

1967

Industrial Resources: Grant County - Williamstown

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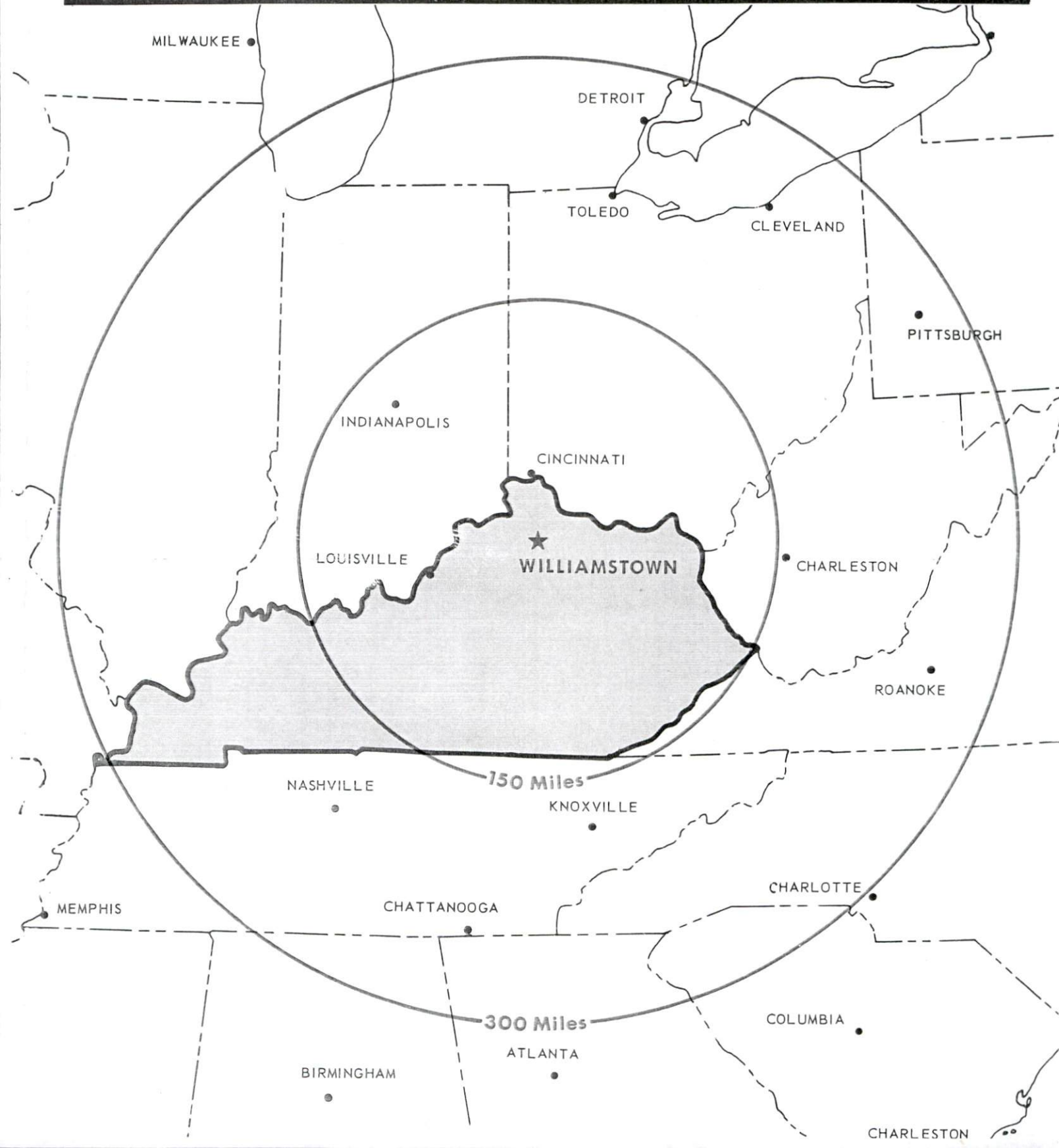
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

WILLIAMSTOWN KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WILLIAMSTOWN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Williamstown City Council
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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**POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET**

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES**

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Williamstown

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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

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AND SERVICES

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Williamstown - 1,611 Grant County - 9,489

WILLIAMSTOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Grant and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 2,450-3,200 men and 2,650-3,400 women. Number of workers available from Grant County: 500-600 men and 400-500 women.

The future labor supply will include 439 boys and 475 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: Williamstown is served by the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, a division of the Southern Railway System.

Air: The nearest major airport is the Greater Cincinnati Airport, located 8 miles west of Covington and approximately 32 miles from Williamstown.

Trucks: There are six truck lines serving the Williamstown area. Stewart Truck Lines maintains a terminal in Williamstown.

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily bus service to Williamstown.

Highways: Williamstown is served by U. S. 25 and Kentucky Routes 22 and 36. An interchange for Interstate 75 is located one-half mile from the Williamstown city limits.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Williamstown City Utility Company

County: Owen County RECC, Harrison County RECC,
Kentucky Utilities Company

Gas: There is no natural gas system in Williamstown at the present time. However, plans are under way to construct a gas system in the near future.

Water: The Williamstown Utility Commission serves Williamstown. A capacity of 1/2 million gallons of water can be treated per day.

Sewer System: A septic tank-type sewerage system is presently used in Williamstown. However, a sewerage disposal plant is to be constructed which will serve a population of 4,000 people.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Three industrial sites and an industrial building are presently available in Williamstown.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The population of Williamstown has shown a steady increase since 1910. The largest increase in the city's population came in the 1940's. Grant County, however, has shown a steady decrease in population during the same period.

Population data for Williamstown and Grant County is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR WILLIAMSTOWN AND GRANT COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-60

Year	Williamstown		Grant County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1910	800		10,581		6.6
1920	836	4.5	10,435	-1.4	5.5
1930	917	9.7	9,876	-5.4	8.2
1940	1,077	17.4	9,876		8.8
1950	1,466	36.1	9,809	-0.7	3.5
1960	1,611	9.9	9,489	-3.3	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

According to the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture, there were 1,725 family and hired workers employed in agriculture in Grant County. In June, 1966, there were 212 persons employed in manufacturing. Of this total, 203 were employed in chemicals, petroleum and rubber. The covered employment, in all industries, totaled 738 in June, 1966.

TABLE 2

GRANT 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
Grant	\$48.83	\$ 77.10	\$ 14,693	\$1,549	34
Boone	97.05	101.20	43,713	1,757	26
Gallatin	56.80	61.58	5,442	1,404	47
Harrison	94.32	102.04	26,973	1,950	11
Kenton	95.22	115.22	252,370	1,989	10
Owen	76.57	110.46	13,145	1,673	30
Pendleton	55.01	105.53	13,627	1,339	53
Scott	76.85	83.92	30,330	1,994	12
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 Williamstown labor supply area includes Grant and the adjoining counties of Boone, Gallatin, Harrison, Kenton, Owen, Pendleton and Scott. The population of the labor supply area was 203,261 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 2,450 to 3,200 males and from 2,650 to 3,400 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, GRANT COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,100 - 6,600	2,450 - 3,200	2,650 - 3,400
Grant	900 - 1,100	500 - 600	400 - 500
Boone	400 - 600	100 - 200	300 - 400
Gallatin	350 - 500	250 - 300	100 - 200
Harrison	550 - 750	400 - 500	150 - 250
Kenton	1,400 - 1,600	300 - 400	1,100 - 1,200
Owen	600 - 800	350 - 450	250 - 350
Pendleton	250 - 400	200 - 300	50 - 100
Scott	650 - 850	350 - 450	300 - 400

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 10,477 boys and the 10,271 girls who will be 18 years of age by 1973. The number entering the Williamstown work force will depend largely upon the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
WILLIAMSTOWN AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	10,477	10,271
Grant	439	475
Boone	1,310	1,269
Gallatin	200	184
Harrison	643	593
Kenton	6,308	6,206
Owen	391	357
Pendleton	516	517
Scott	670	670

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The distribution of the agricultural employment in the Williamstown area in 1959 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 5

WILLIAMSTOWN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	12,401	940	13,341
Grant	1,665	60	1,725
Boone	1,500	140	1,640
Gallatin	595	160	755
Harrison	2,201	155	2,356
Kenton	916	53	969
Owen	1,942	92	2,034
Pendleton	1,970	30	2,000
Scott	1,612	250	1,862

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

The distribution of the area manufacturing employment in June, 1966, is shown in Table 6. More details about the area's employment is obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics which are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 6

WILLIAMSTOWN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1966

	Area								
	Total	Grant	Boone	Gallatin	Harrison	Kenton	Owen	Pendleton	Scott
Total manu- facturing	8,331	212	528	32	1,362	4,152	73	238	1,734
Food & kindred products	700	0	0	0	149	402	66	57	26
Tobacco	19	2	0	1	4	7	2	0	3
Clothing, textile and leather	228	0	18	0	86	124	0	0	0
Lumber and furniture	169	0	5	31	3	125	0	0	5
Print., pub. and paper	920	0	51	0	20	823	5	10	11
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	395	203	0	0	40	109	0	0	43
Stone, clay and glass	226	7	126	0	6	87	0	0	0
Primary metals	323	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	229
Machinery, metal products and equipment	4,832	0	191	0	1,054	2,278	0	171	1,138
Other	519	0	137	0	0	103	0	0	279

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

Williamstown

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

WILLIAMSTOWN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Grant	Boone	Gallatin	Harrison	Kenton	Owen	Pendleton	Scott
Mining and Quarrying	143	0	0	0	21	9	0	90	23
Contract Construction	1,643	86	203	12	151	1,078	17	33	63
Manufacturing	8,331	212	528	32	1,362	4,152	73	238	1,734
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	2,105	68	775	10	348	730	107	4	63
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,183	276	741	163	497	5,660	131	245	470
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	1,152	53	85	6	104	775	32	30	67
Services	2,066	43	215	0	134	1,474	12	41	147
Other	55	0	9	0	12	18	7	5	4
Total	23,678	738	2,556	223	2,629	13,896	379	686	2,571

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing concerns in Williamstown, their products and number of employees are shown in the following table.

TABLE 8

WILLIAMSTOWN MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Grant County News	Newspaper	4	1	5
Mehl Manufacturing Co.	Polyethylene film bags	275	25	300
Williamstown Roller Mills	Feed		N.A.	

Source: 1967 Kentucky Directory of Manufacturers.

Prevailing Wage Rates

Shop Supervisor	\$90 per week plus commissions
Salesmen	\$65 per week plus commissions
Shop Foreman	\$2.25 per hour
Machine Operators	\$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour
Maintenance Men	\$1.75 to \$2.20 per hour
Printing Operators	\$1.85 to \$1.95 per hour
Extruder Operators	\$1.80 to \$1.90 per hour
Utility Men	\$1.70 per hour
Finishers	\$1.75 per hour
Warehousemen	\$1.75 per hour
Janitors	\$1.60 per hour
Janitress	\$1.42 per hour

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, AFL-CIO, Local No. 969	Mehl Manufacturing Company

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Williamstown is served by the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, a division of the Southern Railway System which operates between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. There are two local freights daily, one north and one south. Switching service is provided twice daily on three tracks which will accommodate 125 cars. Inbound freight averages 110 carloads monthly, consisting principally of fertilizer, lumber, gasoline, cement and plastics.

Railway Express and package car services are provided.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM WILLIAMSTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Southern Railway System.

Highways

Williamstown is served by U. S. 25 and Kentucky Routes 22 and 36. An interchange for Interstate 75 is located one-half mile from the Williamstown city limits.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM WILLIAMSTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	416	Louisville, Ky.	97
Birmingham, Ala.	431	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,231
Chicago, Ill.	340	Minneapolis, Minn.	750
Cincinnati, Ohio	45	Nashville, Tenn.	245
Cleveland, Ohio	289	New Orleans, La.	775
Detroit, Mich.	310	New York, N. Y.	704
Kansas City, Mo.	635	Pittsburgh, Pa.	329
Lexington, Ky.	45	St. Louis, Mo.	383

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Williamstown:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Spade Continental Express, Inc.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate
Dance Freight Lines, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Huey Motor Express	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate and Intrastate
Stewart Truck Lines*	Dry Ridge, Kentucky	Interstate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time* TL	Town	Delivery Time TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2 - 3	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2 - 3	Los Angeles, Calif.	7 - 8
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	1 - 2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	3 - 4
Cleveland, Ohio	2 - 3	New York, N. Y.	4 - 5
Detroit, Mich.	2 - 3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3 - 4
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2 - 3

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

*Stewart Truck Lines maintains a terminal in Williamstown.

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Cincinnati and Lexington, serves Williamstown and the surrounding area with thirteen buses north and nine buses south daily.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available in Williamstown.

Air

The nearest major airport is the Greater Cincinnati Airport, located 8 miles west of Covington and approximately 32 miles from Williamstown. This airport has three paved runways - 8,600 by 150 feet, 7,800 by 150 feet, and 5,500 by 150 feet. American, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont, Eastern, and Lake Central Airlines serve the airport with more than 100 flights daily.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Williamstown by the Williamstown City Utility Company whose source of supply is the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. The total electric generating capacity of the Union Light, Heat and Power Company is presently 1,468,000 KW in three generating stations along the Ohio River.

Rates applicable in Williamstown are as follows:

Residential Rates

10 KW	\$ 1.03 Minimum
20 KW	1.62
30 KW	2.16
40 KW	2.70
50 KW	3.06
60 KW	3.42
70 KW	3.78
80 KW	4.14
90 KW	4.50
100 KW	4.86
200 KW	7.45
500 KW	14.19

Commercial Rates

10 KW	\$ 1.03 Minimum
20 KW	1.71
30 KW	2.43
40 KW	3.15
50 KW	3.87
60 KW	4.59
70 KW	5.31
80 KW	6.03
90 KW	6.75
100 KW	7.47
200 KW	11.97
400 KW	18.27
600 KW	23.67
1,000 KW	34.45
2,000 KW	61.45

Industrial rates can be negotiated.

Rural customers are served by Harrison County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Kentucky Utilities Company, and Owen County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

According to the 1966 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives, 2,004 consumers in Grant County are served by Owen County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

Approximately one-third of the area in Grant County is provided electric service by the Harrison Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

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

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

Rate inquiries should be directed to Harrison RECC, Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

There is presently no natural gas system in Williamstown. However, plans for a Williamstown Natural Gas System are being developed.

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.

*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

The Williamstown City Utility Commission provides Williamstown with a water treatment plant which has a capacity of 1/2 million gallons per day. The peak daily use has been 225,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of two standpipes with capacities of 200,000 and 75,000 gallons. Distribution mains are 6 and 8 inches in size and pressure is maintained at 60 psi. Average pumping time to meet requirements is 10 hours.

The present plant was put into operation in 1965 at a total cost of \$450,000.

Rates: \$1.03 for the first 1,000 gallons and 50¢ for each additional 1,000 gallons thereafter.

Sewerage System

At the present time, Williamstown does not have a complete sewerage system. Storm and sanitary sewers serve the business area with disposal by means of a large septic tank.

A sewerage disposal plant is to be constructed which will serve a population of 4,000 people. The total estimated cost of the project is \$1,278,000.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

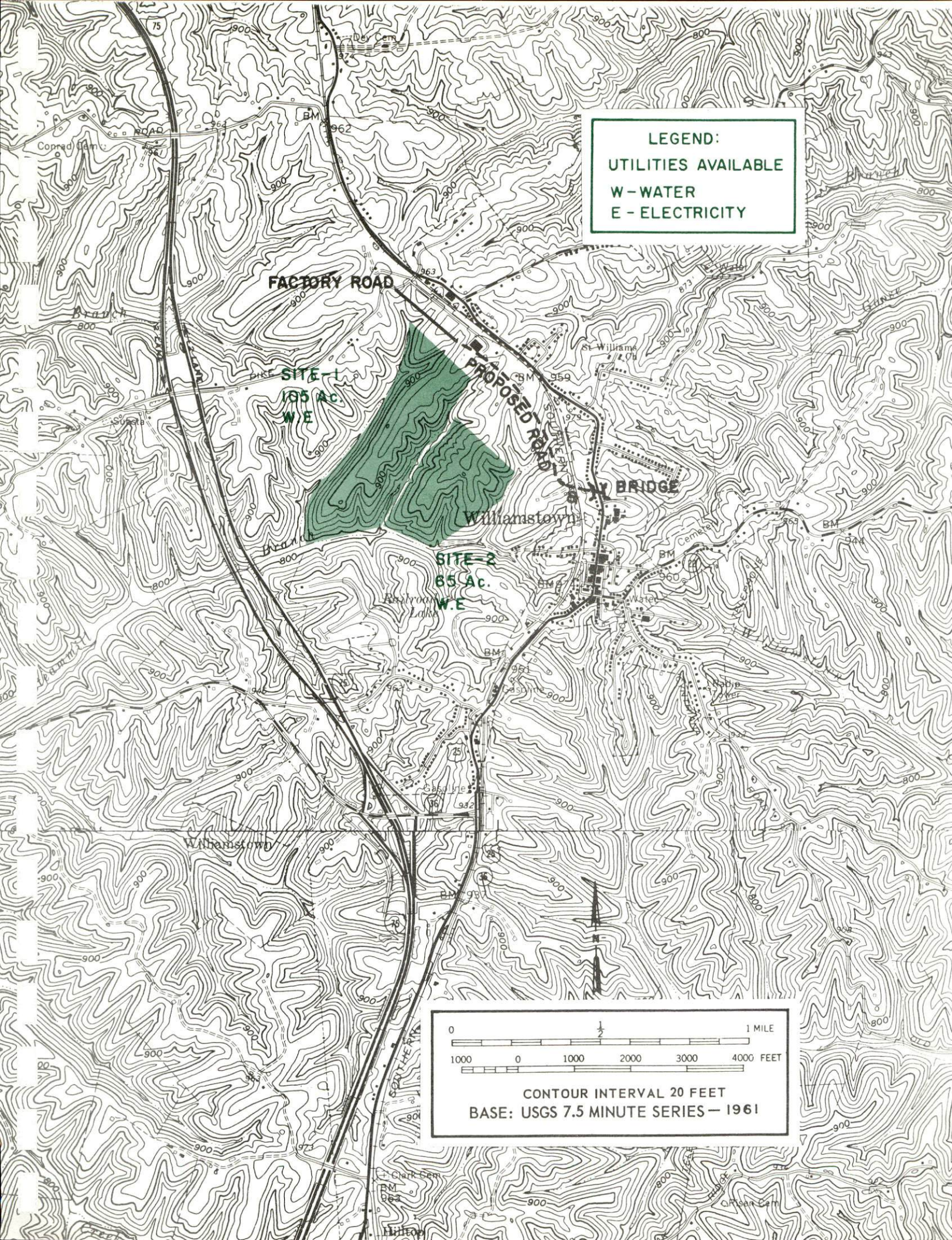
Three industrial sites and an industrial building are available in Williamstown.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 105 acres of level to sloping terrain
LOCATION: One-fourth mile off U. S. Highway 25
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved road to U. S. 25 one-fourth mile distant
RAILROADS: A Southern Railway spur extends to the property.
WATER: Williamstown City Utility Company
ELECTRICITY: Williamstown City Utility Company
OWNERSHIP: City of Williamstown
AGENT: J. L. Webb, Bank of Williamstown, Williamstown, Kentucky

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 65 acres, level to sloping
LOCATION: Adjacent to site #1 behind the new Williamstown High School
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Unpaved road to U. S. 25
WATER: Williamstown City Utility Company
ELECTRICITY: Williamstown City Utility Company
OWNERSHIP: Williamstown Independent School District
AGENT: J. L. Webb, Bank of Williamstown, Williamstown, Kentucky

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

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY



FACTORY ROAD

SITE-1
105 Ac.
W.E.

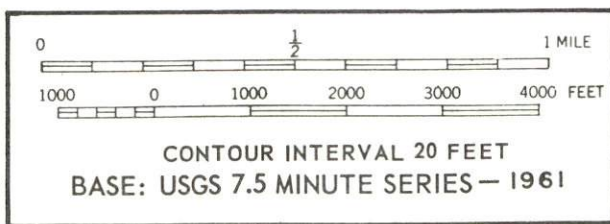
PROPOSED ROAD

BRIDGE

Williamstown

SITE-2
65 Ac.
W.E.

Williamstown



SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres, level to rolling
LOCATION: Three-fourth mile south of Williamstown
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved road to U. S. 25
RAILROADS: Bound on the west by the Southern Railway
WATER: Williamstown City Utility Company
ELECTRICITY: Williamstown City Utility Company
OWNERSHIP: Southern Railway System
AGENT: J. L. Webb, Bank of Williamstown, Williamstown,
Kentucky

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

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY

FACTORY ROAD

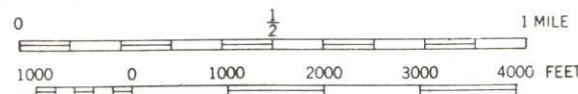
PROPOSED ROAD

BRIDGE

Williamstown

Basin Lake

SITE - B
12 AC.
W.E



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1961

Available Industrial Building

This building is located within the Williamstown city limits. It is constructed of concrete block with a reinforced concrete floor, having a total floor space of 7,630.5 square feet. One loading dock is available with access to a city street. The roof is approximately 10 feet high. The owner is willing to sell or lease.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Williamstown, a fifth-class city, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor, elected for a four-year term, acts as council manager. The councilmen are elected for two-year terms.

County: Grant County is governed by a fiscal court which meets once each month. The court is composed of three magistrates and the county judge.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Williamstown 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: Occupational licenses in Williamstown range from \$10 to \$25 per year.

Safe housing, building, electric and plumbing codes are in effect in Williamstown.

Planning and Zoning

The Grant County Planning Commission has a contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development, for technical assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive community plan. The plan will be completed by March, 1968, and will include all territory within the County of Grant plus the municipalities of Williamstown, Dry Ridge, Crittenden and Corinth.

Work to be completed under the terms of the contract include a comprehensive plan which can be broken down into the following elements: base map, existing land use map, existing land use analysis - population study - economic base, land use plan, major thoroughfares plan, community facilities plan, and public improvements program. In addition, assistance will be provided to the community in the preparation of zoning regulations.

At the present time, the planning commission is working on interior zoning regulations to guard future growth until the planning and zoning regulations based thereon are completed.

Fire Protection

The Williamstown Fire Department consists of 35 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes one Mack truck with a 750-gpm pumper, one General Motors truck with a 700-gpm pumper, and one truck with a 1,000-gallon tank and an electrical starting pump. This truck is used for rural areas around Williamstown. The Mack and General Motors trucks each have 1,500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and radio equipment. The tank truck has 200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose and 50 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose.

Williamstown has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Williamstown Police Department employs a chief and three patrolmen. A city policeman is on duty 24 hours a day. Motorized equipment consists of one radio-equipped patrol car. Radio contact can be made with the State Police district headquarters, located 7 miles from Williamstown, and with the county sheriff's office.

Garbage and Sanitation

The city furnishes daily trash collection, by contract, for the business district at a nominal charge. Once-a-week pickup in the business and residential areas is provided by the city without charge.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Williamstown and Grant County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Income (ending December, 1965)	\$378,710.59
City Expenditures (ending December, 1965)	260,000.00
City Bonded Indebtedness (October, 1966)	150,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1966-67	\$132,703
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	
Voted Hospital Bond	274,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Williamstown and Grant County are shown in Table 12. A detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
WILLIAMSTOWN AND GRANT COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Williamstown	Grant County
County	\$.193	\$.193
State	.015	.015
City	.20	
School	.735	.735
Health	<u>.015</u>	<u>.015</u>
Total	\$ 1.158	\$.958

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Williamstown, 1966	\$ 9,171,140	Real Estate and Tangibles
Grant County, 1966	\$ 14,438,450	Real Estate
	5,415,890	Tangibles
	17,629,085	Franchise

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: There are three school systems in Williamstown and Grant County.

The Williamstown Independent School District has one elementary school and one high school. Special programs and teachers in the system include: a remedial reading program, a head start program and one homebound teacher. The 1966-67 school year budget is \$213,000. Bonded indebtedness of the school district as of October, 1966, was \$900,000. Construction is to begin in early 1967 on a new Williamstown High School. The new facility will be fully air conditioned and will have a language lab, gymnasium, cafeteria, library, music department and an education T.V. installation. Space is also being reserved on the school property for the future construction of a municipal swimming pool. Target date for the completion of the project is September, 1967. The total cost of the building, including the purchase price of the property, will be \$900,000.

The Grant County School System has five elementary schools and one high school. Special teachers and programs include three special education teachers for the handicapped, and remedial reading and head start programs. The 1966-67 school year budget is \$728, 552.19 and the present bonded indebtedness is \$966,000. An addition to the existing high school building is planned for the near future.

St. William, an elementary parochial school, has 52 students and 2 teachers with a student-teacher ratio of 26 to 1.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN WILLIAMSTOWN AND GRANT COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Grant County Elementary	1,234	53	23-1
Grant County High School	488	25	19-1
Williamstown Elementary (Ind.)	233	9	25-1
Williamstown High School (Ind.)	151	12	13-1
St. William Elementary (Par.)	47	2	23-1

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.

Williamstown is served by the Northern Kentucky Area Vocational School located at Covington, Kentucky, 41 miles distant. Courses offered at the school include: auto body repair, auto mechanics, bookbinding, carpentry, cosmetology, data processing, mechanical and architectural drafting, electronics, machine shop, plumbing, printing, radio and T.V. repair, and welding.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Williamstown area are listed below.

Senior Colleges:

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 35 miles
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 53 miles
 Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45 miles
 Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky, 41 miles

Community Colleges:

Northern Kentucky Community College, Covington, Kentucky,
41 miles

Lexington Technical Institute, Lexington, Kentucky, 47 miles

Junior Colleges:

Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky, 40 miles

Southeastern Christian College, Winchester, Kentucky, 62 miles

Health

Hospitals: The new Grant County Hospital was completed in October, 1964, at a cost of \$600,000. The hospital, located in Williamstown, has 30 beds and 5 bassinets. Facilities available at the hospital include: X-ray, electrocardiogram, complete laboratory, and emergency and operating facilities. The staff includes four medical doctors, six registered nurses, and six licensed practical nurses.

The Carlsbad Nursing Home, with 32 beds, and the Dry Ridge Convalescent Home, Inc., with 64 beds, are located in Dry Ridge, 4 miles from Williamstown.

Public Health: The Grant County Health Department, located in Williamstown, is open five days a week. The staff consists of two full-time nurses, a full-time clerk, a part-time nutritionist, and a part-time health officer. The department has a complete health program which includes: communicable disease, complete school health program, vital statistics, sanitation, inoculation, and family planning. The department's budget for the fiscal year 1966-67 is \$30,948.25.

Housing

Very few houses or apartments are presently available for rent in Williamstown. The construction cost of an average 3-bedroom brick house with a full basement ranges from \$13,500 to \$15,000. Six subdivisions are presently being developed in Williamstown.

A 30-unit public housing project is presently under construction in Williamstown. The project is to be completed by April, 1967, at a cost of \$500,000.

Communication

Telephone Service: Telephone service is provided by the Citizens Telephone Company, a subsidiary of Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company. The company serves subscribers with a dial system. Direct distance dialing is also available.

Postal Facilities: Williamstown has a second-class post office with eleven employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily by star route. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$33,752.51.

Newspapers: The Grant County News, a weekly with a circulation of 3,000, serves Williamstown and Grant County. Daily papers are received from Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville.

Radio: Radio reception is from Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville.

Television: Television reception is from Cincinnati, Dayton, and Lexington. All major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Grant County Library, located in Williamstown, had a circulation in 1965-66 of 63,653 (including library and bookmobile). The library and bookmobile have a total of 11,049 volumes.

Churches

There are five churches in the Williamstown area representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Williamstown	\$6,592,219.49	\$5,860,233.51
Grant County Deposit Bank	4,826,897.53	4,214,541.82

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	
Northern Kentucky Production Credit Assn.	\$6,298,217.00	(Serves 8 counties)
Federal Land Bank Assn. of Williamstown	264,953.97	(Serves 7 counties)

Hotels and Motels

Donald Hotel	20 rooms
Half-Way House	28 units
Skyline Motel (under construction)	20 units
Piles Motel (under construction)	21 units
Mulberry Motel	5 units
Dot's Motel	6 units
Telstar Motel, Dry Ridge	20 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Jaycees, Lions, Kiwanis

Fraternal: American Legion, Masons

Women's: American Legion Auxiliary, Daughters of American Revolution, Eastern Star, Woman's Club, Younger Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, 4-H, Junior Conservation, Little League, FHA, FFA

Other: P.T.A., Sportsman's Club

Recreation

Local: Williamstown cooperates with the city school system in providing a supervised recreation program on the school grounds during June, July, and August.

Two roller rinks, two city-maintained parks, and a little league baseball program provide other recreational outlets in Williamstown. A drive-in theatre is located in Dry Ridge, 4 miles from Williamstown.

A new ball field and general recreation field was made available to the residents of Williamstown in 1965, and plans are being made for the construction of a municipal swimming pool to be located near the new Williamstown High School.

A municipally owned 500-acre lake provides picnic facilities, boating, fishing, water skiing, swimming facilities and excellent camp site areas. This lake is located 2 miles from Williamstown and more than 375 modern cottages and summer homes have been built along the entire lake front. There is a bathing beach with bathhouse, and three boat docks with mooring facilities.

Area: The Falmouth Lake State Park, 17 miles distant, has been completed. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has built a dam which impounds a 200-acre lake. The Department of Parks has developed a beach, picnic area and camp sites.

General Butler State Park, located 54 miles west of Williamstown, consists of 809 acres of park reservation. This beautiful park offers horseback riding, a scenic lake with a sandy beach, boating, rental cottages, tent and trailer sites, group camping, restaurant, trading post, picnicking, recreational area and a new nine-hole golf course.

The Big Bone Lick State Park is located 24 miles from Williamstown. This 166-acre park has various recreational facilities.

Boltz Lake, built by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, is located about 5 miles northwest of Williamstown. It impounds 180 acres of water fine for fishing and boating.

Bullock Pen Lake, built by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, is located about 15 miles northeast of Williamstown. It impounds 200 acres of water fine for fishing and boating.

Area facilities also include the many recreational programs offered in the Greater Cincinnati area.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A 500,000 gpd water treatment plant was put into operation in 1965 at a total cost of \$450,000.
2. The new Grant County Hospital, with 30 beds and 5 bassinets, was completed in October, 1964, at a cost of \$600,000.
3. A ball field and general recreation field was completed in 1965.
4. Thirty Mercury vapor street lights have been installed in the last two years.

5. The city has added two new municipal (free) parking lots.
6. During the last two years, \$35,000 has been spent in repairing city streets.
7. A 30-unit public housing project is under construction and will be completed by April, 1967, at a cost of \$500,000.
8. Two motels are under construction. These motels will have five and six units when completed.

Planned:

1. Plans are being developed to install a natural gas system in Williamstown.
2. Construction is to begin in early 1967 on a new \$900,000 Williamstown High School.
3. Contracts are to be let for the construction of a sewerage treatment plant. The plant will be designed to serve a population of 4,000 people and will cost an estimated \$1,278,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,148 farms in Grant County covering 142,390 acres, an average of 124.0 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Grant County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR GRANT COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Grant County (tons)	10,200	2.00	20,400
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Grant County (tons)	2,600	1.45	3,800
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Grant County (tons)	1,000	1.15	1,150
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Grant County (bu)	2,300	62.0	143,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Grant County (bu)	100	30.0	3,000
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Grant County (lbs)	2,530	2,140.0	5,414,000
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR GRANT COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Grant County	5,450
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Grant County	17,000
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Grant County	2,250
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Grant County is limestone. Other minerals reportedly present include clay and natural gas. No commercial development of minerals in this county is being carried out at the present time.

Limestone: Local limestone deposits, suitable for roadway and possibly some local construction purposes, occur in this county.

Clay: Clays possibly exist as upland residual deposits but no work has been done to determine their location or quality.

Natural Gas: Noncommercial amounts of natural gas have been encountered from a shallow well drilled in the vicinity of Dry Ridge. Further exploration is needed, however, to determine the commercial possibility of this resource. An underground gas storage field is presently being developed in the northern portion of the county.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items

that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

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

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

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The largest source of surface water supply is Eagle Creek. The average discharge of Eagle Creek at Glencoe is 531 cfs (USGS, 33 year record). Local sources are secured from impoundments.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician series. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that most wells drilled in limited areas along Eagle Creek will produce enough water for domestic supply with power pump and pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Throughout the drainage lines of Eagle Creek and its principal tributaries, most drilled wells 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 in dry weather. Away from the drainage areas, most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day).

Forests

There are 38,100 acres of commercial forest land in Grant County, covering 23.8 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, ash, beech, black walnut, and hard and soft maples.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Williamstown, the county seat, there are 875 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 23 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

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

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 Grant County in 1963 was \$1,549, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Grant County in 1965 totaled \$10,302,000.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR WILLIAMSTOWN, GRANT COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	34.0	4.11	78	69
February	35.9	3.39	84	66
March	43.1	4.59	80	65
April	54.8	4.62	77	53
May	64.7	3.96	80	54
June	73.5	4.25	84	59
July	77.0	4.02	88	61
August	75.7	3.23	89	60
September	69.5	3.11	87	55
October	58.4	2.37	81	51
November	44.8	3.28	83	66
December	35.5	3.01	84	74
Annual Norm.	55.6	43.32		

*Station Location: Williamstown, Kentucky

**Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 2 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 2 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (13 yrs. of record) 83 clear, 99 partly cloudy,
183 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (13 yrs. of record) 6.5%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (17 yrs. of record) 128

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (17 yrs. of record) 8

Days with thunderstorms: (17 yrs. of record) 46

Days with heavy fog: (1 yr. of record) 19

Prevailing wind: (16 yrs. of record) South-southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 5,265 degree days.

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Grant County, formed in 1820 from the western part of Pendleton County, became the 67th county in Kentucky. It is situated in the northern section of the state. The land of the county is undulating and seldom hilly. The soil north of Williamstown, along the "dry" ridge and the arm of the ridge, is very rich. In testimony to this fact, a poplar tree, nine feet in diameter, once grew near the town of Dry Ridge and was a notable object for many years. Much of the timber - especially the poplar, walnut, and beech - on this main ridge was very large. This, with the unusual growth of the spice bush, indicated the remarkable fertility of the soil.

The county seat, originally named Philadelphia, was renamed Williamstown in honor of William Arnold, who offered to donate to the county the land on which to erect the public buildings. Also, he furnished to the county and all persons purchasing lots from him building timber for a period of three years free of charge, and all the firewood and stone necessary for seven years. By December, 1821, there was a courthouse, a jail and three other houses in the town. In 1822, twenty-five acres of land was surveyed and laid off in one-fourth acre lots, and the first trustees of the town were appointed.

One of the proudest and happiest incidents in the history of Williamstown occurred in 1824. General Marquis de Lafayette, on his way from Lexington to Cincinnati, took breakfast at the home of William Arnold, who had been a Captain in the Revolutionary War and had been wounded at the Battle of Yorktown.

Established in 1825, the town is located just 37 miles from Covington, Kentucky, and 47 miles from Lexington, Kentucky. The largest town in Grant County, Williamstown has shown a ten percent increase in population from 1950 to 1960.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
GRANT COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Grant County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	738	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	86	11.7	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	212	28.7	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	0		24,641	4.4
Tobacco	2	0.3	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	0	0	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	0	0	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum coal and rubber	203	27.5	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	7	0.9	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	68	9.2	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	276	37.4	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	53	7.2	25,856	4.6
Services	43	5.8	50,564	9.0
Other	0	0	2,063	0.4

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

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

Subject	Grant County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,797	4,692	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	3,457	3,406	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,579	900	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,579		705,411	290,783
Employed	2,488	869	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,174	598	440,020	208,384
Government workers	223	160	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,063	70	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	28	41	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	91	31	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	878	2,506	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	8	45	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	248	304	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	622	2,157	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	259	1,625	91,626	539,838
65 and over	363	532	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,488	869	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	78	121	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	849	37	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	134	8	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	82	177	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	93	95	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	378	17	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	393	177	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	4	34	1,123	25,183
Service workers	82	129	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	202	12	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	136	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	57	58	26,006	16,978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Income Tax

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

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

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

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

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

Unemployment Insurance Tax

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

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

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion (if any) of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of the industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
WILLIAMSTOWN
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

WILLIAMSTOWN CITY COUNCIL

1967