

10-1962

Industrial Resources: Pendleton County

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/pendleton_cty

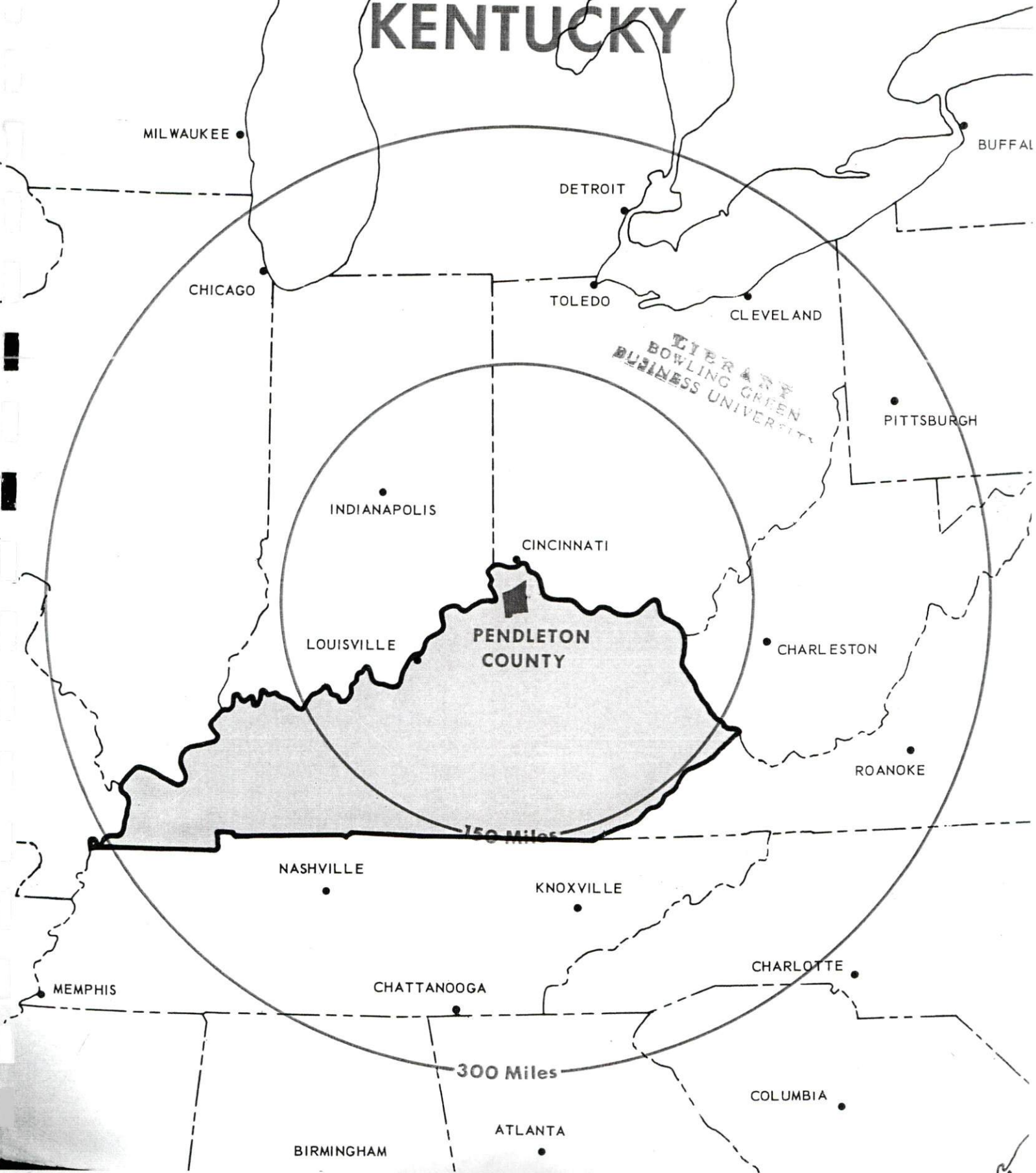
 Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Pendleton County" (1962). *Pendleton County*. Paper 14.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/pendleton_cty/14

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Pendleton County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

22791

Prepared by
The Pendleton County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
October, 1962

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	3
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET.	4 - 8
Population	4
Economic Characteristics.	4
Labor Market	5
Supply Area	5
Labor Potential Defined	5
Numbers Available.	5
Future Labor Supply.	6
Area Employment Characteristics	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	9
Unions	9
TRANSPORTATION	10 - 12
Railroads	10
Highways	10
Truck Lines	11
Bus Lines.	11
Air.	11
Water	12
UTILITIES AND FUEL.	13 - 15
Electricity.	13
Natural Gas	14
Fuel Oil	14
Coal and Coke	14
Water	14
Sewerage	15
INDUSTRIAL SITES	16 - 17

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	18 - 19
Type Government.	18
Laws Affecting Industry	18
Exemption to Industry.	18
Business Licenses	18
Planning and Zoning	18
Fire Protection.	18
Civil Defense	19
Police Protection	19
Garbage and Sanitation.	19
TAXES.	20
Local Financial Statement	20
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS.	21 - 25
Housing.	21
Health.	21
Hospitals	21
Public Health Service.	21
Education.	21
Graded Schools	21
Vocational Schools	22
Colleges.	22
Libraries.	23
Churches	23
Financial Institutions.	23
Hotels and Motels	23
Communication.	23
Newspapers	23
Radio	23
Television.	23
Postal Facilities	24
Telephone and Telegraph	24
Clubs and Organizations	24
Recreation	24
Local.	24
Area	25
Community Improvements	25
Recent	25
NATURAL RESOURCES.	26 - 30
Agriculture	26
Forests.	27
Minerals	28
Water	30

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
MARKETS	31 - 32
CLIMATE.	33
APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Climatic Data	
E. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
E.-1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
F. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
H. Cooperating State Agencies	

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960:	Falmouth	-	2,568	Pendleton County	-	9,968
	Butler	-	450			

PENDLETON COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Pendleton and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,820 men and 2,566 women. Number of workers available from Pendleton County - 274 men and 346 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Pendleton County is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with two local freights daily.

Air: Pendleton County is served by the Greater Cincinnati Airport, located 3 1/2 miles northwest of Erlanger, Kentucky, which is approximately 35 miles from Falmouth and 25 miles from Butler.

Trucks: Three commercial trucking firms provide service to Pendleton County with one firm having a terminal in Falmouth.

Bus Lines: Pendleton County is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., with stops in Falmouth and Butler.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	431	Memphis, Tenn.	439
Chicago, Ill.	338	New Orleans, La.	839
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	New York, N.Y.	698
Detroit, Mich.	302	St. Louis, Mo.	376
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,230	Washington, D.C.	526

Electricity

Pendleton County is served by Kentucky Utilities Company, Harrison County RECC and Owen County RECC.

Natural Gas

Pendleton County is not served with natural gas.

Water

There are two water distribution systems in Pendleton County. Falmouth has a 500,000 gallon daily surplus and Butler has a 470,000 gallon daily surplus.

Sewerage

Neither Falmouth nor Butler have disposal plants. Both towns directly discharge their waste into the Licking River.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Pendleton County is located in the northern part of the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, with the northeastern tip bordering the Ohio River. The county contains approximately 279 square miles. Hill lands ranging from 150 to 200 feet above sea level are found throughout the district. Flat lands are situated along the flood plain of the Licking River. Falmouth, the county seat, has an elevation of 525 feet.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Falmouth has shown a net population increase during each decade in the past 50 years. Butler has shown an increase in each decade for the last 30 years except during the 1930's. The trend for Pendleton County has been almost opposite that of Falmouth and Butler. The county has shown a decrease in population for each decade in the past 60 years except for the 1950's when a 3.7% increase was reported. Pendleton County presently maintains a 33% decrease below its census 60 years ago.

Table 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN FALMOUTH, BUTLER AND PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1900-1960

Year	<u>Falmouth</u>		<u>Butler</u>		<u>Pendleton County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	---	----	---	----	14,947	----	15.5
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	364	----	10,876	- 7.2	8.2
1940	2,099	11.9	359	- 1.4	10,392	- 4.4	8.8
1950	2,186	4.1	404	12.5	9,610	- 7.5	3.5
1960	2,568	17.5	450	11.4	9,968	3.7	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in city and county: .9

Economic Characteristics

Pendleton County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is Falmouth, the county seat. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1959 it was reported that there were 2,000 workers engaged in agriculture. In December 1961 there were 162 workers engaged in manufacturing.

Wage rates are below the state average in Pendleton County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 was \$63.29* for all industries and \$85.05* for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. Both Kenton and Campbell counties are tier counties of Pendleton County and approximately 1% of their total industrial employment resides in Pendleton County. The average weekly earnings in these two counties rise above the state average.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

The annual Pendleton County per capita income was reported as \$1,028 for 1957, which is the most current data available. This ranked 57th among the counties and was below the state average of \$1,372.

Retail sales in Pendleton County totaled \$7,080,000 during 1958.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Pendleton County supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Pendleton and the adjacent counties of Bracken, Campbell, Grant, Harrison, and Kenton.

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 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 Pendleton County supply area was reported to be 248,086 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 26,058 persons since the 1950 census count of 222,028. The greatest increase occurred in Campbell and Kenton Counties.

The total currently estimated to be available for industrial employment includes 1,820 males and 2,566 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

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

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	1,820	2,566	4,386	1,033	2,306	787	260
Bracken	136	300	436	121	298	15	2
Campbell	377	703	1,080	130	624	247	79
Grant	290	264	554	249	251	41	13
Harrison	305	347	652	234	313	71	34
Kenton	438	606	1,044	96	497	342	109
Pendleton	274	346	620	203	323	71	23

* Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of 22,068 boys and 21,964 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 factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is seen in Table 3.

Table 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Area Total:	22,068	21,964
Bracken	678	635
Campbell	7,741	7,719
Grant	929	908
Harrison	1,259	1,152
Kenton	10,489	10,586
Pendleton	972	964

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Pendleton County area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries respectively.

Table 4

PENDLETON COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	9,107	438	9,545
Bracken	1,255	50	1,305
Campbell	1,100	90	1,190
Grant	1,665	60	1,725
Harrison	2,201	155	2,356
Kenton	916	53	969
Pendleton	1,970	30	2,000

Table 5

PENDLETON COUNTY AREA COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT***
DECEMBER, 1961

	<u>Area</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bracken</u>	<u>Campbell</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Harrison</u>	<u>Kenton</u>	<u>Pendleton</u>
Total manu- facturing	9,121	174	3,387	305	967	4,126	162
Food & kindred products	1,235	26	515	1	143	550	0
Tobacco	103	0	0	1	62	40	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	981	0	626	66	163	126	0
Lumber & furniture	378	56	91	0	1	230	0
Print, publ, & paper	1,017	0	83	5	16	904	9
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	460	0	14	227	28	158	33
Stone, clay & glass	158	8	59	5	4	82	0
Primary metals	1,801	0	1,692	0	0	109	0
Machinery, metal products & equip- ment	2,771	84	222	0	550	1,795	120
Other	217	0	85	0	0	132	0

* U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1959, ** Regular workers (employed 150 or more days), *** Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

Table 6

PENDLETON COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES*
DECEMBER, 1961

	Area						
	Total	Bracken	Campbell	Grant	Harrison	Kenton	Pendleton
Mining & Quarrying	54	4	7	0	10	33	0
Contract Construction	1,974	391	494	18	85	943	43
Manufacturing	9,121	174	3,387	305	967	4,126	162
Transportation Communications & Utilities	1,840	48	567	23	304	885	13
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,829	68	2,911	154	543	4,899	254
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	1,257	22	483	45	75	608	24
Services	1,451	5	485	38	62	833	28
Other	56	0	15	0	36	2	3
Total	24,582	712	8,349	583	2,082	12,329	527

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Pendleton County.

Table 7

MANUFACTURING FIRMS, PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Falmouth Outlook	Newspaper pub., job printing	8	1	9
Geogheghan & Mathis	Stone Quarries	35	0	35
Fuller Mfg. & Supply Co.	Remanufactured auto- motive and truck internal combustion engines	96	4	100
Griffin Fertilizer Co., Inc.	Rendering plant	45	2	47
C.S. Parker Ready Mix Concrete Corporation	Ready mixed concrete	4	0	4
La E. Record	Concrete burial vaults	1	0	1
Ward Mfg., Inc.	Machine parts, prop legs for trailers	42	1	43
Harry Myers Machine Shop	Tool and dye maker	2	0	2

Unions

The only union in Pendleton County is the Allied Industrial Workers of America which represents employees of the Fuller Manufacturing and Supply Company.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Both Falmouth and Butler are served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad operating between Louisville and Cincinnati. Both cities are served by two local freights daily, one north and one south. There is one local, northbound passenger train available in Falmouth daily. Both Falmouth and Butler have switching facilities that are available seven days per week. Railway Express pickup and delivery service is offered in Falmouth five days weekly.

Table 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Birmingham, Ala.	29	Los Angeles, Calif.	97 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	28 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	19
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	55
Cleveland, Ohio	31	New York, N. Y.	61 1/2
Detroit, Mich	30	Pittsburgh, Pa.	36 1/2
Louisville, Ky.	12 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	52

Highways

Pendleton County is served by U. S. Route 27 and Kentucky Routes 10, 17, 22, 154, 159, 318, 609, and 1054.

Table 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	431	Lexington, Ky.	45
Birmingham, Ala.	462	Louisville, Ky.	123
Chicago, Ill.	338	Nashville, Tenn.	257
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	New York, N. Y.	698
Detroit, Mich.	302	Pittsburgh, Pa.	334
Knoxville, Tenn.	222	St. Louis, Mo.	376

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Director of Industrial Development, Louisville, Kentucky

Truck Lines: Commercial trucking service is offered to Pendleton County by the following firms: Craig's Express, Falmouth, Kentucky, with points of interchange in Cincinnati; Ecklar-Moore Express, Lexington, Kentucky, with points of interchange in Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati; and Dixie Ohio Express Company, Akron, Ohio, with points of interchange in Cincinnati.

Craig's Express, whose home office is located in Falmouth, makes daily trips to Cincinnati.

Table 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, TO:*

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2-3	2-3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	DD	DD**	New York, N.Y.	1-3	2-3
Cleveland, Ohio	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

Bus Lines: Pendleton County is provided bus service by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., which operates between Cincinnati and Knoxville. There are seven buses stopping daily in the county with three northbound and four southbound stops in Falmouth and one stop each way in Butler.

Air

Pendleton County is served by the Greater Cincinnati Airport, located 3 1/2 miles northeast of Erlanger, Kentucky. This is approximately 35 miles from Falmouth and 25 miles from Butler. This \$35,000,000 investment has four main runways ranging from 5,500 feet to 8,600 feet with the latter used for jet aircraft. More than 100 daily flights are offered by American, Eastern, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont and Lake Central Airlines.

* Craig's Express, Falmouth, Kentucky
 ** Daily Direct

Water

The northeastern portion of Pendleton County borders the Ohio River, although the nearest ports are located in Newport, Covington, and Cincinnati, 25 miles distant.

A nine foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams along the entire length of the river. The system is currently being improved by the construction of new and larger locks and dams under the congressionally approved program of the Corps of Engineers. This program, in part, will provide for the new locks and dams to replace several existing smaller ones. In all, the number of locks will be reduced from 46 to 19 and the present method of double locking large tows will be eliminated by the new 1,200 foot lock chambers. These improvements will substantially decrease transportation time and costs.

There are several barge terminals in the area with facilities for the transfer of bulk, liquid and package material to or from barge, railroad or trucks. Carriers operating to points along the Ohio and other connecting rivers include American Barge Lines Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Lines Company, Ohio River Company, Union Barge Line Company, and several contract carriers.

The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company operates a fleet of barges on regular schedule up the river to Wheeling and Pittsburgh and down the river to Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans. This company has a large river rail terminal at Cincinnati which facilitates transfer of freight to and from the river.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is distributed in Falmouth by The Falmouth Municipal System, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 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., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

City of Falmouth Electrical Rates:

First	18 KWH	\$1.40 Minimum
Next	132 KWH	.05 per KWH
All Over	150 KWH	.025 per KWH

Pendleton County is served by Owen County RECC in the western portion and Harrison County RECC in the southern and central portions. Kentucky Utilities also serves portions of the county.

The Owen County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides Central Station Electric Service in Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Grant, Owen, Scott, Gallatin and Carroll Counties. The Cooperative purchases its wholesale power from East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, a generating cooperative, and distributes it through seven substations. They now have 2,808 miles of distribution lines and serve 9,872 consumers. Industrial rates may be obtained from the Cooperative's main office in Owenton, Kentucky.

The Harrison Rural Electric Cooperative of Cynthiana, Kentucky, supplies electricity from six interconnected substations to Harrison County and part of each county adjacent to Harrison. It has 1,500 miles of lines in these eight counties. Approximately 150 miles of multiphase lines connect the system substations to East Kentucky RECC which supplies the Co-op with electricity. The Co-op serves large industrial electrical loads.

Natural Gas

Three Kentucky Gas Transmission lines pass through the northern sector of Pendleton County, but natural gas is not now distributed in the county.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Covington, Louisville, and Somerset. Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Coal and Coke

Pendleton County is supplied by both the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields. The Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields consist of 2,037 and 127 mines respectively in the 43 major coal producing counties. The combined production of the two fields was 66,847,000 tons in 1960, a 6 per cent increase over 1959. Production in the two fields was 65 per cent from underground mines, 32 per cent from strip mines, and 3 per cent from auger mines. Of the total production, 68 per cent was cleaned, 37 per cent was crushed, and 22 per cent was treated with oil or CaCl. The average value per ton in the Eastern Coal Field was \$4.84, and \$3.49 in the Western Field in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 88 per cent by rail or water and 12 per cent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10.8 per cent of the total production.*

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Water

There are two water distribution systems in Pendleton County.

Water is distributed in Falmouth by the Falmouth Water Works, whose source of supply is the Licking River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1,000,000 gallons per day with the peak demand being 500,000 gallons and the average daily use being 400,000 gallons. The water is treated with alum, lime, and chlorine. Storage facilities consist of two 500,000 gallon underground reservoirs. Distribution mains range from 4" to 8" and pressure is maintained at 90 to 120 psi.

The following sample water bill is based on rates for a 3-month period and for rates on a monthly basis.

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

<u>Water used</u>	<u>3 month rate schedule</u>	<u>Monthly rate schedule</u>
2,000 gals.		\$ 1.54 minimum
4,000 gals.		2.57
6,000 gals.	\$ 4.64 minimum	3.50
8,000 gals.	5.66	4.33
10,000 gals.	6.59	5.15
20,000 gals.	10.40	8.75
30,000 gals.	13.39	11.33
40,000 gals.	15.97	13.91
50,000 gals.	18.54	16.48
All over 50,000 gals.	.20 per 1,000 gals.	.20 per 1,000 gals.
All tax is included in above figures.		

Water is distributed in Butler by The Butler Water Works, whose source of supply is the Licking River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 540,000 gallons per day. The water is treated with alum, lime, and chlorine. The peak daily use has been 70,000 gallons while the average daily use is 36,000 gallons. Water is stored in a 55,000 gallon standpipe. A pressure of 60 psi is maintained throughout the 2" to 6" distribution mains. A new chlorinator has recently been installed.

Water used

First	2,000 gals.	\$3.50 minimum
Next	3,000 gals.	1.00 per 1,000 gals.
Next	5,000 gals.	.85 per 1,000 gals.
Next	10,000 gals.	.65 per 1,000 gals.
All over	20,000 gals.	.40 per 1,000 gals.

A 6" water line is under construction along U. S. Route 27 north to Grant's Lick and south to Boston. This project will cost \$289,000, and will serve an additional 260 customers in the Butler area. Construction is to be completed by the fall of 1962.

Sewerage

Neither Falmouth nor Butler have a sewerage disposal plant. Sewage is collected in both communities in 8" to 10" mains and directly discharged into the Licking River. Both have one major storm sewer. In Falmouth the storm sewer is 30" and in Butler it is 24". There is no sewerage charge in either community.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

- Site # 1: Acreage and Topography: Twenty acres, level-to-rolling land
Location: Adjacent to the southern city limits of Falmouth and the L & N Railroad and U. S. Route 27.
Highway Access: On U. S. Route 27 at the intersection of Kentucky Route 22.
Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the west.
Water: Falmouth Water Works
Electricity: Harrison County RECC
- Site # 2: Acreage and Topography: Twenty-nine acres, level land
Location: Adjacent to the western city limits of Falmouth and on U. S. Route 27 and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Highway Access: Bound by U. S. Route 27
Railroads: Bound by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad
Water: Falmouth Water Works
Electricity: Falmouth Municipal System
Sewerage: Sewerage lines are available; there is no disposal plant.
- Site #3: Acreage and Topography: Thirty-four acres, level land
Location: Within the western city limits of Falmouth and on U. S. Route 27.
Highway Access: On U. S. Route 27
Water: The Falmouth Water Works
Electricity: Falmouth Municipal System
Sewerage: Sewerage lines are available; there is no disposal plant.
- Site # 4: Acreage and Topography: Five acres, rolling land
Location: Within the southeastern city limits of Falmouth approximately one-fourth mile east of Kentucky Route 22.
Highway Access: By a city maintained street.
Water: Falmouth Water Works
Electricity: Falmouth Municipal System
Sewerage: Sewerage lines are available; there is no disposal plant.

Site # 5: Acreage and Topography: Six acres, level land

Location: Located two miles south of Butler on U. S. Route 27.

Highway Access: On U. S. Route 27

Electricity: Owen County RECC

Water: A six-inch water line is to parallel U. S. Route 27 in the near future.

Site # 6: Acreage and Topography: Twenty-five acres, level land

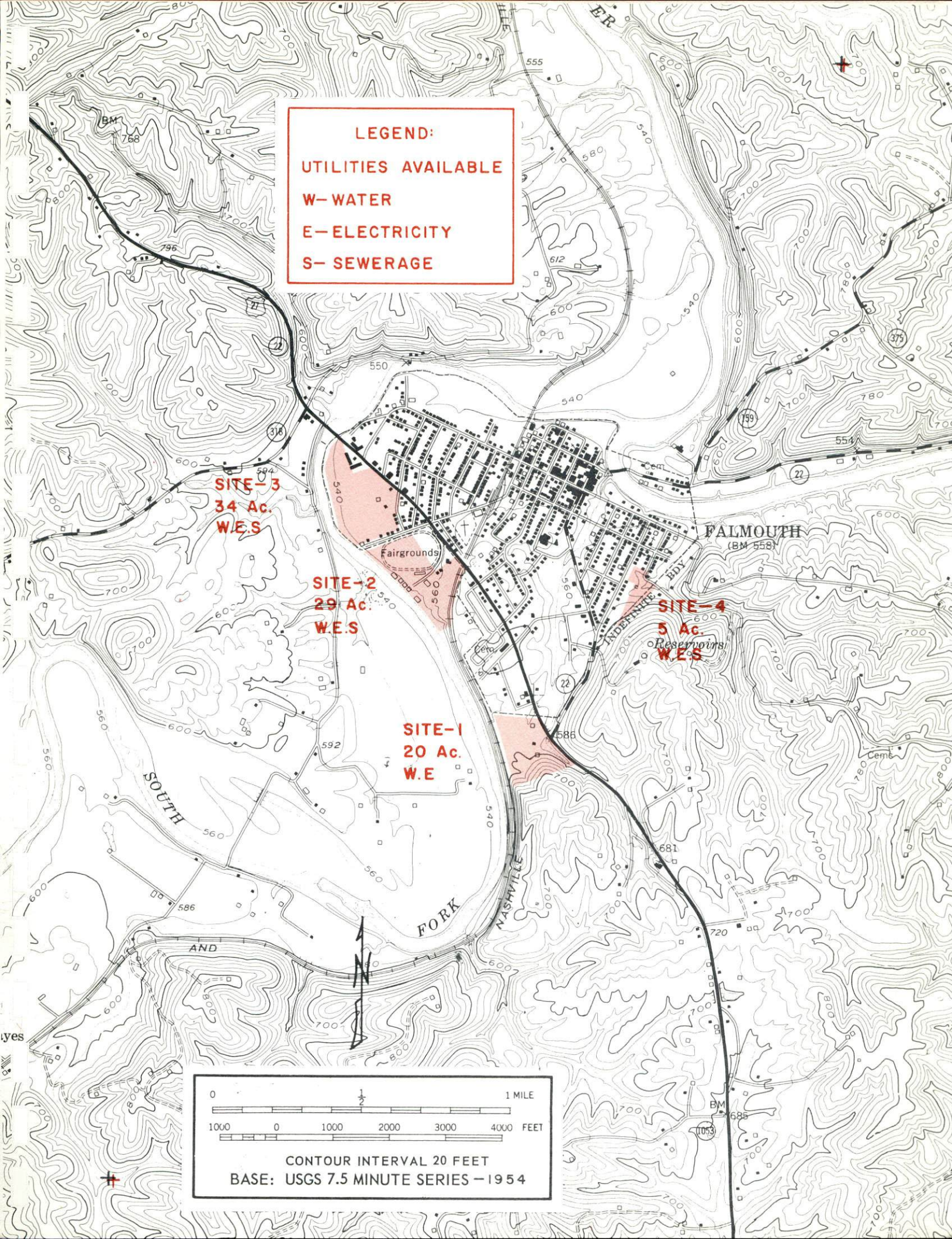
Location: Two miles south of Butler on U. S. Route 27.

Highway Access: On U. S. Route 27

Electricity: Owen County RECC

Water: A six-inch water line is to parallel U. S. Route 27 in the near future.

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



SITE-3
34 Ac.
W.E.S

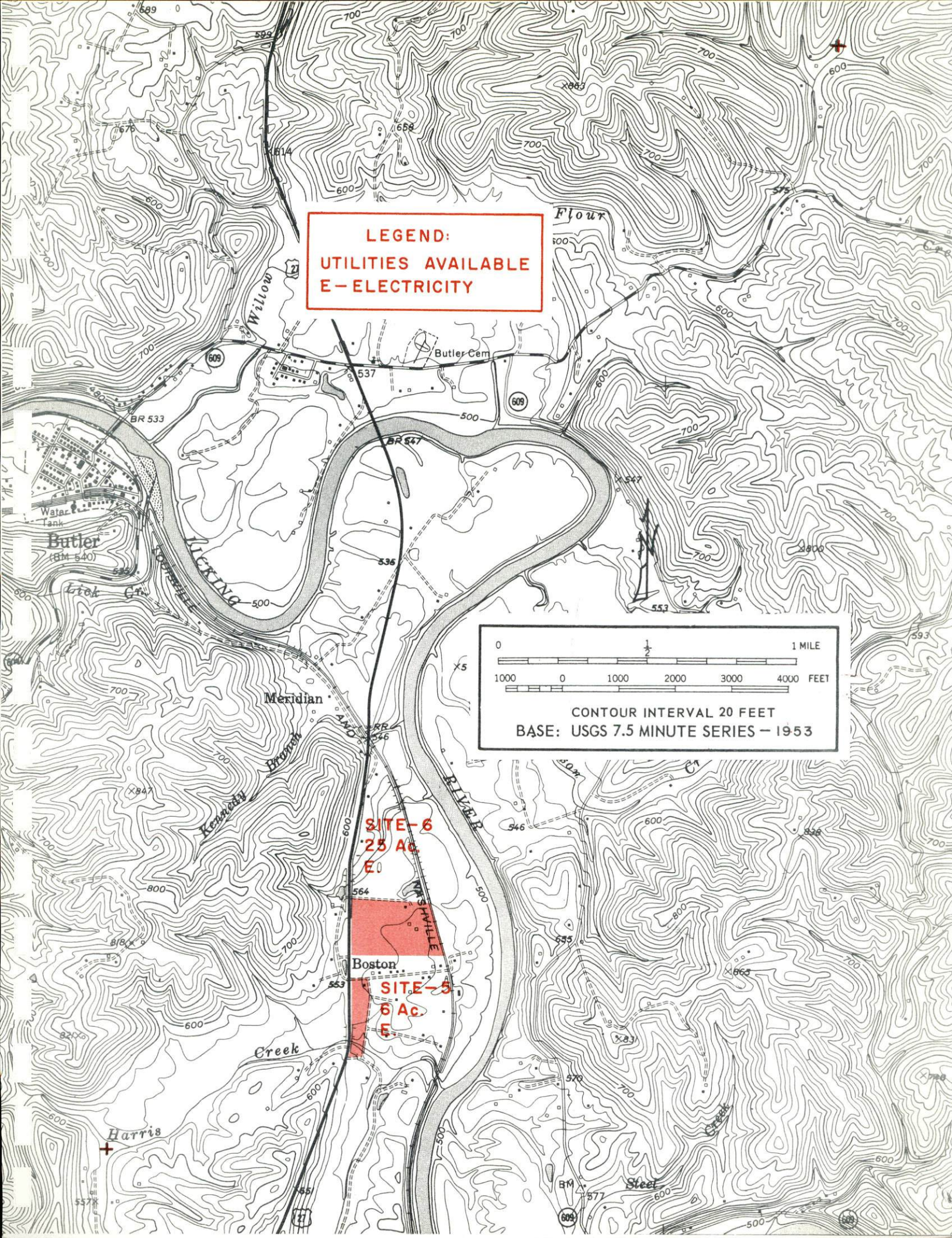
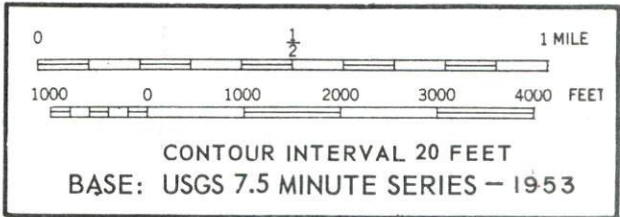
SITE-2
29 Ac.
W.E.S

SITE-1
20 Ac.
W.E

SITE-4
5 Ac.
Reservoirs
W.E.S

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
E - ELECTRICITY



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

The Pendleton County Fiscal Court is composed of a County Judge, elected for a four-year term, and a magistrate, elected by each of the 8 districts for a four-year term.

Both Falmouth and Butler have a mayor-council government.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry: As provided by state law, the cities of Pendleton County may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: Both Falmouth and Butler require business and occupational licenses. In Falmouth the fees range from \$2.50 to \$150 and in Butler they range from \$2.50 to \$32.50.

Planning and Zoning

Neither Falmouth nor Butler have planning and zoning regulations. The Pendleton County Chamber of Commerce is in the process of seeking aid from the Division of Planning and Zoning of the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Fire Protection

The Falmouth Fire Department consists of one chief, two assistants and twenty-four volunteers. Equipment includes one 850 gpm pumper and a 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.

Falmouth has a Class 6 NBFU insurance rating.

The Butler Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by sixteen volunteers. Equipment includes one 500 gpm pumper truck and one 350 gpm pumper truck. Each is equipped with the state hose equipment requirement.

Butler has a Class 7 NBFU insurance rating.

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. 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, 4,000 gallon 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

Pendleton County has a sheriff and one deputy.

Falmouth has a chief and four patrolmen who utilize one late-model, radio-equipped cruiser. State Police connections can be made by radio.

Butler has one patrolman who furnishes his own car.

Garbage and Sanitation

Falmouth and Butler provide pickup of both wet and dry garbage. Both have biweekly collections in the business districts, weekly residential pickups, and final disposal in separate municipally-owned open dumps.

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property taxes applying to Falmouth, Butler and Pendleton County for 1961. See Appendix E for more detailed information.

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Falmouth</u>	<u>Butler</u>	<u>Pendleton County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05	.05
City	.75	.75	---
School	1.50	2.00	2.00
Health	.06	.06	.06
Total	\$2.86	\$3.36	\$2.61

Local Financial Statement

Ratio of Assessment, 1960:

Based on 1960 School Tax Levies
 Pendleton County - 32.6%
 Falmouth - 31.8%
 Butler - 32.6%

Total Assessment:

Net Assessed Value of Property
 for Taxes due in 1960

Pendleton County - \$12,944,283.00-
 Subject to full local rate

Falmouth - \$3,189,941.00
 Butler - \$ 60,000.00

City Income, 1961:

Falmouth - \$199,752.31
 Butler - \$ 9,771.75

City Bonded Indebtedness:

Falmouth - \$103,000.00
 Butler - \$ 67,000.00

City Expenditures, 1961:

Falmouth - \$194,393.30
 Butler - \$ 10,414.65

Estimated County Budget, 1961-62:

\$113,993.00

County Bonded Indebtedness:

None

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There is a shortage of both rental and saleable property in Pendleton County. It is estimated that the construction cost of the average three bedroom brick home would range from \$14,000 to \$18,000.

There are four subdivisions in the county with a total of 108 lots. At the present, sixty-one of these lots are vacant.

Health

Hospitals: Pendleton County is served by the Harrison County Hospital located in Cynthiana, 22 miles from Falmouth, and the St. Luke Hospital located in Fort Thomas, 32 miles from Falmouth.

The Harrison County Hospital has 60 beds and 12 bassinets. It has facilities for operating, diagnosis, and x-ray.

The St. Luke Hospital has 135 beds, 50 bassinets, and six operating rooms. Major and minor surgery, x-ray, and a variety of diagnostic facilities are available.

There are three licensed convalescent homes in the county.

Public Health Service: The Pendleton County Health Center is located in Falmouth. It is staffed by a doctor, 2 registered nurses, a sanitarian, and a clerk. The present program includes communicable disease control, statistics, laboratory, maternal and child health, and health education.

Education

Graded Schools: Pendleton County has two school systems, the Pendleton County System which had a 1961-62 budget of \$486,000 and the Falmouth Independent System which had a 1961-62 budget of \$127,000. The county high school is centrally located one mile north of Falmouth

The school in Falmouth has recently been renovated. The county plans to add a \$100,000 addition to the high school in the near future.

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN PENDLETON COUNTY, 1961-62

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Pendleton Co. High	460	21	22
Pendleton Co. Elem.	1,261	49	26
Falmouth High (Ind.)	233	10	23
Falmouth Elem. (Ind.)	285	10	29
St. Francis Xavier (Par.)	80	3	27

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education work. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Pendleton County is served by the Northern Kentucky State Vocational School located 38 miles from Falmouth in Covington, Kentucky. Courses offered include: Drafting, electronics, machine shop, printing, radio and television, and welding.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning within a one hundred mile radius:*

Northern Center of the University of Kentucky, Covington, Kentucky,
32 miles

Villa Madonna, Covington, Kentucky, 32 miles

University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 33 miles

Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 33 miles

Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 33 miles

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 41 miles

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles

Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 55 miles

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 62 miles

Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 75 miles

Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 86 miles

Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 90 miles

* All mileage figured from Falmouth

Libraries

It was reported to the Kentucky Department of Libraries that the Pendleton County Library had 3,622 volumes with an annual circulation of 12,147 as of July 31, 1961. Butler is served by a bookmobile having 3,395 volumes with an annual circulation of 7,877.

Churches

There are 33 churches in Pendleton County representing the following denominations: Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Disciples, Catholic, and Church of Christ. There are approximately 3,214 church members in Pendleton County with an average attendance of 74%.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1961

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Falmouth Deposit Bank	Falmouth, Ky.	\$3,468,289.76	\$3,009,471.90
The First National Bank	Falmouth, Ky.	\$2,886,155.86	\$2,505,120.40
The Farmers Bank	Butler, Ky.	\$ 875,617.86	\$ 745,741.76

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Fisher's Motel	Falmouth, Ky.	38
Corral Motel	Falmouth, Ky.	17
Phoenix Hotel	Falmouth, Ky.	12 (Rooms)

Communication

Newspapers: The Falmouth Outlook, a weekly, is published each Wednesday. It has a circulation of 6,000. Daily papers are received from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio: There are no radio stations in Pendleton County. The county has excellent reception from Lexington, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Television: Good television reception is received from Lexington, Cincinnati, and Dayton with all three major networks represented.

Postal Facilities: Pendleton County has three post offices located in Falmouth, Butler and DeMossville.

Falmouth has a second-class post office with twelve employees. Mail is received five times and dispatched four times daily.

Butler has a third-class post office with five employees. Mail is received three times and dispatched two times daily.

DeMossville has a fourth-class post office with two employees. Mail is received three times and dispatched twice daily.

Telephone and Telegraph: Pendleton County is served by the Citizen's Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Cincinnati Suburban Company, with a dial system. The toll free exchange is confined to the county border. Pendleton County is not connected with the Direct Distance Dialing System.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union in Falmouth. Butler has no telegraph office.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Pendleton County Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Rotary, Lions, Businessmen's Club, Sportsmen Club.

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Eastern Star, JOVAH, D of A, WOW, Foresters.

Women: Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Job's Daughters, Homemakers, Eastern Star.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Little League, FFA, FTA, FHA, FBLA.

Recreation

Local: The Falmouth Lake State Park, located four miles from Falmouth, is to have its formal opening in 1963. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has built a dam which impounds a 200-acre lake. The Department of Parks is developing a beach, picnic area, and camp sites, and they are constructing bathhouses and boat docks. This project is to be completed by the fall of 1962. Presently, the park is available for swimming, picnicking, and rough camping. The citizens of Pendleton County donated \$50,000 toward the purchase of the land for the park.

Falmouth has one supervised playground where a variety of outdoor sports and games are played.

The school recreation facilities are available all year.

Falmouth has one indoor theater, the only one in the county.

Area: General Butler State Park, located in Carrollton, 71 miles distant, offers lodge, housekeeping cottages, group camp facilities, golfing, picnicking, horseback riding, hiking, swimming, boating and fishing, and dining facilities.

Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, 40 miles distant, has a recreational area, hiking trails, and a pioneer museum.

Being only 40 miles from downtown Cincinnati, the recreational and cultural advantages of this metropolitan area are readily available to the citizens of Pendleton County.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. The Falmouth Lake State Park is scheduled to have its formal opening in 1963.
2. The Falmouth school building has been completely remodeled.
3. A new water line is under construction from Grant's Lick to Boston. This project is to be completed by the fall of 1962 and will cost \$289,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,252 farms in Pendleton County covering 152,312 acres, an average of 121.7 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Pendleton County and Kentucky.

Table 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR PENDLETON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Pendleton Co.	(bu)	5,353	41.6	222,987
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Pendleton Co.	(bu)	292	14.5	4,262
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Pendleton Co.	(lbs)	2,301	1,611.2	3,707,516
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Pendleton Co.	(tons)	10,660	1.7	18,554
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Pendleton Co.	(tons)	4,172	1.2	5,226
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Pendleton Co.	(tons)	399	1.0	430
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR PENDLETON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Pendleton Co.	8,235
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Pendleton Co.	6,604
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Pendleton Co.	5,672
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 62,000 acres of forested land in Pendleton County which comprise 35% of the total land area. The principal tree types are Red Cedar, Oaks, Hickory, and Yellow Poplar.

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 guarded from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Pendleton County is limestone. Other potentially important minerals include sand and gravel, and clay.

Limestone: Limestone suitable for road construction, concrete, agstone and local building purposes occurs in large quantities. The Middle Ordovician limestone exposed along the larger drainage lines through the central portion of the county offers the best possibility for development. Two quarries crushed stone for concrete, roads and agstone in 1960.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel suitable for general construction purposes might be obtained from the Ohio River alluvium and the Licking River. These deposits are being developed along the Ohio River where markets are favorable.

Clay: Alluvial clays suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile have been reported. These might be developed providing large enough quantities are available.

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

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 footnote 2.	-----	22, 080, 000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals 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."

Water

Surface Water: The largest surface water supplies are available from the Ohio and Licking Rivers. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharges (USGS) of the Ohio River at Cincinnati and the Licking River at Catawba are 94,640 cfs (15 years record) and 4,041 cfs (27 years record) respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician and Quaternary systems. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that most drilled wells in Pendleton County in the Ohio River alluvium and along large drainage lines will produce enough water for domestic supply with a power pump and pressure system (more than 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells produce as much as 40 gallons a minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams. Along lesser drainage lines, most wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day except in dry weather. Away from the drainage areas most drilled wells will not produce enough water for a dependable domestic supply (100 gallons a day).

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

	Population (1) Per cent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Per cent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Per cent of U. S.
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

Retail sales in Pendleton County were \$7,080,000 in 1958.

Per capita income in Pendleton County was \$1,028 in 1957.

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 usually 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.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Pendleton County, the 28th in order of formation, was created in 1799 and named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a leader of the Revolutionary government of Virginia and later its Chief Justice. Falmouth was made the county seat, being named for Falmouth, Virginia, because there were so many Virginians among the early settlers. Pendleton County is located in the northern part of Kentucky and is watered by the Licking and South Licking Rivers. The surface of this area varies from rolling to hilly with thousands of rich acres of bottom land in the valleys. The land value of the area arose rapidly after the completion of the railroad from Lexington to Covington through Falmouth.

Falmouth was established in 1793 and is one of Kentucky's oldest communities. It was the trading center for the farmers of the area and as late as 1846 was the only town in Pendleton County. With the railroad for shipping, a small meat packing industry was started and flourished for some time. With its death there was little industrial activity except distilling. This, too, passed from the scene, leaving commerce as the force which sustained the community. In the 1949 Kentucky Industrial Directory, only three industries, employing 29 workers at most, were listed. In 1959-60, five industries were given, employing 232, an increase of 700% in the number employed in manufacturing.

Pendleton County reached its population peak in 1880 when over 16,000 people lived within its boundaries. With the decline of various industries, it dropped slowly, and in 1950, there were only 9,610 citizens. Since 1950 there has been a rise of 359 due to new industry.

Agriculture is the most important factor in the economy of Pendleton County today. From 1870 to 1960, tobacco production more than doubled. Indeed over 200,000 pounds more was grown in 1960 than in 1955. Hay production for this ninety year period has increased more than 1,000 per cent, and cattle nearly tripled from 6,183 in 1870 to 18,157 in 1960. The value of farm products grown in Pendleton County in 1954 was \$5,247,000.

Often truly great men are unknown to but a few, and Falmouth has seen these men many times. She has also given to the United States one of its most exciting personalities, Samuel Hauser. Reared and educated in Falmouth, he moved West, and became rich and famous. He explored the Yellowstone, built railroads, bought silver mines, built the first silver furnace in Montana, and one of the first mills. The first reclamation and irrigation project in Montana was Samuel Hauser's work, and was one of the first to use water to make electricity with which he ran his mills. Sam Hauser was the first cattle rancher of Montana and was named the 7th

territorial governor of Montana. A rugged man of the frontier, he was a member of the vigilantes, who cleaned the bandits out of the mining towns. This capitalist, banker, builder of telegraphy in Montana, rancher and miner was not too busy to be interested in those around him. He was known as a benefactor to frontier preachers and an avid student of the history of the land he did so much to build.

Butler was incorporated on February 1, 1868, and sprang up primarily as a station on the Kentucky Central Railroad (now the Louisville and Nashville). In 1870 it had a population of 144. It is situated on the Licking River, about 9 miles downstream from Falmouth, the county seat.

Next to Falmouth, Butler is the second largest town in Pendleton County, and had a 1960 population of 450, which represented an eleven percent increase from 1950, and which indicates that the loss of county population of the past is now at an end.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
PENDLETON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, December, 1961</u>	<u>Pendleton County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	527	100.0	456,064	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	---	30,615	6.7
Contract Construction	43	8.1	31,047	6.8
Manufacturing	162	30.7	176,243	38.6
Food & kindred products	0	---	25,618	5.6
Tobacco	0	---	16,840	3.6
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	---	25,380	5.3
Lumber & furniture	0	---	13,589	2.9
Printing, pub. & paper	9	1.7	10,516	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	33	6.2	13,620	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	0	---	5,580	1.2
Primary metals	0	---	9,388	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	120	22.7	53,168	11.6
Other	0	---	2,544	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	13	2.4	32,973	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	254	48.1	126,298	27.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	24	4.5	20,579	4.5
Services	28	5.3	36,437	7.9
Other	3	.5	1,872	.4

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

Subject	Pendleton County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,942	4,688	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,484	3,983	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,727	854	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,727	527	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,670	843	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,325	586	440,020	208,384
Government workers	172	146	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,137	50	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	36	61	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	57	11	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	757	2,945	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	40	24	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	186	284	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	531	2,321	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	182	1,817	91,626	539,838
65 and over	349	504	91,489	136,556

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	2,670	843	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	90	104	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	907	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	117	19	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	80	127	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	90	76	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	369	7	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	578	204	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	48	1,123	25,183
Service workers	55	166	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	171	60	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	157	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	56	20	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

CLIMATIC DATA FOR FALMOUTH, PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (CST)
January	36.4	3.02	81	73
February	32.2	3.07	80	67
March	31.2	4.91	77	59
April	58.3	3.95	75	56
May	60.8	3.76	78	58
June	70.9	4.14	81	61
July	74.9	4.01	84	61
August	77.4	3.14	86	60
September	70.8	2.74	85	59
October	58.1	2.11	83	61
November	46.2	3.30	77	63
December	29.4	3.02	80	70
Annual Norm	54.2	42.24		

* Station Location: Falmouth, Kentucky

** Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 13 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 13 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (10 yrs. of record) - 86 clear days, 184 cloudy days,
and 95 partly cloudy days

Per cent of possible sunshine: (45 yrs. of record) - 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (45 yrs. of record) - 132 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (45 yrs. of record) - 8 days

Days with thunderstorms: (45 yrs. of record) - 50 days

Days with heavy fog: (11 yrs. of record) - 21 days

Prevailing wind: (39 yrs. of record) - Southwest

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

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

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and public service 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 corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment should accompany the return.

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.

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.

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 association 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 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 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	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. 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.	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	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: 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.

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.

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY