

1967

Industrial Resources: Bath County - Owingsville

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

OWINGSVILLE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Bath County Industrial Foundation
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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EAST MAIN STREET, OWINGSVILLE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET	3 - 8
Population	3
Economic Characteristics	3
Labor Market	4
Supply Area	4
Current Labor Potential	4
Future Labor Supply	5
Area Employment Characteristics	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	9
Prevailing Wage Rates	9
Unions	9
TRANSPORTATION	11 - 13
Railroads	11
Highways	11
Truck Service	12
Bus Lines	12
Taxi Service	12
Air	13
UTILITIES AND FUEL	15 - 17
Electricity	15
Natural Gas	16
Manufactured Gas	16
Coal and Coke	16
Fuel Oil	17
WATER AND SEWERAGE	19
Public Water Supply	19
Sewerage System	19

POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Owingsville

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	.21 - 22	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	.23 - 24	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Type Government . . . . .	.23	
City . . . . .	.23	TRANSPORTATION
County . . . . .	.23	
Laws Affecting Industry . . . . .	.23	
Municipal Tax Exemption . . . . .	.23	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Business Licenses . . . . .	.23	
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	.23	
Fire Protection . . . . .	.23	WATER AND SEWAGE
Police Protection . . . . .	.24	
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	.24	
Financial Information . . . . .	.24	INDUSTRIAL SITES
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness . . . . .	.24	
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness . . . . .	.24	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
TAXES . . . . .	.25	
Property Taxes . . . . .	.25	TAXES
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	.25	
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	.27 - 33	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
Educational Facilities . . . . .	.27	NATURAL RESOURCES
Graded Schools . . . . .	.27	
Vocational Schools . . . . .	.27	
Colleges . . . . .	.28	MARKETS
Health . . . . .	.28	
Hospitals . . . . .	.28	
Public Health . . . . .	.29	CLIMATE
Housing . . . . .	.29	
Communication . . . . .	.29	
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	.29	APPENDIX
Postal Facilities . . . . .	.29	
Newspapers . . . . .	.29	
Radio . . . . .	.29	
Television . . . . .	.30	
Libraries . . . . .	.30	

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Owingsville

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Churches	30	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Financial Institutions.	30	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Hotels and Motels	30	
Clubs and Organizations	31	
Recreation	31	TRANSPORTATION
Local	31	
Area.	32	
Community Improvements.	33	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Recent.	33	
Planned	33	
NATURAL RESOURCES	35 - 39	WATER AND SEWAGE
Agriculture	35	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Minerals	36	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Water Resources.	38	
Surface Water.	38	
Ground Water.	39	
Forests.	39	
MARKETS	41 - 42	TAXES
CLIMATE	43 - 44	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
APPENDIX		NATURAL RESOURCES
A. History		
B. Employment by Industry Division		
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population		
D. Major Kentucky Taxes		MARKETS
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings		
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation		
G. Cooperating State Agencies		CLIMATE
G. - 1 Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
H. XXXXXXXXXX		APPENDIX

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Owingsville - 1,040

Bath County - 9,114

1966: Owingsville - 1,600*

OWINGSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Bath and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,850 to 3,550 men and 2,300 to 3,000 women. Number of workers available from Bath County: 650 to 750 men and 450 to 550 women.

The future area labor supply will include 3,835 boys and 3,773 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: Owingsville is served by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, located in Preston, Kentucky, 3 miles distant.

Air: The nearest major 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.

The Mt. Sterling-Montgomery County Airport, 14 miles, has a 2,800-foot paved strip.

Trucks: Commercial trucking service is provided by three trucking agencies with both interstate and intrastate service. United Parcel Service provides daily service.

*Estimate based on the number of water users in the city.

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

Highways: Owingsville is served by Kentucky Routes 36 and 111, U. S. 60, and Interstate 64, with interchanges at U. S. 60 East and Kentucky Route 36 South.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Fleming-Mason RECC, Clark RECC

Note: These systems are interconnected.

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.

Sewer System: Owingsville is served by a 430,000 gpd, aeration-type disposal plant. The effluent is discharged into Slate Creek.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Bath County Industrial Foundation presently has an 8-acre and a 40-acre industrial site under option.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Bath County School System is the only school system in Bath County. This system has three elementary schools and one high school.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Owingsville has shown a net population increase for three of the last five decades and the present population is 11 percent greater than 50 years ago.

The trend for Bath County is a decreasing population where only one population increase has occurred in the last 50 years. The county shows a 34.9 percent decrease since the census of 1910.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Owingsville		Bath County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			14,734		15.5
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
1966 (Est)	1,600*				

*Estimate based on the number of water users in the city.

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

Economic Characteristics

Bath is primarily a rural, agricultural county. In 1959, 1,507 workers were employed in agriculture. In June, 1966, 258 workers were employed in all industries, excluding agriculture. Of these the largest employment groups were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, contract construction, and transportation, communication, and utilities.

TABLE 2

BATH 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*
Bath	\$74.99	\$ 49.43	\$ 10,282	\$1,167	75
Bourbon	75.41	80.47	35,122	1,896	15
Fleming	72.62	71.81	13,681	1,285	59
Menifee	57.79	30.66	3,444	828	107
Montgomery	64.83	67.29	21,168	1,542	37
Nicholas	57.41	57.85	8,794	1,256	63
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 Owingsville labor supply area includes Bath and the adjoining counties of Bourbon, Fleming, Menifee, Montgomery, Nicholas, and Rowan. The population of the labor supply area was 75,404 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 2,850 to 3,550 males and from 2,300 to 3,000 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, BATH COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,150-6,550	2,850-3,550	2,300-3,000
Bath	1,100-1,300	650- 750	450- 550
Bourbon	850-1,050	400- 500	450- 550
Fleming	750- 950	350- 450	400- 500
Menifee	750- 950	450- 550	300- 400
Montgomery	250- 450	200- 300	50- 150
Nicholas	250- 450	200- 300	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 3,835 boys and 3,773 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973. The most influential factor determining the number that will enter the labor force will be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
OWINGSVILLE AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,835	3,773
Bath	452	452
Bourbon	956	877
Fleming	534	531
Menifee	217	252
Montgomery	734	718
Nicholas	302	319
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 Owingsville area employment in agriculture, manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

OWINGSVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
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

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

OWINGSVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1966

	Area							
	Total	Bath	Bourbon	Fleming	Menifee	Montgomery	Nicholas	Rowan
Total manu- facturing	4,186	17	708	583	23	1,230	784	841
Food & kindred products	213	4	20	10	0	141	0	38
Tobacco	37	0	35	0	0	2	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,359	0	401	384	0	526	780	268
Lumber and furniture	394	10	18	3	23	0	0	340
Print., pub. and paper	64	3	24	0	0	11	4	22
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Stone, clay and glass	196	0	0	0	0	55	0	141
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	891	0	210	186	0	495	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).

Owingsville

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

OWINGSVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Bath	Bourbon	Fleming	Menifee	Montgomery	Nicholas	Rowan
Mining and Quarrying	132	0	27	86	0	19	0	0
Contract Construction	702	52	125	83	0	240	21	181
Manufacturing	4,186	17	708	583	23	1,230	784	841
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	596	51	114	134	18	92	43	144
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,357	84	624	305	11	626	170	537
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	324	30	89	40	0	81	30	54
Services	484	24	165	28	3	126	42	96
Other	16	0	11	0	0	5	0	0
Total	8,797	258	1,863	1,259	55	2,419	1,090	1,853

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

A list of the manufacturing firms in Owingsville is shown in the following table.

TABLE 8
OWINGSVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bath County News Outlook	Newspaper, job printing	1	2	3
Kentucky Packing Co.	Meat processing	4	1	5

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$1.40
Semiskilled	1.40 to \$1.60
Skilled	1.50 to 2.00
Clerical	1.00 to 1.25
Secretarial	1.25 to 1.50

Unions

There are no unions represented in Owingsville.

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 is available seven days per week.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM OWINGSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

Town	Arrive	Town	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd p. m.	Louisville, Ky.	1st p. m.
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd a. m.	Los Angeles, Calif.	4th p. m.
Chicago, Ill.	1st p. m.	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd a. m.
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st a. m.	New Orleans, La.	3rd a. m.
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd p. m.	New York, N. Y.	3rd p. m.
Detroit, Mich.	2nd a. m.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd p. m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	3rd a. m.	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd a. m.

*Time computed from Preston, Kentucky, 3 miles distant.

Source: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

Highways

Owingsville is served by Kentucky Routes 36 and 111, and U. S. 60. Interstate 64 passes 1 mile south of Owingsville with two interchanges serving Owingsville. One interchange, located 1 mile east of the city limits, connects with U. S. 60 and the other interchange, located 2 miles southeast of the city limits, connects with Kentucky Route 36.

Interstate 64 connects with Interstate 75 at Lexington, 47 miles distant.

TABLE 10

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
Cleveland, Ohio	361	Pittsburgh, Pa.	355
Knoxville, Tenn.	220	St. Louis, Mo.	389

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Owingsville:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Point Express, Inc.	Charleston, West Virginia	Interstate and intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate

TABLE 11

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

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

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available in Owingsville.

Air

The nearest major airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles. There are three paved runways, 5,500 by 150 feet, 3,500 by 150 feet, and 3,500 by 150 feet. Lighting consists of an approach lighting system, beacon, runways and obstruction lights, and taxi lighting.

Services include all octanes of fuel, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, weather bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, Rent-A-Car service, crop spraying, and Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Eastern provides ten flights daily; Delta, seven flights daily; and Piedmont, eight flights daily. These flights provide connections to all major U. S. cities. Lexington will enter the jet age in 1967 with the extension of one runway to 6,500 feet.

The Mt. Sterling-Montgomery County Airport, 14 miles, has a 2,800-foot blacktop strip. Services available include gas, storage, and maintenance.

The Morehead-Rowan County Airport, 14 miles, has a 2,600 by 75-foot runway. Services include 80-100 octane, charter flight training and air ambulance.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

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

The Fleming-Mason Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative, serves 1,108 consumers in Bath County.* Rate inquiries should be directed to Fleming-Mason RECC, Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service to 490 consumers in Bath County.* The wholesale power supplier is East Kentucky RECC. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Cooperative's office, P. O. Box 57, Winchester, Kentucky.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Clark 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.

*1966 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives.

Natural Gas

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

Current rates per month:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$2.2415 (Minimum)
Next	1,000 cu. ft.	1.3415 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.9115 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.8335 per MCF
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.7915 per MCF
All over	20,000 cu. ft.	.6715 per MCF

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas suppliers are located in Owingsville.

Coal and Coke*

Owingsville is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region and 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.

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

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.

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 daily demand having reached 120,000 gallons and the average daily use being 90,000 gallons. Raw water is treated with alum, lime, prechlorinated 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 per month are as follows:

First	1,000 gals.	\$2.60 (Minimum)
Next	9,000 gals.	1.00 per M gals.
Next	10,000 gals.	.80 per M gals.
All over	20,000 gals.	.60 per M gals.

Sewerage System

The Owingsville Water and Sewerage Service serves the city with an aeration-type sewerage disposal plant. The capacity of the disposal plant is 430,000 gpd. However, the plant is constructed so that capacity 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 monthly bill is \$1.30.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Bath County Industrial Foundation presently has two industrial sites under option.

A 40-acre site is located 1 mile south of Owingsville. Presently only electricity is on the site; however, an 8-inch water line will be extended to the site and Delta Natural Gas Company will extend gas service to the site if the need justifies it. Any concern locating on this site would have to utilize a package sewerage system.

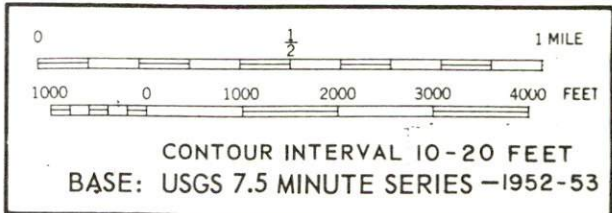
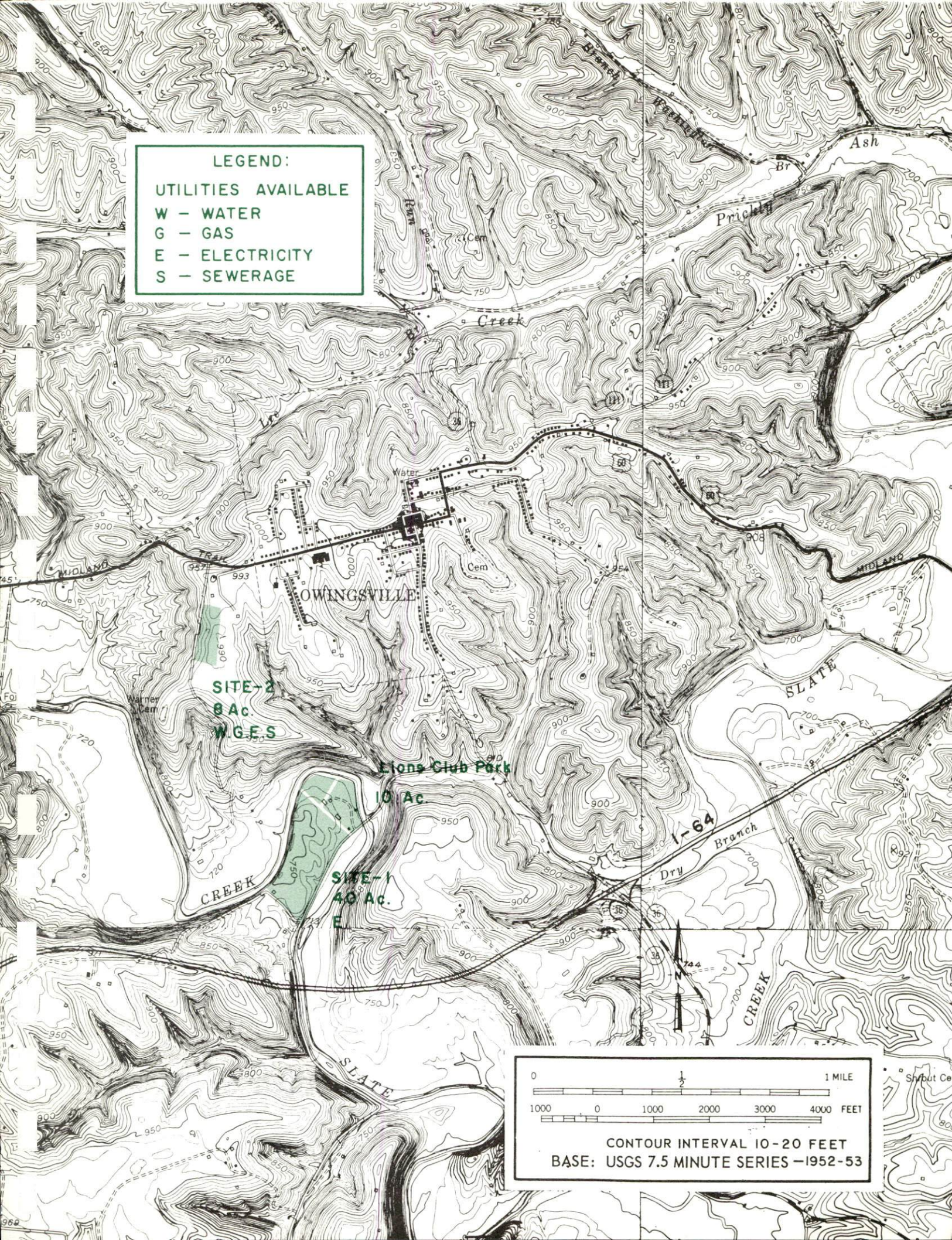
An 8-acre site is located at the western city limits, 100 yards off U. S. 60. All utilities are now available at the site.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres, level to rolling
LOCATION: 1 mile south of the center of Owingsville
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved county-maintained road to Kentucky
Route 36. I-64 interchange is 1 mile distant.
RAILROADS: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, located in Preston,
Kentucky, 3 miles distant.
WATER: An 8-inch water line will be extended to site if need
justifies.
GAS: Will be extended to site by Delta Natural Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company has a 3-phase
cable on site.
SEWERAGE: Package sewerage system would have to be used.
OPTIONED BY: Bath County Industrial Foundation
AGENT: Aitkin Darnell, Bath County Industrial Foundation,
Owingsville, Kentucky

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 8 acres, rolling
LOCATION: Western city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Approximately 100 yards off U. S. 60
RAILROADS: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway is located in Preston,
Kentucky, approximately 3 miles distant.
WATER: Owingsville Water & Sewerage at site
GAS: Delta Natural Gas at site
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company at site
SEWERAGE: Owingsville Water & Sewerage at site
OPTIONED BY: Bath County Industrial Foundation
AGENT: Aitkin Darnell, Bath County Industrial Foundation,
Owingsville, Kentucky

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

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





OWINGSVILLE

LIONS CLUB PARK

40 AC

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

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

County: Bath County is governed by a fiscal court consisting of a judge and three commissioners. All are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Owingsville 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: Owingsville requires business and occupational licenses which cost from \$5 to \$22.50 per year, depending upon the occupation or business involved.

Planning and Zoning

Owingsville does not presently have an active planning and zoning program.

Fire Protection

The Owingsville Fire Department is staffed by two full-time firemen and twelve volunteers. 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.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected by a private contractor in Owingsville. Collections are made weekly in the residential areas and twice a week 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

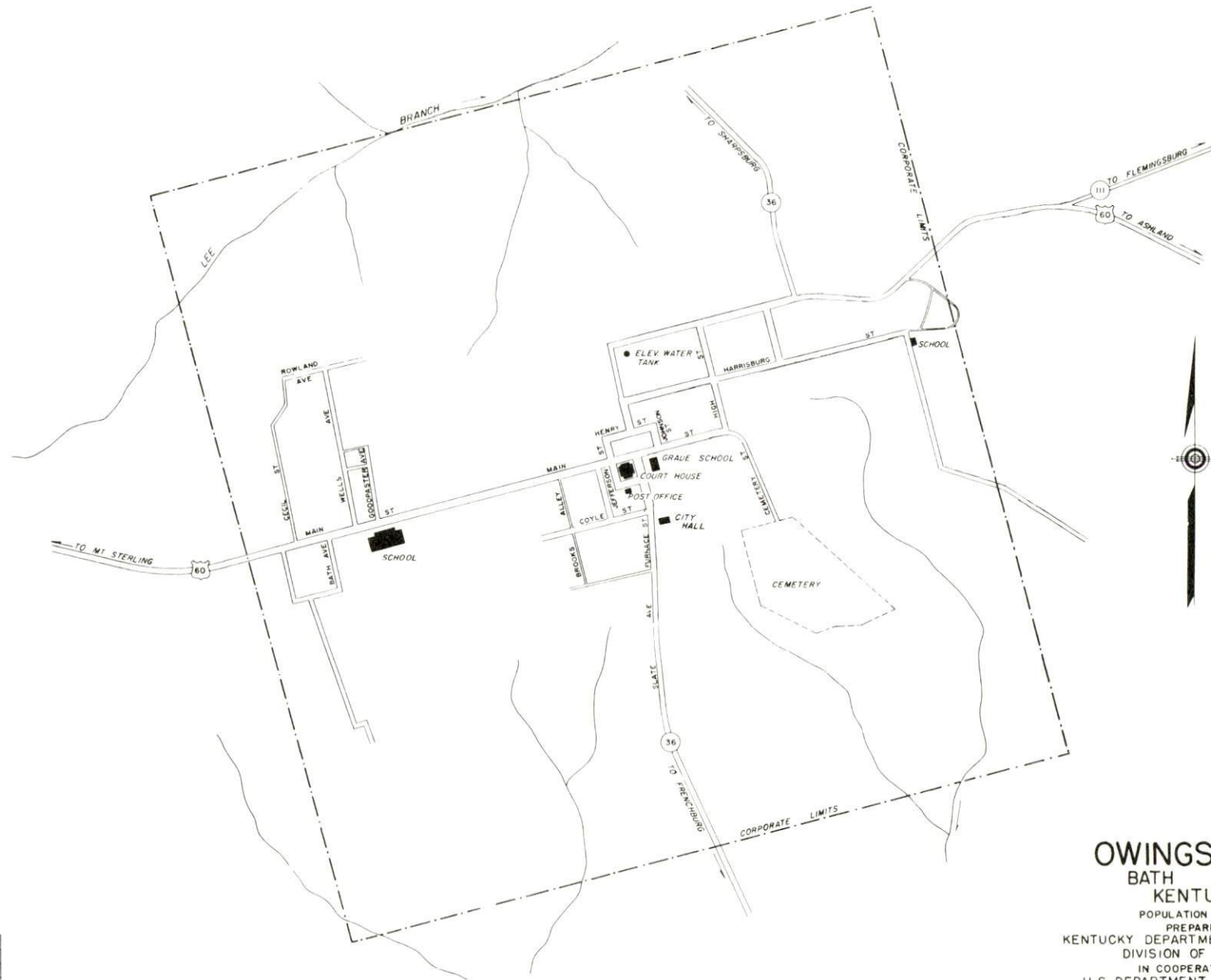
The following is a summary of the financial position of Owingsville and Bath County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Income, 1966	\$ 35,242.00
City Expenditures, 1966	31,286.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 1, 1966	
Sewer	\$260,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1966-67	\$116,278.00
Bonded Indebtedness	None



REVISIONS
APRIL 1, 1958
APRIL 18, 1963

OWINGSVILLE
 BATH COUNTY
 KENTUCKY

POPULATION 1,040
 PREPARED BY
 KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
 DIVISION OF PLANNING
 IN COOPERATION WITH
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
 1958



APPROX. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF INTERSECTION OF
 JOHNSON ST AND MAIN LONG 83° 45' 49" LAT 38° 08' 41"

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 tax rates for Owingsville and Bath County are shown in Table 12. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR OWINGSVILLE AND BATH COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Owingsville	Bath County
County	\$.159	\$.159
City	.30	
State	.015	.015
School	.474	.474
Library	.009	.009
Bath County Extension District	.017	.017
Total	\$.974	\$.674

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Owingsville, 1966	\$ 4,717,522	Real Estate and Tangibles
Bath County, 1966	\$34,271,351	Real Estate
	2,922,686	Tangibles
	23,575,000	Franchise
	<u>\$60,769,037</u>	Total

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Bath County School System is composed of three elementary schools and one high school. All have gymnasiums and all serve hot lunches. The 1966-67 school year budget is \$730,732.30. The system's bonded indebtedness as of September, 1966, was \$556,000.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Bath County High School	663	32	20-1
Bath County Elementary	1,322	51	25-1

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.

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

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

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Owingsville area include:

Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 67 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 68 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 52 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 56 miles
Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, 83 miles
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 21 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 125 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles
Ashland Community College, Ashland, Kentucky, 79 miles
Maysville Community College, Maysville, Kentucky, 42 miles
(Open Fall, 1968)
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 95 miles
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 125 miles

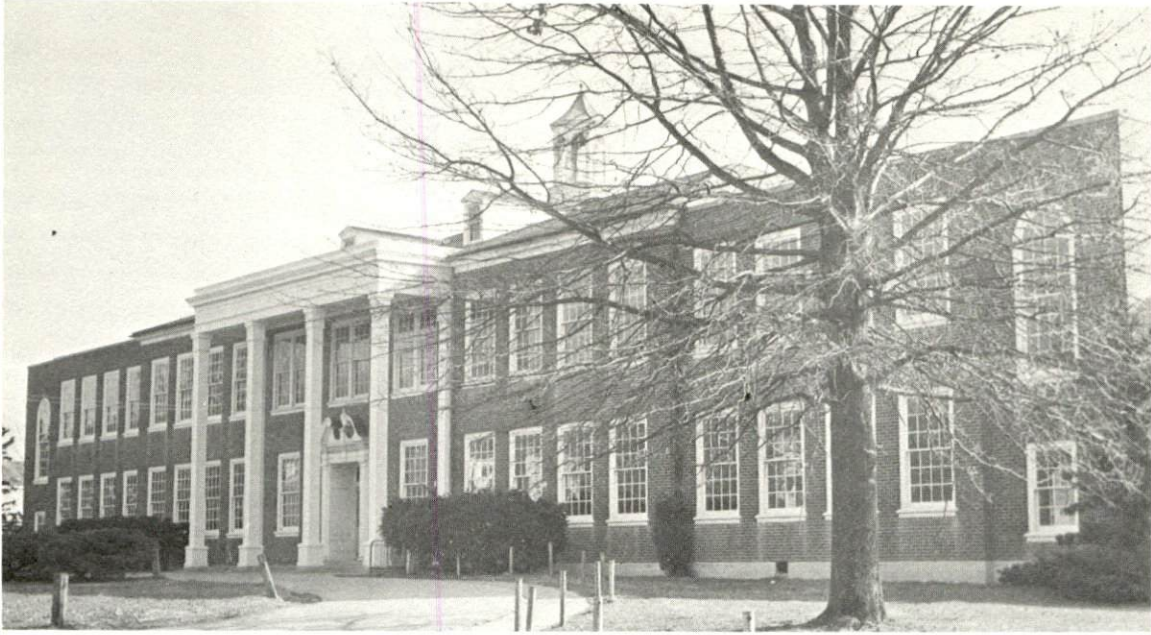
Health

Hospitals: The Mary Chiles Hospital, Mt. Sterling, 14 miles, has 41 beds and 8 bassinets, facilities for major and minor surgery, laboratory, X-ray, cardiograph EKG machine, and emergency room.

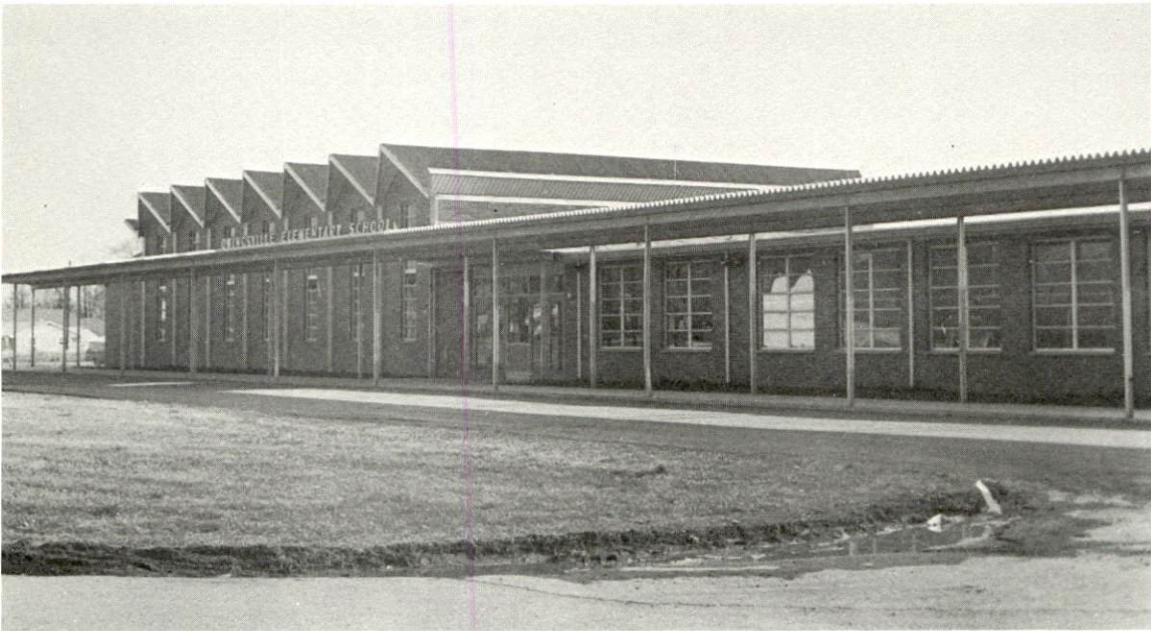
The St. Claire Hospital, Morehead, 21 miles, has 50 beds, emergency room, X-ray equipment, EKG, laboratory, and operating room.

Fleming County Hospital, Flemingsburg, 25 miles, has 38 beds and 9 bassinets. Facilities include: operating room, laboratory, X-ray, and EKG data system. The staff consists of 17 doctors and 18 registered nurses.

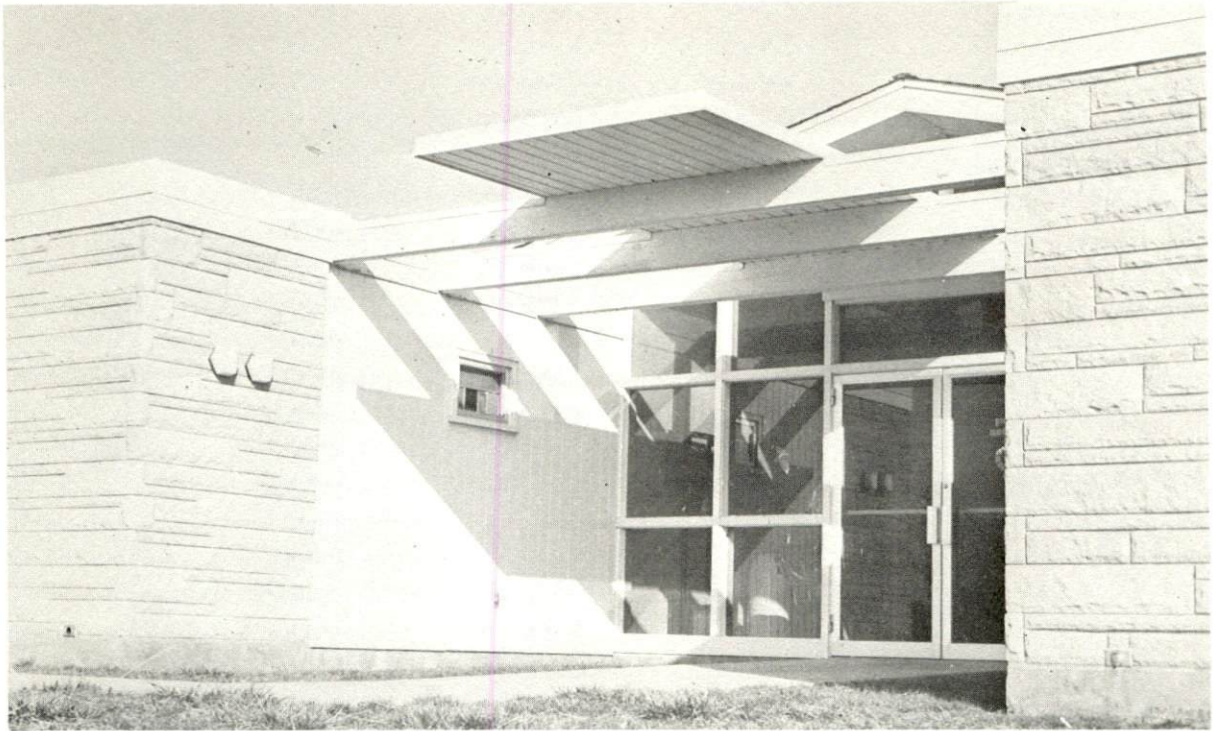
Owingsville has a nursing home with 26 beds which was recently opened. The total cost was approximately \$65,000.



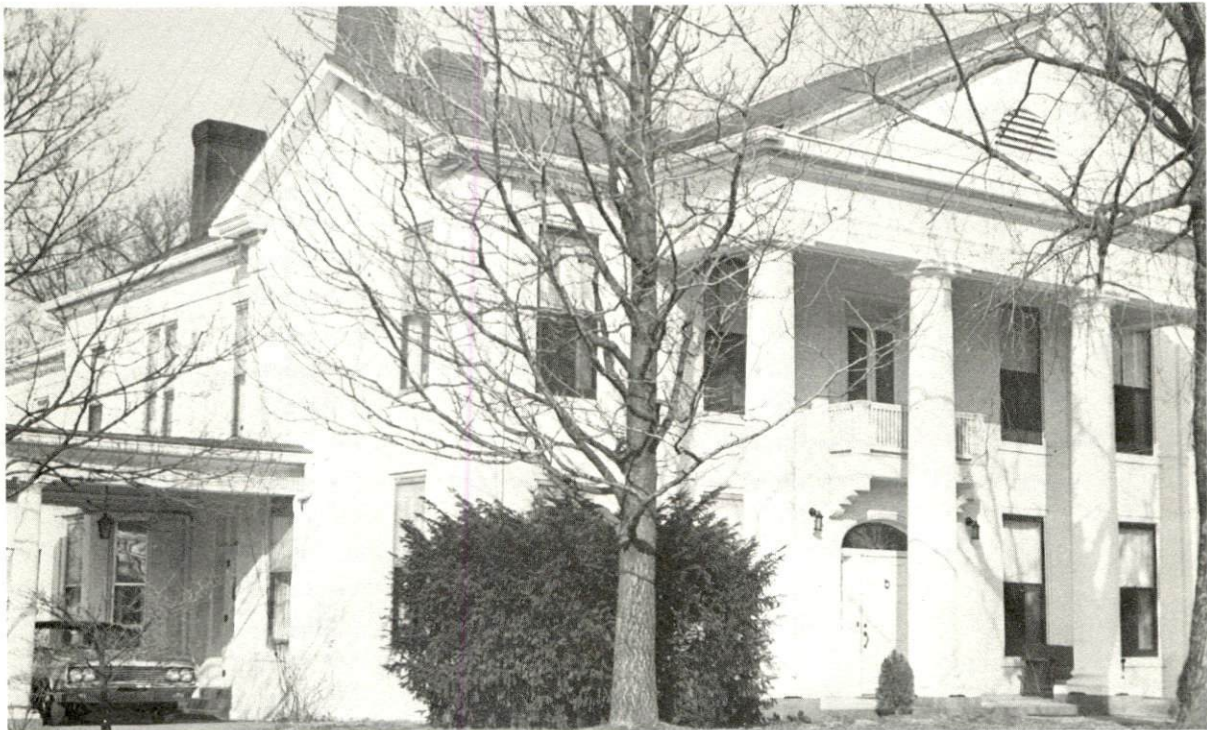
BATH COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL



OWINGSVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



BATH COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER



COLONIAL REST HOME, OWINGSVILLE

Public Health: The Bath County Health Department, located in Owingsville, employs a graduate nurse, a part-time sanitary inspector and a clerk typist. The department's program includes: communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child health service, school health program, crippled children's program, and general health activities. The department's 1966-67 budget is \$16,877.69.

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 house with a full basement is from \$15,000 to \$16,000. Owingsville has four new subdivisions containing approximately 150 lots, of which 50 are vacant.

A new federal housing project has been applied for and when built some of the units will be designed for elderly citizens.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Owingsville is served by General Telephone Company with a dial system. All subscribers enjoy county-wide, toll-free exchange service. At present there are approximately 1,000 subscribers. Telegraph service is available in Mt. Sterling, 14 miles distant.

Postal Facilities: Owingsville has a second-class post office with eight employees. Mail is dispatched twice daily and received three times daily via star routes. There are three rural routes. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$23,955.84.

Newspapers: Owingsville is served by the Bath County News Outlook, which is published in Owingsville each Thursday. This weekly newspaper has a circulation of 1,997. Newspapers are received daily from Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Radio: Owingsville is served by WMST in Mt. Sterling, 14 miles, and WMOR, Morehead, 21 miles. Also, reception is clear from Lexington, Louisville, and Cincinnati stations.

Television: Television reception, by means of an outside antenna, is excellent from Lexington, Cincinnati, and Huntington. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

A building for the Bath County Public Library, located in Owingsville, was recently purchased and renovated at a cost of approximately \$80,000.

The library is a member of the Buffalo Trace Regional Library System, which gives it access to records, films, framed paintings and additional books.

The library owns all types of sports equipment which may be checked out. Volumes number 10,968, including 2,000 volumes in their bookmobile. The circulation for 1966 was 73,779 and the budget for 1967 is \$6,807.

Churches

Owingsville has ten churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Grace Gospel Tabernacle, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1966

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers Bank	\$2,855,510.00	\$2,607,394.00
Owingsville Banking Co.	2,317,249.00	2,049,458.00
Citizens Bank (Sharpsburg)	1,468,821.00	1,253,635.00
Salt Lick Deposit Bank	1,246,287.00	1,107,987.00

Hotels and Motels

Green's Motel	7 units
Highley Motel	20 units
Johnson's Motel	10 units



FARMERS BANK, OWINGSVILLE



OWINGSVILLE BANKING COMPANY

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions Club

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic Lodge, VFW

Women's: Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Homemakers Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA, Little League, Pony League, 4-H Club

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

Recreation

Local: Lions Club Park, containing 10 acres, is located approximately 1 mile from Owingsville. Facilities include: three barns with 100 stables, show ring, bleachers, clubhouse, lighted ball diamond, picnic shelter, tables, grills, and concession stands. An annual horse show is held here on July 3rd and 4th. Fishing is done in Slate Creek which is bound by the park.

The school's outdoor facilities, which include two ball parks and a basketball court, are utilized. One of the parks is lighted and used for Little League games.

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.

Camping, hunting and trails are available in Daniel Boone National Forest, about 12 miles east, adjacent to Cave Run Reservoir. White-tailed deer and wild turkey may be hunted with either gun or bow in the Primitive Weapons Hunting Area.

Area: Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, on U. S. 68, is 45 miles northeast of Owingsville. The park has picnic shelter with rest room, bathhouse, Olympic swimming pool, playground, hiking trails and a museum. Here the last battle of the American Revolution - and the last major Indian-pioneer struggle in Kentucky - were fought. The names of the 60 pioneers who died in the 15-minute Indian ambush-- one is Daniel Boone's son-- are carved on a granite shaft. The museum is a gold mine of historical objects and paleontological displays.

Boonesborough State Park, on the Kentucky River in Central Kentucky, is 36 miles southwest of Owingsville. 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, on Kentucky 182 off U. S. 60, is 41 miles northeast of Owingsville. The park has resort lodge, resort pool, dining room, coffee shop, efficiency and one-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, group camp, bathhouse, beach, 45-acre lake, boat dock and boat rentals, 9-hole golf course, miniature golf, 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, Greenup, is 16 miles west of Ashland and 76 miles northeast of Owingsville. 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, Slade, in eastern Kentucky, is 37 miles south of Owingsville. 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 wildflower 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.

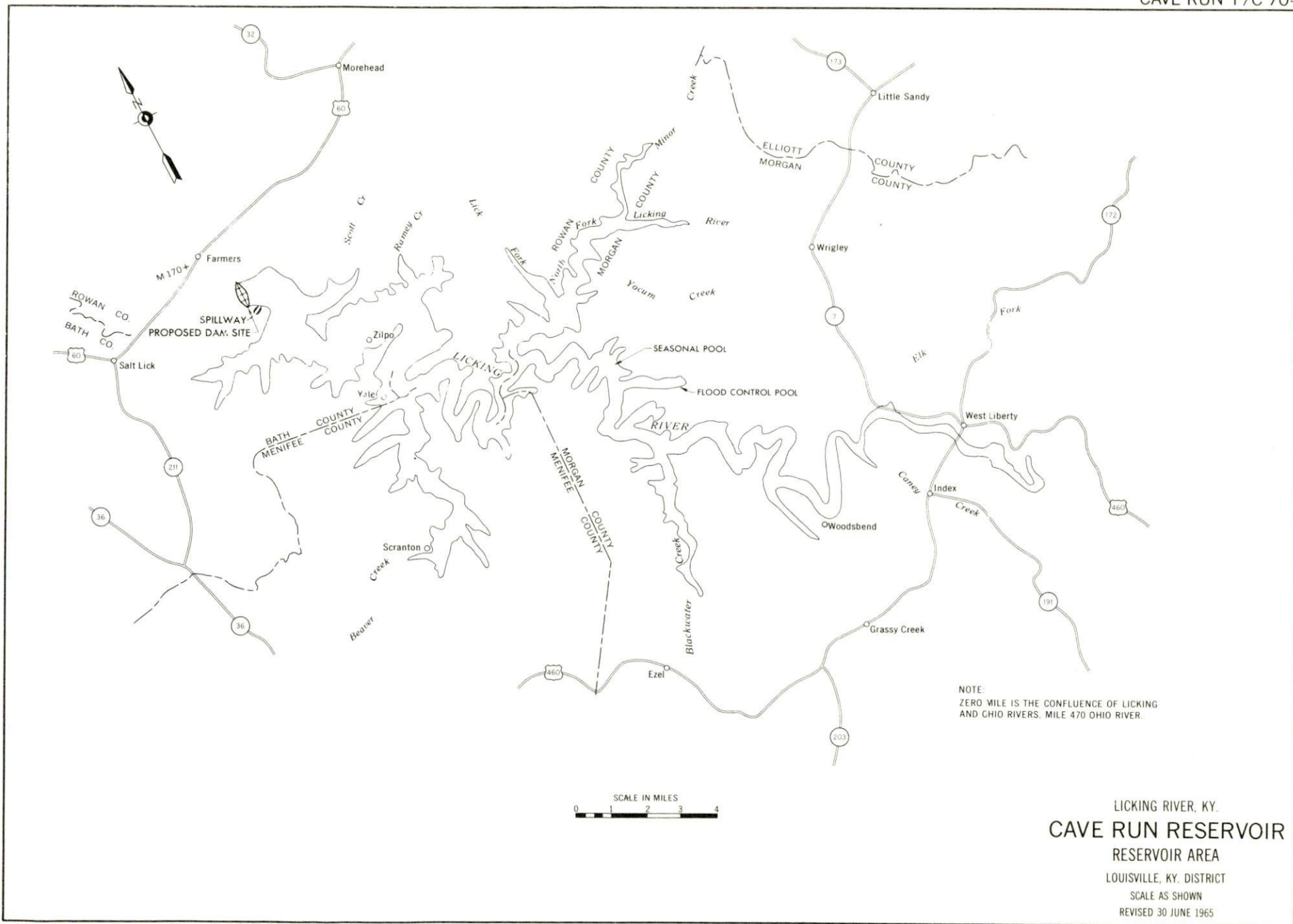
Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Licensed nursing home with 26 beds began operating in Owingsville in September, 1965, at a total cost of \$65,000.
2. A building to house the Bath County Library has been purchased and renovated at a cost of approximately \$80,000.

Planned:

1. Cave Run Dam, an earth and rock fill dam located on the Licking River 173.6 miles above its mouth and approximately 15 miles east of Owingsville, is under construction. When completed the reservoir at minimum pool will cover 6,790 acres, seasonal pool will cover 8,270 acres and the flood control stage will cover 14,870 acres and will operate as a unit of the comprehensive reservoir plan for the Ohio River Basin to effect redirection in flood stages on all points down stream from the reservoir. The reservoir will also operate to augment natural low-flow conditions on the lower Licking River in the interest of water quality control. The reservoir will inundate portions of Bath, Menifee, Rowan, and Morgan Counties. When completed, this reservoir will also provide many types of recreation. The estimated cost is \$30,100,000, all Federal.
2. The Cave Run Dam project will provide a large acreage of flood-free land which will have potential for industrial development. Preliminary plans are under way to secure a portion of this acreage for an industrial park.
3. Now in the planning stage is a fish hatchery below Cave Run Dam, to be built and operated by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.



NOTE:
 ZERO MILE IS THE CONFLUENCE OF LICKING
 AND OHIO RIVERS. MILE 470 OHIO RIVER.

LICKING RIVER, KY.
CAVE RUN RESERVOIR
 RESERVOIR AREA
 LOUISVILLE, KY. DISTRICT
 SCALE AS SHOWN
 REVISED 30 JUNE 1965

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,166 farms in Bath County covering 133,002 acres, an average of 114.1 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Bath County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BATH COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Bath County	(tons)	2,600	2.10	5,460
Kentucky	(tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Bath County	(tons)	6,000	1.85	11,100
Kentucky	(tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Bath County	(tons)	2,400	1.65	3,960
Kentucky	(tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Bath County	(bu)	4,000	75.0	300,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Bath County	(bu)	600	27.0	16,200
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Bath County	(lbs)	2,800	2,130.0	5,964,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BATH COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Bath County	3,600
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Bath County	19,100
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Bath County	590
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

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 1966 recorded production totaled 350,476 barrels. A total of 4,168 barrels were secured in 1966.

Limestone: Ordovician limestones which outcrop in the western portion of the county are suitable for building, highway and railway construction purposes. Mississippian limestone deposits occur along the southeastern boundary. This is part of the high calcium limestone belt bordering the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field.

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. This stone has been mined extensively in the past in nearby areas.

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 and large reserves of other states become depleted.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		466,381,000

(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, 1965.

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 1,053 cfs (U. S. Geological Survey - 27 year record). Slate Creek has been impounded to supply water to Owingsville. Other sources may be procured by similar impoundments.

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

Ground Water: A recent investigation by the U. S. Geological Survey, Hydrologic 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 is hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide.

Forests

There are 56,300 acres of commercial forest land in Bath County, covering 30.6 percent of the total land area. In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Owingsville, the county seat, there are more than three million acres of commercial forest land. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, yellow pines, beech, soft maple, ash and hard maple.

In 1962, 120 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut could be much larger. 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 the 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 Bath County in 1963 was \$1,167, 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 Bath County in 1965 totaled \$6,425,000.**

*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 OWINGSVILLE, BATH COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	35.5	4.89	84	77
February	34.2	3.68	82	71
March	46.6	4.85	81	66
April	60.2	4.14	79	62
May	66.4	3.97	81	63
June	72.7	4.53	84	64
July	74.8	5.13	85	66
August	74.8	3.55	88	66
September	69.5	2.98	86	64
October	54.8	2.25	86	65
November	50.6	2.90	82	70
December	40.9	3.58	83	75
Annual Norm.	56.8	46.65		

*Station Location: Mt. Sterling, 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
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
XXXXXXXXXX	Appendix H

HISTORY

Bath County, the fifty-sixth county established in the state, dates from 1811. It was taken from Montgomery County. The Licking River flows along its eastern side in a northwesterly and southwesterly direction, and numerous creeks drain the area into it. Approximately one-half of the county's territory lies in the Knobs geographical division of the state. This region is hilly and the soil is generally poor and not suited for the growth of agricultural crops. There is some timber on the knobs, and one of the largest deposits of iron ore in Kentucky is found in the southeastern part of the county. There is also some bituminous coal beds in this region, but not in workable quantities. The other half of the county lies in the outer Bluegrass geographical region where limestone formations exist which give to it a fertility of a high grade. This area is particularly suited to the growth of grain, grass and tobacco.

Several mounds and ancient fortification sites are in the county. Most of them are in the vicinity of Sharpsburg some eleven miles west of Owingsville. A few of them, in which large trees are growing, have retained their original appearance. The remains of an enormous mastodon were found in a pond near Sharpsburg in 1851. Some of its specimens were housed in the Centre College Museum at Danville, where for many years, they attracted widespread attention.

The county got its name from the great number of mineral springs within its borders. Mud Lick, later named Olympian Springs by Henry Clay who owned an interest in them, was the most famous of all the springs in the county. Three kinds of water-- sulphur, salt sulphur, and chalybeate gush from the ground. These springs came into prominence in 1791, and were once widely known as a watering place. Their mineral waters were used for drinking and bathing purposes. Since they are 1,025 feet above sea level the springs became noted for making a "most pure and salubrious air" around them. Their natural setting has been described as a "high mountainous country which is embellished with scenery of a bold romantic character." The first stage line in Kentucky ran between Lexington and Olympian Springs. Salt Lick, a few miles east of Olympian Springs, provided large amounts of salt to the early settlers of eastern Kentucky. An iron furnace was built on Slate Creek as early as 1790, some fifteen years after Hugh Sidwell, Thomas Clark, James Bollard, Elias Tolin and William Calk made some improvements in the vicinity. Cannon balls that weighed as much as four pounds were cast there during the War of 1812. They were transported by wagon to the Licking River, then on flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans for General Andrew Jackson's forces to use in the battle against the British in January, 1815.

Appendix A

Owingsville, the county seat, was established in 1811 and is located on the top of a low hill near the geographical center of the county. It was named for Colonel Thomas Dye Owings who, along with Richard Menifee, owned the town site. Each of these men wished the town to be named for him, and according to tradition, the final decision depended on who could build the finest house. Owings won. His house, a two-story building of red brick, constructed in Georgian Colonial design, had walls three feet thick. All woodwork, windows, doors, and the lovely spiral stairway ascending from the basement to the upper story were made by hand and brought from Baltimore by oxcart. The fortlike arrangement of the house, with servants' quarters in the basement, portholes, and an entrance to a subterranean passage concealed behind the drawing room fireplace, indicated that, with all its beauty of line and finish, safety was dominant in the architect's plans. After Owings' death the house was used as an inn, and it became a center for social activities in the community. Many prominent visitors were numbered among the guests, including Lafayette and Louis Philippe of France and Henry Clay, in whose honor a ball was given in 1826, when he was Secretary of State.

Owingsville has a long main street and not much construction has been done elsewhere. Its population in 1966 is 1,040. Around 9,000 people reside in the county outside of Owingsville. The first pike in the state was built from Owingsville to Catlettsburg in 1836. The town was raided many times during the Civil War, and the courthouse was burned in 1864.

In 1964, 4,700 acres were planted in corn, 1,900 in wheat, 150 in barley, 3,110 in tobacco, and 10,300 in hay. There were 34,200 hens and pullets of laying age which produced 5,301,000 eggs. The county's farmers raised 20,900 cattle, 6,800 hogs and 1,300 sheep.

Also in 1964, 4,784 barrels of petroleum were produced. Owingsville had two manufacturing concerns in 1966: The Kentucky Packing Company, a meat processing plant, is the largest. A small quantity of lumber is cut annually.

Several Bath Countians gained prominence in the legal profession, the military, and diplomatic service. The Honorable Richard H. Menifee, son of Richard Menifee who was part owner of Owingsville town site, served in the Congress of the United States with distinction. Menifee County was named for him in 1869 several years after his death. Henry L. Lane and Claude Matthews both were governors of Indiana, and Lane served in the United States Senate from that state. Alvin Hawkins was elected governor of Tennessee in 1880. John C. Mason served in the state legislature for three terms and in Congress for one term. He rose to the rank of major during the Mexican War. General John B. Hood assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee on July 18, 1864 and fought in the campaigns in Georgia and Tennessee. Ambrose Dudley Mann served as special agent of the United States government to Austria in 1846, to Hungary in 1849, and to Switzerland in 1850.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BATH COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Bath County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	258	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	52	20.2	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	17	6.6	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	4	1.6	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	10	3.9	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	3	1.2	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.	0	0	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	51	19.8	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	84	32.6	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	30	11.6	25,856	4.6
Services	24	9.3	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 BATH COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Bath County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	291, 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: 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:

	<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.

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 and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

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.

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

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 driveways 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.

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky