

12-1958

Industrial Resources: Pendleton County - Falmouth

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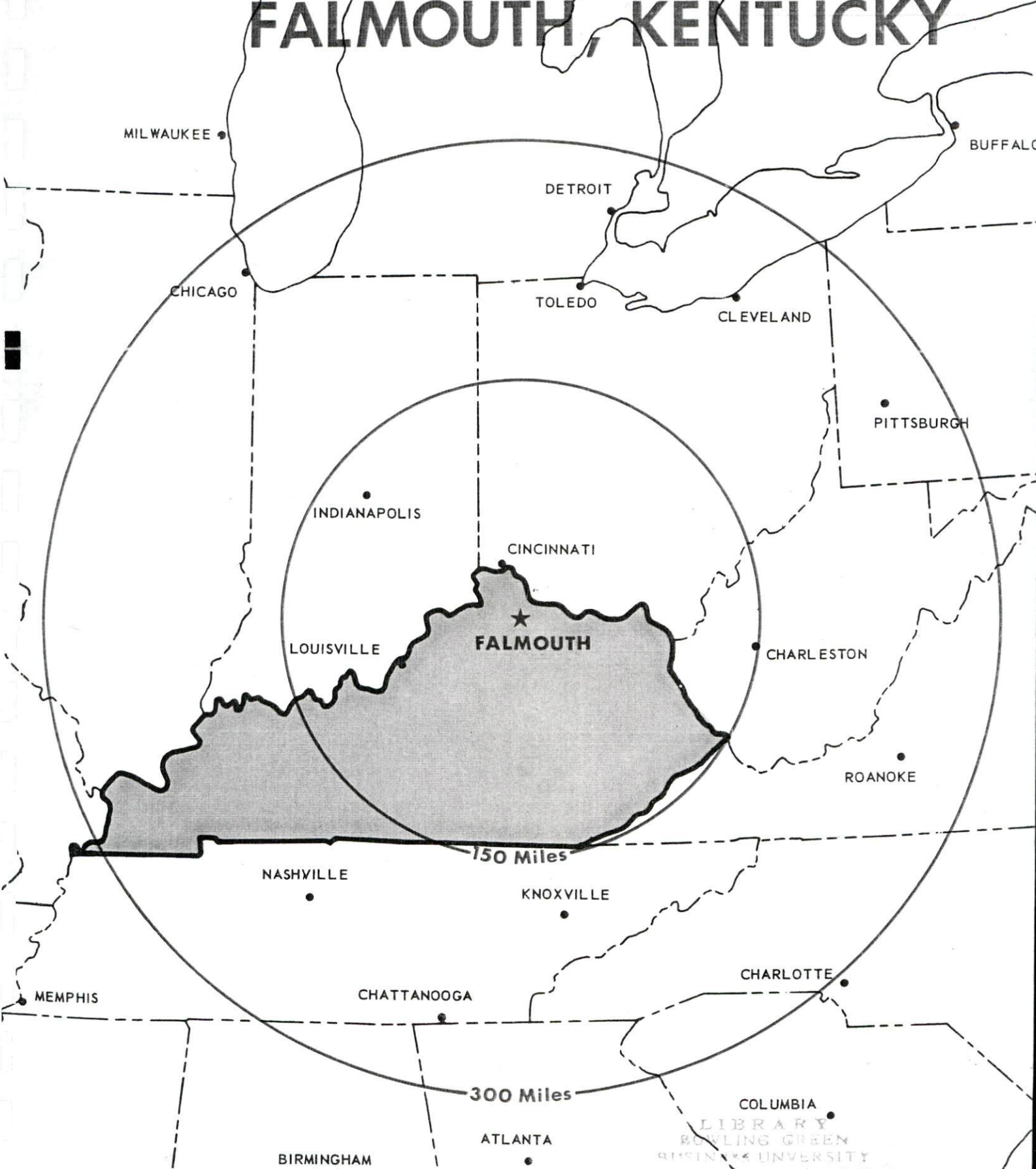
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Pandleton

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by

The Pendleton County Jr. Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky
December, 1958

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Falmouth - 2,186; Pendleton County - 9,610.
1957 (est.) Pendleton County - 9,846.

FALMOUTH LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Pendleton and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,850 men and 2,740 women. Number of workers available from Pendleton County - 200 men and 400 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Cincinnati Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Air: Greater Cincinnati Airport, located at Erlanger, 35 miles distant, serves Falmouth.

Trucks: Hayes Freight Lines, Ecklar-Moore Truck Lines, and Craig Express.

Water: Nearest port located in Greater Cincinnati area.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Falmouth, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	457	Lexington, Ky.	50
Birmingham, Ala.	523	Louisville, Ky.	123
Chicago, Ill.	322	Nashville, Tenn.	288
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	New York, N. Y.	676
Detroit, Mich.	293	Pittsburgh, Pa.	321
Knoxville, Tenn.	234	St. Louis, Mo.	408

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Municipally owned distributive system supplied by Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: No natural gas facilities. Approximately 8 miles from pipe line.

Water: Municipally owned water company.

Sewerage: Municipally owned sewerage system.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Falmouth was 2,186. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Falmouth, Pendleton County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Falmouth, Pendleton County and Kentucky, 1900-50

Year	<u>Falmouth</u>		<u>Pendleton County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			14,947		
1910	1,180		11,985	-19.8	6.6
1920	1,330	12.7	11,719	- 2.2	5.5
1930	1,876	41.1	10,876	- 7.2	8.2
1940	2,099	11.9	10,392	- 4.4	8.8
1950	2,186	4.1	9,610	- 7.5	8.5
1957 (est.) ^{1/}			9,846	2.5	.4

Percent of Negro Population in City and County - 6.1%.
 Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - .9%.

Labor Force ^{2/}

Definition and Population Trend. The Falmouth labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Pendleton and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Bracken, Harrison, Grant, Kenton and Campbell. The population centers of all area counties are within 35 miles of Falmouth.

Population of the area as estimated by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, was 241,683 in 1956. This represents an increase of about 19,650 from the 1950 census count. Pendleton County had a slight population decrease over this period and was estimated at 9,316 in 1956.

Between 1950 and 1956 there was a very heavy net immigration of 19,650 persons with all of this increase in Kenton and Campbell Counties. The other four counties within the area experienced a net outmigration of 4,000 persons since 1950.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the area is heavily industrialized around Newport and Covington and primarily agricultural throughout the rest of the area. The 1950 census of population listed 9,850 agricultural jobs in the area with 79.9 percent of these jobs in the four agricultural counties (Pendleton, Bracken, Harrison, and Grant). Pendleton County

has 1,970 farm jobs. According to the 1954 census of agriculture there are 6,418 commercial farms in the area with 13.2 percent having cash income of less than \$1,200.

Total covered nonagricultural employment was 23,400 with 8,000 of these jobs in manufacturing. Kenton and Campbell have 86.2 percent of the area's manufacturing employment. Pendleton County has only 239 persons working in manufacturing.

Per capita income in the area ranged from \$905 in Grant County to \$1,771 and \$1,607 in the heavily industrialized Kenton and Campbell Counties respectively. Pendleton County's per capita income was \$1,006 in 1956.

During the fourth quarter of 1957 the average weekly wage covered by unemployment insurance in Pendleton County was \$48.35 for all industries and \$46.58 for manufacturing. The Kentucky average was \$73.67 in all industries and \$82.52 in manufacturing.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants which is a minimum figure.
2. Men who would leave low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 1,850 men and 2,740 women in the Falmouth area who could be recruited for industrial employment. This number includes 830 men and 340 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in June 1958. Pendleton County could furnish 200 of the men and 400 of the women included in the total.

Due to commuting problems, it is not likely that all of the area labor potential would be available for work at Falmouth or any other single point in the area. It is estimated that 1,170 men and 1,180 women could be recruited for factory jobs at Falmouth immediately and would be available on a commuting basis at least during the early stages of production.

In addition to the current supply of labor, 18,380 boys and 17,500 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. This includes 880 boys and 790 girls living in Pendleton County. From national labor force participation rates, it can be assumed that about 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age. These young workers have greater job mobility and would probably accept employment anywhere in the area.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.75 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.25 to \$2.00 per hour; skilled - \$1.60 to \$2.40 per hour; seamstress - \$1.00 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Falmouth are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
The Falmouth Company	Cotton work clothes	9	127	136
Falmouth Outlook	Newspaper publishing, job printing	4	1	5
Fuller Mfg. & Supply Company	Remanufactured automotive engines	70	3	73
Geoghegan-Mathis	Crushed stone	15	0	15
Griffin Fertilizer Company	Tankage, tallow, hides	15	0	15
Pendleton County Mills	Custom mixing	3	0	3

Unionization

Unions represented in this area are Allied Industrial Workers of America, AFL-CIO, the Needle Workers of America, Company Union.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Falmouth is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between Cincinnati and Corbin. Freight service is provided every other day and passenger service is provided daily with one northbound train. Switching service is available on eight tracks for thirty-five cars daily except Sunday. Railway express service is also available.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Falmouth, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive (hours)	To	Arrive (hours)
Atlanta, Ga.	24	Louisville, Ky.	10 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	28	Los Angeles, Calif.	142
Chicago, Ill.	27	Nashville, Tenn.	18
Cincinnati, Ohio	2 1/2	New Orleans, La.	55 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	29 1/2	New York, N. Y.	62 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	31	Pittsburgh, Pa.	37 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	15 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	29

Highways

Falmouth is served by U. S. Route 27 and Kentucky State Routes 22, 159 and 318. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier service is provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Ecklar-Moore Truck Lines, and Craig Express, whose home office and terminal is located in Falmouth.

Bus Lines. The Southeastern Greyhound Lines, with 4 departures daily going south and 3 departures daily going north.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Falmouth

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	457	Lexington, Ky.	50
Birmingham, Ala.	523	Louisville, Ky.	123
Chicago, Ill.	322	Nashville, Tenn.	288
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	New York, N. Y.	676
Detroit, Mich.	293	Pittsburgh, Pa.	321
Knoxville, Tenn.	234	St. Louis, Mo.	408

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is the Greater Cincinnati Airport at Erlanger, Kentucky, approximately 35 miles distant. American, Trans-World, Delta, Piedmont and Lake Central Airlines serve the field.

Water Transportation

Nearest ports located at Newport, Covington, or Cincinnati, 37 miles distant.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Falmouth by the municipally owned distributive system whose source is the Kentucky Utilities Company. The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 76 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capability of 519,000 kilowatts. In 1959, the company will add a 120,000 KW, \$15,443,000 generating unit at its Green River Generating Station near Central City, bringing the total capability to 639,000 kilowatts. The company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Rates:	First 18 KW	\$1.40 minimum
	Next 132 KW	.05 per KW
	All over	.02 1/2 per KW

Natural Gas

Falmouth does not have natural gas facilities. There is a gas line approximately 8 miles from Falmouth.

Water

Water is supplied Falmouth by the municipally owned water company. Their source of supply is the Licking River. Storage facilities consist of two 500,000 gallon reservoirs. The filtration plant has a rated capacity of 750 gpm and the pumping capacity of the system is 850 gpm. Alum, lime, and chlorine are used in processing the raw water. Average daily consumption is 350,000 gallons. Eight-inch mains serve the business area, and 6" and 4" mains serve

the residential area. The pressure maintained in the downtown area is 94 psi.

Rates:	2,000 gal.	\$1.54 per month
	4,000 gal.	2.57 per month
	6,000 gal.	3.50 per month
	8,000 gal.	4.33 per month
	10,000 gal.	5.15 per month
	20,000 gal.	8.75 per month
	30,000 gal.	11.33 per month
	40,000 gal.	13.91 per month
	50,000 gal.	16.48 per month
	All over 50,000 gal.	.20 per 1,000 gal.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are several local sources available for users of commercial and industrial fuel oil. Current prices will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal

Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields supply the area with bituminous coal. In 1957, Kentucky's mines produced 75,775,936 tons of coal. 4/

Current prices will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development.

Coke

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Falmouth has a second class post office with 12 permanent employees. Mail is dispatched 3 times daily and received 4 times daily. Postal receipts for 1957 were \$21,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Citizens Telephone Company, connected with the Southern Bell Company, serves the area. Western Union Telegraph Company also serves the area.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Approximately 3 acres within city limits. Water, electricity, and sewerage available.

Site #2. 25 acres adjoining city limits. Water, sewerage, and electricity available.

Site #3. Approximately 6 acres. Electric power available.

Site #4. Approximately 6 acres. Electric power available.

Site #5. Approximately 10 acres. Electric power available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Falmouth, a 4th class city, is governed by a mayor and 6 councilmen. The mayor is elected for a 4-year term and the councilmen for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Falmouth may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry which cannot be extended beyond the five year period.

Business Licenses. Professional and business licenses.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Fire Department consists of 1 chief, 1 assistant chief and 24 volunteers. Equipment includes: one 1955 GMC 850 gpm pumper and a 1953 GMC 905 gpm Ahrens-Fox pumper. Other auxiliary equipment

consists of a 5 KW, 110V to 220V portable generator and a 1 1/2 KW portable light. The department also has a rescue squad consisting of 12 to 16 men, one ambulance with oxygen, respirator and cot.

Civil Defense. Falmouth and Pendleton County is a reception area for the Northern Kentucky Target Area. Since it is on U. S. 27, many evacuees would be expected to pass through this area. It is estimated that 14,000 could be housed there in time of an emergency.

The Falmouth and Pendleton County Civil Defense Authority is directly under control of the County Judge and the Director of Civil Defense has 25 persons trained in Civil Defense work.

Stored in Falmouth for use in the Northern Kentucky Target Area is a 250 cot mobile hospital, equipped with all necessary materials such as surgery equipment, oxygen, 4000 gal. water tank, mobile generator, x-ray machine, and drugs.

The Civil Defense Authority and the city of Falmouth have a first-aid and rescue ambulance with 16 persons trained in rescue work. A large portable generator is also available for emergency electricity. The Falmouth Fire Department trains its personnel in rescue work.

Police Protection. The Falmouth Police Department employs a chief and 4 patrolmen. Equipment includes one patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation. Free municipal collection twice weekly in the business area and once weekly in the residential area is available. The garbage is disposed of by the sanitary fill method.

Sewerage. A large part of the incorporated limits of Falmouth is served by the municipal sewer system. Separate storm and sanitary sewers serve the city and the raw sewage is discharged into the Licking River. The remaining part of town is served by individually owned septic tanks.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Falmouth and Pendleton County for 1958.

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

SITE 4-6A.
E

SITE 3-6A.
E

SITE 5-10A.
E

SITE 2-25A.
W,E,S

SITE 1-3A.
W,E,S

FALMOUTH (BM 558)

Fairgrounds

Reservoirs

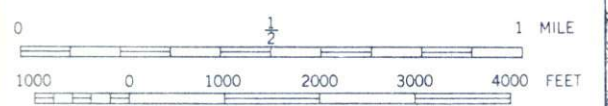
N

SOUTH

FORK

NASHVILLE

RIVER



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

Hayes

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value;
Falmouth and Pendleton County, 1958.

	<u>Falmouth</u>	<u>Pendleton County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	2.00
Other (Health Dist.)	<u>.05</u>	<u>.05</u>
Total	2.85	\$ 2.60

Ratio of Assessment. Falmouth - 35.5%;
Pendleton County - 34.2%.

Total Assessment. Falmouth - \$2,726,983;
Pendleton County - \$12,776,224.

City Income, 1957 - \$158,446.42.

City Expenditures, 1957 - \$159,527.90.

City Bonded Indebtedness, 1957 - \$130,000.

County Income, fiscal year, 1957 - \$132,399.40.

County Expenditures, fiscal year, 1957 - \$101,717.51.

County Bonded Indebtedness. None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Falmouth has one sub-division. Several housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is \$45 to \$65 per month. Construction costs for two and three-bedroom houses range from \$7,000 to \$12,000 depending upon the location, structure and types of materials used.

Health

Hospitals. Hospital service is provided by the Harrison Memorial Hospital located in Cynthiana, Kentucky, 22 miles distant, and St. Luke General

Hospital located in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, 35 miles distant. There are 4 doctors and 3 dentists in the county.

Public Health Service. The Pendleton County Health Center is located in Falmouth. The center employs a part-time doctor, one full-time nurse, one full-time clerk, and a part-time sanitarian. The county health program comprises: communicable disease control, vital statistics, laboratory, maternal and child health, and health education.

Education

Graded Schools. Classroom space in Falmouth and Pendleton County has been greatly increased by the \$96,000 addition to the city school which is to be completed in 1958. This addition consists of new classrooms, offices, library and chemistry lab.

Additional facilities are made available by the recently completed consolidated county high school, located 1 mile north of Falmouth on U. S. 27. The cost of the school was \$650,000. The following table lists the enrollment and teacher breakdown for the school systems.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in
Falmouth and Pendleton County

System	Enrollment	5/ Number of Teachers
Pendleton County	306	14
Butler	635	23
Goforth	113	4
Morgan	306	14
Mt. Auburn	225	8
Portland	110	4
Falmouth	525	19
St. Francis Xavier	65	3

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Falmouth is served by the Northern Kentucky Vocational School at Covington, Kentucky, 38 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television and woodwork. It should be noted the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: University of Kentucky, Transylvania College, College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky,

55 miles; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 41 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 62 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 75 miles; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 90 miles; Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead, Kentucky, 86 miles; and University of Louisville, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 123 miles distant.

Libraries

There is a public library with approximately 3,200 books and an annual circulation of 23,704.

A bookmobile serves the county.

Churches

There are six churches in Falmouth representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Nazarene and Pilgrim Holiness.

Banks

Statement as of June 30, 1958

	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Falmouth Deposit Bank	\$2,788,208.81	\$2,418,909.91
First National Bank	\$2,858,435.01	\$2,545,709.35

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail</u>		<u>Service</u>		<u>Wholesale</u>	
Auto Dealers	8	Barber Shops	4	Oil Companies	4
Clothing	6	Beauty Shops	6	Automotive	
Drugs and Sundries	2	Frozen Food Lockers	1	Parts	2
Farm Supplies & Hardware		Restaurants	15		
Groceries	4	Service Stations	30		
Appliance Stores	1	Dry Cleaning	1		
Paint Stores	1				
Florists	1				
TV & Radio Repair	1				

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Fisher's Motel	38 units
Corral Motel	17 units
Phoenix Hotel	12 rooms

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers. The Falmouth Outlook, a weekly, with a circulation of approximately 5000 serves Falmouth and Pendleton County. Falmouth has daily coverage by 2 Cincinnati, 2 Lexington and 1 Louisville newspapers.

Radio. Radio reception comes from Lexington, Cincinnati and Louisville.

Television. Television is good from Lexington, Cincinnati and Dayton.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Jaycees, Rotary, American Legion, Volunteer Firemen.

Fraternal. Masons, Eastern Star, JOVAM, D of A, WOW, Foresters.

Women's Clubs. Woman's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Jobs Daughters, Homemakers.

Youth. FFA, 4-H, Church Youth Groups, FHA, Boy and Girl Scouts.

Recreation

Recreation facilities in Falmouth and immediate areas include one theatre in the downtown area, one supervised playground which includes facilities for volley ball, softball, basketball and tennis. A conservation Fishing Dam, sponsored by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, is located at the edge of the city. This spot is noted for fishing, swimming and boating.

Kincaid State Park. The clearing of land was begun in 1958 for Kincaid State Park, which will be located 4 miles from Falmouth. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources is planning to build a dam within the park impounding a 200 acre lake and the Department of Conservation has agreed to develop the beach, bath houses, boat docks, picnic areas, and camp sites for youth organizations. The citizens of Pendleton County contributed

\$40,000 toward the purchase of the land for the park. Construction of the dam is to begin in 1959.

Area facilities include the many recreational programs offered in the Greater Cincinnati area and in Kentucky there is My Old Kentucky Home, General Butler State Park, Lincoln Memorial and Natural Bridge State Park.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Pendleton County covers an area of 279 square miles. In 1954 there were 1,568 farms with a total area of 178,560 acres and an average size of 103.4 acres. The average value per farm was \$8,360 with the average acre valued at \$84.40. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Pendleton County for 1955.

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Total Production
Corn (bu.)	8,100	49.5	401,000
Burley Tobacco (lbs.)	2,525	1,380	3,484,000
Wheat (bu.)	1,100	22.0	24,200
Soybeans (bu.)	--	--	--
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	11,200	1.90	21,280
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	800	1.35	1,080
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	4,900	1.40	6,860
Product	Value of Farm Product Sold 1954		
Crops	2,435,000		
Livestock	1,633,000		
Dairy	1,092,000		
Poultry	85,000		
Forest	2,000		

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR KENTUCKY 1957

Livestock	No. on Farms 1956	Total Value (Dollars)
All cattle and calves	1,863,000	165,807,000
Milk cows	654,000	76,518,000
All hogs and pigs	1,239,000	25,895,000
Sheep and lambs	605,000	11,616,000
Chickens	8,745,000	7,958,000
Turkeys	70,000	308,000

Forests

In Pendleton County, there are 62,000 acres of forested land which cover 35% of the total land area of the county. The dominant type of tree in this county is the red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Pendleton County. The principal mineral resource of Pendleton County is limestone, which is found in quantity and quality suitable for road construction and local building purposes. Construction sands might be obtainable from the Ohio River bed and from along the other major streams.

Kentucky. In 1954, Kentucky ranked 11th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$327 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1954		7/
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Short tons	56,964,408
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	13,791
Natural Gas (Marketed Production)	Million cubic feet	72,713
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Short tons	10,129,725
Clays	Short tons	571,481
Fluorspar	Short tons	35,481
Sand and gravel	Short tons	4,729,606
Natural Gas Liquids	Thousand gal.	218,190

MARKETS

Falmouth is located in the north-central part of Kentucky. Cincinnati, Louisville, and Lexington lie within 125 miles of Falmouth, and through these major industrial centers convenient access is gained to other national industrial and distribution centers in the north-central and southeastern states.

In 1957 retail sales in Pendleton County were estimated at 10,870,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,144 per person and \$3,748 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. 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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Falmouth, the county seat of Pendleton County, Kentucky, is located at the confluence of the Licking and South Licking Rivers, 51 miles from the mouth of the Main Licking River. It is 54 miles from Lexington, and 60 miles from Frankfort. The City was established in 1776, and is known as the Island City. Because of the trade revival which has taken place over the past decades, Falmouth is known as "The City Which Came Back." Recently, a 50-acre tract of land has been annexed into the Falmouth city limits. This land has been developed for residential and industrial expansion.

Pendleton County, formed in 1789, was the 28th county in the state, and is bounded by Kenton, Campbell, Bracken, Harrison, and Grant Counties and the Ohio River. It lies in the northern section of Kentucky, and has an area of some 300 square miles.

The civic pride of the citizens of Falmouth and Pendleton County is exemplified by the raising of \$40,000.00 to purchase the land needed for a State Park (Kincaid Park) which is now in the process of being developed.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Pendleton County, Kentucky				
Industry, December, 1957	Pendleton County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	585	100	454,964	100
Mining & Quarrying	35	6	39,643	8.7
Contract Construction	30	5.1	28,050	6.2
Manufacturing	239	40.9	172,876	37.9
Food and kindred products	--	--	24,703	5.4
Tobacco	--	--	18,419	4.0
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	141	24.1	24,041	5.3
Lumber & furniture	--	--	14,456	3.2
Printing, Pub. and paper	6	1	9,726	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	18	3	13,288	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	--	--	4,884	1.1
Primary metals	--	--	7,539	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	74	12.8	53,150	11.7
Other	--	--	2,670	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	16	2.7	32,346	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	200	34.2	126,699	27.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	21	3.6	18,509	4.1
Services	44	7.5	35,517	7.8
Other	--	--	1,324	.3

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Pendleton County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Pendleton County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,942	4,668	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,646	3,473	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	3,038	528	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,037	527	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,999	513	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	840	249	437,752	156,377
Government workers	158	87	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,754	61	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	247	116	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	38	14	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	37	13	28,082	7,281
New workers	1	1	415	307
Not in labor force	608	2,945	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	17	2,461	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	233	136	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	13	2	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	345	346	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	171	265	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	81	55	47,447	28,952
65 and over	93	26	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,999	513	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	88	63	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,490	22	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	151	25	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	48	52	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	87	66	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	279	2	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	208	47	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	1	46	1,584	21,408
Service workers	48	71	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	246	101	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	222	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	98	2	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	33	13	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR FALMOUTH, PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/ Degrees Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm 1/ Inches	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/ 7:30 AM	
				7:30 PM (CST)
January	33.1	3.88	83	74
February	34.4	2.90	82	70
March	44.4	4.46	82	62
April	54.0	3.85	79	62
May	64.3	3.72	82	61
June	72.6	3.91	84	65
July	76.8	3.78	86	61
August	75.0	3.61	88	64
September	69.6	2.96	90	67
October	58.0	2.77	89	67
November	45.2	2.86	83	69
December	34.9	3.37	84	73
Annual Norm	55.2	42.17		

1/ Station Location: Williamstown, Grant County, Kentucky. Averaged norm over 30-year period.

2/ Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of record - 7:30 AM readings - 12 years; 7:30 PM readings - 12 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (8 years of record) 88 days clear; 109 days partly cloudy; 168 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (36 years of record) - annual - 58%

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (36 years of record) - 132 days

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (36 days of record) - 6 days

Days with Thunderstorms: (36 years of record) - 53 days

Days with Heavy Fog: (36 years of record) - 18 days

Prevailing Wind: Southwest

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) Approximate long-term means - 4,897 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation 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</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (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.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

**KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reversion to peace-time 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 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 specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, 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 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 before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city 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 within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

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

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

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

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body 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 may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body 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 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 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.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

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 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 L. 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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations 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 Economic Development 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.