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Industrial Resources: Nicholas County - Carlisle

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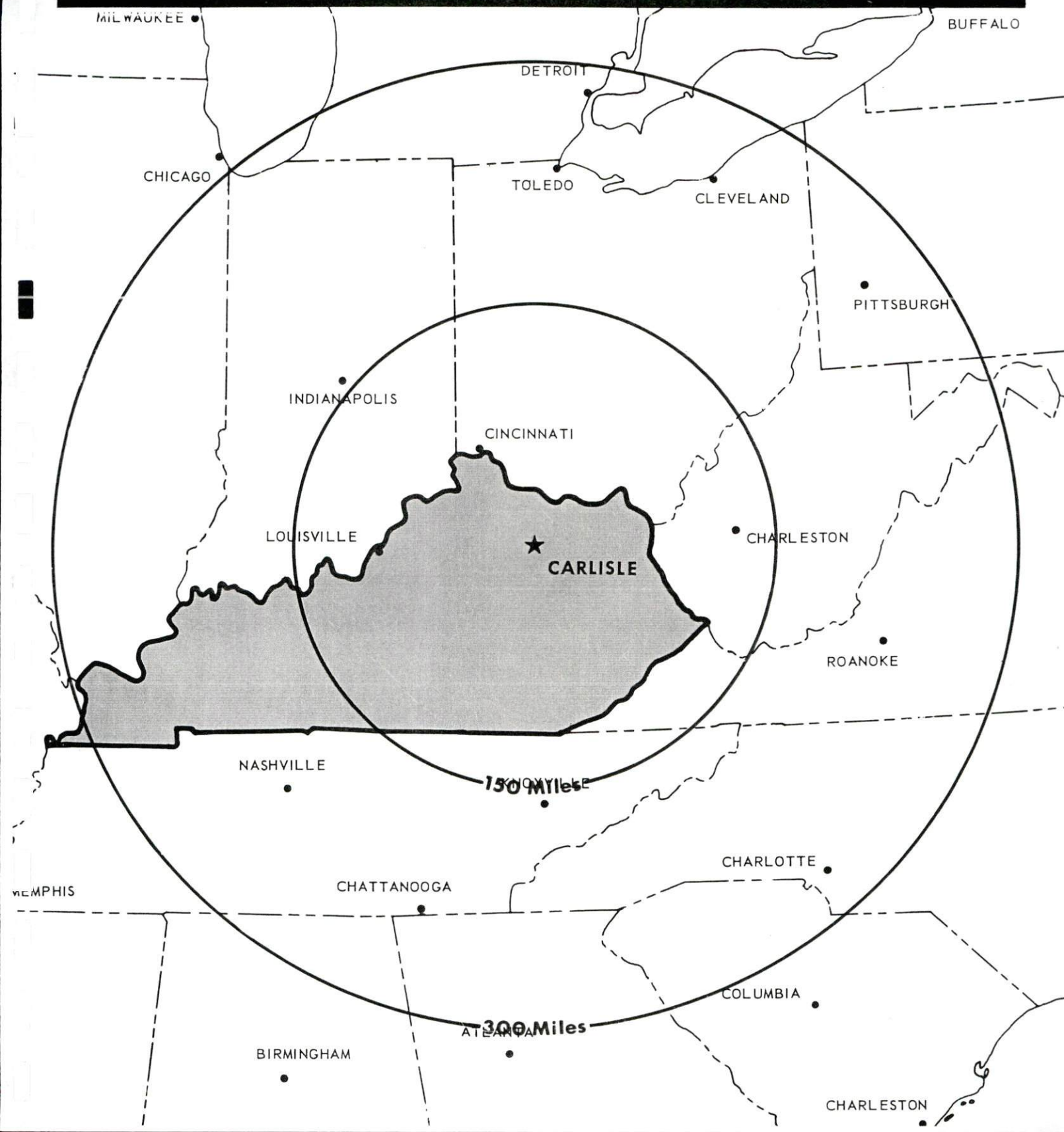
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CARLISLE KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Carlisle-Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

June, 1966

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Carlisle - 1,601

Nicholas County - 6,677

CARLISLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Nicholas and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,897 men and 2,496 women. Number of workers available from Nicholas County: 233 men and 234 women.

The future labor supply will include 3,784 boys and 3,605 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad serves Carlisle with one freight daily.

Air: Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 35 miles distant, is the nearest major airport. This field is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta Airlines with regular daily flights.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided by three trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines serves Carlisle with three buses daily.

Highways: Carlisle is served by Kentucky Highways 13, 32, and 36. U.S. Highway 68 is located 3 miles west of Carlisle.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company.

County: Fleming-Mason RECC and Harrison County RECC.

Gas: The Carlisle Gas System, a municipally operated system, distributes gas in Carlisle. The source of supply is Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

Water: Treated water is supplied to Carlisle by the Carlisle Water System. The sources of supply of raw water are two impounded lakes and the Licking River.

Sewer System: Carlisle has a sanitary sewer system operated by the Carlisle Water System. The sewerage system was put into operation in January, 1965, and serves 100 percent of the city.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Industrial sites available in Carlisle are described and illustrated in the Industrial Sites Chapter.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Carlisle Elementary School and Nicholas County High School are located in Carlisle. There are two banks available to the citizens of Carlisle. There is a weekly newspaper and radio and television reception is described as excellent. There are eight churches in Carlisle representing various denominations. Local recreation includes 2 playgrounds, a ball park, and a lake located nearby.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Carlisle has shown a small increase in population since 1900, the largest increase occurring during the 1910's. The population in Nicholas County reached its peak in 1900, and in the last six decades it has shown a steady decrease with the exception of a small increase during the 1930's. It is believed that urban over rural dwelling has caused these variances.

Further data for the area is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Carlisle		Nicholas County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,377		11,952		15.5
1910	1,293	-6.2	10,601	-11.5	6.6
1920	1,569	21.3	9,894	-6.7	5.5
1930	1,469	-6.4	8,571	-13.4	8.2
1940	1,414	-3.7	8,617	.5	8.8
1950	1,524	7.7	7,532	-12.6	3.5
1960	1,601	5.0	6,677	-11.4	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

There were 1,264 family workers and 72 hired workers employed in agriculture in Nicholas County during the Fall of 1959. In September, 1965, there were 737 employed in manufacturing. The total employment, excluding those directly employed in agriculture, was 991.

Table 2 shows weekly wages and personal income for the Carlisle area.

TABLE 2

NICHOLAS COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY
INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Nicholas	\$ 55.32	\$ 58.28	\$ 8,794	\$1,256	63
Bath	66.26	51.63	10,282	1,167	75
Bourbon	71.66	76.93	35,122	1,896	15
Fleming	70.25	73.51	13,681	1,285	59
Harrison	89.48	97.03	26,973	1,950	11
Montgomery	61.47	62.77	21,168	1,542	37
Robertson	108.70	0	3,570	1,374	48
KENTUCKY	93.06	106.91	5,566,097	1,799	

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky Counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1964) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Carlisle labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Nicholas County and the adjacent counties of Bath, Bourbon, Fleming, Harrison, Montgomery, and Robertson.

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 who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: The total population of the Carlisle labor supply area was reported at 74,467 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population. Tables 3 and 4 show the present and future labor supply and their distribution.

In 1965, in Nicholas County there were 77 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 32.5 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, NICHOLAS COUNTY AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Male	Total Female	Total	Male	Labor Supply* Female	Male	Unemployed Female
Area Total:	2,001	2,497	4,498	1,230	2,205	771	292
Nicholas	222	227	449	188	204	34	23
Bath	487	462	949	308	452	179	10
Bourbon	241	448	689	68	334	173	114
Fleming	299	481	780	213	461	86	20
Harrison	210	269	479	125	213	85	56
Montgomery	440	382	822	239	316	201	66
Robertson	102	228	330	89	225	13	3

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

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 3,784 boys and 3,605 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1972. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area labor force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of employment available.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CARLISLE AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,784	3,605
Nicholas	286	309
Bath	460	451
Bourbon	948	873
Fleming	571	542
Harrison	658	610
Montgomery	756	713
Robertson	105	107

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

Area Employment Characteristics: In the Carlisle area during the Fall of 1959, there were 11,803 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

CARLISLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	10,676	1,127	11,803
Nicholas	1,264	72	1,336
Bath	1,475	32	1,507
Bourbon	1,619	653	2,272
Fleming	2,163	83	2,246
Harrison	2,201	155	2,356
Montgomery	1,179	117	1,296
Robertson	775	15	790

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

During September, 1965, there were 3,801 workers in the Carlisle labor supply area engaged in manufacturing, with 737 of this number employed in Nicholas County. The distribution of the employment, by county and type of manufacturing, is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

CARLISLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1965

Area	Total Nicholas Bath Bourbon Fleming Harrison Montgomery Robertson							
	Total	Nicholas	Bath	Bourbon	Fleming	Harrison	Montgomery	Robertson
Total manu- facturing	3,801	737	19	716	199	1,119	1,011	0
Food & kindred products	299	0	5	20	5	127	142	0
Tobacco	43	0	0	37	0	4	2	0
Clothing, textile and leather	1,723	733	0	408	0	76	506	0
Lumber and furniture	58	0	11	28	2	2	15	0
Print., pub. and paper	64	4	3	26	0	20	11	0
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	28	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	83	0	0	9	0	6	68	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,503	0	0	188	192	856	267	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Carlisle

INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES

TABLE 7

NICHOLAS COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Nicholas	Bath	Bourbon	Fleming	Harrison	Montgomery	Robertson
Mining and Quarrying	181	0	0	50	98	20	13	0
Contract Construction	592	14	28	159	38	131	222	0
Manufacturing	3,801	737	19	716	199	1,119	1,011	0
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	839	28	47	126	147	310	125	56
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,160	139	72	512	306	481	635	15
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	347	25	32	77	28	103	77	5
Services	488	48	4	150	25	133	128	0
Other	33	0	0	12	0	16	5	0
Total	8,441	991	202	1,802	841	2,313	2,216	76

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

Five firms operate manufacturing facilities in the immediate Carlisle area. The largest employer is Blue Grass Industries, Inc. A listing of these firms, with product and employment data, is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

CARLISLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Blue Grass Industries, Inc.	Woven undershorts, knit T shirts	43	503	546
Blue Grass Knitting, Inc.	Knitted fabrics			120
Clay Seed Company	Tobacco seed	(seasonal)		90
Hopkins Machine Shop	Machine shop	2	0	2
The Carlisle Mercury	Newspaper and commercial printing	1	3	4

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Laborer	1.00 to 1.25
Semiskilled	1.25 to 1.75
Skilled	1.75 to 2.00

Unions

There are no unions represented in Carlisle.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Carlisle is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has interconnecting lines with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Winchester and Maysville. Services include one daily freight operating between Paris and Maysville. Outbound carloads per month average 6, consisting of cuttings and logs. Inbound carloads per month average 30, consisting of fertilizer, coal, sand and building materials.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CARLISLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

No. of Hrs.		No. of Hrs.	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga.	22	Louisville, Ky.	36
Birmingham, Ala.	51	Los Angeles, Calif.	126
Chicago, Ill.	42	Nashville, Tenn.	52
Cincinnati, Ohio	17 1/2	New Orleans, La.	72
Cleveland, Ohio	29	New York, N. Y.	62
Detroit, Mich.	56 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	45
Knoxville, Tenn.	13	St. Louis, Mo.	61

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky, June, 1966.

Highways

Carlisle is served by Kentucky Highways 32, 36, and 13. U.S. Highway 68 is 3 miles west of the city.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CARLISLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	420	Louisville, Ky.	110
Birmingham, Ala.	454	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,304
Chicago, Ill.	369	Memphis, Tenn.	580
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	Minneapolis, Minn.	700
Cleveland, Ohio	324	Nashville, Tenn.	254
Detroit, Mich.	326	New Orleans, La.	800
Kansas City, Mo.	556	New York, N. Y.	749
Knoxville, Tenn.	229	Pittsburgh, Pa.	366
Lexington, Ky.	37	St. Louis, Mo.	374

Truck Service: The following trucking firms provide Carlisle with interstate and intrastate service:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky
Railway Express Agency, Inc.	New York, New York
United Parcel Service	New York, New York

TABLE 11

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

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

*Delivery time in days

**Overnight

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, June 1966.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines operates three buses daily between Carlisle, Maysville, and Lexington. Regular stops are made in Carlisle.

Air

Blue Grass Field, nearest major airport, is located in Lexington, Kentucky, 35 miles from Carlisle. This field is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta Airlines with regular flights daily.

There is an airport located in Cynthiana, Kentucky, that is adequate for light aircraft. This airport is located 16 miles from Carlisle.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Carlisle by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Nicholas County are served by Fleming-Mason RECC and Harrison County RECC.

The 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 Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

The Harrison County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in rural areas of Harrison County and parts of Bourbon, Nicholas (723 consumers), Robertson, Bracken, Pendleton, Scott and Grant Counties. The operating voltage is 7200 with six 1500 KVA substations located at Berlin, Bracken County; Headquarters, Nicholas County; and Cynthiana, Leeslick, Renaker, and Four Oaks in Harrison County. All of these substations are arranged for interconnection. We also have available transmission line voltage of 69000. Power is supplied by East Kentucky Generating and Transmission Cooperative located at Ford, Kentucky, and Burnside, Kentucky. Rates for industry may be obtained at the cooperative office in Cynthiana, Kentucky.

Fleming-Mason RECC serves 540 consumers in Nicholas County. Fleming-Mason RECC, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative, also serves parts of Robertson, Fleming, Lewis, Bath, Mason, Bracken, and Rowan Counties.

Natural Gas

The Carlisle Gas System, a municipally operated system, distributes gas in Carlisle. The source of supply is Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. Distribution is through 2- and 3-inch lines. The BTU content is 1040 per cubic foot and specific gravity is .6. The pressure is maintained at 100 psi. There are approximately 690 meters in Carlisle.

Current rates are as follows:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$2.00 (minimum)
Next	1,000 cu. ft.	.90 per M cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.80 per M cu. ft.
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per M cu. ft.
Over	15,000 cu. ft.	.65 per M cu. ft.

Industrial rates will be furnished upon request from the Carlisle Gas System, Carlisle, Kentucky.

Coal and Coke*

Carlisle is located near the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region and also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, The Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied to Carlisle by the Carlisle Water System. The source of supply of raw water is two impounded lakes located near Carlisle. An alternate source of supply is provided by an 8-inch line to the Licking River, 8 miles distant. Pumping capacity is 354 gpm and treatment capacity is 365,000 gallons per day. Average pumping time to meet requirements is 8 hours. Average daily use is 125,000 gallons and maximum daily use has been 154,000 gallons. Mains vary in size from 2 to 10 inches and pressure is maintained at 70 psi. Storage facilities consist of two tanks and a clear well, with a total storage capacity of 190,000 gallons. There are 666 customers in Carlisle.

Recent improvements include the expansion of 8-inch water lines to serve newly incorporated area.

First	1,000 gallons for	\$3.00 (minimum)
Next	4,000 gallons at	1.20
Next	5,000 gallons at	1.10
Next	5,000 gallons at	.90
Next	10,000 gallons at	.70
Next	25,000 gallons at	.60
Next	50,000 gallons at	.50
Next	100,000 gallons at	.40
Next	300,000 gallons at	.35
Over	500,000 gallons at	.30

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The largest source of surface water is from the Licking River in the northeastern portion of the county. Local municipal supply is from impoundments of small streams. The average discharge of the Licking River at McKimneysburg, downstream in Pendleton County, is 2,982 cfs (USGS-27 year record).

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

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Middle and Upper Ordovician series. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Middle Ordovician Series:

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

Upper Ordovician Series:

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many go dry in late summer."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality, but should serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these series.

Sewerage System

The Carlisle Water System operates a sewerage system that serves Carlisle with sanitary sewers. The sewerage disposal plant has a capacity of 200,000 gpd. The average daily flow is 40,000 gallons and the maximum daily flow has been 60,000 gallons. The mains are 8, 10, and 12 inches, and final discharge empties into Brushy Fork Creek. The plant was put into operation in January, 1965, and was designed for a population of 2,000. Approximately 100 percent of the city is served by this system.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The next few pages describe and illustrate the industrial sites available in Carlisle.

In addition to the sites shown, there are several plots of land in the Carlisle area that would be made available for industrial use if the demand should arise.

For information on these additional properties, contact Mr. Charles M. Cox, Carlisle, Kentucky.

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 50 acres of gently rolling
land

LOCATION: 1 mile west of Carlisle city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 36 borders this property.

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks are located
across the highway.

WATER: Carlisle Water System serves the site.

GAS: Carlisle Gas System serves the site.

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company serves the site.

SEWERAGE: Could be made available

OWNERSHIP: Nicholas County Fiscal Court

AGENT: Mr. Charles M. Cox, Carlisle, Kentucky, Phone 63

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

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-1
50 Ac.
W.G.E.

0 1/2 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES — 1953

SITE # 2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 44 acres of level to gently rolling land

LOCATION: Approximately 1 mile west of the city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 13

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks located approximately one-half mile from site

WATER: Carlisle Water System serves the site.

GAS: Carlisle Gas System serves the site.

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company serves the site.

SEWERAGE: Could be made available

OWNERSHIP: Nicholas County Development Association

AGENT: Mr. Charles M. Cox, Carlisle, Kentucky, Phone 63

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

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

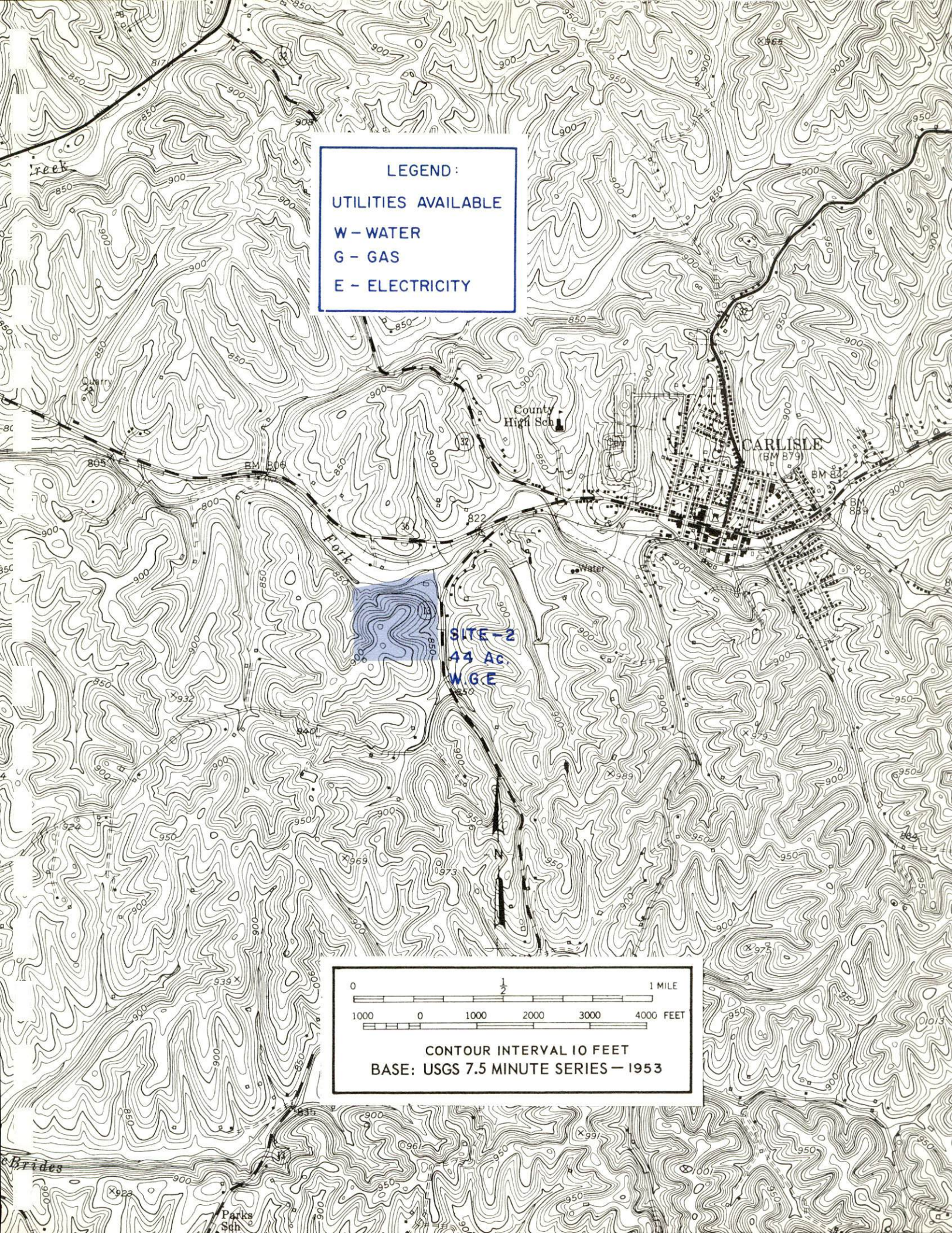
E - ELECTRICITY

0 1/2 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953





VIEW OF SITE #1 - 50 ACRES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Carlisle is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Nicholas County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and five magistrates, all elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Carlisle may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses are required for a limited number of businesses in Carlisle.

Fire Protection

The Carlisle Fire Department consists of a chief and 12 volunteers. Equipment consists of a 1946 Dodge truck with a 500-gpm pumper, 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 400 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and a 300-gallon booster tank with 150 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose.

The Nicholas County Fire Department has a chief and 12 volunteers. Equipment consists of a 1964 Ford with a 1,000-gallon tank.

Police Protection

The Carlisle Police Department employs a chief and two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation

Trash is collected weekly by the city in both business and residential areas. There is no charge for this service. Garbage is collected weekly by private contractors with a charge of \$1.50 per month. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Carlisle and Nicholas County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965)

Income	\$477,648.12 (total)
Expenditures	404,794.70
Bonded Indebtedness	
Utility Bond	\$550,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1964-65	\$100,000
Bonded Indebtedness	None



NICHOLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

TAXES

Property Taxes

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

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR CARLISLE AND NICHOLAS COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Carlisle	Nicholas County
County	\$.56	\$.56
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Health	<u>.11</u>	<u>.11</u>
Total	\$2.97	\$2.22

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965.

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Carlisle	33 1/3%
Nicholas County	33 1/3%

Net Assessed Value of Property

	<u>Real Estate</u>
Carlisle, 1965	\$ 2,860,167
Nicholas County, 1964	10,773,413

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Nicholas County School System has one high school and three elementary schools. An addition to the high school consisting of a science laboratory, a language laboratory, agriculture room, cafeteria, and seven classrooms was completed in January, 1966. The 1965-66 budget was approximately \$500,000.

In the planning stage is a new county elementary school.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN CARLISLE AND NICHOLAS COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Carlisle Elementary	412	13	31-1
Moorefield Elementary	181	6	30-1
Nicholas County Elementary	410	15	27-1
Nicholas County High	363	17	21-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

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

Carlisle is served by the LaFayette Area Vocational School in Lexington, 35 miles. Courses offered include auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics technician, general industrial electricity, home appliance repair, machine shop, practical nursing, radio and television, sheet metal, and auto mechanics.

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 education in the Carlisle area include:

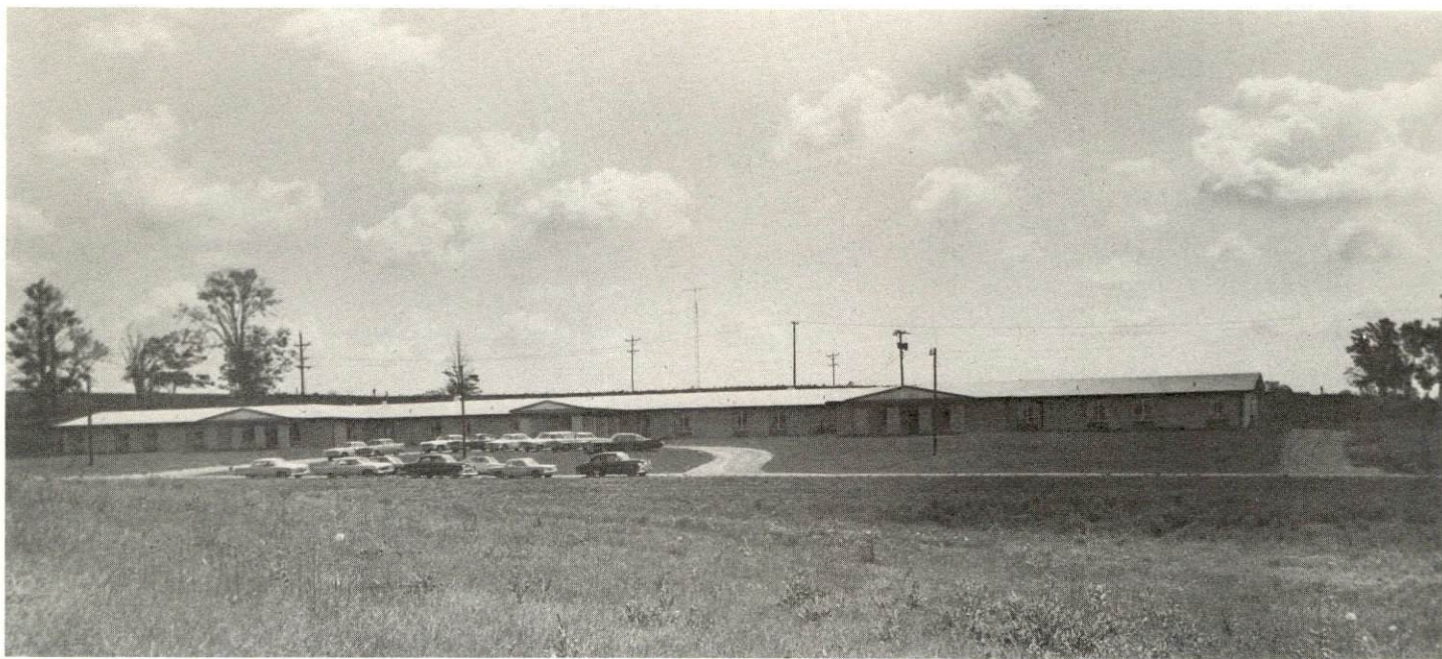
University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington,
Kentucky, 35 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 37 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 53 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 70 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 48 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 55 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 68 miles
University of Louisville, Ursuline College, Catherine Spalding,
and Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 105 miles

Health

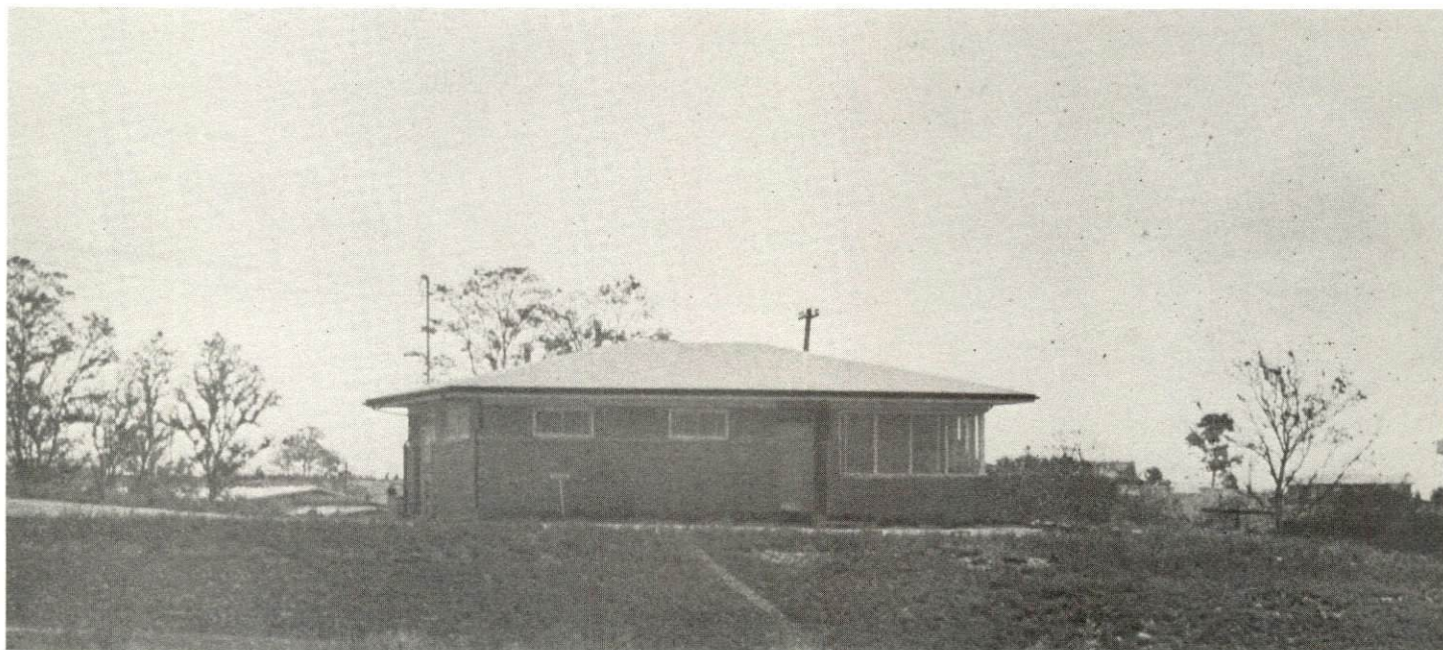
Hospitals: The Nicholas County Hospital is located in Carlisle. This modern hospital has 30 beds and 13 bassinets. Facilities include operating room, X-ray, and a fully equipped laboratory. The staff consists of 5 doctors, 5 registered nurses and 43 full-time employees.

The Johnson-Mathers Nursing Home and Home for the Elderly has just been completed at a cost of \$475,000. There are 34 beds available for nursing care and 16 beds for personal care. There is a receiving room, two day rooms, and a vocational training room. Four doctors, 3 registered nurses, and 30 other employees make up the staff.

Public Health: The Nicholas County Health Department, located in Carlisle, employs a part-time doctor, part-time sanitarian, nurse and clerk. The Health Department administers the following services: communicable disease control, tuberculosis control and health program, crippled children's program, general health activities, sanitation and laboratory services, vital statistics, maternal and child health services, venereal disease control, and chronic disease control. The 1965-66 budget was \$23,293.08. A new county Health Department building was completed in 1965 at a cost of \$50,000.



JOHNSON-MATHERS NURSING HOME



NICHOLAS COUNTY HEALTH CENTER

Housing

There are several houses for rent or sale in Carlisle. Rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is from \$50 to \$80 per month. Construction cost for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$12,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and type of materials used. Two new subdivisions have recently been opened and there are three subdivisions in the process of development.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Carlisle and the surrounding area are served by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The nearest telegraph service is at Paris, Kentucky, 17 miles distant.

Postal Facilities: Carlisle has a second-class post office with twelve employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. Deliveries are made in the business district and residential areas once daily. Postal receipts for 1965 were approximately \$30,000.

Newspapers: Carlisle has a weekly newspaper, The Carlisle Mercury, with a weekly circulation of 1,717. Daily newspapers are received from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio: Carlisle does not have a radio station. However, stations in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, provide excellent radio coverage.

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

Libraries

The Nicholas County Memorial Library, located in Carlisle, is the headquarters for the Buffalo Trace Regional Library. This library contains approximately 10,000 volumes and has an annual circulation of 90,000. Records, pictures, and motion pictures are available. A bookmobile serves the rural areas of Nicholas and Robertson Counties. A new library building is under construction and should be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1966.

Churches

There are eight churches in Carlisle representing the following denominations: Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Pilgrim Holiness and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First National Bank	\$4,068,493.97	\$3,734,098.04
Deposit Bank of Carlisle	3,751,161.24	3,238,030.34

Hotels and Motels

Flora Hotel	26 rooms
-------------	----------

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Carlisle-Nicholas County Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Nicholas County Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Nicholas County Development Association

Fraternal: American Legion, VFW, Masons, and Fish and Game Club

Women's: Carlisle Younger Woman's Club, Garden Club, Eastern Star, Community Woman's Club, VFW Auxiliary, and American Legion Auxiliary

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA, FHA, Babe Ruth League, and Little League Football, Basketball, and Baseball

Recreation

Local: Local recreational facilities include a motion picture theater, a city and county ball park, school playgrounds and city playground.

The 150-acre Lake Carnico provides a camping area, camp sites, boat dock, park, restaurant, and boating and fishing facilities. There is 29,040 feet of shore line, on which lots are being sold for the construction of cabins.

A 15-acre lake owned by the 4-H Club is ready for use. It has facilities for fishing, boating, swimming and camping.

Area: Lake Herrington, 52 miles distant, provides facilities for camping, fishing, boating and swimming. Carter Caves State Park, 81 miles distant, is known for its scenic beauty and offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, and horseback riding. A lodge and motel have recently been completed. Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, 11 miles distant, provides facilities for tourist recreation. A new modern swimming pool was completed in July, 1963.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. New County Health Department building completed - cost \$50,000
2. Disposal plant and sanitary sewerage system installed - cost \$750,000
3. Johnson-Mathers Nursing Home constructed - cost \$475,000
4. All county roads in Nicholas County blacktopped, except a few dead-end roads
5. Two new subdivisions developed
6. Library building under construction - expected completion date Fall of 1966 - cost approximately \$95,000
7. Several improvements made to the physical facilities of Nicholas County School System
8. Expansion of 8-inch water lines to serve newly incorporated area

Planned:

1. Three new subdivisions
2. A telephone building to house a dial system
3. New county elementary school

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,039 farms covering 112,678 acres, and averaging 108.4 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Nicholas County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR NICHOLAS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Nicholas County	(tons)	5,000	2.10	10,500
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Nicholas County	(tons)	4,700	1.50	7,050
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Nicholas County	(tons)	1,000	1.25	1,250
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Nicholas County	(bu)	2,700	50.0	135,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Nicholas County	(bu)	500	31.0	15,500
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Nicholas County	(lbs)	2,790	1,960.0	5,468,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR NICHOLAS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Nicholas County	3, 100
Kentucky	476, 000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Nicholas County	18, 800
Kentucky	2, 495, 000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Nicholas County	4, 100
Kentucky	206, 000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals*

The most important mineral resource of Nicholas County is limestone. Clay of possible commercial importance is also present. The total value of mineral production in 1964 amounted to \$56, 200 from limestone.

Limestone: Limestone is available in quantities suitable for concrete aggregate and roadway construction purposes. One quarry is currently mining from the Cynthiana formation of Ordovician Age.

Clay: Residual and alluvial clay deposits which might be used for the manufacture of tile and brick are reported; however, quantitative and qualitative data on these deposits are lacking.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444, 379, 000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

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

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Forests

There are approximately 26,000 acres of forest land in Nicholas County, which comprise 20 percent of the total land area. The principal type of tree in this area is 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 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Nicholas County in 1963 was \$1,256 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the 1964 Survey of Current Business per capita income in Nicholas County was \$1,830.

Retail sales in Nicholas County in 1964 totaled \$4,121,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR CARLISLE, NICHOLAS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	29.9	4.41	84	77
February	29.9	2.93	82	71
March	43.1	14.32	81	66
April	55.8	3.62	79	62
May	64.1	1.30	81	63
June	71.8	3.36	84	64
July	74.8	3.42	85	66
August	74.1	2.81	88	66
September	67.0	3.68	86	64
October	51.4	.37	86	65
November	46.2	2.66	82	70
December	36.4	6.14	83	75
Annual Norm.	53.7	49.02		

*Station Location: Cynthiana, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 18 years;
7:00 P. M. readings 18 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
158 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) 6.0%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) 129

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49

Days with heavy fog: (20 years of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.

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

APPENDIX

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

HISTORY

Nicholas County - the 42nd in order of formation, and the last before 1800 - was formed in 1799, out of parts of Bourbon and Mason Counties, and named in honor of Colonel George Nicholas. A portion of its territory was taken in 1867 to form Robertson County, in which lies the bulk of Blue Licks, the site of the worst defeat of the white settlers in the Revolutionary War.

Blue Licks Battlefield State Park is the site of the bloody battle of August 19, 1782, that ended the Revolutionary War in the West. The Battle of Blue Licks occurred when some 1,000 Indians and about 50 whites under the British Captain William Caldwell and the renegade, Girty, ambushed a garrison of 200 mounted Kentuckians, under the command of Todd, Trigg, and Boone. In a fierce battle, lasting only 15 minutes, 60 of the 176 combatants were killed and 7 were taken prisoners; the rest escaped. Todd, Trigg, and Daniel Boone's son, Israel, were among those killed; Boone himself escaped by swimming the River. Caldwell and Girty soon fled across the Ohio, with George Rogers Clark's men following in pursuit.

Carlisle, the county seat, became incorporated in 1816, after John Kincart offered to the town a tract of one and three-fourths acres designated for a public square - the present site of Carlisle's courthouse - and an additional 50 acres for town lots, and the use of Kincart's own residence for court sessions until a permanent courthouse could be built. Today, near the courthouse, there stands a memorial dedicated to John Kincart, and a stone slab nearby also commemorates his father, a pioneer miller.

Shortly after the beginning of the 19th century, when state legislators were planning the routing of what was to be known then as the Maysville-Lexington turnpike (now U. S. 68), a prominent Nicholas County member of the law-making body vigorously opposed bringing the new turnpike through Carlisle. The argument was that such a super-highway would cause owners of big six-team express wagons to offer unsurmountable competition to Nicholas County's wagon owners who operated on a smaller scale with smaller equipment. The result was that the turnpike was laid out to bypass Carlisle by about three miles. After a while, it became evident that the traffic avoiding Carlisle naturally took away much business from that little community which could have profited from economic advantages.

Thus, Carlisle missed its first golden opportunity to grow along with other young Kentucky towns. It was not until 1845 that a connecting turnpike was completed from Carlisle to the Maysville-Lexington Road, making its junction at the site of Forest Retreat. Forest Retreat is the old home of

Appendix A

Thomas Metcalfe, tenth governor of Kentucky. Metcalfe, who was a captain in the War of 1812, representative in Congress from 1819 to 1828, and United States senator from 1848 to 1849, earned the sobriquet of "Old Stone Hammer," because of his ability as an orator and his early training and skill as a stone-mason. He is credited with erecting a number of stone buildings throughout the state, including Forest Retreat, the Nicholas County courthouse, the old courthouse (oldest in Kentucky) at Greenville, which is still standing, and the old governor's Mansion at Frankfort. Many noted visitors, including Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison, stopped at Forest Retreat on their stagecoach trips to the interior of Kentucky. Governor Metcalfe died of the cholera at his residence on August 18, 1855, and is buried, with members of his family, in the orchard at the rear of the house. In recent years, Forest Retreat was renovated and the farm was being used as a successful race horse establishment. Across the road from the governor's home was the well-known and popular stagecoach inn and tavern by the same name. The Blue Licks Spring Tavern was once a popular stop on the stagecoach route between Maysville and Lexington as well as a resort. People journeyed to this place from the North and the South in order to drink the health-giving waters. In April, 1862, the main building, which could accommodate from 400 to 600 guests, was destroyed by fire. Later, it was replaced by a smaller structure, but the prestige of the old resort died with the passing of the stagecoach era.

One historian described the Carlisle of 1870 thusly: "...contains a brick courthouse and clerks' offices in a handsome public square, 4 churches, 1 bank, 1 newspaper (the Mercury), 8 lawyers, 4 physicians, 3 taverns, 5 dry goods, 2 drug, 2 stove and tin, 1 hardware, 1 furniture, and 3 millinery stores; 5 groceries, 13 mechanics' shops, and 3 livery stables; was incorporated in 1816; population in 1870, 606, and growing handsomely since the opening of the railroad."

After the depression and the Second World War, the town continued to grow slowly but steadily. In the late 1940's, the economy of the town was spurred by the location of an industry whose payroll was nearly half a million dollars a year and employed about 185 women during 1950. Then, in the early '50's, Carlisle got fuel gas, a new Nicholas County Hospital, a new \$250,000 county high school, some new streets, and the fire department got a new pumper truck and a volunteer staff including a chief and assistant chief. In 1947, the Nicholas County Memorial Library had been dedicated.

Today, Carlisle is a quiet but growing community whose citizens modestly agree that it probably is entitled to a slogan applied to it by a local Future Farmers of America organization:

"A Little Town With a Big Heart."

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
NICHOLAS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Nicholas County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	991	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	14	1.4	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	737	74.4	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	0	0	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	0	0	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	733	74.0	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	4	0.4	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	73,558	13.9
Other	0	0	3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	28	2.8	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	139	14.0	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	25	2.5	24,837	4.7
Services	48	4.8	45,903	8.7
Other	0	0	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1965.

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

Subject	Nicholas County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3, 307	3, 370	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	2, 413	2, 506	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	1, 819	643	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	1, 815	643	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	1, 767	613	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	735	417	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	157	120	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	867	35	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	8	41	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	48	30	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	594	1, 863	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	4	---	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	135	186	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	455	1, 677	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	188	1, 180	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	267	497	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	1, 767	613	660, 728	275, 216
Professional & technical	75	72	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	744	16	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	80	23	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	36	49	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	39	49	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	150	8	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	187	234	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	---	59	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	57	45	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	295	46	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	87	---	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	17	12	26, 006	16, 978

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

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

Every corporation whose 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.

General Property Taxes

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

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

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

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

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

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 total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) 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	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded 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

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; 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 or the fiscal court of

the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

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. (1946)

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

103.250 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 or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1962)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and

determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion 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. (1962)

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

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

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

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky