maysville is also provided passenger and freight service by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3	Louisville, Ky.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	2	New York, N. Y.	4
Detroit, Mich.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Highways

Flemingsburg is served by State Routes 11, 32, and 57. State Route 11 connects with US 60 and I-64 at Mt. Sterling. State Route 32 connects with US 60 at Morehead.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FLEMINGSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	438	Lexington, Ky.	55
Birmingham, Ala.	494	Louisville, Ky.	127
Chicago, Ill.	376	Nashville, Tenn.	274
Cincinnati, Ohio	83	New York, N. Y.	590
Detroit, Mich.	336	Pittsburgh, Pa.	330
Knoxville, Tenn.	245	St. Louis, Mo.	389

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Flemingsburg:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and intrastate
Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Inc.	Aberdeen, Ohio	Interstate and intrastate
Railway Express Agency	New York, New York	Interstate and intrastate
United Parcel Service	New York, New York	Interstate and intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	2	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	4	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Germann Brothers Motor Transportation, Inc.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Lexington and Maysville, provides bus service to Flemingsburg with one northbound and one southbound bus daily.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: At the present time there is neither taxi service nor car or truck rental service in Flemingsburg.

Air

The nearest major airports are Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles, and the Greater Cincinnati Airport, 83 miles. Blue Grass Field is served by Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Airlines. The Greater Cincinnati Airport, located 3 1/2 miles northwest of Erlanger, Kentucky, has more than 100 flights daily. It is served by Eastern, American, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont, and Lake Central Airlines.

A Flemingsburg-Fleming County, Maysville-Mason County Airport Board has been formed, several sites are under option, the engineering surveys are being made, and plans are being formulated to build an all weather field between Flemingsburg and Maysville.

Water

Flemingsburg is only 18 miles from Maysville where Ohio River barge facilities are available.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Flemingsburg is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers are served by the Kentucky Utilities Company and the Fleming-Mason RECC.

The 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 Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

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

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

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system. Rate inquiries should be directed to Fleming-Mason RECC, Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Flemingsburg does not have a natural gas distribution system.

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas supplies are located in Flemingsburg.

Coal and Coke*

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

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

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

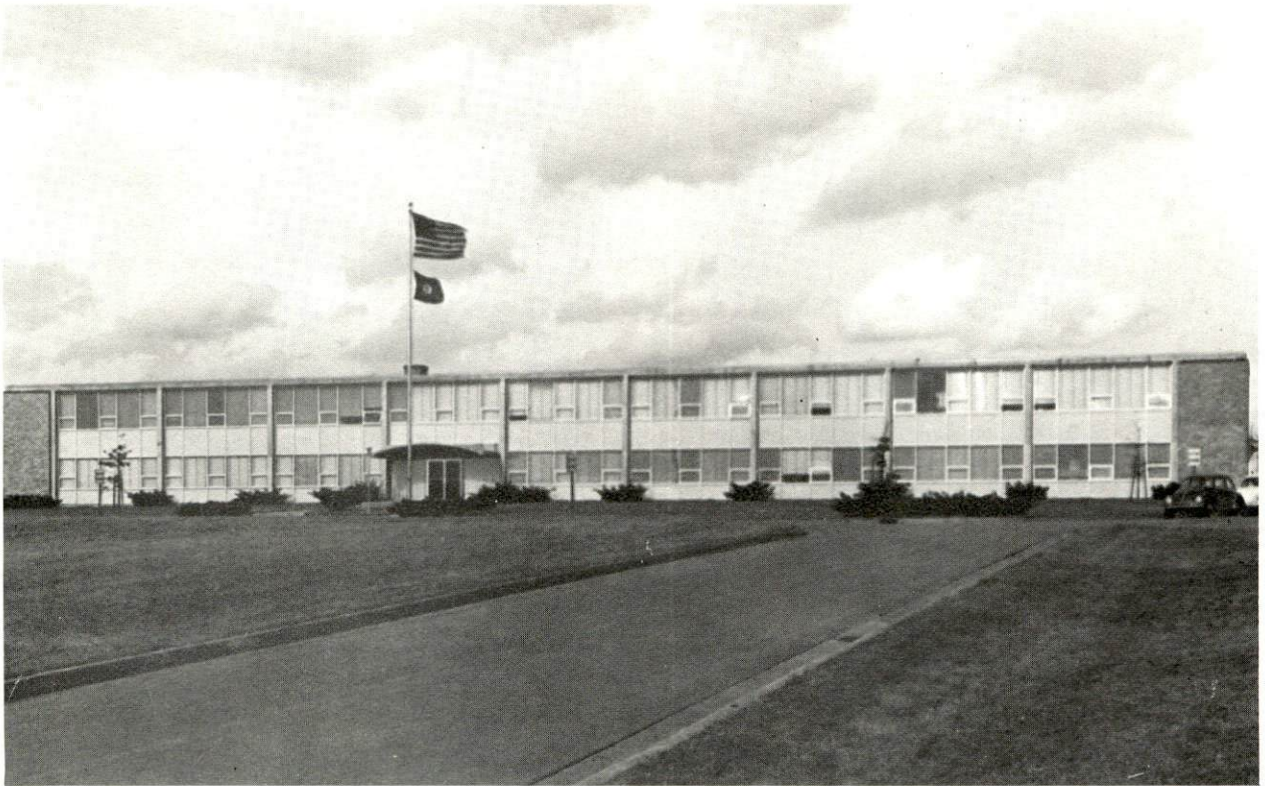
The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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



STATE HIGHWAY DISTRICT OFFICE



FLEMING-MASON R. E. C. C.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied to Flemingsburg by a municipally owned water company, whose source of supply is two impounded lakes. One is a 17-acre, 50 million-gallon lake, and the other covers 59 acres and has a capacity of 200 million gallons. Storage facilities for treated water consist of three elevated tanks. Their combined capacity is 400,000 gallons. The maximum capacity of the present system is 360,000 gpd. The average daily use is 165,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been 250,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 11 hours. Raw water is transported by gravity through cast iron pipes from the lakes to the treatment plant. Raw water is treated chemically, flocculated, settled, filtered and chlorinated. Treated water is pumped to elevated storage tanks and distributed through 4-, 6-, and 8-inch mains with a pressure of 50 psi.

Planned improvements include a new treatment plant which will double the capacity of the present system. The cost of the new plant will be approximately \$450,000.

Water rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gals.	\$3.60
Next	3,000 gals.	1.35 per M gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	1.10 per M gals.
Next	15,000 gals.	.90 per M gals.
Next	25,000 gals.	.70 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gals.	.55 per M gals.
Over	100,000 gals.	.45 per M gals.

Sewerage System

A modern municipally owned sewage disposal plant serves Flemingsburg. Sewage is gathered through a series of 6-, 8-, and 10-inch mains and carried to the disposal plant for primary and secondary treatment. The disposal plant was constructed to accommodate a population of 2,500. The sewerage charge is 80 percent of the water bill.

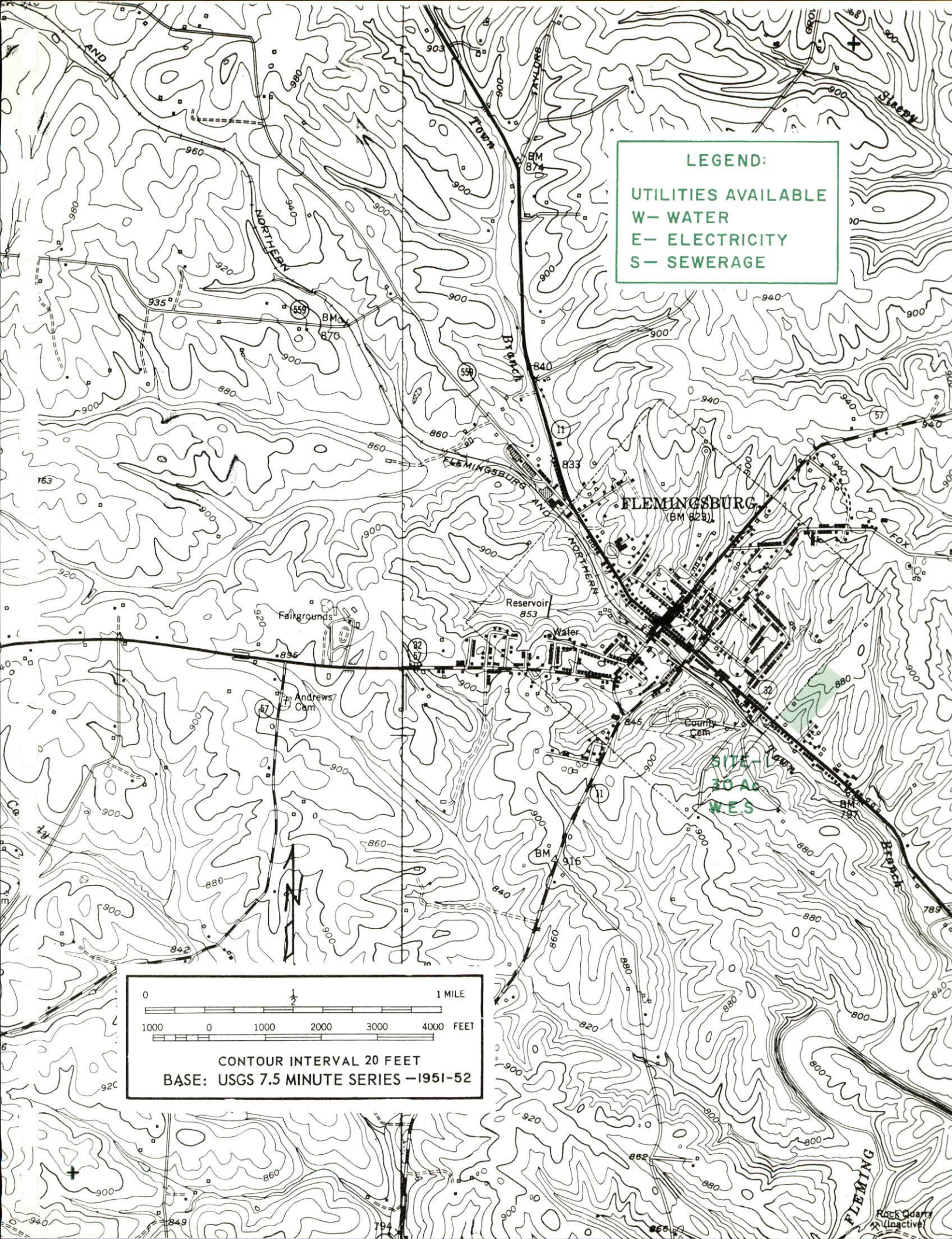
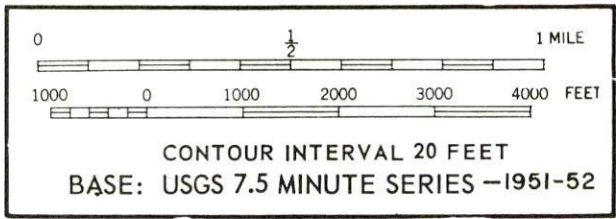
INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Fleming County Chamber of Commerce presently has a 30-acre tract of land under option. The site adjoins the corporate limits of Flemingsburg and is served by water, electricity, and sewers.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 30 acres, level to rolling
LOCATION: Adjacent to city limits, southeast of town just
north of State Route 32
HIGHWAY ACCESS: 100 yards off State Route 32;
property adjoins city streets
WATER: Flemingsburg Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Flemingsburg Municipal Sewer System
OPTIONED BY: Fleming County Chamber of Commerce
AGENTS: Glen R. McCormack, Flemingsburg, Kentucky
J. L. Flannery, Flemingsburg, Kentucky

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

LEGEND:
W- WATER
E- ELECTRICITY
S- SEWERAGE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

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

County: Fleming County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term and six magistrates elected by district for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Flemingsburg 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: A business license is required in Flemingsburg with the fee based on gross sales. The maximum fee is \$100 per year for manufacturing firms.

Planning and Zoning

Flemingsburg has a seven-member Planning and Zoning Commission which is working with the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. These studies have been completed: Existing Land Use Map, General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Base Map. Studies currently in process include Neighborhood Analysis and a Public Improvements Program.

Fire Protection

The Flemingsburg Fire Department staff consists of a chief and 25 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes: two 500-gpm pumpers, one new 1965 ford, one 750-gpm pumper, and a rescue truck. Other equipment includes: 2,600 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 500 feet of 1/2-inch hose, oxygen masks, first aid equipment, one 150-gallon booster tank, and one 500-gallon booster tank.

Flemingsburg has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Flemingsburg Police Department staff consists of a chief and two patrolmen. The city leases two new radio-equipped cruisers each year.

Fleming County has a sheriff and four deputies. They have five privately owned cars, two of which are radio equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation

Free municipal garbage collection is provided twice weekly in residential areas and daily in the business district. Disposal is by a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Flemingsburg and Fleming County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Revenue, 1966	\$ 98,000
Expenses, 1966	86,000
Bonded Indebtedness:	
Industrial Revenue Bonds 1/1/67	179,000
Water Works Revenue Bonds 1/1/67	782,092

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness: (1966-67)

County Budget	\$ 213,915
Bonded Indebtedness:	
Hospital	165,000
Courthouse	30,000

FLEMINGSBURG KENTUCKY

400 200 0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

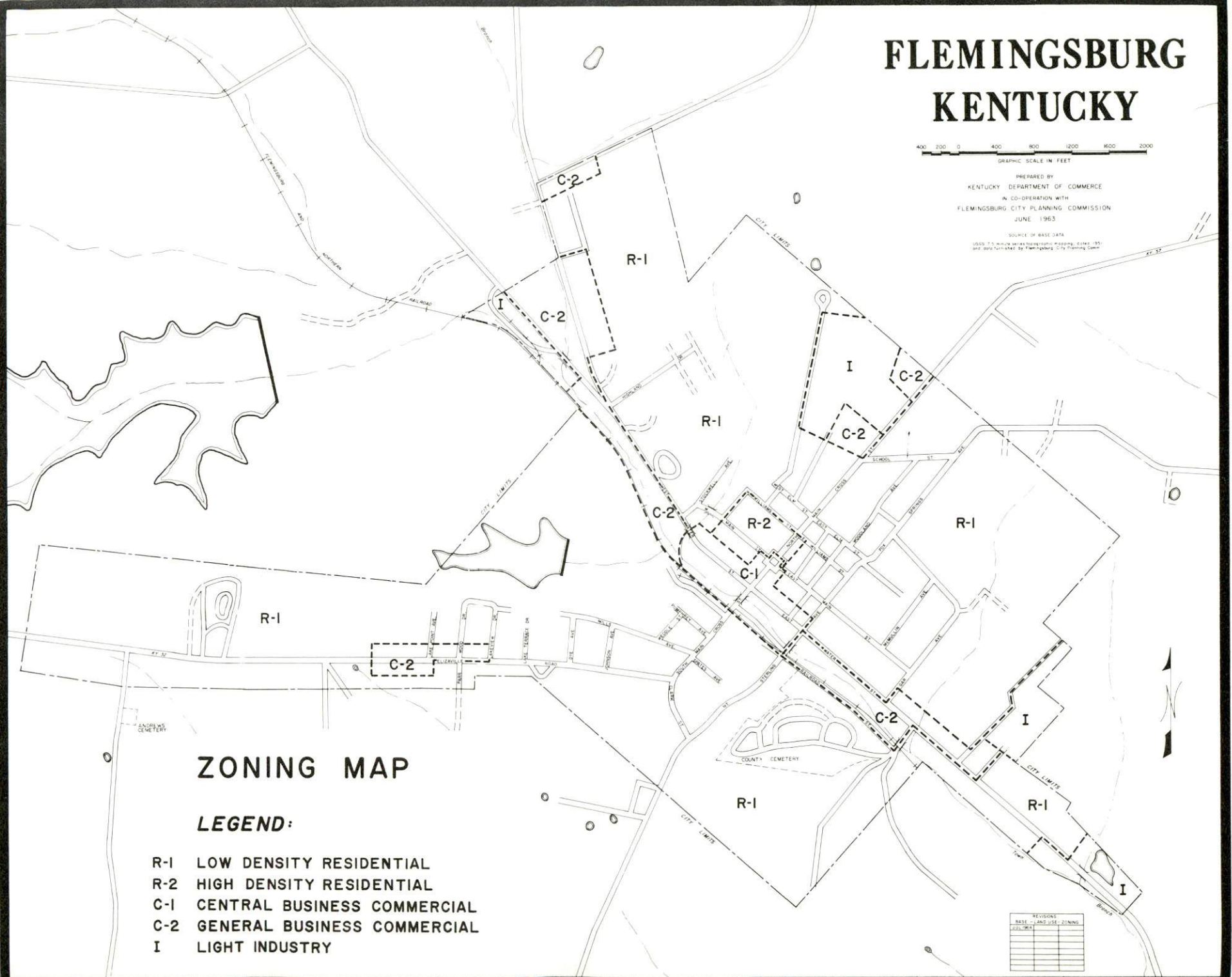
PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
IN CO-OPERATION WITH
FLEMINGSBURG CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
JUNE 1963

SOURCE OF BASE DATA
USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, 1951
AND DATA FURNISHED BY FLEMINGSBURG CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

ZONING MAP

LEGEND:

- R-1 LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- R-2 HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- C-1 CENTRAL BUSINESS COMMERCIAL
- C-2 GENERAL BUSINESS COMMERCIAL
- I LIGHT INDUSTRY



REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows 1966 property tax rates for Flemingsburg and Fleming County. A more detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
FLEMINGSBURG AND FLEMING COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Flemingsburg	Fleming County
City	\$.30	\$
County	.255	.255
Health	.03	.03
School	.79	.79
State	<u>.015</u>	<u>.015</u>
Total	\$1.390	\$1.090

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>
Flemingsburg	\$ 8,323,461	\$2,665,962	
Fleming County	42,294,765	4,532,800	\$7,400,000

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Fleming County School System has five elementary schools with a total enrollment of 1,771 and one secondary school with a total enrollment of 611. Of the students entering high school 66.2 percent graduate. Of the graduating class of 1966, 44.1 percent entered college.

All teachers, except two, have either an A.B. or M.A. degree. Special teachers, supervisors, and other employees include: four remedial reading teachers, four librarians, six physical education teachers, one special education teacher, six teacher aides, one supervisor, one coordinator of Federal programs, one guidance counselor, one visiting teacher, two music teachers.

The Fleming County School System offers a fine opportunity to youth interested in sports with football, basketball, baseball and track and field events for both boys and girls.

In the near future a golf team will be organized.

These are some of the main events and sports activities offered to the young people in the Fleming County School System.

The 1966-67 budget is \$928,000.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN FLEMINGSBURG AND FLEMING COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Fleming County Elementary	1,771	64	27
Fleming County High School	611	29	21

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

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.

Flemingsburg is served by the Lafayette Area Vocational School, Lexington, 55 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.

In September, 1967, a new vocational school will open in Maysville which will serve Flemingsburg. Courses to be offered include auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, practical nursing, drafting, building trades and electrical appliances.

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 Flemingsburg area include:

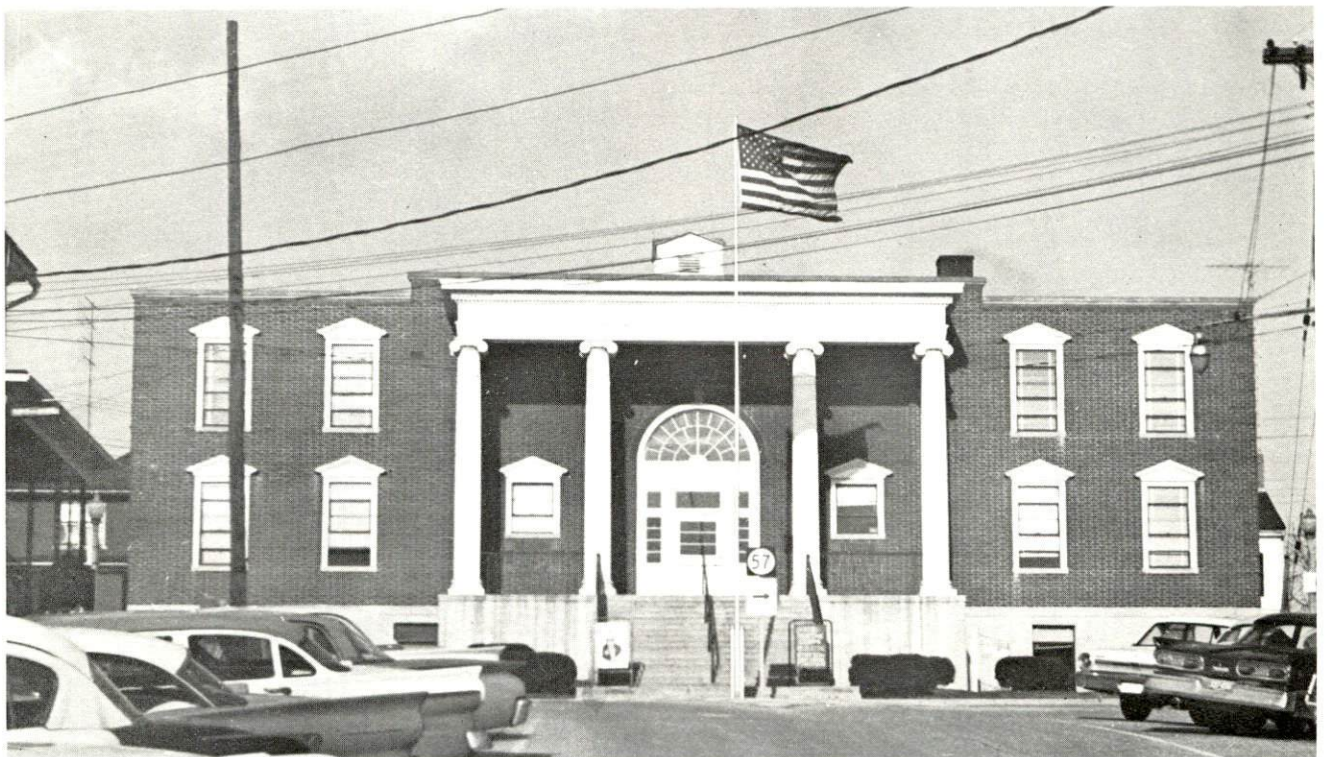
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 98 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 72 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 45 miles
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 101 miles
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 27 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 83 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles
University of Kentucky - Community Colleges
Ashland, Kentucky, 82 miles
Maysville, Kentucky, 18 miles (open Fall 1968)
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 127 miles
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 83 miles

Health

Hospitals: Flemingsburg and the surrounding area is served by the newly constructed Fleming County Hospital. It is equipped with 38 beds and 9 bassinets, and facilities which include an operating room, a fully equipped laboratory supervised by a pathologist, X-ray equipment and an EKG Data System. The staff is made up a seventeen doctors and eight registered nurses. The hospital recently installed its own diesel-powered emergency electrical system. A new 40-bed extended care wing is planned at an estimated cost of approximately \$450,000. The budget for 1966-67 is \$325,000.



FLEMING COUNTY HOSPITAL



FLEMING COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Public Health: The Fleming County Health Department is located in Flemingsburg and is staffed by a part-time health officer, a full-time registered nurse, a sanitarian, a part-time plumbing inspector and a clerk typist.

The public health program consists of communicable disease control, sanitation, vital statistics, plumbing inspection, chronic disease control, dental health, school health, maternal health, tuberculosis control and venereal disease control.

The budget for 1966-67 is \$21,647.88.

Housing

In Flemingsburg the rental range for a two- or three-bedroom house is \$50 to \$75 monthly. A new 40-unit, low-rent housing project was completed in September, 1966, at a cost of \$615,000. Construction cost for a three-bedroom house is \$10 to \$15 per square foot, depending on type of construction, materials used and location. Subdivisions open for development are listed below.

	<u>Number of Lots</u>	<u>Number of Lots Available</u>
Indian Fields	85	71
Toll Gate Hills	24	22
Foster Heights	20	19
M. E. Adkins	14	10

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: General Telephone Company serves Flemingsburg subscribers with a dial system.

Telegrams may be sent by calling the telegraph office in Maysville.

Postal Facilities: Flemingsburg is served by a second-class post office where mail is received and dispatched twice daily. There are three rural carriers, one star route and two city carriers. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$53,000.

Newspapers: Two weekly newspapers are published in Flemingsburg, The Fleming Gazette with a circulation of 2,500 and the Times-Democrat with a circulation of 2,489. Other papers are received daily from Lexington, Louisville and Maysville, Kentucky, and from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio: Radio stations at Maysville and Morehead, Kentucky, serve Flemingsburg.

Television: Normal TV reception is received from Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. A recently installed TV cable enables the reception of seven channels from Huntington, West Virginia, Dayton, Ohio, and Lexington, Kentucky.

Libraries

Flemingsburg is served by the Flemingsburg Public Library and one bookmobile with 8,032 volumes available. The circulation in 1966 was approximately 106,371. Records, pictures, and films are also available.

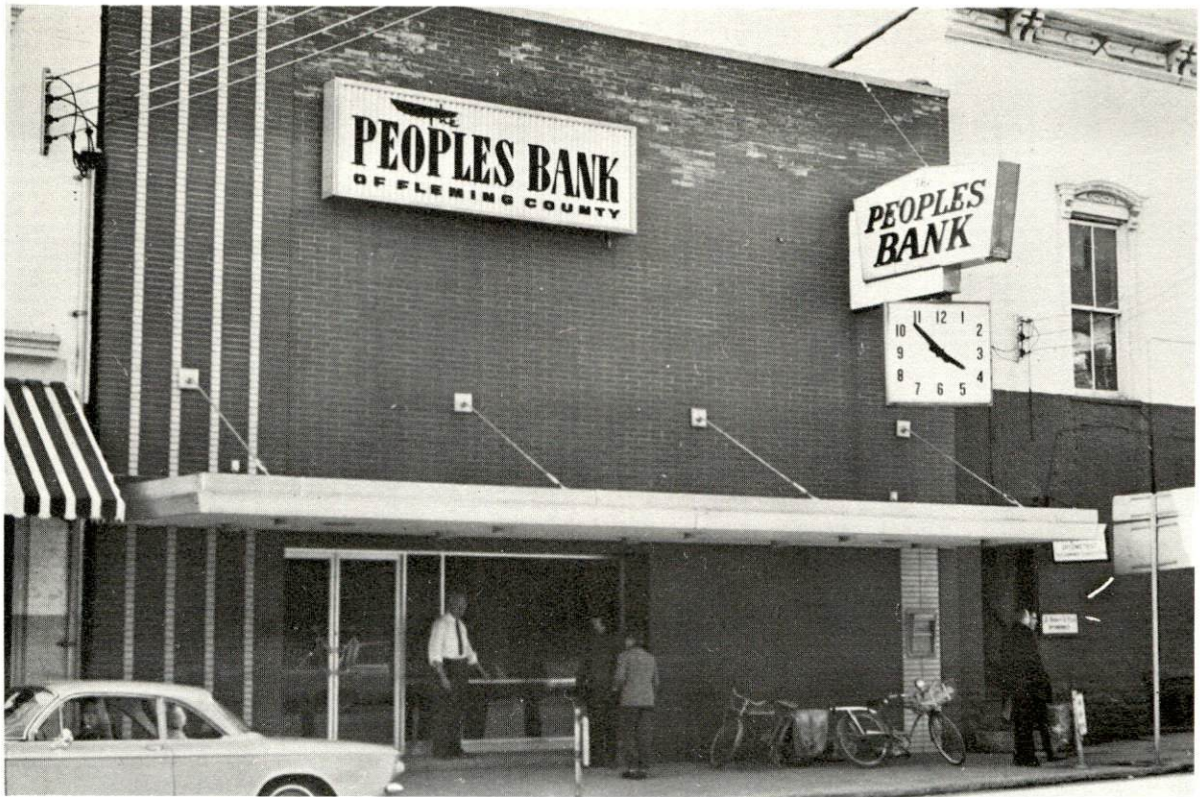
A new two-story building which will house the library is under construction and due to be completed in June, 1967. Total cost is approximately \$104,000. The basement of the new building will be available for community affairs.

Churches

Eight churches in Flemingsburg represent the following denominations: Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Kentucky Christian, First Church of God, and Assembly of God. Jewish services are held in Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles distant.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers Deposit Bank	\$8,990,749.75	\$7,944,878.19
Peoples Bank	8,275,297.98	7,351,435.53
Eastern Kentucky Production Credit Association	6,778,388.00	



THE PEOPLES BANK



FARMERS DEPOSIT BANK

Hotels and Motels

Fleming Hotel	10 rooms
Vise's Motel	19 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions Club, Fleming County Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, PTA, Sportsmen's Club, Kiwanis, Fleming County Concert Association, Farm Bureau, Livestock Improvement Association

Fraternal: Mason, VFW, IOOF, American Legion

Women's: Junior Woman's Club, Senior Woman's Club, Garden Club, Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Business and Professional Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Homemakers, VFW Auxiliary

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Little League, 4-H, FFA, FHA

Recreation

Local:

1. Small Fry Football
2. Little League Baseball
3. New county park in the Fox Valley Watershed, with a 75-acre lake.

The local Lions Club owns a small park which provides recreational facilities during the summer months. These facilities include swings, slides, a clubhouse and an outdoor furnace. The park is adjacent to the city reservoir which provides ample fishing opportunities for the sportsman.

Other recreational facilities in Flemingsburg include a municipal swimming pool, a lighted baseball field at the primary school, a lighted football field at the elementary school, an unlighted baseball field at the high school, one drive-in theater and one downtown theater.

The Fleming-Mason RECC has a shelter house approximately 1 mile from town offering facilities for picnics and outings.

A private club operates a park and picnic ground 12 miles east of Flemingsburg. This park is maintained by members and provides facilities for boating, fishing, and swimming on a 13-acre lake.

Fleming County Recreation Association has organized a supervised summer recreational program at the playgrounds.

A new private 9-hole golf course and clubhouse was opened in 1966. A golf driving range is open to the public.

Area: Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, 20 miles, has a pioneer museum and picnic facilities. Carter Caves State Park, known for its scenic beauty, is 50 miles distant and offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking and horseback riding. A lodge and motel have recently been completed and numerous first-class cottages are available to overnight visitors. Greenbo Lake, 85 miles, offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, and picnicking.

Boonesborough State Park, on the Kentucky River, is 50 miles southwest of Flemingsburg. The park has tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, a splendid river beach, bathhouse, boat dock and launching ramp, boat rentals, playground and fishing.

Carter Caves State Park, in northeastern Kentucky on Kentucky 182 off US 60, is 39 miles east of Flemingsburg. The park has resort lodge, resort pool, dining room, coffee shop, efficiency and one-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp site with central service building, group camp, bathhouse, beach, 45-acre lake, boat dock and boat rentals, 9-hole golf course, miniature golf course, riding stable, hiking and nature trails, playground and supervised recreation, fishing and guided tours through electrically lighted caves. The cave region of eastern Kentucky abounds in natural bridges, rugged cliffs and mountain streams.

Greenbo Lake State Park, in northeastern Kentucky, is 74 miles east of Flemingsburg. The park has a 225-acre lake, excellent fishing, bathhouse, beach and lake swimming, tent and trailer camping with central service building, picnic shelter with rest rooms, coffee shop, grocery, boat dock, boat rentals and launching ramp, playground and hiking trails. A primitive iron ore smelter is in the park and plans are under way to reproduce blast furnaces and building to simulate the 19th-Century appearance of the area.

Natural Bridge State Park, in eastern Kentucky on Kentucky 77, 3 miles from the Mountain Parkway, is 53 miles south of Flemingsburg. The park has a lodge, Olympic pool, dining room, gift shop, efficiency and one-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, 55-acre lake, boating and boat rentals, bathhouse,

picnicking, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, fishing, playground and supervised recreation. Located in the Cumberland National Forest, this Red River Valley area abounds in high stone cliffs, unique rock formations, deep valleys, mountain streams and a profuse forest and wild-flower covering. There are 12 great natural bridges in the area. Natural Bridge is the largest; its arch is 78 feet long and 65 feet high.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Libraries provided for all elementary schools
2. Remedial reading rooms provided for all elementary schools
3. Modern equipment furnished for special reading, special education, and physical education programs
4. Fifty-nine acre lake and a 250,000-gallon elevated tank - cost \$335,000
5. 40-unit, low-rent housing project completed
6. U. S. Shoe Company expanded in 1966 - cost \$75,000
7. Basketball court and playground area blacktopped at Mt. Carmel Elementary
8. Numerous books purchased for all school libraries

In Process:

1. A new two-story building which will house the library is under construction and due to be completed in June, 1967.

Planned:

1. A new water treatment plant capacity of 500-gpm - estimated cost \$450,000
2. Extend water mains - cost \$50,000
3. Improve city hall

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,399 farms in Fleming County covering 181,996 acres, an average of 130.1 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Fleming County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR FLEMING COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Fleming County	(tons)	10,800	1.60	17,280
Kentucky	(tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Fleming County	(tons)	7,100	1.65	11,700
Kentucky	(tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Fleming County	(tons)	2,300	1.25	2,880
Kentucky	(tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Fleming County	(bu)	8,500	79.0	672,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Fleming County	(bu)	600	30.0	18,000
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Fleming County	(lbs)	3,280	2,030.0	6,658,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR FLEMING COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Fleming County	6,200
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Fleming County	28,500
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Fleming County	1,300
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Fleming County is limestone. Sand and gravel suitable for general construction purposes can be obtained from alluvial deposits along the Licking River. In the eastern section of the county, the occurrence of Cuyahoga sandstone (Lower Mississippian Age), which offers possibilities for local building and other constructional uses, has been reported. Small, non-commercial quantities of petroleum and natural gas have been encountered.

Limestone: Limestone suitable for concrete aggregate, road-stone and agricultural lime occurs locally. One quarry was operated in 1966.

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.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the Licking River which borders the county on the southwest. The average discharge of the Licking River at Blue Lick Springs is 2,248 cfs (USGS, 16 year record). Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

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

UPPER ORDOVICIAN SERIES

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many go dry in late summer."

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS, Undifferentiated

"In the outer Bluegrass and Knobs regions on the east side of the Cincinnati arch very few wells yield enough water for domestic use."

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group:

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

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

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these systems.

Forests

There are 60,100 acres of commercial forest land in Fleming County, covering 26.8 percent of the total land area. In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Flemingsburg, the county seat, there are 2,375,000 acres of commercial forest land. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, yellow pines, beech, soft maple, ash, hard maple and black walnut.

In 1962, 93 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut could be much larger. The adjacent part of Ohio is also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

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	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	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	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Fleming County in 1963 was \$1,285 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Fleming County in 1965 totaled \$17,581,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

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 FLEMING COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	34.7	4.52	84	77
February	31.5	3.33	82	71
March	44.5	4.84	81	66
April	57.5	3.93	79	62
May	65.1	4.04	81	63
June	72.1	4.34	84	64
July	74.7	4.64	85	66
August	73.9	3.93	88	66
September	67.8	3.27	86	64
October	52.9	2.13	86	65
November	49.1	3.40	82	70
December	38.9	3.36	83	75
Annual Norm.	55.2	45.73		

*Station Location: Flemingsburg, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 18 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 18 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
158 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) 6.0%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) 129

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49

Days with heavy fog: (20 years of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 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
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
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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

Fleming County, the twenty-sixth established in Kentucky, dates from 1798. It was taken from Mason County. It was the first of a group of thirteen counties to be organized by the legislature during that year. The members of that assembly were accused of thinking that the formation of new counties was the chief purpose for which they met. The land surface of Fleming County is rolling and hilly, and the creek bottoms are unusually fertile. It is well-drained by the Licking River and its tributaries. Its area is about equally divided between the Knobs and Bluegrass geographical regions of the state. Several mineral springs, the best known of which were Phillips and Fox, dot the area. Fox Springs enjoyed a wide reputation immediately after the Civil War as an ultramodern water spa. Agriculture has long been the mainstay of the county's economy. Grains, tobacco and grasses are grown in abundance. Livestock have always been of particular significance to the farming communities. Swine, among the best grown in the United States, were raised early in Fleming County, especially in the western half. Drovers drove them to market in Virginia, North Carolina or South Carolina. This traffic, not only from Fleming County but from several central Kentucky counties, was important enough to attract Issac Shelby several years after he had served a second term as governor of the state. The hogs were fattened on the corn, grasses, acorns, chestnuts and other native grains which gave to the cured hams a special flavor. The recipe for curing them included salt, sugar and hickory smoke in the proper amounts. This recipe has been preserved, and is used extensively in Kentucky today to process hams. Old Kentucky hams--those two years or more old--form the basis of one of Kentucky's best dinners. The taste for old ham often must be cultivated by people who are not natives of the region. Old Kentucky hams are widely sought after, and they bring a fancy price in the market place.

The first white men, about sixty in number, known to visit Fleming County were members of an expedition led by General William Thompson of Pennsylvania. They came in 1773 in search of a suitable locality that might be included in bounty lands promised Pennsylvania militiamen by the British government who fought in the French and Indian War. They came down the Ohio River in flatboats. They remained in Fleming County for only a short time because of marauding Indians. General Thompson liked the area, but thought its development would be too costly in human suffering. Three years later John Fleming, George Stockton, a half brother who was raised by the Indians, and a group of explorers from Virginia traversed the county and deadened several trees in the vicinity of Flemingsburg. John Fleming returned to Kentucky in 1790 and chose this spot as the site for his settlement. Stockton joined him late in 1790 after abandoning Stockton's Station some five miles to

Appendix A

the east, and brought with him Michael Cassidy, Samuel Strode and William McClary. They joined Fleming for several reasons, among them were the splendid fortification already completed at Fleming's Station, the abundance of game in the area, the dense forests on the knobs, and the rich soils and a plentiful supply of pure water in the vicinity.

Fleming County was named for Colonel John Fleming. His settlement, Fleming's Station, was later named Flemingsburg. The Colonel spent the last years of his life there. He died in 1794, four years before the establishment of Fleming County, from a wound received in a fight with a group of Indians. He was an expert Indian fighter who dared to stand against them in order to develop a frontier community. The Kentucky counties along the Ohio River were subjected to Indian raids more often than the counties located farther south. In fact, the settlers in Kentucky's southern counties were seldom molested by the redskins. Colonel Fleming made his station into a formidable fort and kept scouts throughout the vicinity. He explored the surrounding countryside and required every person in the station to learn the names of every hill, the location of every creek bottom, and the distance to every mineral spring in the area. His foresight and constant vigilance proved beneficial to the early settlers on many occasions.

Flemingsburg, the county seat, was incorporated in 1812 and named for the Fleming family. Its population in 1830 was 648, it increased during the next two decades to 759, then lost heavily during the Civil War period. After the reconstruction of normal activities in Kentucky, Flemingsburg began to grow again, and today has a population of 2,067. The population in the county showed the same pattern of losses and increases through the years.

The former Fleming County Courthouse, built on an eminence at the head of Main Street, was one of the oldest in constant use in the state before it was replaced recently by a new building. Its clock tower, which was surmounted with an octagonal cupola and low spire, dominated the town. Except for the tower the structure had the appearance of a dwelling with a high veranda.

In 1964, Fleming County farmers planted 8,800 acres in corn, 1,900 in wheat, 50 in sorghum, 80 in barley, 3,600 in tobacco, and cut 19,100 for hay. They raised 45,300 hens and pullets of laying age, 31,100 cattle, 1,850 sheep and 11,000 hogs.

In 1966, Flemingsburg had a dozen industrial plants, the largest of which are United States Shoe Corporation and Randall Company. Shoes and metal fabricating materials are made in them. These two plants furnish employment to approximately 600 persons. The Gorman Construction Company Quarry, one of the finest in the state, produces agricultural lime and commercial stone. The home office of this company is located on Court Square in

Appendix A

Flemingsburg. The Flemingsburg Manufacturing Company makes overalls, work and play clothes and has been in operation since 1953. Local citizens volunteered to modernize this plant and gave their time, effort and labor in a fine example of community cooperation.

Fleming County has produced four governors of other states and territories. Alvin Sanders served as the last territorial governor of Nebraska in 1861-1867, Claiborne F. Jackson was governor of Missouri in 1861, Willis A. Gorman was the second territorial governor of Minnesota from 1853 to 1857, and Richard M. Bishop was governor of Ohio from 1878 to 1880.

Lutie Palmer, Superintendent of Fleming County Schools during the 1890's, divided the county into educational districts and sub-districts. James Grain served in the state legislature and introduced a bill which made Fleming County a dry one. C. J. Ross, Frank Hinton and D. D. Porter have served as chairmen of the Board of Directors of the Fleming County Electrification Unit, an organization made possible by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. A group of citizens, including Peter McNeill, current president, established the Fleming County Chamber of Commerce in 1958, which has gained recognition for its work both in the state and nation.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
FLEMING COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Fleming County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,259	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	86	6.8	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	83	6.6	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	583	46.3	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	10	0.8	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	384	30.5	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	3	0.2	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	0	0	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	186	14.8	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	134	10.6	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	305	24.2	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	40	3.2	25,856	4.6
Services	28	2.2	50,564	9.0
Other	0	0	2,063	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1966.

**ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
FLEMING COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960**

Subject	Fleming County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,485	5,405	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,934	3,938	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,790	870	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,785	870	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,691	831	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,048	568	440,020	208,384
Government workers	173	132	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,406	75	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	64	56	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	94	39	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,144	3,068	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	4	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	216	243	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	924	2,825	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	404	2,111	91,626	539,838
65 and over	520	714	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,691	831	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	120	99	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,122	30	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	176	35	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	33	141	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	105	117	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	293	0	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	210	126	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	6	115	1,123	25,183
Service workers	56	74	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	379	22	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	117	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	74	68	26,006	16,978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

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 tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a 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 is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

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 assessments 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 assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly 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
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

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; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 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. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) 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. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

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 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) 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. (1966)

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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
FLEMINGSBURG
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

FLEMING COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1967