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Industrial Resources: Mason County - Maysville

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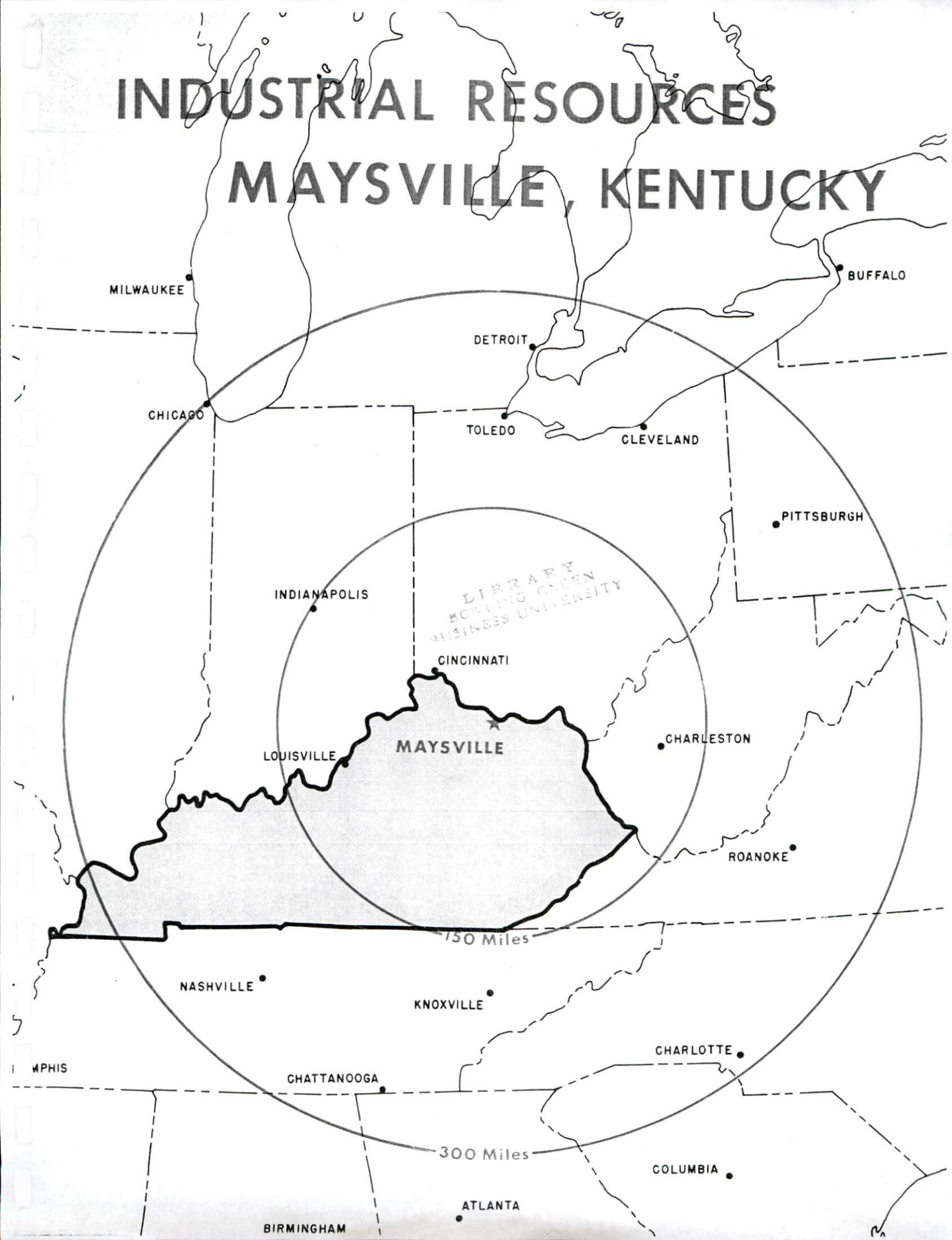
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by
The Chamber of Commerce, Maysville-Mason County
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
May, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Maysville - 8,484

Mason County - 18,454

MAYSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Mason and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,336 men and 1,697 women. Number of workers available from Mason County - 196 men and 165 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Maysville is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, operating between Cincinnati and Huntington, and by a line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, operating between Maysville and Paris, Kentucky.

Air: The nearest commercial airports are Blue Grass Field at Lexington, Kentucky, 65 miles distant, and Greater Cincinnati Airport at Erlanger, Kentucky, 75 miles distant.

Water: Barge service is available from all lines operating on the Ohio River.

Trucks: Maysville is provided common carrier service by Huber and Huber Motor Express, Inc., Reinhardt Transfer Company, Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Inc., Howard Flora Freight Lines, and Point Express.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Trailways System. Local bus service is provided by the City Transit Company.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> | <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Atlanta, Ga. | 456 | Louisville, Ky. | 137 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 358 | Memphis, Tenn. | 420 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 63 | New York, N. Y. | 647 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 323 | New Orleans, La. | 830 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 2,250 | St. Louis, Mo. | 405 |

Electricity

Power for Maysville is provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company. This company has a generating capability of 740,000 kilowatts. Mason County is served by Fleming-Mason R.E.C.C. and Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by the Limestone Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation of the Columbia Gas System.

Water

Maysville is provided treated water by the privately owned Maysville Water Company. Filtration capacity is 2,880,000 gallons per day. Average daily use is 1,200,000 gallons and maximum daily use was approximately 1,400,000 gallons.

Sewerage

Maysville is served by both sanitary and storm sewers. At the present, raw sewage is expelled into the Ohio River. An engineer's report has been made and the site selected for a new modern sewage treatment plant. This plant is to be in operation by the early part of 1965.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table shows the population growth for Maysville and Mason County. Maysville has shown a 32 percent increase in population since 1900, whereas Mason County has shown a 9.8 percent decrease during the same period.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MAYSVILLE AND MASON COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Maysville</u> | | <u>Mason County</u> | | <u>Kentucky</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <u>Population</u> | <u>% Change</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>% Change</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| 1900 | 6,423 | ---- | 20,446 | ---- | 15.5 |
| 1910 | 6,141 | -4.4 | 18,611 | -9.0 | 6.6 |
| 1920 | 6,107 | -0.6 | 17,760 | -4.6 | 5.5 |
| 1930 | 6,557 | 7.4 | 18,862 | 6.2 | 8.2 |
| 1940 | 6,572 | 0.2 | 19,066 | 1.1 | 8.8 |
| 1950 | 8,632 | 31.3 | 18,486 | -3.1 | 3.5 |
| 1960 | 8,484 | -1.7 | 18,454 | -0.2 | 3.2 |

Percent of nonwhite population in county: 12.0

Economic Characteristics

Mason County has only one community classified as urban. This is Maysville, the county seat. Although the county would be classified as rural, 46 percent of the total population dwell in an urban area which is Maysville. The inhabitants of Mason County are primarily engaged in "All Industries" (as seen in table 6). The largest under this group was manufacturing with 1,910 employed in September, 1962. The second largest group was agriculture which reported 1,740 employed in the fall of 1959.

Wage rates are below the state average in Mason County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$74.87 for all industries and \$87.12 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Mason County in 1961 was \$1,366

and Maysville was \$1,524. The State average for this period was \$1,412.*

Retail sales in Mason County during 1961 totaled \$21,882,000. Retail sales in Maysville during 1961 totaled \$18,447,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Maysville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Mason County and the adjacent Kentucky counties of Bracken, Robertson, Fleming, and Lewis. Although they will not be shown, it should be noted that the southern counties of Ohio will also increase the labor potential of this area.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Maysville labor supply area was reported to be 52,324 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 2,949 persons since the 1950 census count of 55,273.

The number estimated to be currently available for industrial employment from the adjacent Kentucky counties include 1,336 males and 1,697 females. Their distribution is shown in table 2.

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, MAYSVILLE AREA, MAY, 1962*

| | Total | | | Labor Supply** | | Unemployed | |
|-------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Area Total: | 1,336 | 1,697 | 3,033 | 1,134 | 1,669 | 202 | 28 |
| Mason | 196 | 165 | 361 | 110 | 153 | 86 | 12 |
| Bracken | 136 | 300 | 436 | 121 | 298 | 15 | 2 |
| Robertson | 91 | 225 | 316 | 89 | 225 | 2 | 0 |
| Fleming | 369 | 469 | 838 | 313 | 461 | 56 | 8 |
| Lewis | 544 | 538 | 1,082 | 501 | 532 | 43 | 6 |

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 5,308 boys and 5,103 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, MAYSVILLE AREA
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

| | 18 Years of Age by 1970 | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| Area Total: | 5,308 | 5,103 |
| Mason | 1,707 | 1,686 |
| Bracken | 678 | 635 |
| Robertson | 234 | 222 |
| Fleming | 1,128 | 1,074 |
| Lewis | 1,561 | 1,486 |

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

** Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Area Employment Characteristics: The following table shows the area breakdown for agricultural employment in the Maysville labor supply area.

TABLE 4
MAYSVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

| | <u>Family Workers</u> | <u>Hired Workers**</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Area Total: | 8,094 | 387 | 8,481 |
| Mason | 1,532 | 208 | 1,740 |
| Bracken | 1,760 | 50 | 1,810 |
| Robertson | 775 | 15 | 790 |
| Fleming | 2,163 | 83 | 2,246 |
| Lewis | 1,864 | 31 | 1,895 |

During September 1962, there were 2,669 workers engaged in manufacturing; seventy-two percent of this number were employed in Mason County.

The distribution of employment, by county and type manufacturing, is shown in table 5.

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

MAYSVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

| | <u>Area Total</u> | <u>Mason</u> | <u>Bracken</u> | <u>Robertson</u> | <u>Fleming</u> | <u>Lewis</u> |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total manu- facturing | 2,669 | 1,910 | 192 | 0 | 127 | 440 |
| Food & kindred products | 339 | 302 | 27 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Tobacco | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing, tex- tile & leather | 875 | 532 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 343 |
| Lumber & furniture | 159 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 1 | 97 |
| Print., publ. & paper | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemicals, petroleum & rubber | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stone, clay & glass | 28 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Primary metals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery, metal products & equipment | 1,159 | 950 | 94 | 0 | 115 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups in Mason County are manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. These two groups alone comprise 79 percent of the employment for the county. The following table shows in detail the employment characteristics of other industries, obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics.

TABLE 6
MAYSVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

| | <u>Area Total</u> | <u>Mason</u> | <u>Bracken</u> | <u>Robertson</u> | <u>Fleming</u> | <u>Lewis</u> |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Mining & Quarrying | 19 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contract Construction | 457 | 209 | 194 | 0 | 28 | 26 |
| Manufacturing | 2,669 | 1,910 | 192 | 0 | 127 | 440 |
| Transportation, Communications & Utilities | 494 | 227 | 48 | 64 | 117 | 38 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 1,304 | 862 | 67 | 8 | 266 | 101 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 161 | 97 | 22 | 6 | 25 | 11 |
| Services | 207 | 182 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 12 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5,312 | 3,503 | 531 | 78 | 572 | 628 |

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 7

MAYSVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

| <u>Firm</u> | <u>Product</u> | <u>Employment</u> | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Browning Mfg. Co. | Power transmission equipment | 330 | 70 | 400 |
| Carnation Milk Co. | Evaporated milk | 200 | 30 | 230 |
| Clover Leaf Dairy Products Co. | Dairy products | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| The Daily Independent | Newspaper & job printing | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Hendrickson Bottling Co. | Soft drinks | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| January and Wood Co. | Yarns, twine, trotlines & staging | 208 | 142 | 350 |
| Lucky Stride Shoes, Inc. | Women's & children's shoes | 78 | 147 | 225 |
| Magee's Bakery | Bakery products | 22 | 14 | 36 |
| Maysville Concrete Products | Concrete blocks, ready mixed concrete | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Maysville Ready-Mix Concrete Co. | Ready mixed concrete | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Ohio Valley Fertilizer Co. | Fertilizer | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Public Ledger | Newspaper & job printing | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Ryan Packing Co. | Sausage products & lard | 48 | 10 | 58 |
| Southern Ice Co. | Ice | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Standard Supply Co. | Concrete block | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Wald Manufacturing Co. | Bicycle parts | | | 350 |
| The following firms have seasonal employment: | | | | |
| Duke Tobacco Co., Inc. | Tobacco redrying | 85 | 30 | 115 |
| Parker Tobacco Co., Inc. | Tobacco redrying | 50 | 30 | 80 |
| Southwestern Tobacco Co., Inc. | Redried tobacco | 75 | 25 | 100 |

Prevailing Wage Rates

Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Maysville-Mason County, or the State Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Unions

There are two unions represented in Maysville, the United Textile Workers of America (AFL-CIO) and Milk and Ice Cream Drivers and Dairy employees, local 783 (Teamsters).

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Maysville is served by the Chicago and Cincinnati Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad operating between Chicago, Cincinnati and South Portsmouth. There are four local passenger trains daily and two local freights. Switching service is available daily, except Sunday, on 8 tracks which will accommodate approximately 50 cars. Package car service and Railway Express are available. There is an average of 300 outbound carloads per month consisting mostly of tobacco, scrap iron, milk and various manufactured products. There is an average of 110 inbound cars per month consisting mostly of coal, iron, steel, cotton, feed and lumber.

A branch line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, connecting with the main line at Paris, serves Maysville.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

Leave Maysville, Kentucky, 11:20 A.M. Monday:

| | <u>Arrive (CL)</u> | | <u>Arrive (LCL)</u> |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | <u>Time</u> | <u>Day</u> | <u>Day</u> |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 10:30 PM | Tuesday | AM Friday |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 1:30 AM | Thursday | AM Friday |
| Chicago, Ill. | 6:00 AM | Wednesday | AM Saturday |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 5:30 AM | Tuesday | AM Wednesday |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 4:15 AM | Wednesday | AM Friday |
| Detroit, Mich. | 3:30 AM | Wednesday | AM Friday |

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad

| | <u>Arrive (CL)</u> | | <u>Arrive (LCL)</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | <u>Time</u> | <u>Day</u> | <u>Day</u> |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 1:40 PM | Tuesday | PM Thursday |
| Louisville, Ky. | 12:01 AM | Wednesday | AM Friday |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 7:00 PM | Saturday | AM Tuesday |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 4:30 PM | Wednesday | PM Wednesday |
| New Orleans, La. | 11:59 PM | Thursday | PM Friday |
| New York, N. Y. | 2:15 AM | Thursday | AM Monday |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 9:35 AM | Wednesday | AM Saturday |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1:15 AM | Thursday | PM Friday |

Highways

Maysville is served by U. S. Highways 52, 62 and 68; State Routes 8, 10 and 11, and Ohio Routes 136, 763 and U. S. 41. The highway map on the following page shows the major highways, turnpikes and proposed extension for the state of Kentucky.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> | <u>Town</u> | <u>Miles</u> |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Atlanta, Ga. | 456 | Lexington, Ky. | 64 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 512 | Louisville, Ky. | 137 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 358 | Nashville, Tenn. | 292 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 63 | New York, N. Y. | 647 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 323 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 277 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 175 | St. Louis, Mo. | 405 |

Truck Service: Common carrier truck service is provided by Huber and Huber Motor Express, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; Reinhardt Transfer Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia; Germann Bros. Motor Transportation, Inc., Aberdeen, Ohio; and Howard Flora Freight Lines, Maysville, Kentucky. The nearest terminals are in Maysville and nearby Aberdeen, Ohio.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

| Town | Delivery Time | | Town | Delivery Time | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | LTL | TL (Days) | | LTL | TL (Days) |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 3 | 2 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 7 | 6 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 3 | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 2 | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 4 | 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 1 | ON | New York, N. Y. | 4 | 3 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2 | 1 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 2 | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | 1 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 | 1 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 2 | 1 | Louisville, Ky. | 2 | 1 |

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Trailways System serve Maysville with four buses daily. Southeastern Greyhound operates between Lexington and Maysville, and Trailways System operates between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Huntington, West Virginia.

The City Transit Company, owned and operated by the city of Maysville, serves the city with local bus service.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field at Lexington, Kentucky, 65 miles distant. This field is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines.

Greater Cincinnati Airport, at Erlanger, Kentucky, 75 miles distant, is served by TWA, American, Eastern, Piedmont, Delta, and Lake Central Airlines.

Tyler Airport, located in nearby Aberdeen, Ohio, 1 1/2 miles distant, has a 4,000 foot turf runway and other facilities for light aircraft.

Water

Due to its location on the Ohio River, Maysville has a great potential for water transportation. A nine-foot channel stage is maintained throughout the length of the Ohio River, thus affording barge transportation service for commodities to and from this area. The Ohio-Mississippi-Missouri Rivers system, along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the area directly with Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

*Howard Flora Freight Line

There is 981 miles on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the Mississippi River and a 9 foot channel is maintained throughout its entirety; 664 miles of this figure forms the northern boundary of the state of Kentucky. In 1960, 38 percent of the 60 billion ton-miles of the Mississippi system, moved over this river.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Maysville by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Mason County is served by the Fleming-Mason R.E.C.C. and Kentucky Utilities Company.

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

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed by Limestone Gas Company whose source of supply is the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation of the Columbia Gas System. Gas is brought into the city by 6" and 8" lines which connect with the primary high pressure line 2 1/2 miles southwest of Maysville. Pressure at this connection point is 100 psi. BTU content is not less than 1,000 and the specific gravity is .6 to .64. Available supply is 12,000 MCF per day above present requirements with a restriction of 2,000 MCF per day for any one customer for boiler fuel. Maximum use for a 24-hour period in 1962 was 6,800 MCF. There are presently 3,600 gas meters in service. Current gas rates are as follows:

Rate #1

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| First | 1,000 cu. ft. per month | \$1.82 minimum charge |
| Next | 9,000 cu. ft. per month | .0796 per MCF |
| Next | 40,000 cu. ft. per month | .0756 per MCF |
| Excess | 50,000 cu. ft. per month | .0706 per MCF |

Rate #2 - Interruptible

| | | |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|
| First | 500 MCF per month | \$.50 per MCF |
| Excess | 500 MCF per month | \$.43 per MCF |

In regard to the extension of our natural gas system to the various industrial sites in and around Maysville, we are pleased to state our policy:

Where an adequate gas supply is available or where the potential usage will justify, we can in many cases serve the sites without extension costs provided that a suitable contract is executed with the industry.

Where the distance is beyond the usual ratio of return or revenue to total investment, we normally require the industry or industrial developer to advance the total cost of the extension, subject to refund. This refund is usually made on the basis on consumption over the life of the contract which is limited to ten years.

Coal and Coke

The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent, and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 82 percent by rail or water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent of the total.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

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

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the privately owned Maysville Water Company whose source of raw water is the Ohio River. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 2,900,000-gallon capacity reservoir, and a 100,000-gallon standpipe. Pumping and filter capacity is 120,000 gallons per hour and the average pumping time to meet requirements is 8 hours. Mains vary in size from 3 to 18 inches and the pressure is maintained at 145 psi. The average daily water consumption is 1,200,000 gallons. Maximum daily use in 1962 was 1,400,000 gallons. In 1959 the company had a \$200,000 expansion of the water system with several lines being extended into the county. Current water rates are as follows:

Current monthly rates per 1,000 gallons are:

| | | | |
|----------|---------------|---|-------------|
| First | 1,000 gals. | | \$1.80 Min. |
| Next | 3,000 gals. | @ | .84 |
| Next | 6,000 gals. | @ | .75 |
| Next | 40,000 gals. | @ | .53 |
| Next | 200,000 gals. | @ | .30 |
| Next | 250,000 gals. | @ | .23 |
| All Over | 500,000 gals. | @ | .18 |

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the Ohio and North Fork Licking Rivers. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharges (U. S. Geological Survey) of the Ohio River at Maysville and the North Fork Licking River at Lewisburg are 91,830 cfs (21 years record) and 157 cfs (15 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: Recent investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that the availability of ground water is restricted to areas along the Ohio River and adjacent to the main drainage system.

Many properly constructed wells drilled into the Ohio River alluvium yield several hundred gallons per minute. The maximum reported yield is 800 gpm. Water is hard or very hard, but otherwise of good quality.

Lesser amounts of water can be obtained from most drilled wells adjacent to the main drainages. Yields range between 100 and 500 gpd. Water is generally hard or very hard and may contain objectionable amounts of hydrogen sulfide, especially at depths in excess of 100 feet.

Sewerage System

Maysville has under construction at the present a complete new sewerage system. This system is to cover the entire city and is designed for a population of 18,800. This system is modern and will utilize all necessary equipment to constitute such an operation. Equipment such as mechanically cleaned bar screen, grinder and parshall flume; pre-aeration and grit removal; primary clarifiers; chlorinator and contact tank; digestors and control building; and sludge drying beds, will be in operation at the treatment plant.

The treatment plant will be so arranged on the site that both additional primary treatment capacity and secondary treatment facilities could be added when and if required.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Treatment Plant | - | \$ 468,000 |
| Interceptor System | - | \$ 886,000 |
| Total Cost | - | \$1,354,000 |

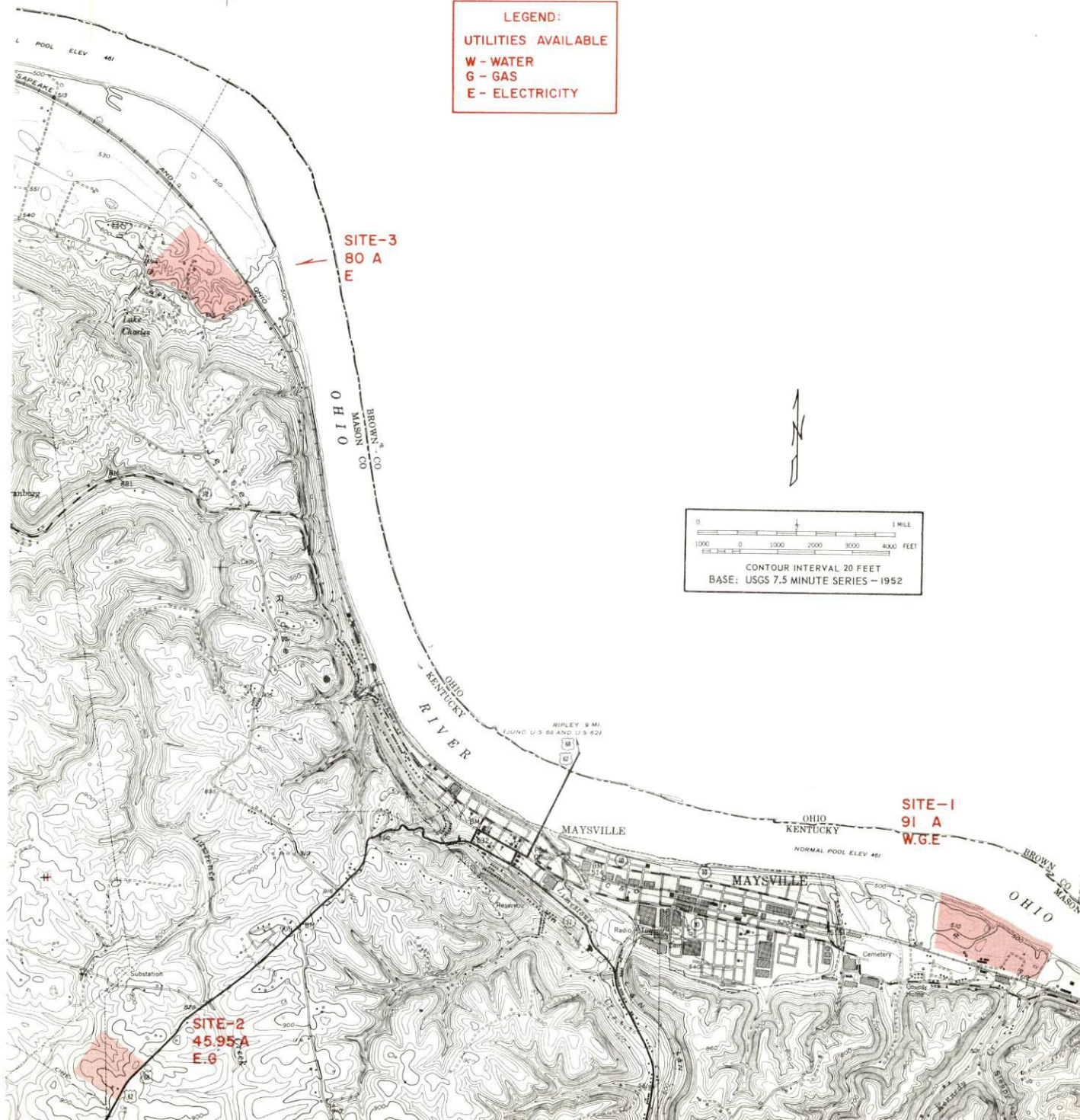
INDUSTRIAL SITES

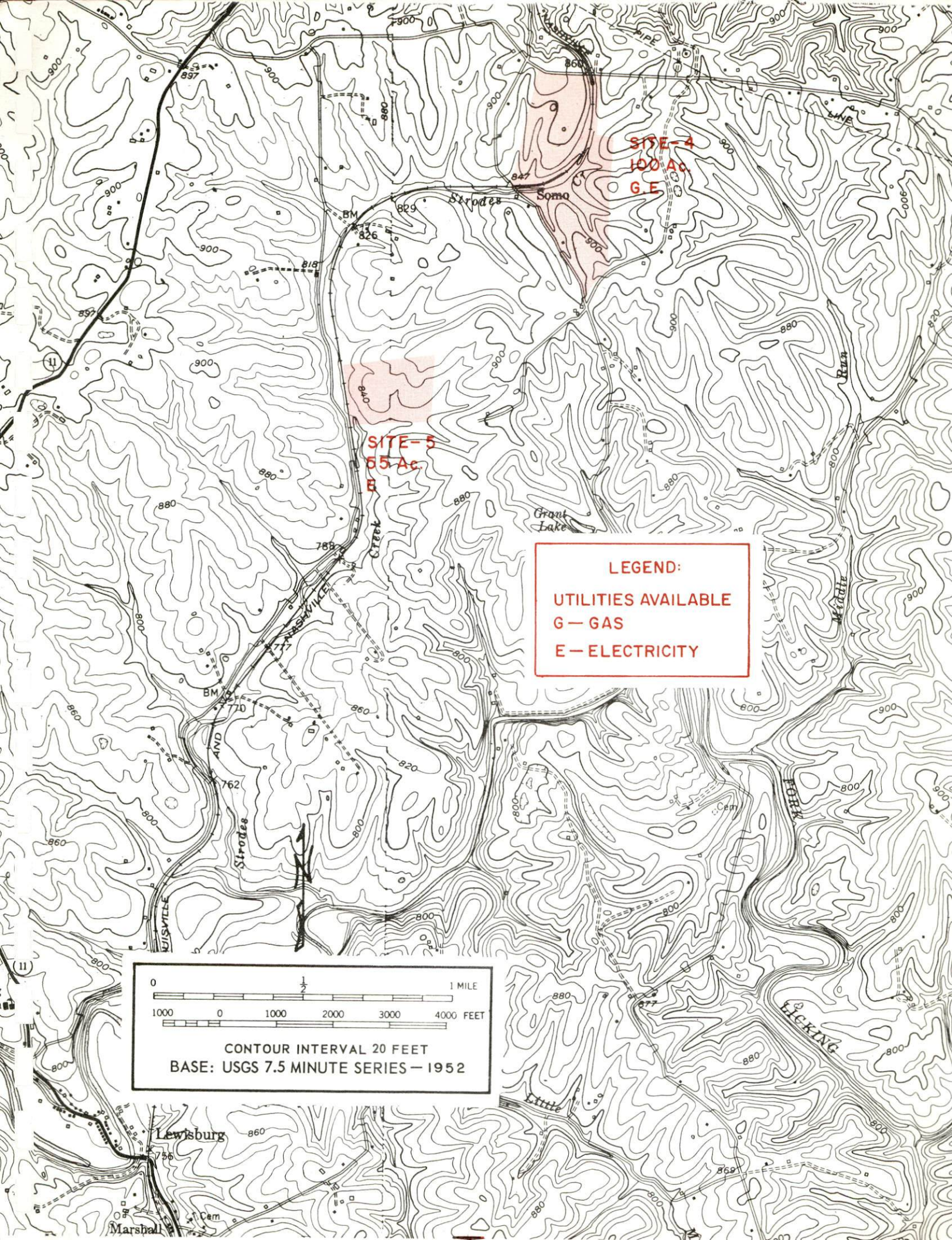
Site # 1: This site contains approximately 91 acres of level land located one-half mile east of the Maysville city limits. This property is adjacent to the Ohio River, and to the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Access is by a city street. There is 3,000 feet of frontage along the railroad and siding is available. There is also 3,500 feet of frontage on the river. This is an excellent site for barge docking. Natural gas is piped into this property by the Limestone Gas Company with a three-inch, fifty pound line. Two deep wells, owned by the Western Lewis-Rectorville Water District, are adjacent to this property and are for use to this property. Kentucky Power and Light services this property. This site is owned by the Bank of Maysville.

Site # 2: This site contains approximately 45.95 acres of level-to-rolling land located one mile south of the city limits on U. S. 62. Water, gas and electricity are available. The Chamber of Commerce, Maysville-Mason County, holds an option on this property.

Site # 3: This site contains approximately 80 acres of level-to-rolling land located two and one-half miles west of the city limits. Access is by a paved county road. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bounds the site on the north. Electricity and sewerage are available.

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





Site # 4: This site contains 100 acres of gently rolling land located four miles southwest of the city limits. Access is by a black top county road. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site. There is an eight-inch gas line to the site. Electricity is available. Water would be extended to the site.

Site # 5: This site contains 55 acres of level-to-rolling land located four miles southeast of the city limits. Access is by means of a black top county road. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site. An eight-inch gas line is within a mile of the site. Electricity is available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Maysville, a third-class city, is governed under the city manager type government. The city manager is appointed by four commissioners. The commissioners are elected for a two-year term and the mayor is elected for a four-year term.

County: Mason County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a County Judge elected for a four-year term and three magistrates elected for a four-year term.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Maysville may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond a five-year period.

Business Licenses: A business and occupational license is levied by the city of Maysville. Fees vary according to the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Maysville began receiving technical planning assistance from the Division of Planning and Zoning of the Kentucky Department of Commerce in October 1958 under the terms of a contractual agreement between the Maysville Planning Commission and the Department. The Planning Commission has completed and adopted the following: Base map, existing land-use map, existing land-use analysis, major street plan, subdivision regulations, zoning ordinance, zoning map, community facilities plan, public improvements program, and housing codes. Additional studies are to be undertaken in order to complete the elements of the Maysville General Plan.

Fire Protection

The Maysville Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 9 full-time firemen plus 20 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two 750-gpm pumper trucks. Each truck is equipped with 1,550 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 750 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, booster hose and booster tank. The hydrant pressure is great enough at the hydrants that they do not need the service of a pumper truck. There are 33 fire alarm boxes strategically placed throughout the city. The city is advertising for a new aerial ladder truck.

Several local industries cooperate with the fire department in a firemen training program for employees of their respective plants. This is a 25-hour course designed to give employees basic knowledge in fire fighting techniques to be employed before the arrival of the local fire department in case of fire.

The city has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

The Mason County fire department, with 25 volunteer firemen, provides protection to Mason County residents. Equipment consists of a fully equipped 500 gpm pumper truck. Alarm is given by telephone hook-up to the homes of the firemen. The volunteer firemen also take part in the civil defense program.

Police Protection

The Maysville Police Department is staffed by a chief and ten patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and a motorcycle for patrol duty. Each vehicle is radio-equipped. The department at the present is in the process of establishing a radio system which will enable them to have intercommunication with the Kentucky State Police, the Mason County Sheriff and police of nearby cities in Ohio.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected weekly by the city free of charge. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill. The city plans to advertise for a new sanitary packing truck in June of 1963. Streets are cleaned by a city-owned street sweeper.

Financial Information

For fiscal year ending May 31, 1962, Maysville derived the largest percentage of their income from (1) Taxes, real estate, personal property, poll, bank stocks, and tobacco (2) Parking meter receipts (3) License and (4) Fines, costs, and bonds.

The expenditures for this same period were in the order of (1) Board of Education (2) Police Department (3) Street Department (4) Fire Department and (5) Floodwall Sinking Fund.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, ending:

All Funds

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| May 1962 - Income | - | \$488,307.52 |
| May 1962 - Expenditures | - | \$496,587.20 |

General Funds

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| May 1962 - Income | - | \$210,777.03 |
| May 1962 - Expenditures | - | \$219,056.71 |

May 1963 - Bonded Indebtedness

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| Floodwall | - | \$364,000 |
| Municipal Parking Lot | - | \$ 38,000 |

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| County Budget | - | \$205,100 |
| County Bonded Indebtedness | - | None |

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property taxes applying in Maysville and Mason County for 1962. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
MAYSVILLE AND MASON COUNTY, 1962

| <u>Taxing Unit</u> | <u>Maysville</u> | <u>Mason County</u> |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| County | \$.50 | \$.50 |
| City | 1.00 | --- |
| State | .05 | .05 |
| School | 1.88 | 1.88 |
| Health | .07 | .07 |
| Total | \$3.50 | \$2.50 |

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| Maysville | - | 33.3% |
| Mason Co. | - | 29.6% (Farmland) |
| | | 28.9% (Residential & Commercial) |

Net Assessed Value of Property

At full local rate 1962

| | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| Maysville | - | \$12,069,308 |
| Mason Co. | - | \$30,417,138 |

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools:

Maysville Independent System: Maysville has one high school, one junior high school, and four elementary schools. Special teachers include: One director of pupil personnel, one supervisor of instruction, one part-time guidance counselor and two teachers for the mentally retarded. Approximately 62 percent of the students entering the ninth grade in this system complete graduation. Approximately 54 percent of the graduates attend college. The 1962-63 budget is \$458,260.36.

Under construction at the present is an expansion program for the existing high school costing \$193,981.

Mason County System: Mason County has one high school and seven elementary schools. Special teachers include: One director of pupil personnel, one supervisor of instruction, one lunchroom director, one part-time guidance counselor and two teachers for the mentally retarded. Approximately 61 percent of the students entering the ninth grade in this system complete graduation. Approximately 20 percent of the graduates attend college. The 1962-63 budget is \$723,172.01

Mason County completed in 1960 a new, modern, centralized high school at a cost of \$500,000. This building is being added to at the present. These additions are a gymnasium and an industrial arts building at a total cost of \$1,000,000. Each elementary school has had an additional room constructed for a science laboratory.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER
RATIO IN MAYSVILLE AND MASON COUNTY, 1962-63

| <u>Schools</u> | | <u>Enrollment</u> | <u>No. of Teachers</u> | <u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Maysville Independent System</u> | | | | |
| Maysville High | 9-12 | 407 | 29 | 14 |
| Maysville Jr. High | 7-8 | 246 | 12 | 20 |
| First District | 1-4 | 101 | 4 | 25 |
| Forest Avenue | 1-6 | 125 | 6 | 21 |
| Woodleigh | 1-6 | 424 | 18 | 23 |
| Sixth Ward | 1-4 | 74 | 4 | 18 |
| <u>Mason County System</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. High | 9-12 | 531 | 25 | 21 |
| Dover Elem. | 1-8 | 124 | 5 | 25 |
| Lewisburg Elem. | 1-8 | 247 | 9 | 27 |
| Mayslick Elem. | 1-8 | 200 | 7 | 28 |
| Minerva Elem. | 1-8 | 290 | 9 | 32 |
| Orangeburg Elem. | 1-8 | 401 | 14 | 29 |
| Washington Elem. | 1-8 | 372 | 14 | 26 |
| Sardis Elem. | 1-8 | 124 | 5 | 25 |
| <u>Parochial School</u> | | | | |
| St. Patrick | 1-12 | 359 | 14 | 25 |

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen 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.

Maysville has received approval for an area vocational school by the Federal Government under the Manpower Training and Development Act. This school is to be in operation in an existing building in May of 1963 and will have Mechanics and Nursing as their starting classes. A total of \$29,000 in new equipment will be placed in the existing building until the new building is constructed. The city is proposing to build a \$160,000 building, using the first floor as a city garage and utilizing the upper two floors as the vocational school.

The initial cost to the Federal Government for the project is \$75,000.

The trade preparatory courses listed are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the up-grading 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 area include:

Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky, 54 miles
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 44 miles
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 63 miles
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 63 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 64 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 64 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 64 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 88 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Haywood Hospital, a modern, fully equipped, general short term hospital with a total of 97 patient beds and 26 bassinets, provides medical facilities for residents of Maysville, four Kentucky counties and two Ohio counties. There are 15 doctors, 20 registered nurses and 50 nurses' aids on the hospital medical staff. Total employment at the hospital is 185.

In 1961 a fourth-story addition was completed at a cost of \$225,000, which provided space for 20 beds.

Under construction at the present time is a new, three-story addition which will provide space for 35 beds, a pharmacy and laboratory, and storage space. This is to be completed early in 1965 at a cost of \$816,000.

There are 12 medical doctors, 5 surgeons, 8 pediatricians, 2 dentists, 2 chiropractors, and 3 optometrists in Maysville.

Public Health Service: The Mason County Health Department, located in Maysville, carries on a full-time health program consisting of communicable disease control, program for crippled children, infant and preschool services and general sanitation.

Housing

A few housing units are available for rent or sale in Maysville. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$60 to \$90 per month. Construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$25,000, depending on location and types of material used.

The Maysville Public Housing Program consists of 100 fully integrated units which were completed in 1954 at a cost of \$1,345,748. This project is under the supervision of the local public housing commission. The city plans, with the consent of the housing commission, to construct a housing program for the aged.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Maysville subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described locally as excellent. Mason County is served by the Kentucky Telephone Company which has 2,000 subscribers in the county.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union office.

Postal Facilities: Maysville has a first-class post office with thirty-two employees. Mail is received and dispatched eighteen times daily via truck and train. There are seven city routes and four rural routes. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$201,000. The Maysville Post Office is a distribution center for approximately 25 surrounding post offices.

The post office building is in the process of being renovated, plus a new expansion. This will more than double the size of the present facilities. Also a new maneuver area has been paved and expanded for loading and unloading facilities. The total cost of this project is \$300,000.

Newspapers: The Daily Independent, a morning paper, and the Public Ledger, an evening paper, serve Maysville and the surrounding areas. Daily papers are also received from Cincinnati, Louisville, and Huntington.

Radio: Radio station WFTM, 1,000 watts, serves Maysville and the surrounding areas.

Television: Television reception is good from Cincinnati, Dayton, and Huntington. A five-channel television cable provides better reception throughout the city. At the present a new 150-foot steel tower is being constructed to supplement a present 100-foot structure which will improve its service to television viewers.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Maysville-Mason County Public Library, located in Maysville. This library has a total of 34,850 volumes and an annual circulation of 35,210.

Churches

There are 20 churches in Maysville representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of Latter Day Saints, Episcopal, Holiness, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

| | <u>Assets</u> | <u>Deposits</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Security Bank & Trust Co. | \$ 4,283,805.88 | \$ 3,820,537.18 |
| Bank of Maysville | \$12,690,472.21 | \$10,547,188.78 |
| The State National Bank | \$12,088,399.30 | \$10,993,342.46 |

| | <u>Assets</u> | <u>Savings Capital</u> |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|
| First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. | \$ 1,493,469.60 | \$ 1,380,086.05 |
| Peoples Building Assoc. | \$ 380,594.01 | \$ 339,245.70 |
| Limestone Building Assoc. | \$ 1,033,054.44 | \$ 915,779.95 |
| Mason County Building & Loan Assoc. | \$ 523,773.51 | |

Hotels and Motels

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Brown's Motel | 36 Units |
| Chloes Motel | 11 Units |
| Fenners Motel | 17 Units |
| White Manor Hotel | 50 Rooms |
| Tuckers Tourist Court | 6 Units |
| Maysville Tourist Court | 20 Units |
| McCann's Motel | 12 Units |

Clubs and Organizations

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Chamber of Commerce, Maysville-Mason County | Jaycees |
| American Assoc. of University Women | Lions Club |
| Mason County Historical Society | Rotary |
| Daughters of American Revolution | Beta Sigma Phi |
| Business & Professional Women's Club | Masonic |
| Maysville Woman's Club | Moose Lodge |
| Younger Woman's Club | Eagles |
| American Legion Auxiliary | IOOF |
| Mason County Farm Bureau | VFW |
| Mason County Livestock Breeder Assoc. | DAV |

Knights of Columbus
Knights of Pythias
Maysville-Mason Co.
Ministerial Assoc.

Fraternal Order of Police
Sportsmen Club
American Legion

Recreation

Local: Local recreational facilities include Maysville Country Club which has a 9-hole golf course, tennis courts and swimming pool; Maysville Yacht Club which encourages water sports on the Ohio River; four city parks with tennis courts, picnic facilities and playground equipment; two downtown theaters and one drive-in theater; and Tom Browning Boys Club which offers the youth of the city various recreational facilities including handicraft, woodcraft, volleyball, baseball, basketball and ping pong. The club has a paid supervisor and provides recreation to approximately 800 members.

Area: Area facilities include Blue Lick Battlefield State Park, 22 miles, and Carter Caves State Park, 48 miles. Both of these parks provide excellent tourist facilities and all forms of attractions and recreational facilities. A new, modern swimming pool is to be completed in July 1963, at Blue Lick Battlefield State Park.

Excellent hunting and fishing facilities are provided in Mason and the surrounding counties.

Cincinnati, located 63 miles from Maysville, offers many types of athletic and cultural entertainment. This is the home of professional baseball, basketball, and hockey teams, as well as of nationally prominent college basketball and football teams. River Downs Racetrack and Coney Island Amusement Park, both in the Cincinnati area, are available in Maysville residents during the summer months.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Formation of the Maysville-Mason County Chamber of Commerce
2. Completion of a \$225,000, fourth-floor addition to the hospital
3. A three-story addition to the hospital at a cost of \$816,000 is now under construction.
4. Construction of a 140-car municipal parking lot

5. Remodeling of Maysville's three banks
6. The churches of Maysville have been in a building program which has exceeded \$300,000.
7. The city purchased a new street cleaner
8. Forest Avenue, 9 city blocks, is in the process of being paved and widened
9. A new centralized Mason County School.
10. Addition to the present Maysville High School
11. An engineer's report has been completed and work is to begin on a complete new sewerage system for the city of Maysville.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,293 farms covering 149,142 acres, and averaging 115.3 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Mason County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MASON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959*

| <u>Crops</u> | | <u>Acres Harvested</u> | <u>Yield Per Acre</u> | <u>Total Production</u> |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Corn:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (bu) | 9,920 | 65.1 | 646,292 |
| Kentucky | (bu) | 1,649,000 | 42.5 | 70,184,000 |
| <u>Wheat:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (bu) | 1,846 | 17.6 | 32,652 |
| Kentucky | (bu) | 158,000 | 24.5 | 3,876,000 |
| <u>Soybeans:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (bu) | 103 | 30.3 | 3,131 |
| Kentucky | (bu) | 181,000 | 22.1 | 4,012,000 |
| <u>Burley Tobacco:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (lbs) | 4,031 | 1,572.6 | 6,339,532 |
| Kentucky | (lbs) | 189,000 | 1,604.5 | 303,261,000 |
| <u>Alfalfa Hay:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (tons) | 7,215 | 2.4 | 17,668 |
| Kentucky | (tons) | 289,000 | 2.1 | 620,000 |
| <u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (tons) | 9,463 | 1.5 | 14,365 |
| Kentucky | (tons) | 427,000 | 1.3 | 582,000 |
| <u>Lespedeza Hay:</u> | | | | |
| Mason Co. | (tons) | 682 | 1.5 | 1,057 |
| Kentucky | (tons) | 549,000 | 1.2 | 703,000 |

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MASON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959*

| <u>Livestock</u> | <u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>All Cattle and Calves:</u> | |
| Mason Co. | 24,053 |
| Kentucky | 1,947,000 |
| <u>Milk Cows:</u> | |
| Mason Co. | 7,053 |
| Kentucky | 466,000 |
| <u>Sheep:</u> | |
| Mason Co. | 6,104 |
| Kentucky | 546,000 |

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Mason County consist of sand and gravel, clay, and limestone.

Sand and Gravel: Sands and gravels are obtained from the Ohio River for structural, paving and fill uses. In 1961, one operation produced 72,500 tons valued at \$113,600 (Minerals Yearbook, 1961).

Clay: Clay occurs as alluvial deposits along the Ohio River and as upland residual deposits. The river deposits have been used extensively for the manufacture of brick and tile. The last recorded production was in 1959 when a total of 60,360 tons were produced (Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals).

Limestone: Limestone occurs in quality and quantity suitable for local building and roadway construction. These have been used to some extent in the past, but there is no current production.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

| <u>Mineral</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Value</u> |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Barite | (2) | \$ (2) |
| Clays | 951,000 (3) | 2,646,000 (3) |
| Coal | 66,846,000 | 282,395,000 |
| Fluorspar | 25,855 | 1,173,000 |
| Gem Stones | (4) | (5) |
| Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.) | 558 | 131,000 |
| Natural Gas (cubic feet) | 75,329,000,000 | 18,389,000 |
| Natural Gas Liquids: | | |
| Natural Gasoline (gals.) | (2) | (2) |
| LP Gases (gals.) | (2) | (2) |
| Petroleum (crude-barrels) | 21,144,000 (6) | 60,260,000 (6) |
| Sand and Gravel | 5,113,000 | 5,763,000 |
| Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.-troy ounces) | ----- | ----- |
| Stone (7) | 15,810,000 | 21,493,000 |
| Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.) | 869 | 224,000 |
| Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by foot- note 2. | ----- | 22,080,000 |

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Mineral Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

There are approximately 24,000 acres of forested land in Mason County, which comprise 16 percent of the total land area. The predominant tree types found in the county are oak, hickory, yellow poplar, sweet gum and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

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% 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 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

| | <u>Population (1)</u> <u>Percent of U.S.</u> | <u>Personal Income (2)</u> <u>Percent of U.S.</u> | <u>Retail Sales (3)</u> <u>Percent of U.S.</u> |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| Alabama | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Arkansas | .9 | .6 | .7 |
| Delaware | .3 | .3 | .2 |
| Georgia | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Illinois | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Indiana | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| KENTUCKY | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Maryland | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Michigan | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Missouri | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| North Carolina | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Ohio | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| South Carolina | 1.3 | .8 | .8 |
| Tennessee | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Virginia | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| West Virginia | 1.1 | .8 | .9 |
| REGIONAL TOTAL | 44.2 | 41.6 | 41.0 |

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

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% of the year and increases to 60% 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 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MAYSVILLE, MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

| Month | Temp. Norm* | Total Prec. Norm* | Av. Relative Humidity Readings** | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Deg. Fahrenheit | Inches | 1:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. (EST) |
| January | 35.7 | 4.34 | 78 | 69 |
| February | 36.5 | 3.24 | 75 | 64 |
| March | 44.1 | 4.81 | 72 | 57 |
| April | 54.1 | 3.84 | 70 | 53 |
| May | 63.4 | 3.62 | 76 | 52 |
| June | 72.8 | 4.12 | 80 | 54 |
| July | 76.3 | 4.32 | 81 | 54 |
| August | 74.7 | 4.24 | 81 | 52 |
| September | 68.3 | 3.12 | 77 | 50 |
| October | 57.4 | 2.32 | 75 | 52 |
| November | 44.9 | 3.02 | 73 | 58 |
| December | 36.2 | 3.20 | 76 | 66 |
| Annual Norm | 55.4 | 44.19 | | |

* Station Location: Maysville, Kentucky

** Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of record: 1:00 A.M. readings 14 years;
1:00 P.M. readings 14 years.

Days clear: (11 years of record) - 83

Percent of possible sunshine: (46 years of record) - 58%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (46 years of record) - 134

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (46 years of record) - 7

Days with thunderstorms: (46 years of record) - 51

Days with heavy fog: (12 years of record) - 22

Prevailing wind: (37 years of record) - Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,870 degree days

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APPENDIX

| | |
|---|--------------|
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HISTORY

Maysville owes its existence to Limestone Creek and was called Limestone until 1805 when the name was changed to Maysville. As early as 1771, the creek which cuts the city in half offered a sheltered harbour to voyagers on the Ohio. Maysville was chartered in 1787 by the Virginia legislature, five years before Kentucky became a state. In 1833 the town was incorporated as a city and today ranks 17th in population in the state.

In 1815, Zane's Trace, the first mail route west of the Alleghanies, brought a growing stream of settlers to the Ohio crossing at Maysville. This pioneer route followed the axes of men from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Nashville, Tennessee.

Mason County was established in May, 1789, by the legislature of Virginia, the last of the nine counties to be formed before Kentucky became a state. It was named for George Mason, one of Virginia's most eminent statesmen and lawyers. The town is named after John Mays, whose patent covered the land upon which Maysville has grown. Mays was tomahawked in 1790 by a group of Indians led by the young Tecumseh.

Maysville achieved a place in American history as the northern terminus of the first macadamized road in Kentucky. Henry Clay, the great Whig, led an attempt to make this a federal highway. Jackson's veto of the bill solidified the western opposition to him and aided in the formation of the Whig party.

In May of 1833 cholera struck Maysville in epidemic proportions, leaving many victims behind. The citizenry fled the city, leaving it almost deserted. A few remained behind to care for the sick and bury the dead. In 1835 the dreaded disease struck the frontier town again, leaving some 115 persons dead. A fire in 1833 added to the problems of Maysville when it destroyed several of the business places of the town. Despite this series of natural disasters, Maysville added 700 inhabitants to its population during the ten-year period from 1830 to 1840.

Many distinguished guests have enjoyed the hospitality of Maysville, including Henry Clay, General LaFayette, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams and U. S. Grant. An eyewitness to Grant's visit says that a huge crowd gathered on that hot day in July of 1868 to hear the campaign speech. "When the carriage (carrying Grant) turned into the corner where the crowd was assembled, the gentlemen all rushed forward to see who could open the door for the General and the General fell out on his head."

Maysville contained men who served in both armies during the Civil War and like much of Kentucky suffered from local dissensions. The Bulletin of Maysville in October of 1864 decried Union military rule. It said that the poor quality of its paper was due to the fact that its political position did not coincide with Lincoln's, and it endorsed his election opponent, General McClellan. For this reason they could not buy paper from local dealers. The Bulletin said, "Because we do not recognize Mr. Lincoln as the government, and have not transferred our allegiance to him, do not support his usurpations, stain our hands with our brothers' blood, or believe that war and subjugation are the proper means of restoring the Union, we are prescribed and denied the exercise of privileges which we are entitled to by the laws of the land, and of which no man, or set of men have the right to deprive us."

The famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was based upon the experiences of Harriet Beecher Stowe during her visit to the Marshall Key home in Washington, near Maysville. Here she saw her first slave sale on an old auction block before the courthouse. The story of the fleeing Eliza was the dramatization of a slave woman with her child who fled across the frozen Ohio River near Maysville. This historic Mason County town was also the birthplace of one of the greatest Confederate Army Generals, Albert Sidney Johnston. Washington can claim many firsts, including one of the first post offices west of the mountains and the first bank in Northern Kentucky. The county and the towns and villages of this area have a rich heritage upon which to build an equally rich future.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MASON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

| <u>Industry, September 1962</u> | <u>Mason County</u> | | <u>Kentucky</u> | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| All Industries | 3,503 | 100.0 | 470,152 | 100.0 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 15 | .4 | 30,014 | 6.4 |
| Contract Construction | 209 | 5.9 | 43,446 | 9.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1,910 | 54.5 | 176,870 | 37.6 |
| Food & kindred products | 302 | 8.6 | 24,977 | 5.3 |
| Tobacco | 65 | 1.8 | 10,773 | 2.3 |
| Clothing, tex. & leather | 532 | 15.1 | 27,364 | 5.8 |
| Lumber & furniture | 0 | 0 | 14,635 | 3.1 |
| Printing, pub. & paper | 36 | 1.0 | 11,072 | 2.4 |
| Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber | 8 | .2 | 15,366 | 3.3 |
| Stone, clay & glass | 17 | .4 | 5,761 | 1.2 |
| Primary metals | 0 | 0 | 8,527 | 1.8 |
| Machinery, metals & equip. | 950 | 27.1 | 55,413 | 11.8 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 2,982 | .6 |
| Transportation, Communication & Utilities | 227 | 6.4 | 34,127 | 7.3 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 862 | 24.6 | 121,844 | 25.9 |
| Finance, Ins. & Real Estate | 97 | 2.7 | 21,708 | 4.6 |
| Services | 182 | 5.2 | 40,010 | 8.5 |
| Other | 1 | .02 | 2,133 | .5 |

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

| Subject | Mason County | | Kentucky | |
|---|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total Population | 8,987 | 9,467 | 1,508,536 | 1,529,620 |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS | | | | |
| Persons 14 years old & over | 6,298 | 6,762 | 1,036,440 | 1,074,244 |
| Labor force | 4,822 | 2,133 | 743,255 | 219,234 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,818 | 2,133 | 705,411 | 290,783 |
| Employed | 4,540 | 2,060 | 660,728 | 275,216 |
| Private wage & salary | 2,699 | 1,634 | 440,020 | 208,384 |
| Government workers | 218 | 224 | 58,275 | 44,462 |
| Self-employed | 1,569 | 154 | 156,582 | 16,109 |
| Unpaid family workers | 54 | 48 | 5,851 | 6,261 |
| Unemployed | 278 | 73 | 44,683 | 15,567 |
| Not in labor force | 1,476 | 4,629 | 293,185 | 783,010 |
| Inmates of institutions | 30 | 8 | 15,336 | 8,791 |
| Enrolled in school | 487 | 511 | 94,734 | 97,825 |
| Other & not reported | 959 | 4,110 | 183,115 | 676,394 |
| Under 65 years old | 392 | 3,087 | 91,626 | 539,838 |
| 65 and over | 567 | 1,023 | 91,489 | 136,556 |
| MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS | | | | |
| All employed | 4,540 | 2,060 | 660,728 | 275,216 |
| Professional & technical | 151 | 204 | 46,440 | 36,879 |
| Farmers & farm mgrs. | 1,079 | 32 | 91,669 | 2,339 |
| Mgrs., officials, & props. | 430 | 87 | 58,533 | 10,215 |
| Clerical & kindred workers | 177 | 397 | 35,711 | 66,343 |
| Sales workers | 262 | 234 | 39,837 | 25,265 |
| Craftsmen & foremen | 601 | 35 | 114,003 | 2,836 |
| Operatives & kindred workers | 907 | 310 | 140,192 | 45,305 |
| Private household workers | 10 | 320 | 1,123 | 25,183 |
| Service workers | 236 | 340 | 29,844 | 40,156 |
| Farm laborers & farm foremen | 385 | 19 | 33,143 | 2,046 |
| Laborers, ex. farm & mine | 249 | 3 | 44,227 | 1,671 |
| Occupation not reported | 53 | 79 | 26,006 | 16,978 |

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for 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, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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 nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

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.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their 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.

State 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 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, 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 | .001 | No | No | No |
| Bank shares | .50 | .20 | .20 | .40 |
| Brokers accounts receivable | .10 | No | No | No |
| Building and loan associa- tion capital stock | .10 | No | No | No |
| Car lines | 2.50 | No | No | No |
| Distilled spirits | .50 | Full 1/ | 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 | .05 | No | No | No |
| Intangibles, public service company nonoperating | .25 | No | No | No |
| Intangibles, not else- where 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 2/ | .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.

MAJOR 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, after 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 taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. | There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County. | | | | | | | | | |
| Real Estate | Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value. | Local rates vary within limits imposed by law. | | | | | | | | | |
| Machinery & Equipment | Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 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 30 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 | Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry. | None | | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible Property | <p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table> | Bank Deposits | 100% | 1/10 of 1¢ per \$100 | Stocks & Bonds | 100% | 25¢ per \$100 | Accounts Receivable | 85% | 25¢ per \$100 | No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property. |
| Bank Deposits | 100% | 1/10 of 1¢ per \$100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks & Bonds | 100% | 25¢ per \$100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Accounts Receivable | 85% | 25¢ per \$100 | | | | | | | | | |

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 reconversion 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 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

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 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.