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# Industrial Resources: Pendleton County

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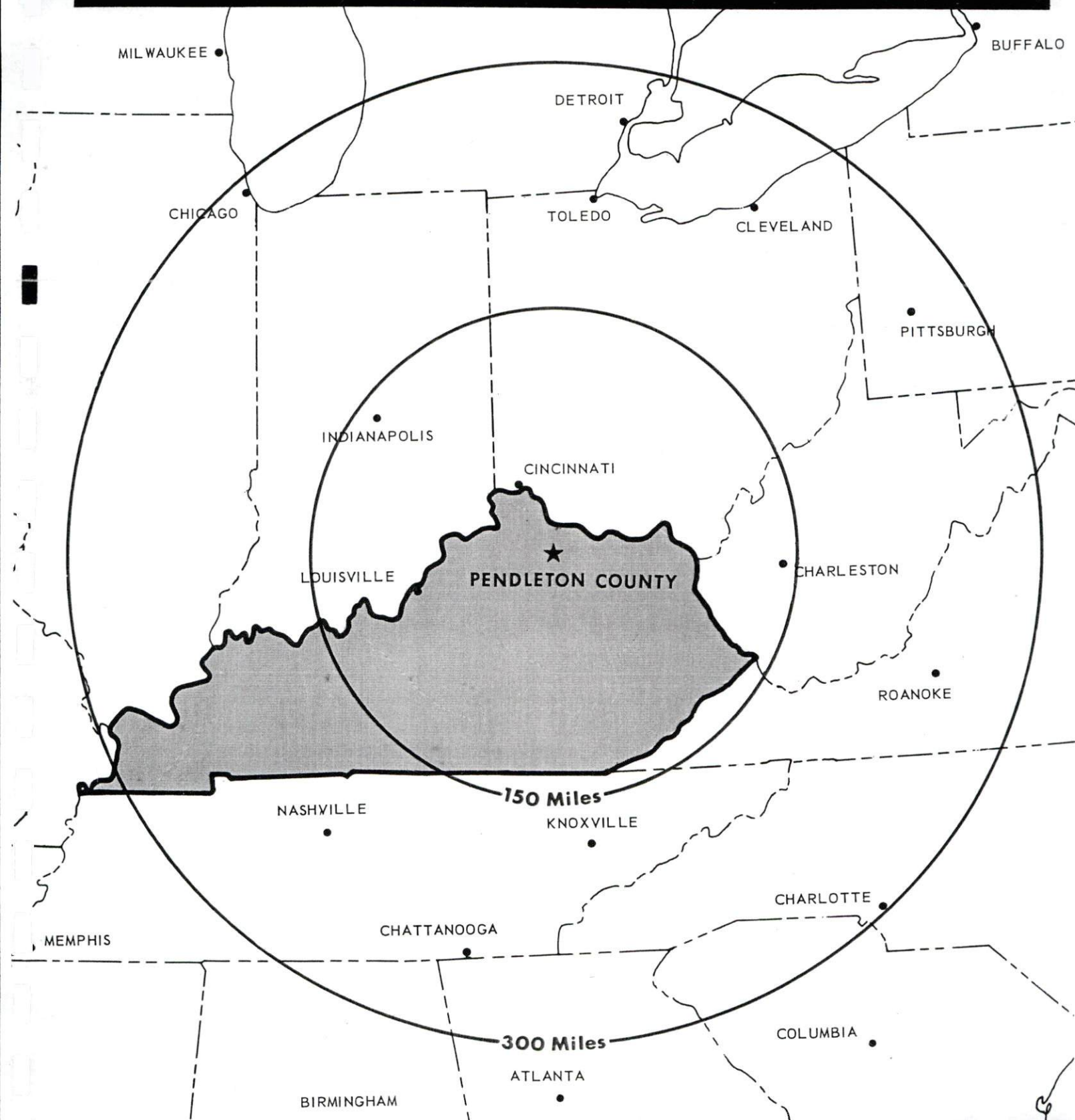
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# ***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***

**PENDLETON COUNTY**

**KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

Prepared by  
The City of Falmouth  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
July, 1966

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

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

### PENDLETON COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Pendleton County and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,655 men and 2,328 women. Number of workers available from Pendleton County: 271 men and 384 women.

The future labor supply, Pendleton County area, will include 12,577 boys and 12,146 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 Pendleton County 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: Two trucking firms serve Pendleton County. Craig's Express has a terminal located in Falmouth.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Pendleton County with stops in Butler and Falmouth.

Highways: Pendleton County is served by eight Kentucky Routes and one U. S. Highway.

#### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Pendleton County is supplied electric power by Kentucky Utilities, Harrison County RECC and Owen County RECC.

Gas: Pendleton County is supplied natural gas by the Pendleton County Water District.

Water: The Falmouth Water Works serves Falmouth. The water treatment plant has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day, based on a 24-hour pumping period.

The Butler Water Works serves Butler. The treatment plant capacity is 180,000 gpd.

Portions of Pendleton County are served by a water district. The source of supply is the Butler Water Works.

Sewer System: The Falmouth Water Works has a sewerage treatment plant that serves Falmouth.

Butler has no sewerage treatment plant.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

A 27-acre industrial site owned by the City of Falmouth, with all utilities, is available.

#### OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Two school systems, the Pendleton County School System and Falmouth Independent School System, serve Pendleton County.



## 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 20 years. 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 percent increase was reported. Pendleton County presently maintains a 33 percent decrease below its census 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR BUTLER AND FALMOUTH  
AND PENDLETON COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS  
TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Falmouth		Butler		Pendleton County		Kentucky
	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

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

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, 1965, there were 250 workers employed in manufacturing in the county.



TABLE 2

PENDLETON 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*
Pendleton	\$ 77.37	\$100.86	\$ 13,627	\$1,339	53
Bracken	114.70	90.90	12,861	1,788	24
Campbell	98.54	122.65	174,016	1,915	13
Grant	71.08	74.84	14,693	1,549	34
Harrison	89.48	97.03	26,973	1,950	11
Kenton	92.73	114.78	252,370	1,989	10
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 Pendleton County labor 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 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 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.

In 1965, in Pendleton County there were 153 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 27.5 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

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

	Total			Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,655	2,328	3,983	775	1,886	880	442
Pendleton	271	384	655	203	350	68	34
Bracken	169	310	479	121	298	48	12
Campbell	350	735	1,085	130	624	220	111
Grant	209	305	514	100	251	109	54
Harrison	210	269	479	125	213	85	56
Kenton	446	325	771	96	150	350	175

\*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 12,577 boys and 12,146 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY  
PENDLETON COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	12,577	12,146
Pendleton	528	531
Bracken	353	325
Campbell	4,491	4,185
Grant	447	466
Harrison	658	610
Kenton	6,100	6,029

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

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

TABLE 5

PENDLETON COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,107	438	9,545
Pendleton	1,970	30	2,000
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

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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



TABLE 6

PENDLETON COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area						
	Total	Pendleton	Bracken	Campbell	Grant	Harrison	Kenton
Total manu- facturing	9,443	250	243	3,202	217	1,443	4,088
Food & kindred products	1,353	63	24	599	0	148	519
Tobacco	138	0	4	0	2	64	68
Clothing, textile and leather	679	0	0	461	0	67	151
Lumber and furniture	389	0	0	263	0	2	124
Print., pub. and paper	862	10	0	106	5	19	722
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	421	0	94	14	202	31	80
Stone, clay and glass	189	0	15	74	8	6	86
Primary metals	1,421	0	0	1,326	0	0	95
Machinery, metal products and equipment	3,834	177	106	294	0	1,106	2,151
Other	157	0	0	65	0	0	92

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

TABLE 7

PENDLETON COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area						
	Total	Pendleton	Bracken	Campbell	Grant	Harrison	Kenton
Mining and Quarrying	85	44	1	5	0	10	25
Contract Construction	1,667	49	8	484	91	57	978
Manufacturing	9,443	250	243	3,202	217	1,443	4,088
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,826	5	52	543	87	296	843
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9,734	255	66	2,973	220	551	5,669
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	1,488	30	22	512	55	100	769
Services	2,458	37	4	559	22	144	1,692
Other	50	6	0	8	0	26	10
Total	26,751	676	396	8,286	692	2,627	14,074

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



## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

Listed below are the manufacturing firms located in Pendleton County.

TABLE 8

PENDLETON COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Butler</u>				
Griffin Fertilizer Co. , Inc.	Rendering tallow, meat meal			54
Hardy Brothers Mills	Feed			1
J. H. Lambert Mfg. Co.	Screw machine products	2	0	2
Record Vault Co.	Concrete burial vaults	1	0	1
Ward Mfg. , Inc.	Machine shop			89
<u>Falmouth</u>				
Falmouth Outlook	Newspaper, job printing	7	2	9
Fuller Mfg. & Supply Co.	Rebuilt engines			103
Heppner Mfg. Co.	Radio and TV speakers	26	104	130
Moore's Machine Shop	Machine shop	1	0	1
Clyde S. Parker Ready Mix Concrete	Ready mixed concrete, concrete water troughs	4	1	5
Pendleton County Mills	Feed	4	0	4

Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Wage Per Hour</u>
Unskilled	\$1.25 up
Skilled	2.00 to \$2.50
Secretarial and Clerical	1.25 to 1.50

Unions

There are no unions represented in Pendleton County.

## TRANSPORTATION

Information concerning the transportation facilities located in Pendleton County is elaborated upon in the following pages.

Railroads

Falmouth and Butler are served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad operating between Louisville and Cincinnati. Both cities are served by two local freights daily, one north and one south. Both cities are also served by three through freights daily. Two passenger trains are available daily, one north and one south. Switching service is available in the county 7 days a week. In the two cities, there are sidings available for 43 cars. There is an average of 6 outbound carloads per month, consisting mainly of logs, fertilizer, rendered tankage, and trailer supports. Forty carloads consisting mainly of farm supplies, LP gas and building supplies represent the average monthly amount of inbound freight.

Railway Express is available 5 days a week.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL			CL	
Atlanta, Ga.	3		Louisville, Ky.	2	
Birmingham, Ala.	3		Los Angeles, Calif.	9	
Chicago, Ill.	4		Nashville, Tenn.	2 1/2	
Cincinnati, Ohio	1		New Orleans, La.	4	
Cleveland, Ohio	3		New York, N. Y.	5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	
Detroit, Mich.	4		St. Louis, Mo.	3	

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky, July 1966.

## Highways

Pendleton County is served by U. S. 27 and Kentucky Routes 318, 1054, 22, 467, 491, 17, 609, and 159.

TABLE 10

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	421	Louisville, Ky.	102
Birmingham, Ala.	436	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,226
Chicago, Ill.	335	Memphis, Tenn.	439
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	Nashville, Tenn.	250
Cleveland, Ohio	284	New Orleans, La.	780
Detroit, Mich.	305	New York, N. Y.	699
Kansas City, Mo.	630	Pittsburgh, Pa.	224
Lexington, Ky.	54	St. Louis, Mo.	378

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Pendleton County.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc.	Lexington, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
Craig's Express	Falmouth, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate

TABLE 11

### TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM FALMOUTH, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	<u>Delivery Time*</u>		Town	<u>Delivery Time</u>	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	Overnight	
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	Overnight		New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

\*Delivery time in days

Source: Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., July 1966.



Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines serves Pendleton County with two northbound and four southbound buses daily.

#### Air

Pendleton County is served by the Greater Cincinnati Airport, approximately 35 miles from Falmouth and 25 miles from Butler. The airport has four main runways ranging from 5,500 to 8,500 feet and is equipped with all the latest navigational aids including two instrument landing systems on the one jet runway. This large jet airport is served by six airlines, American, Delta, Eastern, Lake Central, Piedmont, and Trans World, with nearly 100 flights a day to all parts of the U. S. and beyond.

#### Water

A small portion of the northeastern boundary 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 Ohio 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.

In 1963 the cargo tonnage on the Ohio River totaled 88,828,291 tons.\*

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\*U.S. Corps of Engineers, 1963 Ohio River Tonnage Graph.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

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

Falmouth Municipal System rates:

1st	18 KW	\$1.40 (minimum)
Next	132 KW	.05
All over	150 KW	.025

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.

Pendleton County is served by Owen County RECC in the western portion and Harrison 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. The Cooperative now serves 1,095 consumers in Pendleton County.

Industrial rates may be obtained from the Cooperative's main office in Owenton, Kentucky.

Approximately three-fourths of the area in Pendleton County, with lines nearby the City of Falmouth, is provided electric service by the Harrison Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative. Rate inquiries should be directed to Harrison RECC, Cynthiana, Kentucky.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, servicing the Harrison Rural Electric Cooperative and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source. East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

#### Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Falmouth by the Pendleton County Water District whose source of supply is Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation. Transmission lines range in size from 4 to 6 inches with a maximum pressure of 400 psi. The BTU content is 1,000, specific gravity is .06 and the distribution system pressure averages 35 psi. The company currently has 300 metered customers and hopes to double this number. The present system was put into operation in January, 1965, at a cost of \$600,000.

Residential rates:

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.95 (Minimum)
Next	1,000	1.50 per M cu. ft.
Next	4,000	1.30 per M cu. ft.
All over	6,000	1.20 per M cu. ft.
Industrial rate:		\$ .95 per M cu. ft.



Coal and Coke\*

Pendleton County is served by the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields.

Kentucky is the only State of the Union that has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian Coal Region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 77,350,451 tons of bituminous coal from 1,993 mines from 42 counties in 1963. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, and Harlan. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

In Western Kentucky, underground mines accounted for 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of total coal produced in 1963. The average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In Eastern Kentucky, underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total production in 1963. The average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 16 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The Eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from Eastern Kentucky particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade.

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

Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

#### Fuel Oil

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

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed in Falmouth by the Falmouth Water Works, whose source of supply is the Licking River. The capacity of the present treatment plant is 1,000,000 gallons per day based on a 24-hour pumping period. The peak daily use has been 370,000 gallons with an average daily use of 330,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 8 hours per day. Treated water is stored in a 500,000-gallon elevated tank. The water distribution system has recently been improved by replacing old water mains at a cost of \$110,000. These mains range from 4 to 8 inches. The present plant is outdated and will be replaced by a new 1,000,000 gpd water treatment plant. The new plant will have a 200,000-gallon clear well which will add to the present storage facility for treated water. The treatment plant is estimated to cost \$500,000.

## Falmouth rates:

	<u>Gallons Per Month</u>	<u>Monthly Charge</u>
First	2,000	\$ 2.50
Next	3,000	3.35
Next	4,000	4.20
Next	5,000	5.05
Next	6,000	5.75
Next	7,000	6.45
Next	8,000	7.15
Next	9,000	7.85
Next	10,000	8.55
Next	11,000	9.10
Next	12,000	9.65
Next	13,000	10.20
Next	14,000	10.75
Next	15,000	11.30
Next	16,000	11.85
Next	17,000	12.40
Next	18,000	12.95
Next	19,000	13.50
Next	20,000	14.05
21,000 to 50,000 gallons		\$ .45 per thousand
All over 50,000 gallons		\$ .35 per thousand



The Butler Water Works, whose source of supply is the Licking River, distributes water in Butler. The capacity of the treatment plant is 180,000 gpd, and the average daily use is 65,000 gallons, based on a 9-hour pumping day. A 60,000-gallon elevated tank is used for storage. Butler also serves the Pendleton County Water District and has three 65,000-gallon storage tanks that are used for this purpose.

Butler rates:

	<u>Gallons Per Month</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$3.50 (Minimum)
Next	3,000	1.00
Next	10,000	.65
All over	10,000	.40
(Tax not included)		

Pendleton County Water District buys from Butler Water Works at 30 cents per M gallons.

#### Water Resources\*

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 96,810 cfs (23 years record) and 4,083 cfs (38 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician and Quarternary 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 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).

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

### Sewerage System

The Falmouth Water Works provides sewerage facilities in Falmouth. The present treatment plant was constructed in 1965 at an approximate cost of \$600,000. A trickling filter type treatment is used and after treatment, the effluent is discharged into the Licking River. Sanitary mains range in size from 6 to 12 inches and storm mains from 12 to 30 inches. Sewerage rates are 50 percent of the water bill.

Butler has no sewerage treatment plant.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Falmouth has one 40-acre site that is owned by the city. The site has rail and highway access and all utilities are available on the site. According to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Louisville district, the high water mark on the site is just below the 560-foot contour line. With the completion of the Cave Run Reservoir in 3 to 4 years, the high water mark will be reduced approximately 3 feet.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres, level to rolling  
land  
LOCATION: Southwestern edge of Falmouth  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. Highway 27  
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville borders the southwestern  
boundary of the site.  
WATER: Falmouth Water Works - 8-inch water line is on  
the site  
GAS: Pendleton County Water District  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities and Harrison County RECC  
SEWERAGE: Falmouth Water Works  
OWNERSHIP: City of Falmouth  
AGENTS: Mayor Max Goldberg, J.B. Delaney, Falmouth  
Auto Sales

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



LEGEND:

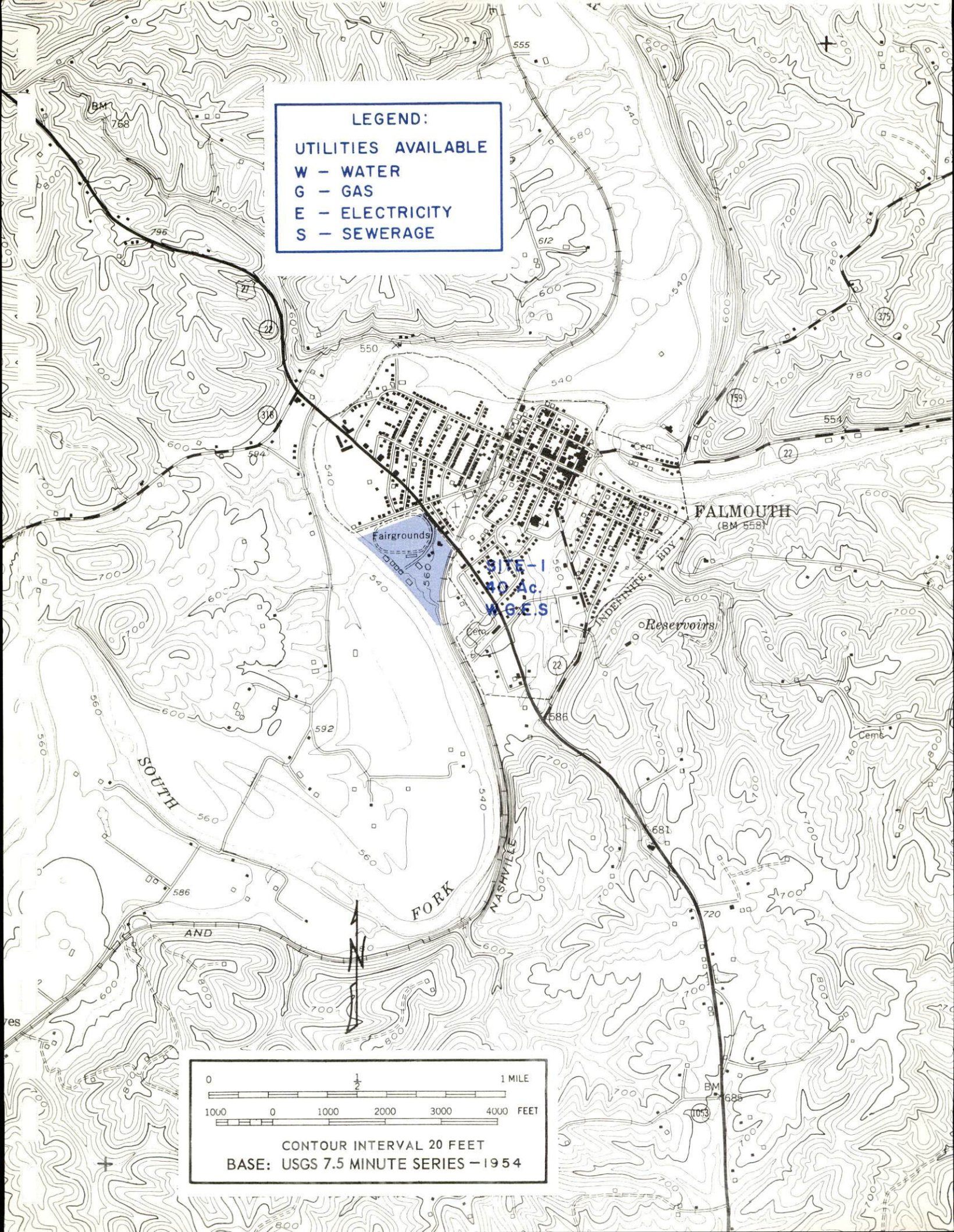
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



FALMOUTH  
(BM 558)

Fairgrounds

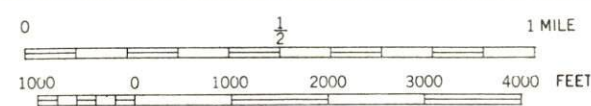
SITE-1  
40 Ac.  
W G E S

Reservoirs

SOUTH  
FORK

NASHVILLE

AND



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



SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres, level to rolling  
land

LOCATION: Southwestern edge of Falmouth

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. Highway 27

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville borders the southwestern  
boundary of the site.

WATER: Falmouth Water Works - 8-inch water line is on  
the site

GAS: Pendleton County Water District

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities and Harrison County RECC

SEWERAGE: Falmouth Water Works

OWNERSHIP: City of Falmouth

AGENTS: Mayor Max Goldberg, J.B. Delaney, Falmouth  
Auto Sales

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

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Both Falmouth and Butler, fourth-and sixth-class cities, respectively, have mayor-council type governments.

County: The Pendleton County Fiscal Court is composed of a county judge, elected for a four-year term, and 8 magistrates elected by districts for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, the cities of Pendleton County 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: Both Falmouth and Butler require business and occupational licenses. In Falmouth the fees range from \$2.50 to \$100.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Falmouth has had a contract with the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce since 1963. With technical assistance provided by the Department of Commerce the city completed its base mapping in 1963 and its Existing Land Use Map in 1964. After the preliminary mapping and data gathering was completed, the planning commission, with the aid of its technical assistant, proceeded with the formulation of a Land Use Plan which included a Major Thoroughfare Plan. The Land Use and Major Thoroughfare Plans were completed in 1965 which allowed the city to adopt a Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations. From late 1965 to the present the planning commission, with the cooperation of the city council, has been actively engaged in pursuing the desired goal of providing planned, orderly growth for the city and its environs. In 1960 the city adopted the National Electrical Code and the State Plumbing Code, and in 1963 the National Building Code and Housing and Unsafe Building Code was adopted to further ensure the elimination of blighted areas from the city. The Pendleton County Board of Health has also adopted the State Plumbing Code to ensure the safe and sanitary disposal of sewerage on a county-wide basis.

The Falmouth Municipal Housing Commission presently has thirty units of low-rent public housing under construction. This has been achieved through the cooperation of the city council, the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Falmouth Municipal Housing Commission.

#### Fire Protection

The Falmouth Fire Department consists of 24 volunteers. Equipment includes one 1952 model 750-gpm pumper truck and one 1955 model 500-gpm pumper truck. These trucks are fully equipped with all modern equipment. Other auxiliary equipment consists of a 5 KW, 11 OV to 22 OV portable generator and a 1 1/2 KW portable light. The department also has a fully equipped rescue squad. Falmouth has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Butler has a volunteer fire department and a Class-8 NBFU insurance rating.

#### Police Protection

Pendleton County has a sheriff and two deputies.

Falmouth has a police chief and four patrolmen who utilize one late-model cruiser that is radio-equipped. 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 wet and dry garbage. Both have biweekly collection in the business districts, weekly residential pickups, and final disposal in separate municipally owned open dumps. There is no charge for this service.

#### Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Falmouth, Butler, and Pendleton County.

##### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

##### Falmouth:

City Revenue (1965)	\$277,972.98
City Expenditures (1965)	259,917.88
City Bonded Indebtedness (Feb. 1966)	
Revenue Bond	575,000.00



Butler:

City Revenue (1965)	\$9,366.73
(Cash on hand - \$364.02)	
City Expenditures (1965)	5,923.43

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated Budget, 1965-66	\$138,752
Bonded Indebtedness, March 1966	
Hospital	300,000

## TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying to Butler, Falmouth, and Pendleton County. A more detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR BUTLER,  
FALMOUTH, AND PENDLETON COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Butler	Falmouth	Pendleton County
City	\$ .75	\$ .75	\$
County	.67	.67	.67
State	.05	.05	.05
School	2.00	1.50	2.00
Health	<u>.06</u>	<u>.06</u>	<u>.06</u>
Total	\$3.53	\$3.03	\$2.78

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

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(Subject to full local rate)

Falmouth, 1965	\$ 3,468,350
Pendleton County, 1965	13,248,496

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: There are two school systems in Pendleton County, the Pendleton County System which had a 1965-66 budget of \$660, 702. 04 and the Falmouth Independent System which had a 1965-66 budget of \$172, 719. 05.

The county school system has one high school located 1 mile north of Falmouth, five grade schools and three multi-purpose rooms. Special teachers in the system include four remedial reading teachers and two special education teachers. Seventy-seven percent of those entering the ninth grade of Pendleton County high graduate, and 25 percent of those graduating from high school attend college.

The Falmouth Independent School System has the elementary and high school combined in one building. Approximately 85 percent of those entering the ninth grade graduate from high school and 45 percent of those graduating from high school attend college.

A multi-purpose room for elementary physical education has recently been completed at a cost of \$12,000.

A remedial reading teacher is to be added to the school system staff at the beginning of the 1966-67 school year.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN BUTLER, FALMOUTH, AND PENDLETON COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Pendleton County Elementary (total)	1, 258	48. 6	26-1
Pendleton County High School	561	26. 4	21-1
Falmouth Independent Elementary	296	11. 0	27-1
Falmouth Independent High School	213	10. 0	21-1
St. Francis Xavier (Elementary)	71	1. 0	71-1

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.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Pendleton County area include:

Northern Kentucky 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, 54 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 54 miles  
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 62 miles  
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 75 miles  
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 86 miles  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 90 miles

### Health

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

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

A Pendleton County hospital is presently under construction in Falmouth, Kentucky. This new 25-bed general hospital will have facilities for operating, diagnosis, maternity, and X-ray. The hospital will probably be completed within a year at a cost of \$570,000.



Public Health: The Pendleton County Health Department is located in Falmouth. It is staffed by a health officer one day a week, one full-time nurse and one part-time nurse, a sanitarian, a clerk, and a part-time nutritionist. The present program includes communicable disease control, statistics, laboratory, maternal and child health, home-care program, and health education.

The health department's budget for 1965-66 was \$25,052.83.

#### 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.

Thirty units of low-rent public housing are under construction. The cost will be approximately \$400,000.

#### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Pendleton County is served by the Citizens Telephone Company with a direct distance dialing system.

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

Falmouth has a second-class post office with 13 employees. Mail is received and dispatched two times daily by train and star route. There are four rural and two city routes. The postal receipts for 1965 were \$28,000.

Butler has a third-class post office with five regular and three substitute employees. Mail is received and dispatched two times daily. The post office has two rural routes. Postal receipts for 1965 were \$10,500. The present post office building with 1,230 square feet was recently completed at a cost of \$20,000.

Newspapers: The Falmouth Outlook, a weekly, is published each Wednesday. It has a circulation of 5,300. Daily newspapers are received from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio: The county has excellent radio reception from a number of major stations.

Television: Television reception is good from three Cincinnati stations, with all three major networks represented.

#### Libraries

It was reported to the Kentucky Department of Libraries that the Pendleton County Library has 6,175 volumes, with the 1965 circulation being 13,828. Butler is served by a bookmobile which has an annual circulation of approximately 13,397.

#### Churches

There are 33 churches in Pendleton County representing the following denominations: Assembly of God, Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Disciples, Catholic, Nazarene, Church of Christ, and Pilgrim Holiness.

#### Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Falmouth:		
First National Bank	\$2,941,247.14	\$2,450,316.53
The Farmers Bank	850,586.79	690,903.39
Pendleton Federal Savings & Loan Association	991,624.21	
Falmouth Deposit Bank	4,017,935.97	3,351,334.56

#### Hotels and Motels

Corral Motel	22 units
Fisher's Motel	38 units
Phoenix Hotel	20 rooms

Clubs and Organizations

Fraternal: American Legion, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Masonic Lodge

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions Club, Rotary Club

Women's: Daughters of America, Eastern Star, Junior Women's Club, Women's Club, Young Women's Club

Young Peoples: Boy Scouts of America, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America

Other: American Red Cross, Cancer Society, Easter Seals, Heart Association, March of Dimes, Salvation Army, T. B. Association, Ministerial Association

Recreation

Local: An 8-acre city-operated park staffed by two supervisors has facilities for softball, basketball and tennis. A children's playground is also available.

The Falmouth Lake State Park is located 4 miles from Falmouth. This is a 700-acre park with a 220-acre lake. Picnic tables, camp sites, fishing, and a beach for swimming activities are available for public use. The lake can be used for a number of water activities with boats and motors available for rent. Private sites for week-end retreat cabins are currently being sold on the north side of the lake. A new lodge, restaurant, and a sanitation plant are presently being planned. The cost will be approximately \$400,000.

The school recreation facilities are available year round.

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.



The citizens of Pendleton County, being only 40 miles from downtown Cincinnati, have the cultural and recreational facilities of this metropolitan area readily available for their use.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. Old water mains in the Falmouth Water System have been replaced at a cost of \$110,000.
2. The present sewerage treatment plant in Falmouth was constructed in 1965 at an approximate cost of \$600,000.
3. A multi-purpose room for elementary physical education was completed by the Falmouth Independent School System at an approximate cost of \$12,000.
4. Thirty units of low-rent housing is nearing completion at an approximate cost of \$400,000.
5. The Bulter post office building with 1,230 square feet was recently completed at a cost of \$20,000.
6. A 25-bed hospital is now under construction in Falmouth.
7. The present natural gas system in Falmouth was put into operation in January, 1965, at a cost of \$600,000.

#### Planned:

1. A new lodge, restaurant, and sanitation plant are to be constructed at the Falmouth Lake State Park in the near future.
2. An earth and rock fill dam is to be constructed on the Licking River about 9 miles above Falmouth, Kentucky. The Falmouth project would operate as a unit of the coordinated reservoir system in the Ohio River Basin. Flood stage reductions would be effected on the Licking, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers. In addition to flood control measures, 108,600 acre-feet would be impounded during the summer, creating a 12,300-acre lake for recreational purposes. The estimated cost of the project is \$38,700,000, all Federal.
3. A new 1,000,000 gpd water treatment plant and a 200,000-gallon clear well are to be constructed in Falmouth. The cost is estimated to be \$500,000.



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,151 farms in Pendleton County covering 140,344 acres, an average of 121.9 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Pendleton County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR PENDLETON COUNTY  
AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Pendleton County (tons)	12,600	1.90	23,940
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Pendleton County (tons)	4,000	1.05	4,200
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Pendleton County (tons)	400	1.25	500
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Pendleton County (bu)	2,900	49.0	142,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Pendleton County (bu)	200	24.0	4,800
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Pendleton County (lbs)	2,470	1,630.0	4,026,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR PENDLETON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Pendleton County	6,300
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Pendleton County	21,700
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Pendleton County	1,550
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure

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

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 surface quarries crushed stone for concrete, roads and agstone in 1964. A recently developed quarry 600 feet underground produces crushed limestone for aggregate use from a unit of the Stomes River Group. The stone is suitable for the manufacture of cement and metallurgical use.

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.

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

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.

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 62,000 acres of forest in Pendleton County which comprise 35 percent 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 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 Pendleton County in 1963 was \$1,339 which was below the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the 1965 Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky was \$1,830 in 1964.

Retail sales in Pendleton County in 1964 totaled \$10,143,000.\*\*

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

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

## C L I M A T E

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 FALMOUTH,  
PENDLETON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A. M. 7:00 P. M.	(EST)
January	29.9	3.89	78	69
February	30.4	3.25	84	66
March	42.7	4.53	80	65
April	56.0	3.94	77	53
May	64.4	3.88	80	54
June	72.2	4.43	84	59
July	73.9	4.26	88	61
August	73.0	3.01	89	60
September	66.8	2.91	87	55
October	50.6	2.23	81	51
November	46.1	3.43	83	66
December	37.2	3.04	84	74
Annual Norm.	53.6	42.08		

\*Station Location: Falmouth, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

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

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

Percent of possible sunshine: (13 years of record) 6.5%

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

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

Days with thunderstorms: (17 years of record) 46

Days with heavy fog: (1 year of record) 19

Prevailing wind: (16 years of record) South, Southwest

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

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



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## 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 in 1854.

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 percent, 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 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

## Appendix A

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.

Another famous Pendleton son was John Waller of Williamsburg and Falmouth, Virginia. He enlisted with the Revolutionary movement, fought with General George Washington, and was given a large land grant at Falmouth in Pendleton County, Kentucky. It was he who served in the first Kentucky Legislature who insisted that the county be named after Edmund Pendleton and the county seat after Falmouth, Virginia. He was commissioned a Captain by General Washington and upon receiving his large land grant here, came first to Limestone (Maysville) and then went to Washington in Mason County, then to Blue Licks and down to the forks of the Licking where he founded the City of Falmouth. He donated the town square to the city where the courthouse and business district is now located. John Waller died in 1824 and is buried at Bunker Hill, Pendleton County.

Butler was incorporated on February 1, 1868, and sprang up primarily as a station on the Kentucky Central Railroad (now the Louisville & 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

Industry	Pendleton County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	676	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	44	6.5	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	49	7.3	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	250	37.0	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	63	9.3	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	0	0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	10	1.0	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	177	26.2	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	5	0.7	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	255	37.7	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	30	4.4	24,888	4.6
Services	37	5.5	45,262	8.4
Other	6	0.9	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December 1965.

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

Subject	Pendleton County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,032	4,936	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,484	3,483	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,727	854	743,255	291,234
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	2,629	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: 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 &amp; 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