

1967

# Industrial Resources: Fayette County - Lexington

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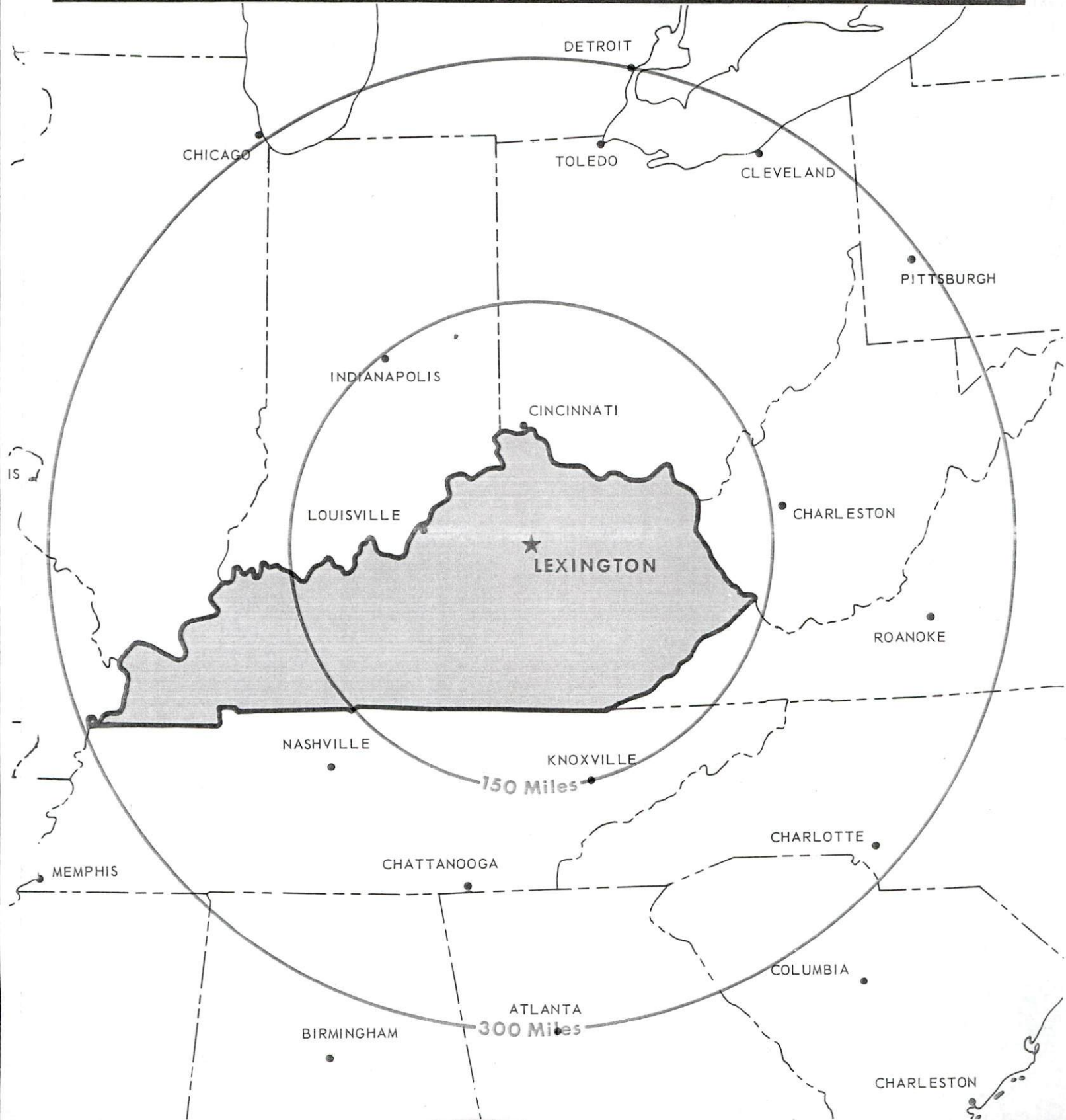
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

# LEXINGTON KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Lexington-Fayette County Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1967



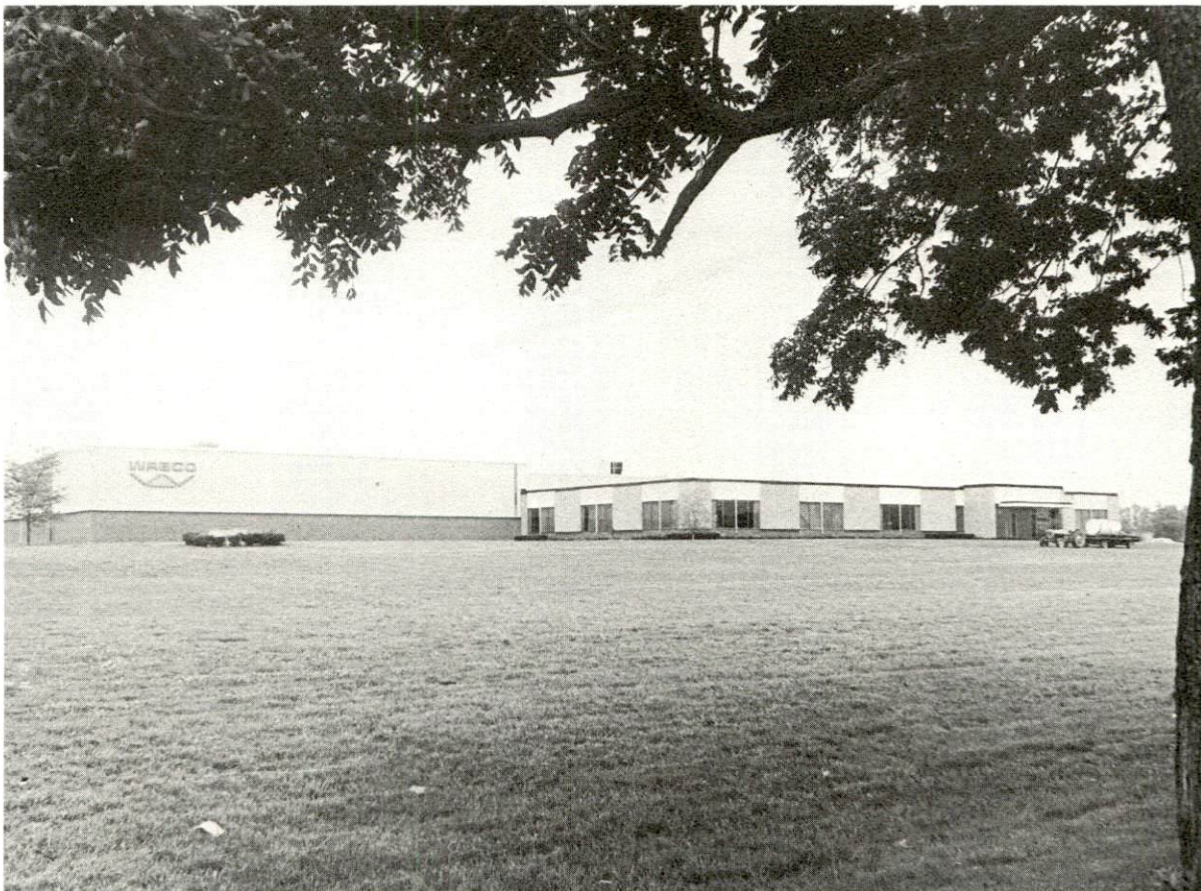


AERIAL VIEW OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



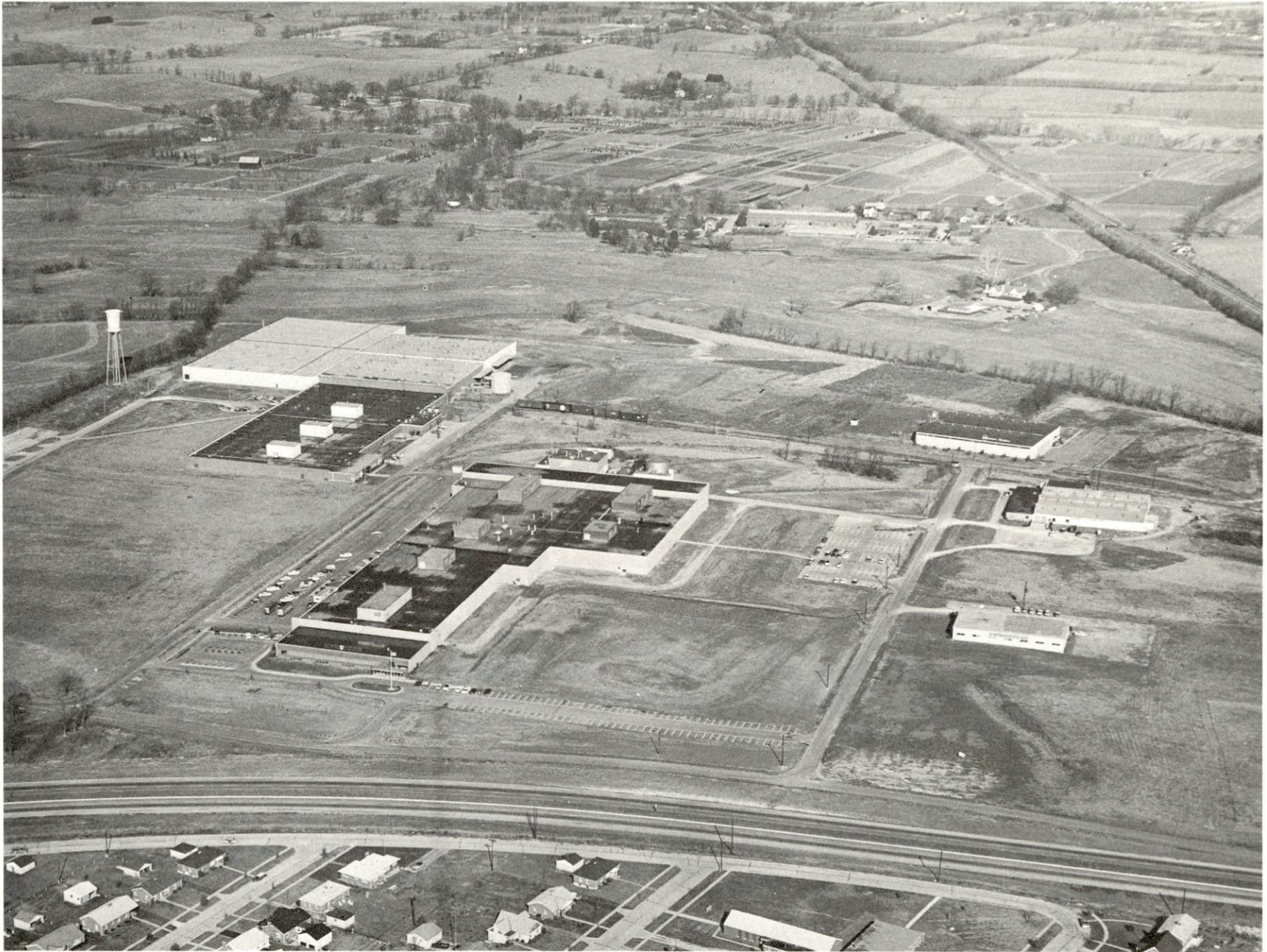


INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINE CORPORATION



WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY





LEXINGTON INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION PROPERTY AND PLANTS OF  
DIXIE CUP, DIVISION OF AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, AND SQUARE D COMPANY



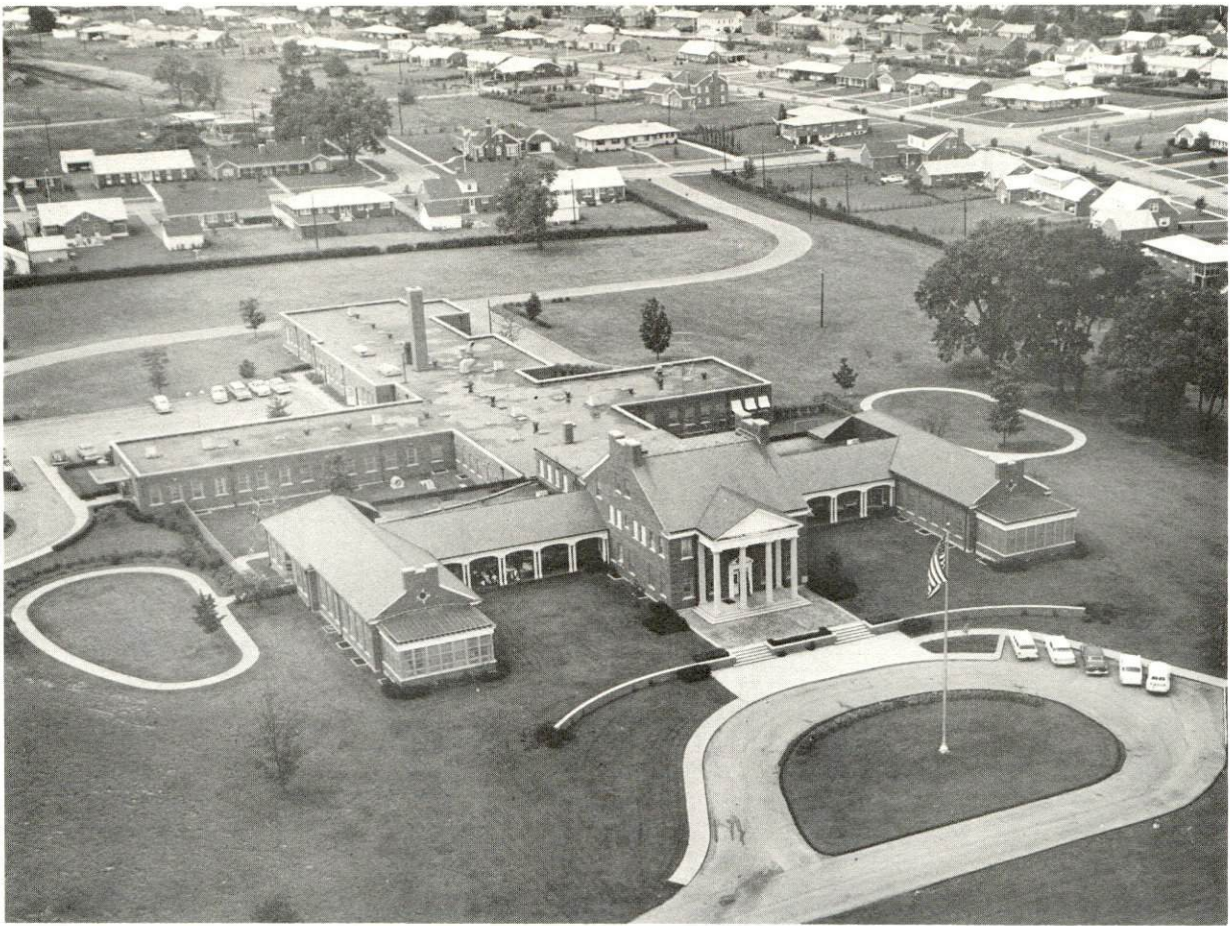


SPINDLETOP RESEARCH

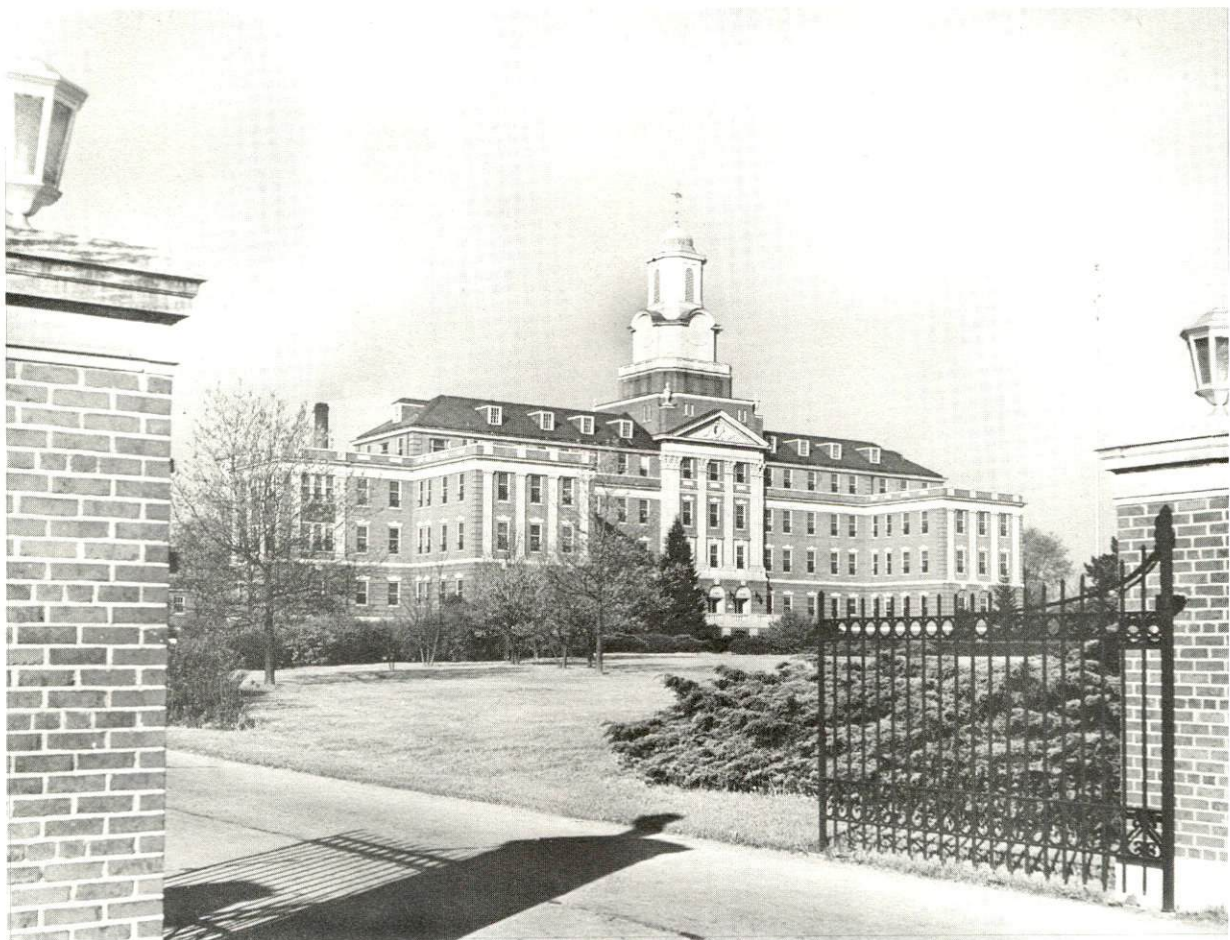


UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY MEDICAL CENTER





SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN



VETERANS HOSPITAL



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**POPULATION AND  
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**INDUSTRIAL  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Lexington - 62,810

Fayette County - 131,906

### LEXINGTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Fayette and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,250-3,950 men and 4,050-4,750 women. Number of workers available from Fayette County: 900-1,000 men and 1,500-1,600 women.

The future labor supply will include 11,749 boys and 14,476 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 Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and the Southern Railway System provide rail service to Lexington.

Air: Blue Grass Field, located 4.5 miles west of Lexington on U. S. 60, is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta Airlines with 125 flights daily.

Water: Lexington and Fayette County have access to the inland waterway system via the Kentucky River, which is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Lexington.

Trucks: Lexington is served by more than 25 truck and transfer lines, which provide local and long distance hauling to all parts of the United States.



Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines provides Lexington with bus transportation. Local bus service is provided by the Lexington Transit Corporation.

Highways: Lexington is served by Interstate 64, Interstate 75, and U. S. Routes 25, 27, 60, 68, and 421. Kentucky highways serving Lexington include 353, 913, and 922.

#### UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company

Gas: Lexington is served by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. , whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation. Both companies are affiliates of the Columbia Gas System.

Water: Treated water is supplied to Lexington by the Lexington Water Company, whose rated capacity is 46,000,000 gpd. Sources of supply are the Kentucky River, East Hickman Creek, and West Hickman Creek.

Sewer System: The Lexington City Sewerage Department has a main treatment plant and two branch treatment plants. The three plants have a total capacity of 12,950,000 gallons per day.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Lexington has several industrial sites ranging in size from 31 to 200 acres. All sites are located within 1.5 miles of the Lexington By-Pass which is connected by 4-lane highways to the nationwide Interstate Highway System. All sites are served with all utilities.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Lexington and Fayette County are classified by the U. S. Census as the Lexington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Lexington has shown a net increase in population for each decade of this century. The 1960 U. S. Census of Population reported that the population of Lexington was 62,810 persons, an increase of 7,276 (13.1 percent) in the 10 years since 1950. This numerical increase was the largest for any 10-year period in the city's history. The 1966 population estimates total 82,000 for the corporate limits and 160,000 including the entire urban area of Lexington.

From 1940 to 1960, Lexington's population increased 27.4 percent. The 1960 urban population, those living in the Lexington urbanized area, numbered 111,940 inhabitants.

Fayette County has also shown a net increase in population for each decade since 1900. The 1960 population of Fayette County was 131,906, which was 69,096 more than that of Lexington. Between 1950 and 1960, the population of the entire county increased by 31,160 (30.9 percent) over the 1950 figure of 100,746. This was the largest numerical increase for any 10-year period in the county's history.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Lexington		Fayette County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	29,369		42,071		15.5
1910	35,099	19.5	47,715	13.4	6.6
1920	41,534	18.3	54,664	14.6	5.5
1930	45,736	10.1	68,543	25.4	8.2
1940	49,304	7.8	78,899	15.1	8.8
1950	55,534	12.6	100,746	27.7	3.5
1960	62,810	13.1	131,906	30.9	3.2

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

## Economic Characteristics

Manufacturing is the largest employer in Fayette County. In March, 1966, there were 14,964 employed in manufacturing. Machinery, metal products, and equipment industries make up the largest type manufacturing group employers with a total employment of 8,594. Lexington is also a commercial center with 12,369 being employed in wholesale and retail trade.

Agricultural employment in Fayette, as listed in the 1959 Census of Agriculture, was 2,408.

TABLE 2

FAYETTE 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*
Fayette	\$98.67	\$122.08	\$ 390,525	\$2,758	2
Bourbon	75.41	80.47	35,122	1,896	15
Clark	85.59	87.56	41,844	1,907	14
Jessamine	69.98	75.96	20,564	1,457	45
Madison	76.99	93.54	53,172	1,541	38
Scott	76.85	83.92	30,330	1,944	12
Woodford	97.28	102.26	30,441	2,486	4
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 Lexington labor supply area includes Fayette and the adjoining counties of Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Madison, Scott, and Woodford. The population of the labor supply area was 245,555 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 3,250 to 3,950 males and from 4,050 to 4,750 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, FAYETTE COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,300-8,700	3,250-3,950	4,050-4,750
Fayette	2,400-2,600	900-1,000	1,500-1,600
Bourbon	850-1,050	400- 500	450- 550
Clark	550- 750	200- 300	350- 450
Jessamine	1,150-1,350	500- 600	650- 750
Madison	1,450-1,650	750- 850	700- 800
Scott	650- 850	350- 450	300- 400
Woodford	250- 450	150- 250	100- 200

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 11,749 males and 14,476 females who will become 18 years of age by the year 1973. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. The area distribution of the future labor supply is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, LEXINGTON AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	11,749	14,476
Fayette	6,197	6,061
Bourbon	956	877
Clark	1,094	1,035
Jessamine	663	688
Madison	1,538	1,547
Scott	670	670
Woodford	631	598

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 Lexington area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries.

TABLE 5

LEXINGTON AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	10,427	3,312	13,739
Fayette	1,155	1,253	2,408
Bourbon	1,619	653	2,272
Clark	1,386	341	1,727
Jessamine	1,261	195	1,456
Madison	2,730	256	2,986
Scott	1,612	250	1,862
Woodford	664	364	1,028

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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



TABLE 6

## LEXINGTON AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, MARCH, 1966

	Area							
	Total	Fayette	Bourbon	Clark	Jessamine	Madison	Scott	Woodford
Total manu- facturing	22,992	14,964	707	1,794	329	1,694	1,596	1,908
Food & kindred products	2,127	1,266	20	34	116	83	29	579
Tobacco	1,629	1,565	54	2	1	3	3	1
Clothing, textile and leather	2,465	1,150	404	474	196	59	0	182
Lumber and furniture	520	154	13	336	11	2	4	0
Print., pub. and paper	1,696	1,162	26	36	5	25	11	431
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	1,136	513	0	47	0	537	38	1
Stone, clay and glass	511	380	10	6	0	115	0	0
Primary metals	655	52	0	381	0	0	222	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	11,335	8,594	180	466	0	870	1,041	184
Other	918	128	0	12	0	0	248	530

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

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TABLE 7

## LEXINGTON AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1966

	Area							
	Total	Fayette	Bourbon	Clark	Jessamine	Madison	Scott	Woodford
Mining and Quarrying	155	85	27	24	0	0	19	0
Contract Construction	5,572	4,481	97	423	111	315	44	101
Manufacturing	22,992	14,964	707	1,794	329	1,694	1,596	1,908
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	4,398	3,054	104	731	82	227	59	141
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16,377	12,369	524	921	348	1,453	463	299
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	3,152	2,601	83	132	55	150	62	69
Services	6,401	5,358	148	296	22	368	143	66
Other	626	459	12	141	0	0	5	9
Total	59,673	43,371	1,702	4,462	947	4,207	2,391	2,593

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



## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms is indicative of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Lexington. The following table shows manufacturing firms in Lexington which employ fifty or more persons.

TABLE 8

LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment
American Technical Machine Corporation	Artificial Christmas wreaths, hair brush curlers	50-100
American Tobacco Co.	Tobacco stemming, redrying	50-100
Armour & Co.	Meat packing	50-100
Broughton's Farm Dairy, Inc.	Fluid milk, ice cream	50-100
Clarke, Stewart & Wood, Inc.	Misc. machinery, concrete filter blocks	50-100
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Carbonated beverages	50-100
Dixie Bell Dairy Co.	Milk	50-100
Elm Hill Meats, Inc.	Meat processing	50-100
Hurst Printing Co.	Letterpress printing, lithographic printing	50-100
Lexington Roller Mills, Inc.	Flour, corn meal, feed	50-100
Marathon Industries, Inc.	Safety belt buckles	50-100
The Thoroughbred Record & The Thoroughbred Press	Magazine publishing, commercial printing	50-100
General Electric Co., Kentucky Glass Plant	Incandescent lamp glass bulbs	100-250
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	100-250
Perry Lumber Co.	Millwork, boxes, crates	100-250
Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co., Lexington Food Product Plant	Peanut butter	100-250
Rainbo Baking Co.	Bread, rolls	100-250
Standard Products Co.	Motor vehicle hardware	100-250

(Cont.)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>
Visumatic Industrial Products Div., Mid-States Enterprises, Inc.	Electrical equipment, timing devices	100-250
Vogue Rattan Mfg. Co., Inc.	Rattan furniture	100-250
V. R. Wesson Division, Fansteel Metallurgical Corp.	Carbide inserts coal mining tools	100-250
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	Tobacco redrying	250-500
Dixie Cup Division, American Can Co.	Paper cups, containers	250-500
General Electric Co., Lexington Lamp Plant	Sealed beam automotive headlamps	250-500
Lexington Herald-Leader Co.	Newspaper	250-500
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	Tobacco stemming, redrying	250-500
P. Lorillard Co.	Tobacco processing	250-500
Parker Seal Co.	Synthetic rubber rings, seals	250-500
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	Tobacco processing	250-500
Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Industrial Products Div.	Hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders	250-500

All firms listed below employ at least 500 persons.

International Business Machines	Electric typewriters, executory dictating equip- ment, magnetic ledger accounting machine	
Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.	Parachutes, auto seat belts, metal parts, vending machines	
Lexington Redryers, Inc.	Tobacco stemming, redrying	
Square D Co.	Electrical equipment	
Trane Co.	Air conditioning equipment, heating equipment, air handling equipment	



### Prevailing Wage Rates

Specific wage rates, by job classification, will be provided on a personal basis by the management of manufacturing firms in Lexington.

Arrangements for obtaining this information and other labor data, such as fringe benefits, can be made through the Lexington-Fayette County Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

### Unions

Unions represented in the area include: Carpenters, Local #1650; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AF of L), Local #183; Musicians Union, Local #554; Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local #452; Truck Drivers Union, Lexington Building and Construction Trades Council; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, #393; Communications Workers of America (AF of L), Local #3372; Construction Laborers, Local #189; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Warehousemen of America, #779; International Union of Operating Engineers, #181; Lexington Central Labor Union; United Papermakers and Paperworkers (AF of L - CIO); and United Auto Workers.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Lexington is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and Southern Railway System. All three railroads have terminal facilities in the city. Passenger service is provided by the Chesapeake & Ohio and Southern Railway. Daily switching service is provided. These railroads connect Lexington with all parts of the United States.

The following table gives railway transit time from Lexington to several major cities.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL			CL	
Atlanta, Ga.	3		Louisville, Ky.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	4		Los Angeles, Calif.	9	
Chicago, Ill.	5		Nashville, Tenn.	2 1/2	
Cincinnati, Ohio	2		New Orleans, La.	4	
Cleveland, Ohio	4		New York, N. Y.	6	
Detroit, Mich.	5		Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	3		St. Louis, Mo.	3	

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

Highways

Lexington is served by U. S. Routes 25, 27, 60, 68, and 421, and by Kentucky Routes 922, 913, and 353. Interstate 64, connecting Louisville, Kentucky, with Lexington, and Interstate 75, connecting Lexington with Cincinnati, Ohio, provide modern 4-lane highways north-south and east-west to all sections of the United States.

The Blue Grass Parkway, completed and opened to traffic in the Fall of 1965, connects Lexington with the Western Kentucky Parkway to give an unbroken 319-mile east-west artery from Salyersville, Kentucky, to Princeton, Kentucky.



TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	383	Louisville, Ky.	74
Birmingham, Ala.	417	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,181
Chicago, Ill.	355	Minneapolis, Minn.	784
Cincinnati, Ohio	79	Nashville, Tenn.	221
Cleveland, Ohio	323	New Orleans, La.	844
Detroit, Mich.	341	New York, N. Y.	733
Kansas City, Mo.	590	Pittsburgh, Pa.	349
Knoxville, Tenn.	192	St. Louis, Mo.	341

Truck Service: Lexington is served by more than 25 truck and transfer lines. These lines provide local and long distance hauling service to all parts of the nation. Approximately 21 firms maintain terminals in Lexington.

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	ON**	ON**
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON	ON	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      \*\*ON - Overnight

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

Bus Lines: Lexington is served by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, providing service to all points in the United States; Cooper Bus Lines, Lawrenceburg to Lexington; and the Central Stage Lines, providing service from Lexington to Nicholasville, Wilmore and Avon. Cafeteria and snack bar facilities are available at the local terminal.

Local bus service is provided by the Lexington Transit Corporation.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Taxi service is available on a 24-hour basis. Car, bus, and truck rental services are available in both Lexington and Fayette County.

#### Air

Lexington is served by Blue Grass Field, located 4 1/2 miles west of the city on U. S. Highway 60. 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, runway 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.

Facilities and improvements, which have been added to the airport in the last two years, include a new air freight building, Lexington Air Taxi, new parking areas, a 5-inch layer of blacktop on the 5,500-foot runway, and other miscellaneous improvements. Total cost of these improvements was \$300,000.

#### Water

Lexington has access to the inland waterway system via the Kentucky River, located 12 miles southwest of Lexington. A 6-foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams from the stream's confluence with the Ohio River at Carrollton, Kentucky, to a point 259 miles upstream. In 1965, cargo shipped on the Kentucky River amounted to 318,831 tons.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Lexington is provided electric power 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 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.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed to the City of Lexington by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation. Principal transmission lines average 12 inches in size, while distribution lines range from 2 to 16 inches. The average BTU content per cubic foot is 1,050, with a specific gravity of .6. Normal pressure in the Lexington "belt line" area is approximately 125 psi, in the medium pressure lines it is approximately 50 psi, and in the low pressure distribution lines it is about 4 ounces. The capacity of the underground storage areas owned by the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation is over 4 billion cubic feet.

Recently completed construction projects include a 10-mile "outer belt" of 12-inch high pressure lines around the southern part of the city at a cost of \$447,000, and the complete replacement of an 8-inch supply line with 19 miles of 12-inch lines. This latter project completed the line between Lexington and Madison County, Kentucky, and provided a connection with the Columbia Gulf Transmission Company.

Current monthly rates are listed below:

General Service (Firm)

First	1,000 CF	\$2.0693
Next	49,000 CF	.8143 per MCF
Next	50,000 CF	.7743 per MCF
Next	200,000 CF	.7443 per MCF
Over	300,000 CF	.7143 per MCF

Minimum monthly charge: \$2.09

Interruptible Service (Optional)

First	800 MCF	\$ 0.5247 per MCF
Next	1,200 MCF	.5047 per MCF
Next	3,000 MCF	.4947 per MCF
Next	5,000 MCF	.4847 per MCF
Over	10,000 MCF	.4647 per MCF

Minimum monthly charge: \$414.72

Summer Air Conditioning  
(June - September)

All gas used: \$0.40 per MCF

Coal and Coke\*

Kentucky is the only State of the Union that has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian Coal Region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 77,350,451 tons of bituminous coal from 1,993 mines from 42 counties in 1963. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, and Harlan. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

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



In western Kentucky, underground mines accounted for 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of total coal produced in 1963. The average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In eastern Kentucky, underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total production in 1963. The average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 16 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky 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.

Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

Water is supplied to Lexington by the Lexington Water Company. The system has two treatment plants with a total rated production capacity of 46,000,000 gpd. Storage of treated water is by three elevated tanks, two ground tanks, and two clear wells, having a total capacity of 5,500,000 gallons. The sources of supply are the Kentucky River and East and West Hickman Creeks. The distribution mains range from 2 to 30 inches in the city. Pressure is maintained at 65 psi. Treatment is copper sulfate for algae control in impounding reservoirs, aeration, coagulation with alum and lime, activated carbon, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration and chlorination. The average daily use is 18,000,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been 36,000,000 gallons. The average water temperature is 36 degrees in winter and 85 degrees in the summer. There are 40,150 water meters. The Lexington Water Company has invested \$9 million recently in new and improved distribution facilities.

Rates:

The following rates, subject to the minimum charges herein provided, shall apply for water furnished by meter measurement:

	<u>Per month</u>	<u>Per quarter</u>	<u>Per 100 cu. ft.</u>
First	5,000 cu. ft. or	15,000 cu. ft.	\$0.4647
Next	10,000 cu. ft. or	30,000 cu. ft.	.37
Next	50,000 cu. ft. or	150,000 cu. ft.	.27
Next	100,000 cu. ft. or	300,000 cu. ft.	.18
Over	165,000 cu. ft. or	495,000 cu. ft.	.09

Minimum Charges:

No bill will be rendered for less than the following amounts, according to the size of the meter installed:



5/8 inch meter	\$ 1.20 per month or \$ 3.60 per quarter
3/4 inch meter	\$ 1.20 per month or \$ 3.60 per quarter
1 inch meter	\$ 2.75 per month or \$ 8.25 per quarter
1 1/2 inch meter	\$ 5.55 per month or \$ 16.65 per quarter
2 inch meter	\$ 8.30 per month or \$ 24.90 per quarter
3 inch meter	\$16.65 per month or \$ 49.95 per quarter
4 inch meter	\$30.70 per month or \$ 92.10 per quarter
6 inch meter	\$41.60 per month or \$124.80 per quarter

3 Percent Kentucky Sales and Use Tax to be added

Sewerage System

The Lexington City Sewerage Department has separate storm and sanitary sewers. The sanitation mains vary from 8 to 48 inches. The main treatment plant has a capacity of 12,000,000 gpd. The average daily flow is 10.5 million gallons. Both primary and secondary treatment is provided with the treated sewage flowing into Town Branch. Two branch treatment plants, with capacities of 650,000 and 300,000 gallons, empty into West Hickman Creek. Ninety percent of the city is provided service. There is no sewerage charge for city residents. A few customers outside the city limits pay an annual sewerage charge.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Lexington has several industrial sites ranging in size from 31 to 200 acres. All sites are located within 1.5 miles of the Lexington By-Pass which is connected by 4-lane highways to the nationwide interstate highway system. All sites are served with all utilities.



SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 49 acres  
LOCATION: Northwest of the city near the New Circle Road  
(Lexington By-Pass)  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 421 provides access to New Circle  
Road (Lexington By-Pass)  
RAIL SERVICE: Provided by Southern Railway System  
WATER: 12-inch main adjacent to the site; served by  
Lexington Water Company  
GAS: 8-inch main to property line; served by Columbia Gas  
Company of Kentucky, Inc.  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
SEWERAGE: Provided by Lexington City Sewerage Department  
OWNER: Lexington Industrial Foundation, Inc.

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 67.8 acres  
LOCATION: Northwest of the city near the New Circle Road  
(Lexington By-Pass)  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 421 provides access to New Circle  
Road (Lexington By-Pass)  
RAIL SERVICE: Provided by Southern Railway System  
WATER: 12-inch main 50 feet from site; served by Lexington  
Water Company  
GAS: 8-inch main to property line; served by Columbia Gas  
Company of Kentucky, Inc.  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
SEWERAGE: Provided by Lexington City Sewerage Department  
OWNER: Lexington Industrial Foundation, Inc.

SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: Approximately 31 usable acres  
LOCATION: Mercer Road and New Circle Road (Lexington  
By-Pass)  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: I-75, U. S. 25 and the New Circle Road  
(Lexington By-Pass)  
RAIL SERVICE: Provided by Southern Railway System  
WATER: 20-inch main located near the site; served by  
Lexington Water Company  
GAS: 12-inch main located adjacent to site; served by Columbia  
Gas Company of Kentucky, Inc.  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
SEWERAGE: Provided by Lexington City Sewerage Department  
OWNER: Georgia Industrial Realty Company (Southern Railway)



UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
HOSPITAL

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

SITE-2  
678 Ac.  
W.G.E.S

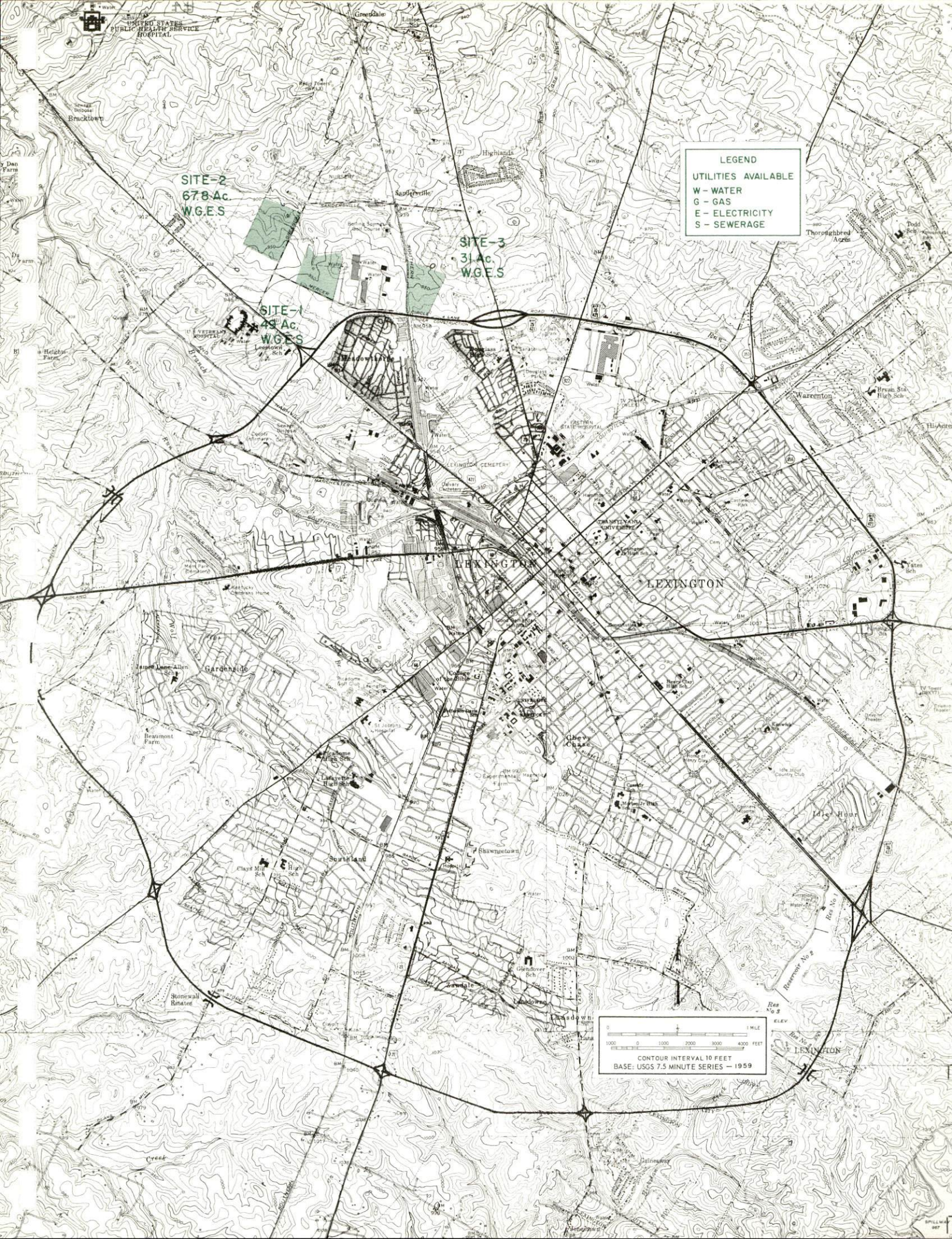
SITE-3  
31 Ac.  
W.G.E.S

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

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
1 MILE  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1959





SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 200 acres  
LOCATION: Northwest of the city on the Georgetown Pike  
(U. S. 25)  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Georgetown Pike and Spurr Road to New  
Circle Road (Lexington By-Pass)  
RAIL SERVICE: Provided by Southern Railway System  
WATER: To be furnished to site; served by Lexington Water  
Company  
GAS: To be furnished to site; served by Columbia Gas Company  
of Kentucky, Inc.  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
SEWERAGE: To be furnished to site; served by Lexington  
City Sewerage Department  
OWNER: Ted R. Osborn

SITE #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 28.8 acres  
LOCATION: Northeast of the city on New Circle Road  
(Lexington By-Pass)  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 60 and New Circle Road (Lexington  
By-Pass)  
RAIL SERVICE: Provided by Louisville & Nashville Railroad  
Company  
WATER: To be furnished to site; served by Lexington Water  
Company  
GAS: To be furnished to site; served by Columbia Gas Company  
of Kentucky, Inc.  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
SEWERAGE: To be furnished to site; served by Lexington  
City Sewerage Department  
OWNER: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company



SITE-4  
200 AC  
W,G,E,S

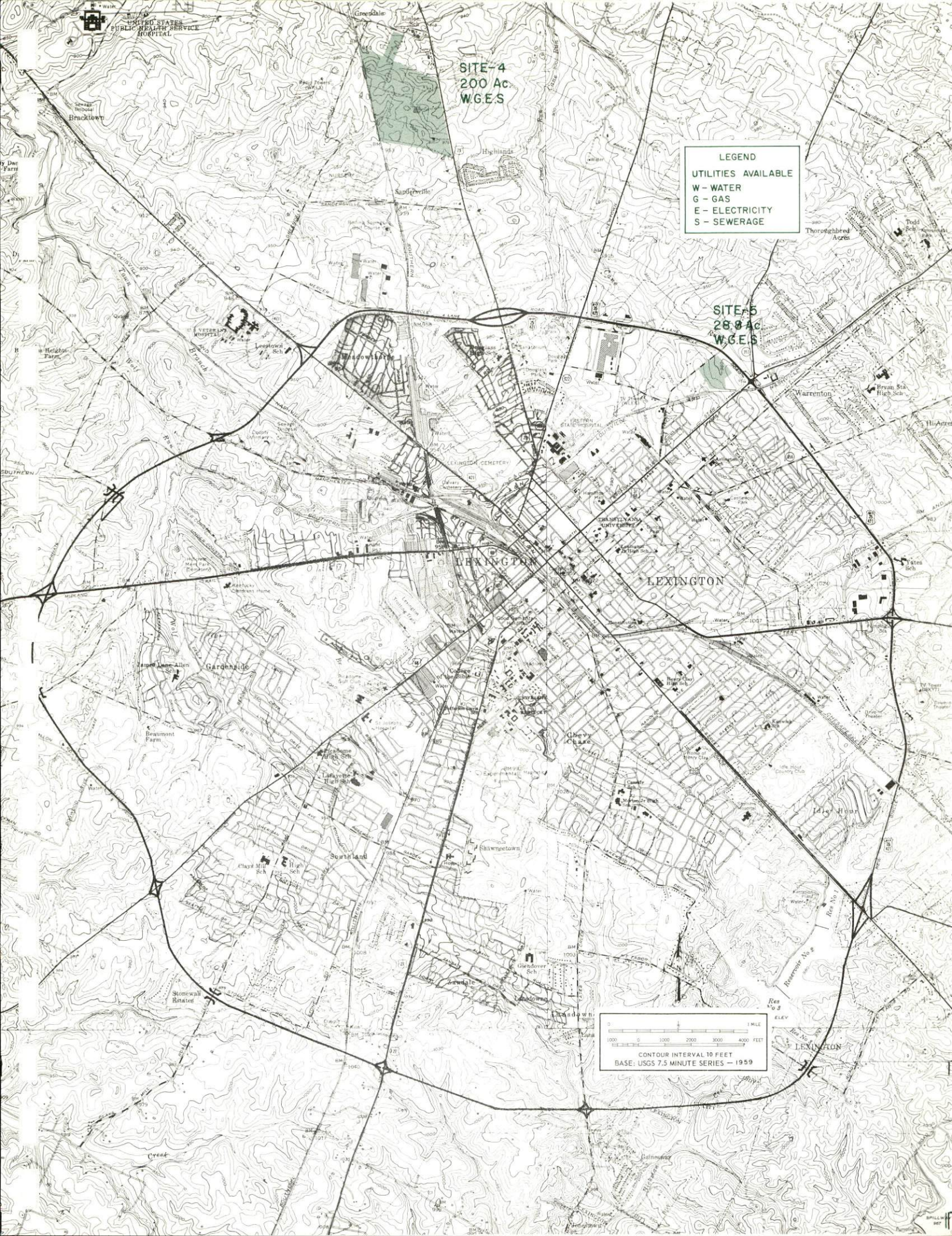
LEGEND  
UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
W - WATER  
G - GAS  
E - ELECTRICITY  
S - SEWERAGE

SITE-5  
28.8 AC  
W,G,E,S

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON

0 1 MILE  
0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1959





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Lexington has a City Manager-Commission form of government, with a mayor and four commissioners. The operating departments are under the direction of the city manager.

County: Fayette County is governed by a fiscal court made up of the county judge and three magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Lexington 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: There is a 1.5 percent city payroll tax and a 1.5 percent net profit tax on all firms operating in Lexington.

Planning and Zoning

Lexington and Fayette County have a City-County Planning Commission with a full-time staff of sixteen employees. The commission has recently completed eleven detailed basic planning studies which inventory and analyze the community giving a complete picture of the aspects of the existing community.

The commission has used this research information and has prepared plans to guide the future development of the city and county.

The commission also plans to revise and develop implementation aids such as zoning ordinances, local subdivision regulations and an official map ordinance in a third phase of an overall development program.

Urban Renewal: The Lexington Urban Renewal Commission is presently working on the "Downtown Urban Renewal Project - Lexington, Kentucky."

This project encompasses 82.3 acres in the downtown business section of which 34.6 acres will be acquired with the remaining area being rehabilitated in accordance with standards developed by the agency. The boundaries of the project are north by Main Street, west by Patterson Street, south by High Street to South Eastern Avenue; with South Eastern Avenue to Vine; with Vine to Shreve Avenue; with Shreve Avenue to Main Street.

The project is designed as a Rehabilitation-Conservation project with spot clearance. A main objective is to remove the railroad tracks from Lexington's central business district. Vine Street is to be widened to a 60-foot, 4-lane street having two-way traffic. Of the project, an area of 124,940 square feet will be used by streets and other public rights of way and the remaining 743,459 square feet for commercial redevelopment.

Steps being undertaken by the Lexington Urban Renewal Commission include the following: (1) Entered into Loan & Grant Contract with the Federal Government on June 8, 1966, (2) Property is being acquired and rehabilitation work is in progress, (3) Right of way for railroad relocation is being acquired, and (4) Businesses and families occupying acquired properties are being relocated.

#### Fire Protection

The Lexington Fire Department is staffed with 214 full-time firemen. The department is composed of nine stations with two stations now under construction and expected to be in use by early 1967. Motorized equipment includes 11 pumpers, 5 ladder-rescue trucks and utility vehicles, and 20 miscellaneous and standby vehicles. The alarm is given by 155 alarm boxes and a two-way radio communications system between stations and trucks. A civil defense network system is also provided.

Lexington has a Class-3 NBFU fire insurance rating.

The Fayette County Fire Department employs 53 full-time firemen including a chief and captain for each truck. There are three stations and motorized equipment consists of five pumper-type trucks, two tanker-trucks, and two utility vehicles. The alarm system consists of a private switchboard and a two-way radio system. Several local industries have a direct alarm system to the department. There are 32 volunteer firemen available for emergency use.



Police Protection

The Lexington Police Department consists of 165 officers and patrolmen, 21 school guards, and 27 miscellaneous personnel. Motorized equipment includes 45 cruisers and 14 motorcycles. All vehicles are equipped with a two-way radio and first aid equipment.

The Fayette County Police Department has 44 full-time employees. Motorized equipment consists of 13 patrol cars, all equipped with two-way radios which are connected to the inter-city radio system. There are also 14 women school guards and 20 auxiliary policemen who are on emergency call.

Garbage and Sanitation

Free garbage collection is provided daily in the business district and twice weekly in the residential areas. There is a small charge for the disposal of industrial wastes. Garbage collection in Fayette County is provided by private contractors. Disposal at the city-owned dump is by modified land fill, incinerator and industrial refuse burner.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Lexington and Fayette County.

City Income, Expenditures, and Bonded Indebtedness:  
(1965)

	<u>General Fund</u>
City Income	\$7,291,084.52
City Expenditures	6,900,607.50
City Bonded Indebtedness	
Sewer RBW	\$7,427,000
School (December 31, 1965)	3,471,000
Storm Sewer	28,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:  
(1966-67)

County Budget	\$2,236,655
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying to Lexington and Fayette County for 1966. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE  
FOR LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Lexington	Fayette County
County	\$ .163	\$ .163
City	NA*	
State	.015	.015
School	NA	<u>.736</u>
Total		<u>\$ .914</u>

\*NA - not available; 1966 figures will be available March 1967.

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce .

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(1966)

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangible</u>	<u>Franchise</u>
Fayette County	\$919,171,119	\$135,467,441	\$90,700,000

Lexington - 1966 figures will be available March 1967.

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

In the Lexington metropolitan area, educational opportunities are offered to persons of all ages in public, private, and parochial schools; colleges and universities; and research facilities. Each of these educational facilities serves an important function in helping to create a desirable community environment. Fayette County has the highest media educational level of completion (11.2) of any county in Kentucky. This completion level ranks favorably with both the Kentucky average (8.7) and the United States average (10.6).

Lexington Independent School District: The Lexington Independent School District is under the control and management of a five-member school board. The city school system presently serves Lexington with 17 schools: 12 elementary, 3 junior high and 2 senior high schools. The system is operated on a 6-3-3 program; that is, elementary schools serving grades 1 through 6, junior high schools serving grades 7 through 9, and high schools serving grades 10 through 12.

Recently completed constructions include a 23-room addition to an existing junior high school, a new 20 office Board of Education building, a cafeteria for one of the elementary schools, and a relighting program for three school buildings. Cost of the above mentioned projects totals approximately \$694,000.

Plans have now been completed to remodel a residence into an Educational Media Centre at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

The 1966-67 school year budget totals \$6,028,472.

Fayette County School System: A five-member Fayette County Board of Education is charged with the responsibility of providing public educational facilities in the Fayette County School District.

The county school system currently serves the residents of the Fayette County School District with 27 schools: 18 elementary, 6 junior high and 3 senior high schools. The system is operated, basically, on a 6-3-3 program with elementary schools serving grades 1 through 6, junior high schools serving grades 7 through 9, and senior high schools serving grades 10 through 12.



The county school system has recently completed the following improvements: two new elementary schools, a four-room addition to an existing elementary school, and an addition to a senior high school building that includes a cafeteria, gymnasium and a science complex.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Fayette County High	4, 101	198	21-1
Fayette County Junior High	4, 954	241	21-1
Fayette County Elementary	13, 305	480	28-1
Lexington Senior High	2, 553	127	20-1
Lexington Junior High	1, 630	80	20-1
Lexington Elementary	6, 977	279	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.

Founded in 1939, Lafayette Vocational School is under the direction of the Kentucky Department of Education and the Bureau of Vocational Education. The Lafayette Vocational School serves 20 counties in the Bluegrass Region.

The Lafayette Vocational School's basic curriculum offers courses in the following:

- |                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Auto Body Reconditioning and Repair | Industrial Electricity |
| Auto Mechanics                      | Machine Shop           |
| Drafting                            | Radio and Television   |
| Electronics                         | Practical Nursing      |
| Home Appliance Repair               | Sheet Metal            |

These courses are open to: (1) high school graduates who are in need of specific job training, (2) persons who have terminated formal school training and who wish to acquire skills and knowledge necessary for a trade, and (3) trained workers who find it necessary to change occupations.

A new \$1.5 million vocational-technical training school is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupancy in 1968.

Adult Distributive Education Courses are also available for business owners and managers, supervisory personnel, and sales people. Some specific short courses in this program are (1) Job Instruction Training, (2) Human Relations, (3) Effective Speaking, (4) Business Telephone Usage, (5) Salesmanship, and (6) Waitress Training.

Courses in typing, shorthand, business English, work studies, secretarial office practice, filing, business behavior, clerical payroll procedures, business mathematics, and the operation of office machines have been initiated under the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act and carried out under vocational school supervision.

Colleges: Lexington has three institutions of higher learning - Transylvania College, Lexington Theological Seminary, and University of Kentucky. These schools play a substantial role in the community's cultural, educational and economic life.

Transylvania College - Transylvania College, founded in 1785, is the first institution of higher learning to be located west of the Allegheny Mountains. Its history includes such noted persons as Henry Clay and Constantine Rafinesque. It offered one of the most outstanding medical colleges of the 1800's. An architectural classic, Morrison Chapel, designed by the renowned architect, Gideon Shyrock, now stands on the campus.

Presently a liberal arts college, Transylvania is equipped with physical facilities to carry on its complete program for 793 students.



The departmental organization of the college includes:

Economics, Psychology, and Sociology  
Education and Physical Education  
English  
Fine Arts  
History and Political Science  
Modern Foreign Languages  
Natural Sciences and Mathematics  
Philosophy and Religion

Lexington Theological Seminary - The Lexington Theological Seminary, a theological seminary of the Christian Church, offers a three-year educational program leading to a Bachelor of Divinity Degree.

The college is situated on a 5.78-acre site on South Limestone Street. The campus facilities consist of one administrative-classroom building, four apartment buildings, a library and a chapel. The 1965-66 enrollment totaled 149.

University of Kentucky - Kentucky's largest state-supported university, The University of Kentucky, serves Lexington as a cultural, educational, research service, and medical center. The education program offers the following fields of study:

Arts and Sciences	Commerce
Agriculture and Home Economics	Pharmacy
Engineering	Medicine
Law	Nursing
Education	Dentistry

Graduate study is offered in all colleges of the University.

The University Medical Center, constructed in 1961-62, brought to the University three new departments: The Colleges of Nursing, Dentistry, and Medicine. The \$27,000,000 medical center building also houses a major general hospital.

Enrollment for the 1966 Fall semester totaled 13,815.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Lexington area include:

Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky, 12 miles  
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 12 miles  
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 23 miles  
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 17 miles  
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 26 miles  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 36 miles  
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 35 miles

Research: Research facilities in Lexington are excellent with both Spindletop Research and University of Kentucky offering their facilities in this area.

Spindletop Research - Spindletop Research, formed in December, 1961, is an independent applied research organization chartered as a not-for-profit corporation. Spindletop offers professional scientific and management services to clients on a contract basis. Clients include individuals, small and large companies in the Kentucky region and across the nation, as well as local, state, and Federal government agencies. In its five years of operation, Spindletop has established continuing research programs in Physical Sciences, Techno-Economics, Behavioral Sciences, and Systems Sciences.

In Physical Sciences, technological advances offer a high degree of capability for the application or research results in Metallurgy, Instrumentation Technology, Ceramics, Nuclear Applications, Chemistry, and Materials.

In Techno-Economics, research is concerned with the technically possible and the economically feasible and provides objective data, projections, and recommendations as aids in guiding management decisions. Continuing programs are maintained in the areas of Regional Economics, Regional Planning, Industrial Economics, and Business Analysis.

The capabilities of Spindletop's Systems Sciences Division, already strong in military and defense studies, have been enhanced by in-depth experience in business and industrial operations research and alternate approach studies for private clients. Systems Sciences is also concerned with studies on the impact of new technology and systems analysis.

Behavioral Sciences programs in information theory, personnel management, organizational analysis, and manpower utilization have been supplemented by strong competence in the design and performance of surveys, including consumer attitude investigations.

Research work at Spindletop is task-oriented, considering the client's total environment—physical, economic, social, cultural, and behavioral. Interdisciplinary project management is designed to provide intensive research effort in helping to solve the business and technical problems of clients and in defining optimum directions for future planning. This means flexibility and maximum use of professional resources, a hallmark of research at Spindletop.



Further information may be obtained from the Director of Public Relations, Spindletop Research, Iron Works Road, Lexington, Kentucky, 40505.

University of Kentucky - Industrialization of the Commonwealth is greatly aided in new knowledge gained from the research facilities of the University of Kentucky. Agencies participating in uncovering new knowledge for the advancement of Kentucky industry are the Kentucky Research Foundation, Bureau of Business Research, Geological Survey, Highway Research Laboratory and independent work sponsored by the University's fourteen colleges and schools.

The University of Kentucky Research Foundation coordinates the progress of 700 basic research projects, many of which will shed new and dramatic light upon undiscovered products for the Kentucky businessman. The Bureau of Business Research has found that studies on the economic potential of the Commonwealth is a prime method in stimulating industrial growth.

In the 1964-65 school year, the University received \$6 million in federal grants and contracts for research and training. Another \$1.2 million was received from the Commonwealth of Kentucky for research programs. In 1975, the University expects to receive \$13 million from federal sources and \$4 million from the state.

In addition to these useful research institutes, general research at the University received increased support in recent years. Typical of this support is \$150,000 in faculty summer research fellowships, \$50,000 for travel relating to research, \$60,000 for pilot projects, and over \$500,000 for the purchase of major research equipment and funds for specific research efforts. The agricultural and medical portions of the university also conduct an extensive interdisciplinary research program relating to tobacco and health.

The work of the Kentucky Highway Laboratory in finding new and better means in building roads furnished old, new, and industry yet to be created the essential means of moving products. Through the work performed in the Kentucky Highway Laboratory, more miles of highways are built for the dollar in Kentucky.

### Health

Hospitals: Hospitals in Lexington include:

Good Samaritan	234 beds
St. Joseph	285 beds
Central Baptist	233 beds
Cardinal Hill	50 beds
Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children	50 beds
Foundation Hospital	25 beds
U. S. Public Health Service	1,046 beds
U. S. Veterans	1,171 beds
University of Kentucky Medical Center	347 beds
Eastern State	
(State-operated mental institution)	1,052 beds

Public Health: In December of 1965, the Lexington-Fayette County Health Department moved into its new \$440,000 residence, which is located near St. Joseph's Hospital. The Department's health program consists of the following: nursing, health education, communicable disease control, school health, maternal and child health, sanitation, vital statistics, diagnosis and treatment clinics, laboratory, dental, X-ray and nutrition.

### Housing

Lexington is primarily a community of one-family houses. However, during the past few years many new apartment buildings have been constructed.

Rental housing is in short supply. When rental houses are available, the price range per month for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$125 and up.

Construction cost for three-bedroom houses begins at \$12,500. The majority of Lexington's new houses are of brick veneer construction. There were 1,690 houses and 1,084 apartment units constructed in 1965.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: General Telephone Company of Kentucky serves 50,541 customers with 89,999 telephones in the Lexington district.



Telephone service includes direct distance dialing and mobile phone service. The communications needs brought about by Lexington's industrial and population growth have been met by the installation of three satellite dial switching centers and numerous additions of cables, lines, and associated equipment. A \$5,000,000 dial switching equipment replacement project in the main switching center was completed in November, 1966. Complete communications services for both residential and business use are available.

The toll-free exchange includes all of Fayette County.

Postal Facilities: Lexington has a first-class post office staffed with 602 employees. Mailing facilities include a main office with four branch stations, five contract stations, and one rural station. Mail is received and dispatched 26 times daily. Lexington has 139 city routes, 7 rural routes, and 17 star routes. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$3,445,544.70.

Newspapers: The Lexington Herald, a morning paper, has a circulation of 55,000 and the Lexington Leader, an evening paper, has a circulation of 31,000. The Sunday Lexington Herald-Leader has a circulation of 80,000.

Radio: Radio stations operating in Lexington are WBKY-FM, WVLK-AM-FM (CBS), WLAP-AM-FM, WBLG-AM (ABC), and WAXU-AM.

Television: Television reception is described as excellent from WLEX-TV and WKYT-TV in Lexington; WHAS-TV, WAVE-TV, and WLKY-TV in Louisville, Kentucky; and WCPO-TV, WLW-TV, and WKRC-TV in Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Libraries

The Lexington Public Library, with a staff of 17 full-time employees, serves the Lexington area with 87,365 volumes. The 1965 circulation totaled 551,946. The library has three bookmobiles.

Recent improvements to the library amount to approximately \$90,000. The improvements include air conditioning, new lighting, carpeting, and new furniture.

#### Churches

Lexington has more than 145 churches representing more than thirty denominations, including the following: Adventist, Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Scientist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Community Church, Episcopal, Hebrew, Holiness, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Commerce and Trust Co.	\$ 33,605,291.50	\$ 30,541,230.05
Central Bank & Trust Co.	36,158,627.61	34,404,497.15
Citizens Union National Bank & Trust Co.	48,772,785.82	42,661,809.55
First Security National Bank & Trust Co.	135,818,053.00	121,017,916.00
Second National Bank & Trust Co.	22,289,583.00	20,686,725.00

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Share Accounts</u>
First Federal Savings & Loan Association	\$ 25,245,668.77	\$ 22,921,470.77
Lexington Federal Savings & Loan Association	26,552,277.26	23,572,469.30
New Union Federal Savings & Loan Association	6,089,280.30	5,552,928.09
Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association	5,168,301.55	4,456,580.13

	<u>Statement as of December 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Lexington	\$ 3,162,977.68	\$ 2,133,119.12

Hotels and Motels

There are more than 30 motels in the Lexington area with a total room capacity of 2,658. Several new motels, currently under construction, will increase room capacity to over 3,000 in a few months. Many of the motels have restaurant and convention facilities capable of handling substantial numbers of people.

Clubs and Organizations

There are more than 300 clubs and organizations in Lexington which include all major civic, fraternal, business, charity, women's clubs, sports clubs, farm and youth organizations.



## Recreation

Local: The Lexington city recreation department has a complete recreation program for both children and adults.

There are 21 supervised playgrounds under the sponsorship of the department. Organized athletics include the following: 400 Small Fry footballers in three leagues; 81 basketball teams, children and adults with 1,215 participants; 103 little league baseball teams with 1,751 participants; and 60 softball teams with 1,020 participants.

There are three swimming pools under the department's supervision with a 1964 summer attendance of 130,443.

There are five recreation centers available for special teen-age programs. The teen center supervisors encourage the teen-agers to set up a self-governing type of club with their own officers and organization. The teen club members are also members of a City Teen Council which supports new clubs and plans special programs to benefit the entire council.

The Fayette County Recreation and Parks Board has a recreation program similar to the city activities. The county has nine summer playgrounds, four baseball fields, one lighted softball field and one swimming pool.

Lexington has five bowling alleys and four regulation golf courses plus one 18-hole par-three course.

Thoroughbred horse racing is available at Keeneland Race Course during the spring and fall meets. Trotting races, horse shows and hunt clubs also offer interesting recreation.

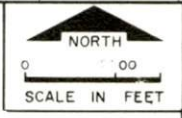
Intercollegiate athletic participation in football, basketball and baseball by the University of Kentucky is also available as non-participating recreation.

Stoll Football Stadium, seating 35,000 persons, and the Memorial Coliseum, seating 13,500 persons, provide spectator facilities for both the University and the general public. The Coliseum, particularly, has also served as a community auditorium and cultural center.



- \* NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYLOTS, PLAYGROUND
- S LARGE SCALE SPECTATOR FACILITY
- ▲ AESTHETIC AREAS
- BOWLING ALLEY
- ★ COMMUNITY PARKS
- GOLF RANGE

## LEXINGTON RECREATION FACILITIES





Area: Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, in north-central Kentucky on US-68, is 42 miles northeast of Lexington. 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 on Ky. 388, is 29 miles southwest of Lexington. 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.

Natural Bridge State Park, in eastern Kentucky on Ky. 77, is 53 miles from Lexington. 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.

My Old Kentucky Home State Park, in central Kentucky on US-31E, US-150, and US-62, is 62 miles southwest of Lexington. Federal Hill, the mansion immortalized in 1852 in Stephen Collins Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home," has been preserved in every detail, including the period costumes of the hostesses who conduct tours of the home. A 9-hole golf course, gift shop, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, picnic area and playground await visitors. "The Stephen Foster Story," an outdoor drama, plays in the park amphitheatre in the summer months.

Lake Cumberland State Park, in south-central Kentucky on Ky. 55 off US-127, is 100 miles south of Lexington. The park has dining room, coffee shop and gift shop in a resort lodge, Olympic pool, one- and two-bedroom cottages, two-bedroom deluxe cottages, grocery, 50, 250-acre lake, tent and trailer camp sites with two central service buildings, picnicking, boating, boat rentals, and a launching ramp, 9-hole par-3 golf course, horseback riding, hiking and nature trails, fishing, playground and supervised recreation. Lake Cumberland offers spectacular scenery along its 1, 255-mile shoreline, and the fish-per-acre ratio is superior in this lake, which averages 90 feet in depth.

## Community Improvements

### Recent:

1. Parker Seal Company expansion
2. Trane Company expansion - \$2 million
3. IBM Company expansion - 74,000 sq. ft.
4. University of Kentucky expansion - new science building auditorium, new engineering building, new dormitories
5. Value Village Department Store completed and opened
6. Dawahare's Department Store doubled its size
7. Quality Courts Motel finished and opened - 125 units
8. Holiday Inn Motel North completed and opened
9. Springs Motel expanded building - new meeting facilities
10. Continental Inn Motel completed and opened
11. Transylvania College dedicated and opened Mitchell Fine Arts Building
12. Fayette County Health Center opened - \$440,000 cost
13. Cole Office Building opened on South Broadway
14. Mellon Office Building opened on North Broadway
15. Newtown Road, access road, completed from I-75 to Main Street
16. Bank of Lexington completed and opened
17. Ramada Inn completed and opened
18. Bloomfield's, Inc., women's apparel store, expanded
19. Aldens Catalog Store opened in downtown Lexington
20. Eastern Airlines expanded service to Lexington
21. George F. Waite Company (new industry) opened in Lexington



22. Kentucky Central Life Insurance Company opened new district offices on North Broadway
23. Blue Grass Field put 5 inches of blacktop over one runway
24. Automata Systems, Inc. , moved offices to Lexington from Alabama
25. Fayette County completed and opened two new schools, completed a 4-room addition and a cafeteria, gymnasium and science complex
26. Howard Johnson Motel and Restaurant completed and opened
27. Pennco of Kentucky, Inc. , junior department store, opened (Northland)

Underway:

1. Two parking garages in downtown Lexington - capacity over 650 automobiles
2. \$1 million office building - Main Street - downtown Lexington
3. Stewart's Department Store expansion - will double its size
4. Expansion of Embry's, women's apparel store - will double its size in downtown Lexington
5. McAlpin's Department Store of Cincinnati - under construction for opening in 1967
6. New 1 1/2 million dollar Vocational-Technical Training School to be opened in 1968
7. Lexington Water Company expansion - \$9 million
8. Many new apartment building complexes under construction
9. Catalina Motel addition under construction
10. Two fire stations are now under construction and expected to be in use by early 1967.

11. Removal of railroad tracks from downtown Lexington and complete renewal of urban center
12. Extension of New Circle Road
13. Irving B. Moore Corporation relocating in Lexington
14. Board of Education building for City School System
15. United Parcel Service trucking terminal
16. Department of Highway office - South Limestone

Planned:

1. Expanded office space for the University of Kentucky
2. Additional parking lots on Main Street
3. 50,000 square foot expansion of local industry
4. High rise office building on South Broadway
5. Additions to existing shopping centers
6. Industrial expansions



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 978 farms in Fayette County covering 166,347 acres, an average of 170.1 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Fayette County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR FAYETTE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1965 CROP

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Fayette County	(tons)	5,900	2.40	14,160
Kentucky	(tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Fayette County	(tons)	6,000	1.30	7,800
Kentucky	(tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Fayette County	(tons)	1,900	1.00	1,900
Kentucky	(tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Fayette County	(bu)	4,500	63.0	284,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Fayette County	(bu)	800	29.0	23,200
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Fayette County	(lbs)	5,100	2,010.0	10,251,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR FAYETTE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Fayette County	1,900
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Fayette County	40,000
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Fayette County	10,000
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure.

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

#### Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Fayette County consist of limestone, clay, sand and vein minerals. Deposits of phosphate of undetermined commercial value derived from the phosphatic Woodburn limestone occurs in the western section of the county.

Limestone: Limestone constitutes the county's most important mineral resource. It occurs in large quantities, suitable for roadway construction, concrete aggregate and agricultural lime, throughout most of the county. Two quarries operated in the Tyrone, Oregon and Curdsville formations in 1966. Total value of limestone produced in 1964 amounted to \$2,003,856 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Clay: Residual clays suitable for common brick and tile manufacture occur in the county. Deposits have been worked to some extent in the past but there have been no operations since 1958 when a total of 12,000 tons were reportedly produced (Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals).

Sand: Sand in limited amounts can be obtained from the Kentucky River channel for general construction purposes. These could possibly be developed if they can economically compete with other aggregate sources in this area.



Vein Minerals: Vein mineral deposits include barite, calcite, fluorspar, sphalerite (zinc sulphide), galena (lead sulphide) and witherite. These are not of commercial value at present although small amounts of barite have been produced in the past. Several veins have been recognized and named. These occur along fault zones and joints in several localities of the county.

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)

Minerals	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 Kentucky River and impounded reservoirs. The average discharge (USGS) of the Kentucky River at Camp Nelson (25 years record) and South Elkhorn Creek at Fort Spring (14 years record) are 5,641 cfs and 29.3 cfs, respectively.

Ground Water: Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-25 (USGS, 1960), concerning the availability of ground water in Fayette County, states that:

"Most wells drilled along the principal drainage bottoms... in this area will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a power pump and a pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells produce as much as 300 gallons per minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams. Water is hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths greater than 100 feet."

"Except for certain hill and ridge areas in the eastern part of the county most wells drilled in higher areas between drainage lines will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells will produce more than 500 gallons a day except during dry weather. Water is hard or very hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths greater than 100 feet'."

Along drainage divides in limited areas underlain by Eden Shales in the eastern part of the county the "wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day). Wells in valleys may produce enough water for a domestic supply except during dry weather. Water is hard and may contain salt or hydrogen sulfide at depths greater than 100 feet."

Because of local physical variations the above statements serve only as general guidelines for locating ground water supplies.

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

## Forests

There are only 5,500 acres of commercial forest land in Fayette County, covering 3.1 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, beech, white oaks, hickories, black walnut, ash, and hard maple.



## 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 Fayette County in 1963 was \$2,758 which was above 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 Fayette County in 1965 totaled \$257,113,000.\*\*

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

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



# LEXINGTON RETAIL MARKET



- Primary trading center cities
- ⊙ Secondary trading centers housing the largest volumes of trade
- ⊙ Other secondary trading cities

## 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 LEXINGTON, FAYETTE 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	34.5	4.94	84	77
February	35.8	3.42	82	71
March	43.2	4.75	81	66
April	54.4	4.04	79	62
May	64.5	3.85	81	63
June	73.6	4.72	84	64
July	77.4	3.98	85	66
August	76.0	3.21	88	66
September	69.3	2.80	86	64
October	58.1	2.28	86	65
November	44.7	3.29	82	70
December	35.9	3.45	83	75
Annual Norm.	55.6	44.73		

\*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 20 years;  
7:00 P. M. readings 20 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.

A P P E N D I X

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Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
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## HISTORY

Fayette County, formed simultaneously with Jefferson and Lincoln Counties, dates from 1780. From 1772 to 1776 the Kentucky region west of the mountains was a part of Fincastle County in Virginia. In 1776 this area was designated as Kentucky County. Since Kentucky did not become a state until 1792 Fayette County was one of Virginia's territorial divisions for several years. During this interim Fayette County was subdivided twice. Bourbon and Woodford Counties were created. After Kentucky became a state Fayette County gave up sufficient areas to form Jessamine County and a part of Clark County. Several other counties were formed from her original territory, but indirectly since the counties formed from Fayette were later subdivided into other counties.

Fayette County was named for General Gilbert Montier Lafayette of France who evaded all the obstacles laid in his way by the officially neutral French government and left his native land to join George Washington's Continental Army. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1777 and Congress appointed him a major general. He was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine later that year, shared the hardships of Valley Forge during the following winter, and obtained a divisional command prior to the 1778 campaign. At the time Fayette County was formed he was in Paris, France, negotiating for additional aid for the struggling nation. He returned to America in 1781 and distinguished himself in the Yorktown fighting.

By 1779, Colonel Robert Patterson, Major John Morrison, Captain Samuel Johnson, Captain James Duncan, David Mitchell, John Maxwell and others settled at present-day Lexington. By 1800, Fayette County was the home of 18,410 people. As late as 1815, Lexington was the largest town in Kentucky. Sometimes called the "Athens of the West" and "The Queen City," Lexington became the social and cultural center in the west.

Fayette County is located in the heart of the Inner Bluegrass Region. Interstate highways 64 and 75 intersect here. Lexington is the only incorporated town in the county. Approximately 150,000 people live in it. Horse racing became popular very early. In 1789 the first race course in the west was established in Lexington. From this beginning organized racing blossomed into an industry and has become one of the three state symbols--whiskey, pretty women, and fast horses.

## Appendix A

Among the early inventions attributed to Fayette County residents were Burrows' hemp cleaner and Barlow's steam engine and rifled cannon. By 1817 there were forty factories operating in the county. There are now 161 industrial firms within the boundaries of Fayette County. Five firms employ more than 500 workers each. They are International Business Machines Corporation, Square D Company, Lexington Redryers, Inc., Irving Air Chute Company, and Trane Company. IBM is the largest, and employs approximately 4,100 persons.

Fayette County is one of the largest producers of crushed limestone in the state. In 1964, 1,368,724 short tons were quarried. The value of this product was estimated to be \$2,003,856.

Approximately 2,500 people work as laborers in agricultural employment. In 1964, 272,000 bushels of corn, 19,200 bushels of wheat, 40,300 bushels of barley, 11,767,000 pounds of tobacco, 23,070 tons of hay, \$68,780 worth of eggs, 13,240 cattle, 12,600 head of swine, and 13,700 sheep were produced in Fayette County. Lexington has the largest burley tobacco market in the world. The yield of tobacco in Fayette County in 1965 was down from that of the year before, when only 10,207,635 pounds were sold. Many famous horse farms are located in the county, the best known are perhaps Faraway Farms, which produced Man O' War, and Calumet which was the home of such winners as Whirlaway and Citation.

The University of Kentucky, Transylvania, and the Lexington Theological Seminary form an educational and cultural center which benefits not only the state but the nation and world as well. The city and county school systems (at this writing a merger plan is being discussed) rank among the best in the state.

Many outstanding personalities have lived or are living in Fayette County. Her greatest statesman was Henry Clay, who is remembered as the Great Compromiser for his successful efforts in postponing the coming of the Civil War. John Breckinridge, while State Superintendent of Schools, attached the financial obligation of public education to the state debt, thus becoming one of the greater figures in developing a sound school system. Mary Todd Lincoln became the wife of the national president and shared with her husband the heartaches caused by a terrible conflict between Americans. Horace Holley was an able president of Transylvania University who introduced intellectual liberality in higher education. Sophonisba Breckinridge established one of the first schools of social work in the country now known as the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration. Linda Neville crusaded tirelessly to bring to the attention of proper authorities the need for preventive as well as corrective measures to cope with trachoma and venereal diseases. Mabel B. Marks was Director of the first nationally approved child welfare program in Kentucky and established standardized child placement services, fought state subsidies for children's institutions without supervision, and set up a program of direct and efficient services. William H. Townsend, a lawyer of note, was a



## Appendix A

public-minded citizen whose work, oratory and writings about Kentucky and her people are monuments to the state. Frank L. McVey as president of the University of Kentucky between the two World Wars gave to the school's program a genuine atmosphere of higher learning through the establishment of specialization in academic fields. Garvice Kincaid is an attorney and financier whose contributions to the economic life of the county have increased the tax receipts and are providing employment to many Fayette County residents since the home office of the Kentucky Insurance Company is in Lexington. George Swinebroad is an auctioneer deluxe who has sold millions of dollars worth of bluegrass horseflesh at Tattersalls, which fact focuses world attention on this Kentucky industry. And Adolph Rupp, the Baron of Basketball, whose teams, over a period of some thirty-six years, have compiled the best win record in the game. These are but a few of Fayette County's sons and daughters whose lives and labors have made "the heart of the Bluegrass" known throughout the world.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
FAYETTE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Fayette County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	43,371	100.0	525,341	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	85	0.2	26,957	5.1
Contract Construction	4,481	10.3	37,171	7.1
Manufacturing	14,964	34.5	215,506	41.0
Food and kindred products	1,266	2.9	24,307	2.9
Tobacco	1,565	3.6	12,208	2.3
Clothing, tex. and leather	1,150	2.7	33,581	6.4
Lumber and furniture	154	0.4	15,958	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	1,162	2.7	12,661	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	513	1.2	18,287	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	380	0.9	6,401	1.2
Primary metals	52	0.1	11,326	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	8,594	19.8	76,950	14.6
Other	128	0.3	3,827	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	3,054	7.0	35,807	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,369	28.5	136,926	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	2,601	6.0	24,819	4.7
Services	5,358	12.3	46,186	8.8
Other	459	1.1	1,969	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, March 1966.



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
FAYETTE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Fayette County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	64, 752	67, 154	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	46, 179	48, 879	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	33, 520	18, 738	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	33, 372		705, 411	290, 783
Employed	31, 990	17, 760	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage and salary	22, 514	13, 385	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	5, 040	3, 337	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	4, 354	777	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	82	261	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	1, 382	978	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	12, 659	30, 141	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	3, 398	1, 402	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	4, 721	4, 513	94, 734	97, 825
Other and not reported	4, 540	24, 226	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	1, 774	19, 270	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	2, 766	4, 956	91, 489	136, 556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	31, 990	17, 760	660, 728	275, 216
Professional and technical	4, 840	2, 461	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	835	28	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	3, 980	644	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical and kindred workers	2, 149	5, 129	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	3, 043	1, 553	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen and foremen	5, 307	230	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives and kindred workers	4, 122	1, 749	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	133	1, 899	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	2, 684	2, 876	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	1, 446	55	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	1, 979	119	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	1, 472	1, 017	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 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***  
**LEXINGTON**  
**KENTUCKY**

PREPARED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1967