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Industrial Resources: Campbell County - Northern Kentucky

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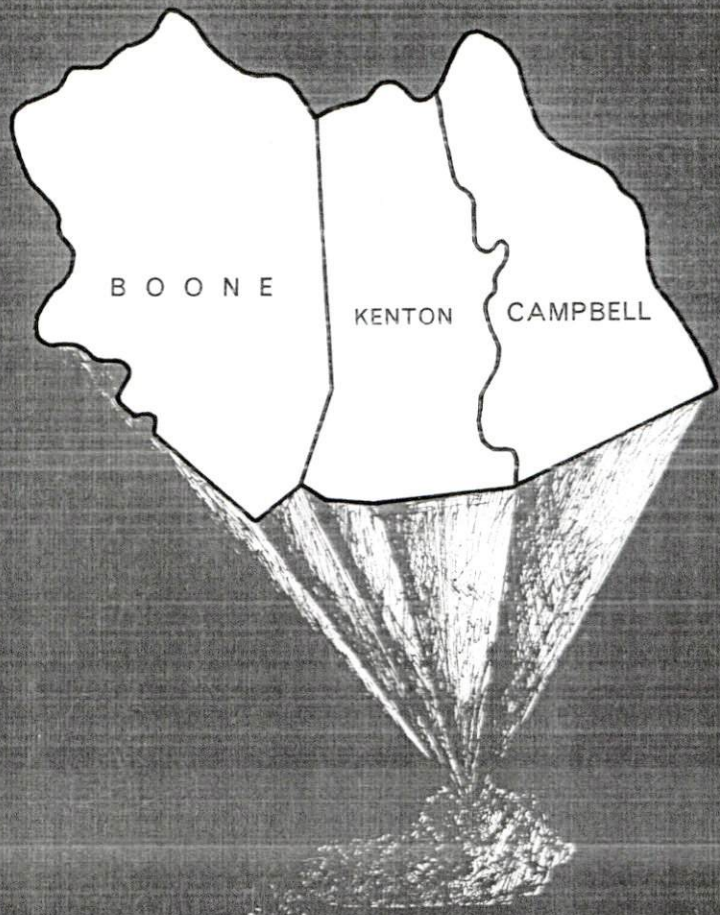
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NORTHERN KENTUCKY INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA

Prepared by
Covington-Kenton-Boone Chamber of Commerce
Campbell County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
August, 1966

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of
Commerce, Division of Research, and paid from state funds.



Greater Cincinnati Airport located near Covington, Kentucky



Covington, the Ohio River, and Cincinnati are shown above with the many connecting bridges.



A VIEW OF CAMPBELL COUNTY FROM DOWNTOWN CINCINNATI, OHIO

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960:	Florence - 5,837	Boone County - 21,940
	Covington - 60,376	Kenton County - 120,700
	Newport - 30,070	Campbell County - 86,803

Northern Kentucky Area Total - 229,443

1965:*	Florence - 9,700	Boone County - 27,600
	Covington - 57,800	Kenton County - 126,400
	Newport - 29,000	Campbell County - 89,800

Northern Kentucky Area Total - 243,800

NORTHERN KENTUCKY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 997 men and 1,410 women.

The future labor supply will include 11,855 boys and 11,467 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 Chesapeake & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville and Southern Railroads serve the area and make connections at Cincinnati with the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western and Erie Railroads.

Air: The Northern Kentucky Area is served by the Greater Cincinnati Airport, located in Boone County. This is a Class-5 jet airport with service provided by American, Delta, TWA, Eastern, Lake Central, and Piedmont Airlines.

*1965 Estimate from Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company

Water: Ohio River barge service is available. Serving the area are eight certified water freight carriers: American Barge Lines Company, Ohio River Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Line, Union Barge Line, Sioux City and New Orleans Barge Lines, Inc., Arrow Transportation Co., Mechling Barge Lines, Inc., and Igent, Inc.

Trucks: Approximately 130 common carriers serve the Northern Kentucky Area.

Bus Lines: The Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Transportation Company and Southern Greyhound Lines provide local service and connections to any point in the United States.

Highways: National highways serving the Northern Kentucky Area are as follows: U. S. Routes 25, 27, 42, 52, and 127. Numerous State routes integrate the highway system of the Northern Kentucky Area. Interstate routes serving the area include 71, 75, 275, and 471.

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Union Light, Heat and Power Company supplies electric power to the Northern Kentucky Area.

Gas: Natural gas is supplied to the Northern Kentucky Area by the Union Light, Heat and Power Company.

Water: There are several large water treatment plants in the Northern Kentucky Area.

Sewer System: Sanitation District No. 1 of Campbell and Kenton Counties serves 85 percent of the urban population in these two counties. Portions of Boone County are also served by the District. In addition, there are several municipal treatment plants serving cities in Boone County.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Located in the Northern Kentucky Area are 23 industrial sites which are either owned or optioned by recognized development organizations. These sites are shown in detail in the Industrial Sites Chapter.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Tables 1, 1-A, and 1-B show population data for the Northern Kentucky Area.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR BOONE, KENTON AND
CAMPBELL COUNTIES, 1900-60

Year	Boone County		Kenton County		Campbell County	
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change
1900	11,170		63,591		54,223	
1910	9,420	-15.7	70,355	10.6	59,369	9.5
1920	9,572	1.5	73,453	4.4	61,868	4.2
1930	9,595	0.2	93,534	27.3	73,391	18.6
1940	10,820	12.8	93,139	- .4	71,918	- 2.0
1950	13,015	20.3	104,254	11.9	76,196	5.9
1960	21,940	68.6	120,700	15.7	86,803	13.9
1965*	27,600		126,400		89,800	

*Estimate from Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.

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

TABLE 1-A

POPULATION DATA FOR THE NORTHERN KENTUCKY
AREA AND KENTUCKY, 1900-60

Year	Northern Kentucky Area		Kentucky	
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change
1900	128,984		2,147,174	
1910	139,144	7.9	2,289,905	6.6
1920	144,893	4.1	2,416,630	5.5
1930	176,520	2.2	2,614,589	8.2
1940	175,877	- 0.4	2,845,627	8.8
1950	193,465	10.0	2,944,806	3.5
1960	229,443	18.6	3,038,156	3.2

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

TABLE 1-B

POPULATION GROWTH OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA

City	1950	1960	% Change
Alexandria	536	1,318	145.9
Bellevue	9,040	9,336	3.3
Bromley	980	998	1.9
Burlington	350	390	11.4
California	117	159	35.8
Cold Spring	518	1,201	131.9
Covington	64,452	60,376	- 6.3
Crescent Park	**	564	
Crescent Springs	400	946	136.5
Crestview	*	616	
Dayton	8,977	9,050	0.8
Edgewood	**	1,100	
Elsmere	3,483	4,607	32.3
Erlanger	3,694	7,072	91.4
Florence	1,325	5,837	340.5
Fort Mitchell	372	525	41.1
Fort Thomas	10,870	14,896	37.0
Fort Wright	594	2,184	267.7
Highland Heights	1,569	3,491	122.5
Independence	285	309	8.4
Lakeside Park	988	2,214	124.9
Latonia	*	585	
Lookout Heights	603	776	28.7
Ludlow	6,374	6,233	- 2.2
Newport	31,044	30,070	- 3.1
Park Hills	2,577	4,076	58.2
Petersburg	356	390	9.6
Silver Grove	*	1,205	
South Ft. Mitchell	3,142	4,086	30.0
Southgate	1,903	2,070	8.7
Verona	*	*	
Walton	1,358	1,530	12.7
Wilders	204	248	21.5
Winston Park	588	744	26.5
Woodlawn	339	377	11.2

*Not Available

**Incorporated place under 2,500

Economic Characteristics*

The economic character of the Northern Kentucky Area can be understood by analyzing the various sectors of its economy. Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected services and manufacturing in Northern Kentucky will be discussed briefly in the following paragraphs. Time and space precludes the possibility of including all of the segments of the economy; therefore, such factors as government employment and agriculture activity will not be reported upon.

Retail trade is one of the strongest segments of the Northern Kentucky Area economy. It has exhibited constant increases in total sales from 1954 to 1963. The emergence of discount stores and shopping centers on the suburban fringe have been partially responsible for sales to lag in both downtown areas of Covington and Newport despite the gains registered by both counties.

The dollar volume of wholesale trade increased by approximately \$18,000,000 from 1958 to 1963. The major increase in this activity occurred in Kenton County. The recent improvements in the highway system of the Northern Kentucky Area have undoubtedly been at least partially responsible for the growth of wholesale trade.

The national trend of demanding increasing amounts of service is reflected in the Northern Kentucky economy. The service sector of the economy registered large gains in dollar volume between 1954 and 1958 and from 1958 to 1963. All three counties have exhibited constant growth in the sale of services.

The Northern Kentucky Area has a desirable "mix" or diversification of industry types. The area is, therefore, not dominated by the seasonal or cyclical fluctuations of any single industry. An excellent transportation system and a large labor pool are two of the many assets that the area has to offer to prospective industrial clients.

*U. S. Census of Business and Manufacturers, 1954, 1958, 1963.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2

NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA 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*
Boone	\$98.13	\$ 85.93	\$ 43,713	\$1,757	26
Campbell	98.54	122.63	174,016	1,915	13
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 Northern Kentucky labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties. The area measures 32 miles east to west and 20 miles north to south, making commuting feasible from any point in the area.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 3-county area was 229,443, which was an increase of 35,978 from the 1950 census of 193,465. There are an estimated 997 men and 1,410 women presently available for employment in the Northern Kentucky Area. Table 3 presents a breakdown of the area's estimated labor supply.

In 1965, in the Northern Kentucky Area there were 3,175 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 42.5 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY,
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total:	997	1,410	2,407	326	1,074	671	336
Boone	201	350	551	100	300	101	50
Campbell	350	735	1,085	130	624	220	111
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 portion of the 11,855 boys and 11,461 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Total:	11,855	11,467
Boone	1,264	1,253
Campbell	4,491	4,185
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 Northern Kentucky Area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	Family Workers	Hired Workers**	Total
Total:	3,516	283	3,799
Boone	1,500	140	1,640
Kenton	916	53	969
Campbell	1,100	90	1,190

*U. S. Census of Agriculture

**Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 6

NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1965

	Total	Boone	Campbell	Kenton
Total manu- facturing	7,750	460	3,202	4,088
Food and kindred products	1,118	0	599	519
Tobacco	68	0	0	68
Clothing, textile and leather	631	19	461	151
Lumber and furniture	392	5	263	124
Print., pub. and paper	872	44	106	722
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	94	0	14	80
Stone, clay and glass	280	120	74	86
Primary metals	1,421	0	1,326	95
Machinery, metal products and equipment	2,590	145	294	2,151
Other	284	127	65	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

NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Total	Boone	Campbell	Kenton
Mining and Quarrying	30	0	5	25
Contract Construction	1,562	100	484	978
Manufacturing	7,750	460	3,202	4,088
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	2,019	633	543	843
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9,335	693	2,973	5,669
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	1,365	84	512	769
Services	2,444	193	559	1,692
Other	26	8	8	10
Total	24,531	2,171	8,286	14,074

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list includes the manufacturing firms in the Northern Kentucky Area with an employment of 10 or more. Table 8 indicates the type of manufacturing in the immediate area.*

TABLE 8

NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA MANUFACTURING FIRMS
WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Alexandria</u>				
Alexandria Concrete Co., Inc.	Ready mix concrete	12	0	12
<u>Bellevue</u>				
Kentucky Cabinet & Sink Top Co.	Plastic bars, sink tops, counters, etc.	8	2	10
Kent Corporation	Metal cabinets	100	20	120
Mastercraft Metals Co., Inc.	Food service equip- ment	54	6	60
Plastic Printing & Manu- facturing Co.	Plastic advertisement items	3	8	11
<u>Burlington</u>				
Standard Materials Corp.	Sand, gravel, lime- stone			40
<u>Cold Spring</u>				
Disabled American Veterans	Miniature car tags	370	400	770
<u>Covington</u>				
A & Z Engineering Co.	Metal fabrication, metal stampings	20	0	20
Advance Millwork Co.	Wood millwork for homes			10

(cont.)

*A complete list may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky, Covington-Kenton-Boone Chamber of Commerce or the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Covington (cont.)</u>				
AFCO, Inc.	Steel storage racks, bins	10	0	10
Allied Lead Construction Co., Inc.	Radiation shieldings, steel tanks, plastic linings and custom made lead products			10
Andrews Machine Works	Metal stampings	20	0	20
Arnamac Products, Inc.	Wire, metal displays	51	4	55
The Avey Div., Motch & Merryweather Machin- ery Co.	Machine tools	190	10	200
Beuttels Bakery	Bakery products	12	5	17
Blue Grass Provision Co., Inc.	Meat packing	38	7	45
A. L. Boehmer Paint Co.	Paints, varnish products	11	2	13
Borne Co., Inc.	Material handling equip- ment			10
Capco-Delux Generator Co.	Rebuilt generators	60	12	72
The Countryman Co., Inc.	Indoor, outdoor signs	17	3	20
The Covington Awning and Roofing Co.	Canvas products	9	4	13
The Hugh F. Davis Co.	Parachutes, load couplers	14	7	21
The Donaldson Art Sign Co., Inc.	Metal advertising signs, displays	69	24	93
Fries & Son	Steel jail equipment	36	0	36
Gibson Wine Co.	Wine products	40	9	49
Hellman Lumber Co., Inc.	Sash, doors, general and special millwork to architects and indus- trial specifications			10
Heringer Meats, Inc.	Meat processing	15	1	16
Jamaica Value Manufac- turing Co., Inc.	Brass valves	45	10	55
R. A. Jones & Co., Inc.	Cartoning machinery, soap presses	230	14	244
K. M. Company	Meat processing	11	0	11
The Kenton Pharmacal Co., Inc.	Hair coloring, proprie- tary medicines	5	12	17
Kentucky Billiards	Billiard tables and allied equipment			10

(cont.)

**INDUSTRIAL
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Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Covington (cont.)</u>				
Kinduell Screen Pro- ducts, Inc.	Silk screen process printing, decals, posters, etc.			10
Klaene Foundry Co., Inc.	Iron castings	21	1	22
Kratz Wilde Machine Co., Inc.	Metal stampings	22	14	36
Latonia Bakery	Bakery products	13	11	24
Latonia Plating & Repair	Electroplating	9	1	10
The Liberty Cherry & Fruit Co., Inc.	Maraschino cherries, glazed fruits, cocktail onions	73	68	141
Lingo Manufacturing Co.	Steel display shelving	67	3	70
Moeschl & Edwards Corrugating Co.	Rolling steel doors	55	2	57
Monarch Tool & Mfg. Co.	Metal stampings	56	5	61
Monte Cassino Wine Co.	Wine			12
The D. C. Morrison Co.	Machine tools	11	1	12
New England Distilling Co.	Rum			20
Ortner Freight Car Co.	Railroad freight cars	100	0	100
Chris A. Papas & Son Co.	Candy	9	5	14
Precision Truing Tool & Manufacturing	Truing tools to dress grinding wheels			12
Premier Industries, Inc.	Adding machine regis- ter rolls, rigid foil containers	4	26	30
Ready Mixed Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	50	2	52
Reliance Dyeing & Finishing Corp.	Dyeing, finishing cotton goods	12	6	18
C. Rice Packing Co.	Meat processing	10	0	10
Riordan Stained Glass Studio	Stained glass windows, leaded and art glass			10
Robin Machine Products, Inc.	Special dies and tools, electronic program- mers, plastic toys	16	1	17
Schenley Distillers, Inc.	Rum	18	2	20

(cont.)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Covington (cont.)</u>				
Serv All Foods, Inc.	Meat processing	85	7	92
Spati Industries, Inc.	Special machinery, production tools	15	1	16
The Star Foundry Co., Inc.	Castings	51	1	52
The Stewart Iron Works Co.	Prison equipment, iron fence, chain link wire fence	80	5	85
Turner Advertising, Inc.	Outdoor advertising	8	3	11
The Wadsworth Electric Manufacturing Co.	Safety switches, circuit breakers			200
<u>Dayton</u>				
Kencabco	Cabinets, sink tops, bars, counters	10	0	10
<u>Erlanger</u>				
Bass & Co., Inc.	Wholesale building material, millwork and plumbing supplies			18
Concrete Service, Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	10	0	10
Cox Machinery Co., Inc.	Machine tools, metal- working equipment	11	1	12
Dorsel Co.	Flour, cornmeal and oatmeal			10
Erlanger Lumber Co., Inc.	Lumber, millwork	13	1	14
Kinnaird Body Works, Inc.	Metal beverage truck bodies	90	3	93
Mar Mat Manufacturing Co.	Tanks, weldments, bins	32	2	34
Metal Craft Co., Inc.	Radiation detection equipment, display racks, sewage disposal units	20	3	23
Michaels Art Bronze Co.	Architectural metals, time tight exhibit and display cases, bronze tablet signs	125	6	131
Palm Beach Co.	Palm Beach suits			95
The Post Glover Electric Co.	Resistors, special controls	46	2	48

(cont.)

**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

 Northern
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Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Florence</u>				
American Industries, Inc.	Signs	32	27	59
Anchor Products, Inc.	Cocktail bar equipment	20	0	20
Bi-County Farm Bureau Coop Assn., Inc.	Feed			14
The Cincinnati Ventilating Co.	Sheet metal products	53	2	55
Crescent Paper Tube Co., Inc.	Paper tubes, cans, washers, metal stampings	38	2	40
Equitable Paper Bag Co., Inc.	Paper bags			200
GREFCO, Inc.	Roof insulation board	108	3	111
Husky Products, Inc.	Electrical cable hardware	109	16	125
Interchemical Corp.	Carbon paper, paper clips	23	3	26
Levi Strauss & Co. Square D Co.	Garment manufacturing Warehouse, electrical equipment			200 70
<u>Fort Thomas</u>				
R & G Plastic, Inc.	Floor tile		N. A.	
Wiedeman Pastry Shop	Bakery products	5	5	10
<u>Independence</u>				
John H. Franxman Quarry	Limestone		N. A.	
<u>Ludlow</u>				
Cincinnati Drum Service	Reconditioned metal drums	40	1	41
Continental Electric Equipment Co.	Power distribution equipment	150	30	180
Duro Paper Bag Manu- facturing Co.	Paper bags	160	220	380
Long Brothers	Burlap, cotton bags, outdoor grilles	4	7	11
The Eda E. Thomas Candy Co.	Candy	5	9	14

(cont.)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Ludlow (cont.)</u>				
W & E Welding Co.	Ornamental iron work	8	2	10
<u>Melbourne</u>				
Reliance Universal, Inc.				
Concrete Products Div.	Concrete products	15	0	15
<u>Newport</u>				
Auto Vehicle Parts Co.	Auto body hardware	10	30	40
W. J. Baker Co.	Metal stampings, window screens, tobacco seed sowers	13	2	15
Ceramic Coating Co.	Glass coated metal products	27	2	29
Clover Leaf Dairy, Inc.	Milk	59	8	67
Crawley Book Machinery, Co.	Book binding machinery	68	3	71
Adam Feinauer & Sons Co., Inc.	Ornamental iron work	10	0	10
Feldman Dairy, Inc.	Fluid milk, cottage cheese	21	2	23
H & L Manufacturing & Design Co.	Controlled tension winders, bottle conveyors, power transmission distributors	33	2	35
The Hagedorn Bakery	Bakery products	9	9	18
Harper Furniture Woodworking	Wooden furniture, cornices			25
Hyde Park Clothes, Inc.	Men's slacks, outerwear	250	450	700
Interlake Steel Corp.	Basic steel products	1,891	42	1,933
Made Rite Co., Inc.	Furnace pipe fittings	21	3	24
National Band & Tag Co.	Metal bands, tags	37	17	54
Newport Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	14	1	15
Newport Welding Co.	Metal fire escapes, stairs	15	0	15
Otto Printing Co.	Letterpress printing, offset printing	12	2	14
Palm Beach Co.	Cutting cloth, trimmings	50	50	100
Scheper Woodworking Co.	Millwork, cabinets	19	1	20
The Stevens Co.	Sheet metal fabrication, pipe fabrication	50	3	53
Louis Trauth Dairy, Inc.	Fluid milk, cottage cheese, ice cream mix	41	4	45

(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Northern Kentucky Area

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Newport (cont.)</u>				
Weingartner Lumber & Supply Co., Inc.	Special millwork	12	1	13
Wendling Printing Co.	Offset, letterpress printing	20	4	24
The Geo. Wiedemann Brewing Co.	Malt beverages	480	23	503
The Otto Zimmerman & Son Co., Inc.	Lithographic printing	27	8	35
Zonolite Div. W. R. Grace & Co.	Vermiculite mineral wool	12	1	13
<u>Petersburg</u>				
Cooke Aggregates, Inc.	Sand, gravel			15
<u>South Fort Mitchell</u>				
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.	Mercury vapor sun lamps, tubes, vacuum switches	10	30	40
Covington Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets			10
United States Electrical Tool Company	Electrical tools	45	15	60
<u>Walton</u>				
Sizemore Manufacturing Co.	Baby stroller covers, ladies' uniforms, men's neckwear	1	30	31

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Per Hour (Male)</u>
Janitor	\$1.58 to \$1.76
Maintenance shop	2.17 to 2.60
Maintenance building	2.05 to 2.48
Machinist	2.21 to 2.58
Tool room machinist	2.28 to 2.95
Punch-shear press	1.99 to 2.32
Assembler - light	1.83 to 2.37
Assembler - heavy	2.15 to 2.76
Drill press operator	2.07 to 2.36
Welder - arc	2.09 to 2.57
Painter - spray	1.94 to 2.38
Electrician	2.35 to 2.91
Machine shop - machine operator	2.01 to 2.43
Laborer	1.72 to 2.00

Per Hour (Female)

Light assembly	\$1.35 to \$1.50
Sewing machine operator	1.35 to 1.77
Machine operators	1.49 to 1.66

Per Week (Male)

Office clerk	\$ 64.71 to \$ 81.75
General bookkeeper	116.86 to 133.71
Stock clerk	77.31 to 88.62
Shipping clerk	74.87 to 98.50

Per Week (Female)

Office work	\$60.23 to \$77.05
Typist	63.58 to 77.40
Stenographer	71.16 to 91.05
Assistant bookkeeper	64.83 to 91.26
General bookkeeper	74.80 to 99.53

Unions

Unions represented in the Northern Kentucky Area are:

United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO
United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Milk and Cream Drivers Dairy Employees Union
Greater Cincinnati Brewery Workers
Cincinnati Printing Pressman and Assistants
Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Local
Sheet Metal Workers International Association Local
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers
International Local
Truck Driver and Chauffeurs Helpers Local
Cincinnati Typographical Local
Teamsters Union
Allied Industrial Workers, AFL-CIO
Bottle and Bottle Beer Drivers
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Warehousemen Union
Bridge Structural Workers
Molders and Allied Workers

TRANSPORTATION

Northern Kentucky is well endowed with transportation facilities. River, rail and air transportation along with excellent highway connections makes the area attractive to both industrial and residential expansion.

Railroads

The main lines of Southern, Louisville & Nashville, and the Chesapeake & Ohio run through the Northern Kentucky Area. Connections with the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, and Erie Railroads are made at Cincinnati. This area is included in the Cincinnati reciprocal switching limits which has the advantage of being in both northern and southern freight rate territories. Shipping north from this area, there is a freight advantage over cities to the south, and shipping south, there is a freight advantage over cities to the north. This advantage applies to incoming shipments as well. The L & N, C & O, and Southern operate a store-door pickup and delivery service on LCL shipments.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA TO:

Town	Delivery Time CL and LCL	Town	Delivery Time CL and LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	3rd AM	Louisville, Ky.	2nd PM
Birmingham, Ala.	*	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th PM
Chicago, Ill.	1st PM	Nashville, Tenn.	*
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st AM	New Orleans, La.	*
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd PM	New York, N. Y.	4th AM
Detroit, Mich.	2nd PM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	*	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd AM

*C & O roadhaul restricted account circuitous mileage.

Source: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, August, 1966.

Highways

National highways serving the Northern Kentucky Area are as follows: U. S. Routes 25, 27, 42, 52, and 127. Numerous state routes integrate the highway system of the Northern Kentucky Area.

Work is completed on Interstate 75 in Northern Kentucky. It crosses the Ohio River at Covington and will junction with Interstate Route 71 at Richwood, 16 miles south of Covington. The route from Richwood through Covington and into Cincinnati consists of six lanes.

Plans for highway projects have been approved for the Northern Kentucky Area which total approximately \$33,423,000. This figure includes a Circle Freeway I-275 (from the eastern section of Cincinnati through the heart of Campbell County) which will provide access to the Interstate Highway system along with an Urban Connector I-471, mileage for which has been allocated by the Bureau of Public Roads. This connector will link the core area of Cincinnati directly through the Northern Kentucky Area to the Circle Freeway I-275. Three new bridges, which should be completed by 1970, are to be built as a part of this massive highway program.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	475	Lexington, Ky.	85
Birmingham, Ala.	506	Louisville, Ky.	111
Chicago, Ill.	294	Nashville, Tenn.	301
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New York, N. Y.	655
Detroit, Mich.	258	Pittsburgh, Pa.	290
Knoxville, Tenn.	266	St. Louis, Mo.	346

Truck Service: There are over 130 common carriers as well as numerous contract carriers serving the Northern Kentucky Area. These truck lines offer fast, dependable trucking service to all points of the country. They offer overnight service to all points within a 400-mile radius. Most of Kenton County and the urban area of Boone and Campbell Counties are in the Cincinnati commercial trucking zone.

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time	Town	Delivery Time
Atlanta, Ga.	1 to 2 days	Louisville, Ky.	1 day
Birmingham, Ala.	1 to 2 days	Los Angeles, Cal.	5 days
Chicago, Ill.	1 day	Nashville, Tenn.	1 day
Cincinnati, Ohio	Same day	New Orleans, La.	2 to 3 days
Cleveland, Ohio	1 day	New York, N. Y.	2 days
Detroit, Mich.	1 day	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1 day
Knoxville, Tenn.	1 day	St. Louis, Mo.	1 day

Source: Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, August, 1966.

Bus Lines: The Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Transportation Company offers local transportation service to Campbell, Kenton and Boone Counties. Frequent service is provided on all lines. A belt line connects Newport with Covington and other cities in Campbell and Kenton Counties. The Southern Greyhound Lines operates a fast and frequent schedule throughout Kentucky and Ohio and makes connections with other services in the Greyhound System to any part of the United States.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Taxi, car, and truck rentals are available 24 hours per day.

Air

Serving and located in Northern Kentucky is the Greater Cincinnati Airport. This Class-5 jet airport is located 8 miles west of Erlanger in Boone County and contains 2,200 acres of land. Rated eighteenth among the nation's commercial airports in terms of traffic, more than 100 flights of American, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont, Eastern and Lake Central Airlines use the airport daily.

The airport itself is a 35 million dollar investment. Aviation aids include two instrument landing systems and four main runways. The shortest of these is 5,500 feet and the longest 8,500 feet. Pure jet traffic uses this north-south long runway.

The Greater Cincinnati Airport has launched a \$25,000,000 expansion program which will continue for the next five years and beyond.

In 1965 the first stages of construction for a new East-West runway were completed. The grading and draining work were finished, and bids were awarded on May 1, 1966, for the paving and lighting to complete this project to be commissioned in December. Total cost of this runway will be \$6,500,000. The year 1965 also saw the completion of a new temporary baggage claim building to be used until the new East Terminal is completed. Cost of this temporary structure was \$85,000. New parking lot areas were developed in 1965 at a cost of \$50,000.

The Federal Aviation Agency plans the construction of a new control tower to be completed in 1968 at a cost of \$1,000,000. This will be located in the southern portion of the airport. Utilities and lighting for this newly developed area will be started this year, and by 1967 will be ready for the above mentioned tower, a new fixed base operation, and a new airlines facilities building.

New East and West Terminal Buildings are in the advanced planning stage to be erected on either side of the present terminal building. These will cost an estimated \$18,000,000 and will be started in the late summer of 1966.

The cargo area of the airport will be expanded later this year with a new cargo building. This is estimated to cost \$500,000.

These projects will be under construction from the present time through 1970. Through these planned developments, Greater Cincinnati Airport will continue to provide well for the aviation needs of the large and growing metropolitan region it serves.

Accommodations offered the traveler at the airport are considerable. The terminal itself has excellent dining facilities. Close by is the new Barkley House Motel for overnight stops. Limousine, taxi, and bus service from the airport to the metropolitan area takes about 20 minutes.

Water

Northern Kentucky shares in the advantages which the Greater Cincinnati area has in water transportation facilities on the Ohio River. Freight currently being shipped on this river amounts to well over 88,828,000 tons annually.

A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams along the entire length of the river. The system is currently being improved by the construction of new and larger locks and dams under the congressionally approved program of the Corps of Engineers.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Northern Kentucky Area

The 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 in specific areas will raise the river pool stage and will create 90 mile stretches of river without locks and dams, thus substantially decreasing transportation cost and time. Along the Kentucky portion of the Ohio River five of the new locks and dams have been completed. These serve the portion of Kentucky beginning at the Connelton Lock and Dam, 27 miles upstream from Owensboro, to the Racine Lock and Dam, 85 miles above Ashland, Kentucky.

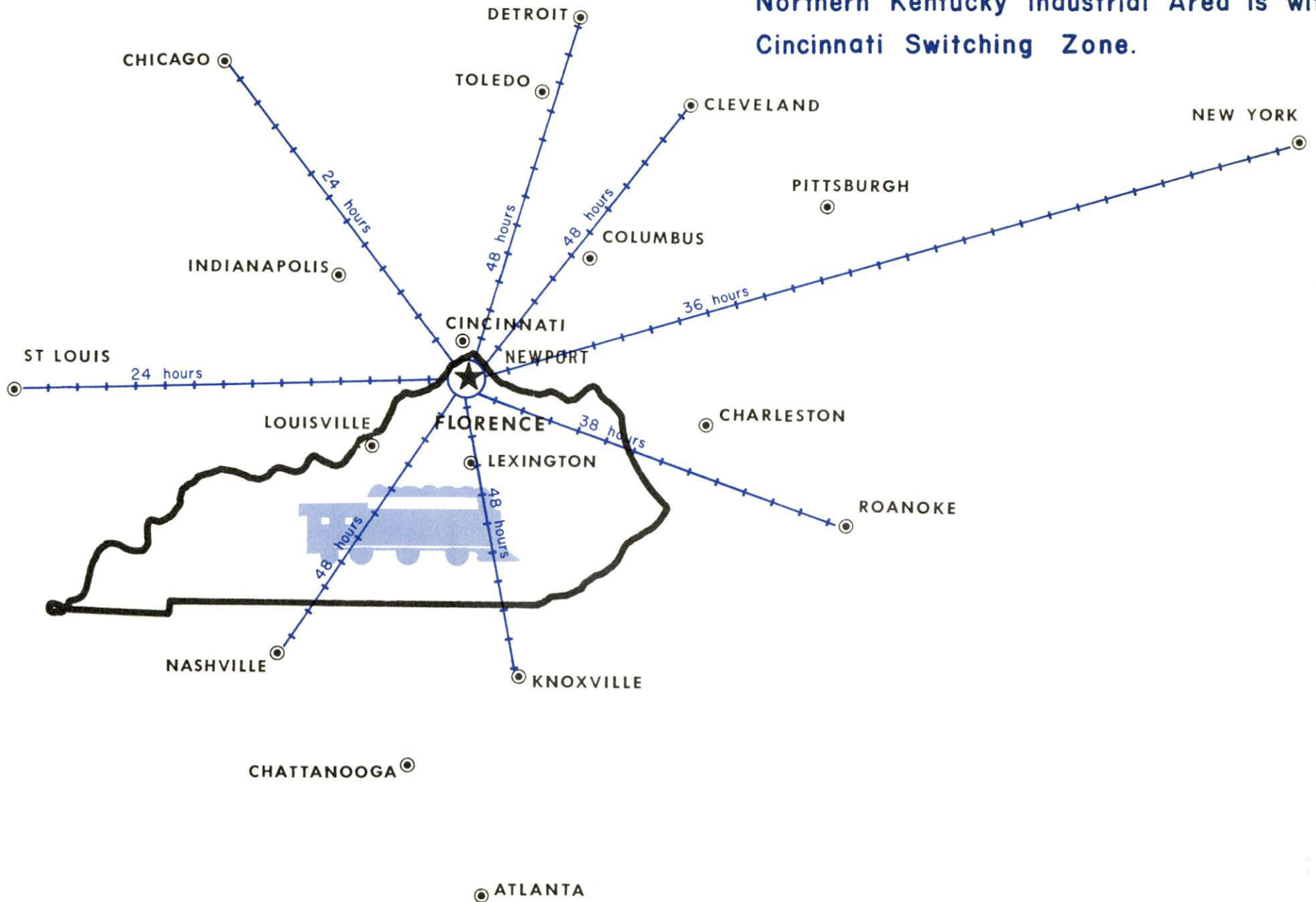
There are several barge terminals in the area with facilities for the transfer of bulk liquids and package material to or from barge, railroad or trucks. Eight certified water carriers operating to points along the Ohio and other connecting rivers are American Barge Lines Co., Mississippi Valley Barge Line, Ohio River Company, Union Barge Line, Sioux City and New Orleans Barge Lines, Inc., Arrow Transportation Co., Mechling Barge Lines, Inc., and Igent, Inc.

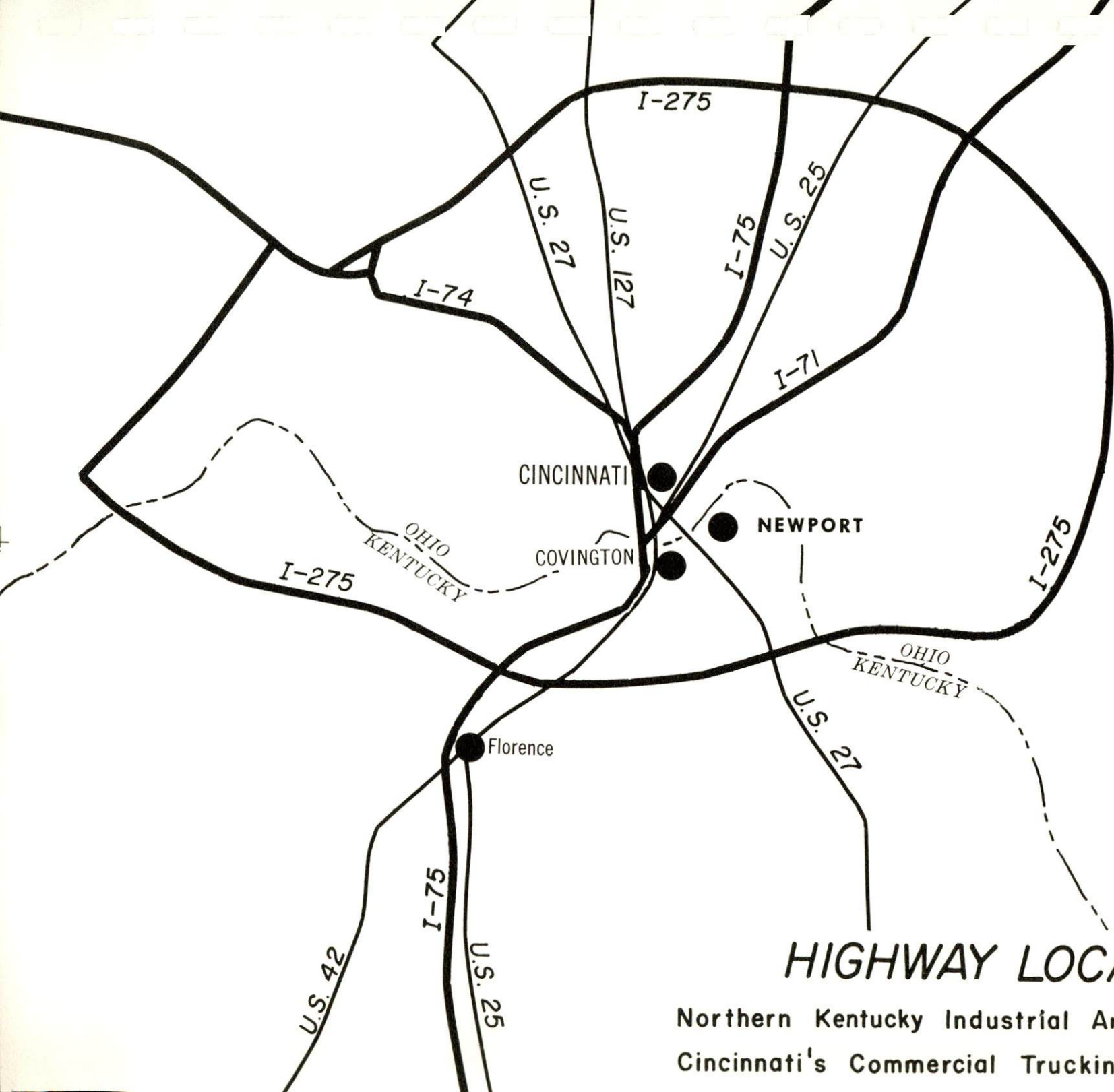
The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company operates a fleet of barges on regular schedule up the river to Wheeling and Pittsburgh and down the river to Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. This company has a large river-rail terminal at Cincinnati which facilitates transfer of freight to and from the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

As a result of the new high level Markland Dam on the Ohio River, the Licking River in Northern Kentucky now has a 9-foot navigation channel 3 miles upstream from its confluence with the Ohio River. For another 15 miles, the Licking River has pool water depth.

By Rail.....

Northern Kentucky Industrial Area is within Cincinnati Switching Zone.



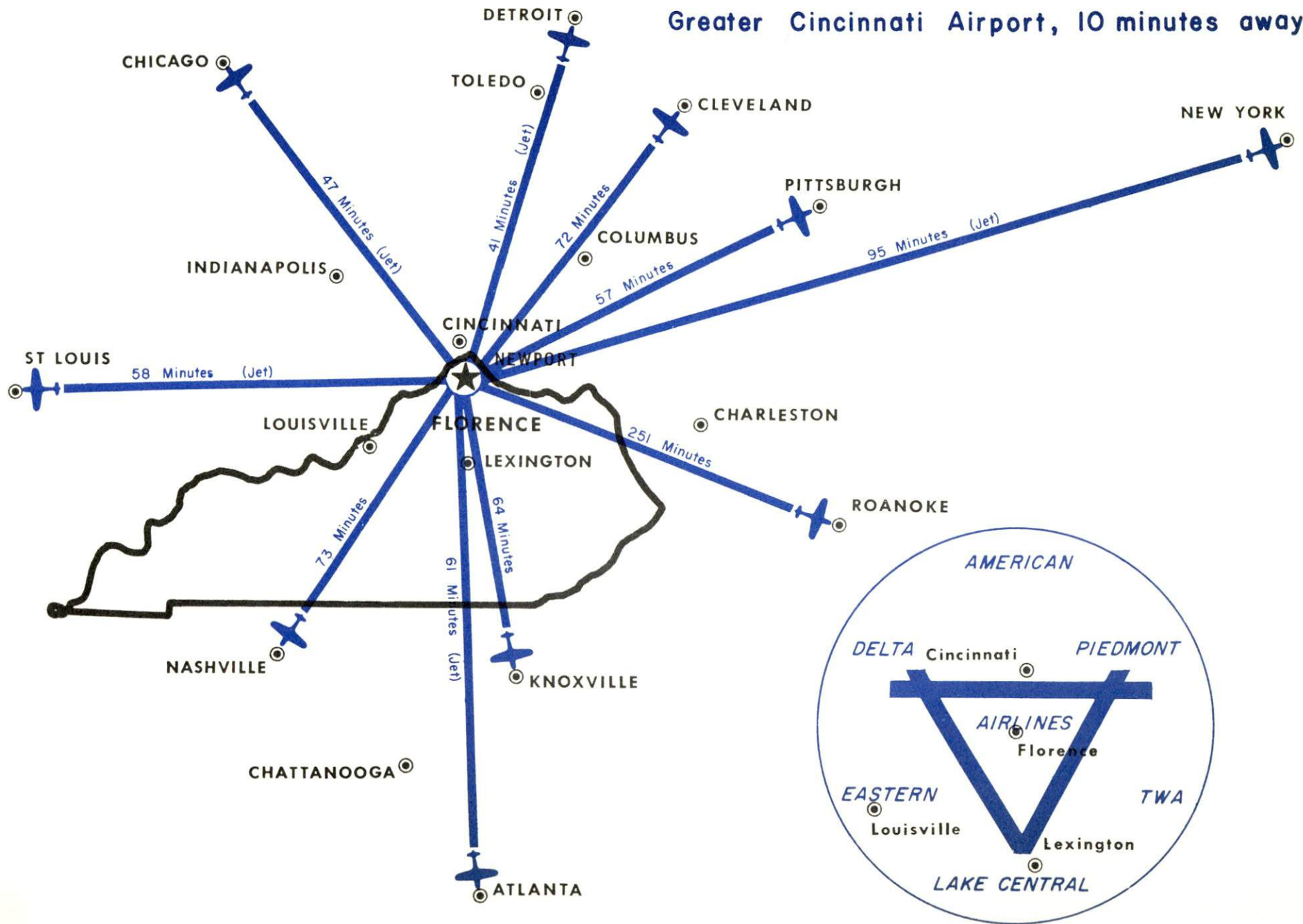


HIGHWAY LOCATIONS

Northern Kentucky Industrial Area is within Cincinnati's Commercial Trucking Zone.

By Air.....

Northern Kentucky Industrial Area served by
Greater Cincinnati Airport, 10 minutes away.



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electric power is supplied by the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. This company serves Boone, Kenton, Campbell and portions of Grant and Pendleton Counties. Total electric generating capacity of the company is presently 1,468,000 KW in three generating stations located along the Ohio River. A new generating unit is under construction that will add 450,000 KW to the system by 1967.

The Company is in the Eastern and Central grid and interconnects with five adjacent utilities for power interchanges. The current electric rates compare favorably to other areas in the state and are available upon request.

Natural Gas

The Union Light, Heat and Power Company supplies Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties natural gas, with a heating value of approximately 1,030 btu per cubic foot. The supplying company, the Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation, has three lines from Foster, Kentucky, to Cold Spring, Kentucky, in Campbell County, thus making a large supply available for Northern Kentucky cities. In addition, the Union Light, Heat and Power Company has a storage cavern at Constance, Kentucky, with a capacity of 7 1/2 million gallons of propane gas to be used in boosting gas supplies in frigid weather. The Union Light, Heat and Power Company lines are interconnected with the system supplying Cincinnati, Ohio. Current rates will be furnished upon request by the Industrial Development Representative, Union Light, Heat and Power Company, 7th and Scott Streets, Covington, Kentucky.

Manufactured Gas

Manufactured gas is available from several distributors in the Northern Kentucky Area.

Coal and Coke*

The Northern Kentucky Area is supplied by both 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.

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.

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

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 or local Chambers of Commerce.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Three large water treatment plants are owned and operated by Kenton County Water District No. 1, the city of Newport, and the city of Covington. Campbell County Water District No. 1 (the largest contractual user) buys its water from Newport. The Kenton County Water District No. 1 uses the Licking River for source and the treatment plant has a capacity of 6 million gpd with reserve storage of 7.8 million gals. The Newport system uses the Ohio River for source and the 10.5 million gpd plant has a reserve capacity of 2.7 million gpd. The Covington plant also uses the Ohio River for source and has a capacity of 18 to 27 million gpd, depending on method of treatment. The Covington system has about 8.6 million gals. reserve storage. Peak daily demands for the three plants have been 6, 7.05 and 10.01 million gpd, respectively.

Sewerage System

Campbell and Kenton Counties Sanitation District No. 1 serves only about 10 percent of the two counties by area; however, this service represents about 85 percent by population. Portions of Boone County are also served by the District. Together with the Florence and Elsmere sewage treatment plants, similar percentages of service are provided for Boone County. The Sanitation District's modern sewage treatment plant is located in Bromley and has an average capacity of 22.4 million gpd with a peak capacity of about 47.5 million gpd. The Florence plant has a capacity of about 1 million gpd. Elsmere's plant has an 0.7 million gpd capacity. All of these can increase capacities with alterations. Sanitation District No. 1 includes all three counties in the Northern Kentucky Area.

Rates are as follows:

	<u>Per 100 Cubic Feet</u>
800 cu. ft. or less	\$2.88 minimum
801 to 5,000 cu. ft.	.29
5,001 to 25,000 cu. ft.	.23
25,001 to 100,000 cu. ft.	.18
100,001 to 400,000 cu. ft.	.13
400,001 to 1,000,000 cu. ft.	.095
1,000,001 to 2,500,000 cu. ft.	.06
All over 2,500,000 cu. ft.	.035
Air conditioning rate	.03

SITE 7: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 930 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: In Boone and Kenton Counties near Florence, Kentucky
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Routes 25 and 42 provide access. Interstate 75 bounds the property
RAILROADS: The Southern Railway has an adjacent main line with spur tracks available within the site.
WATER: Kenton County District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation District No. 1
OWNED BY: Northern Kentucky Industrial Foundation

SITE 8: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 115 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: Just northeast of Erlanger, Kentucky
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Crescent Springs Road
RAILROADS: The Southern Railway forms the southeastern boundary
WATER: Kenton County District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation District No. 1

SITE 9: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 6 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within eastern city limits of Ludlow, Kentucky
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Ludlow city streets
RAILROADS: This site is bound by the Southern Railway
WATER: Kenton County District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation District No. 1

SITE 10: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 20 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within northern city limits of Covington
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets provide access to Interstate 75, which bisects this site.
RAILROADS: The Southern Railway passes through the eastern portion of this site.
WATER: Covington Water Works
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation District No. 1

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Northern Kentucky Area

- SITE 11: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 11 acres of level land
 LOCATION: Covington, Kentucky
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets
 RAILROADS: Spurs of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad
 are adjacent to this site
 WATER: Covington Water Works
 GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation
 District No. 1
- SITE 12: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 170 acres of level land
 LOCATION: Covington-Latonia, Kentucky
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets and Kentucky Route 18
 RAILROADS: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad bisects
 the site
 WATER: Covington Water Works
 GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation
 District No. 1
- SITE 13: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 450 acres of level to gently
 rolling land
 LOCATION: On the Licking River approximately 5 miles
 south of Newport
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 9
 RAW WATER: Licking River
 WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
 GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation
 District No. 1
- SITE 14: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 88 acres of level land
 LOCATION: Approximately 5 miles south of Newport, Kentucky
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Route 27
 WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
 GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation
 District No. 1
 ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
 OWNED BY: Campbell County Business Development Corp.

- SITE 15: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 600 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: Approximately 10 miles south of Newport
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Whites Road provides access to Kentucky Route 177
RAILROADS: This property is bound by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Counties Sanitation District No. 1
- SITE 16: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 8 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: Within the Alexandria city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Route 27
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
- SITE 17: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 50 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: Within the Alexandria city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets provide access to U. S. Route 27.
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
- SITE 18: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 5 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within the Alexandria city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Route 27
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
- SITE 19: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 150 acres of rolling land
LOCATION: Approximately 1/2 mile north of Alexandria
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Poplar Ridge Road which leads to U. S. Route 27, 1/2 mile distant.
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company

SITE 20: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 14 acres of rolling land
LOCATION: Within the Alexandria city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Route 27
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company

SITE 21: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 36 acres of level to rolling
land
LOCATION: Approximately 1/2 mile south of the Alexandria
city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Route 27 is accessible by a county
road
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company

SITE 22: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 50 acres of rolling land
LOCATION: Within the Alexandria city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 547
WATER: Campbell County Water District No. 1
GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Company
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company

SITE 23: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 430 acres of level land
LOCATION: In Mentor, Kentucky, on the Ohio River
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 8
RAILROADS: The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway passes
through this property
RAW WATER: Ohio River
ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and Power Company

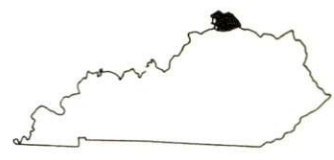
Available Industrial Buildings

Occasionally there are suitable buildings available in the Northern Kentucky Area. At the time of survey, for example, buildings of 6,000 sq. ft., 20,000 sq. ft. and 55,000 sq.ft. were available for immediate occupancy. Normally vacancy is of short duration.

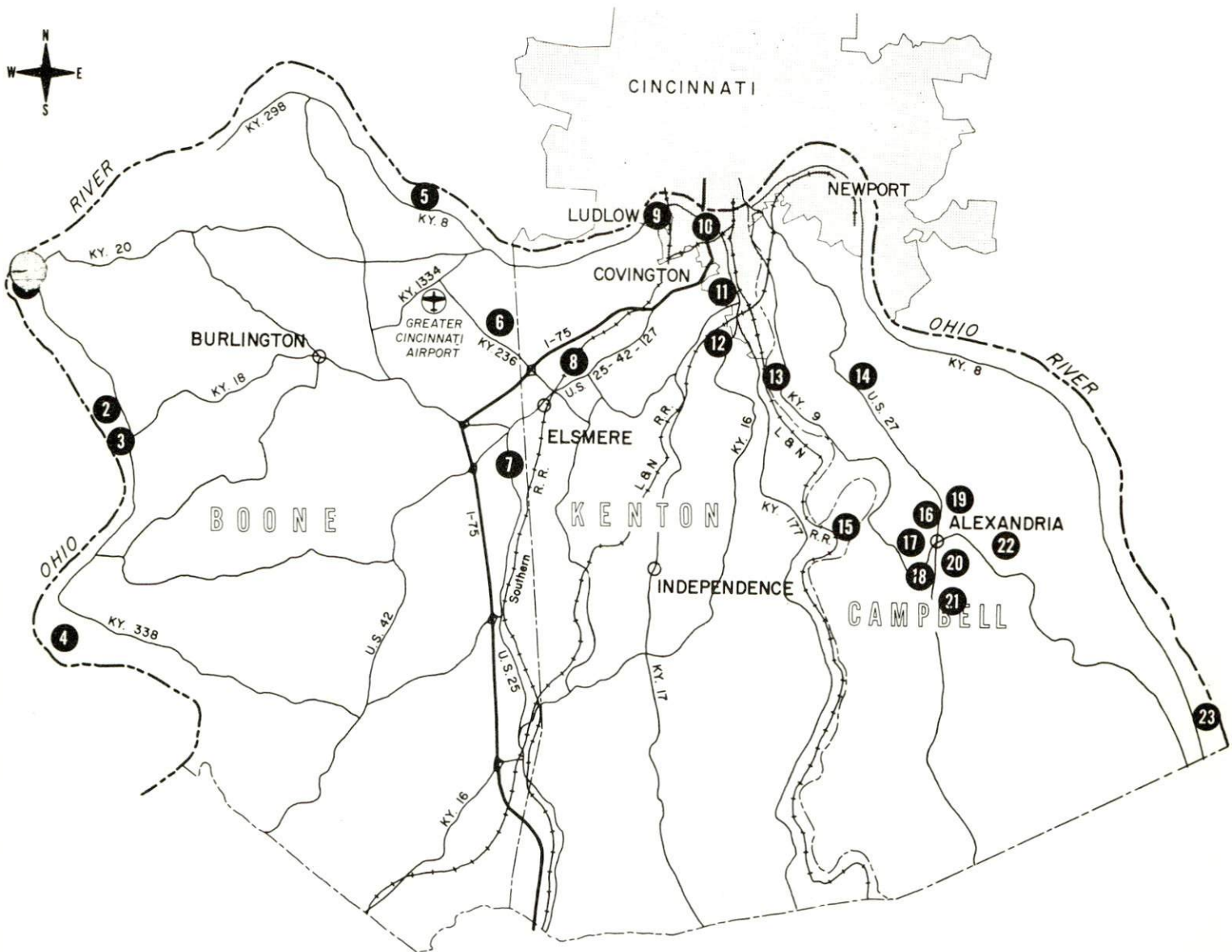
There are community development groups, companies and private investors who are active in construction of facilities to meet any requirements. They are contracturally capable of short time completion.

For an up-to-date list, please contact the Covington-Kenton -Boone or Campbell County Chambers of Commerce.

INDEX MAP
NORTHERN KENTUCKY
INDUSTRIAL SITES
BOONE, KENTON, & CAMPBELL CO. AREA

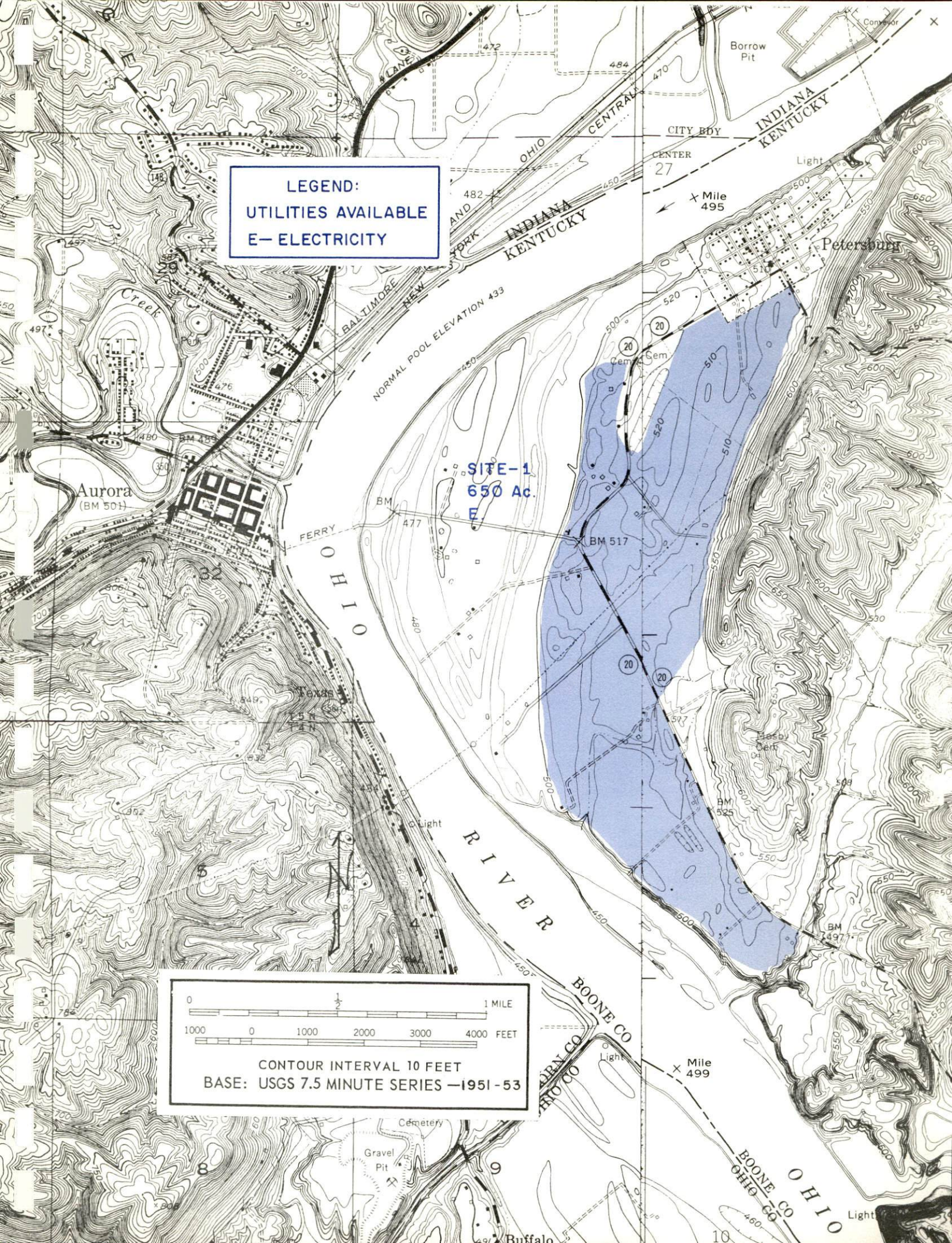
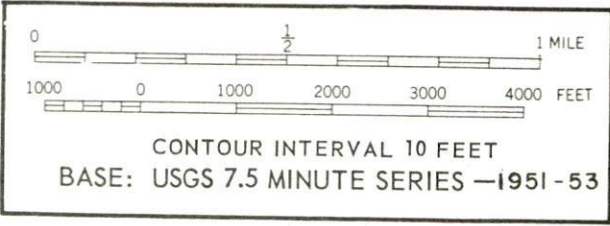


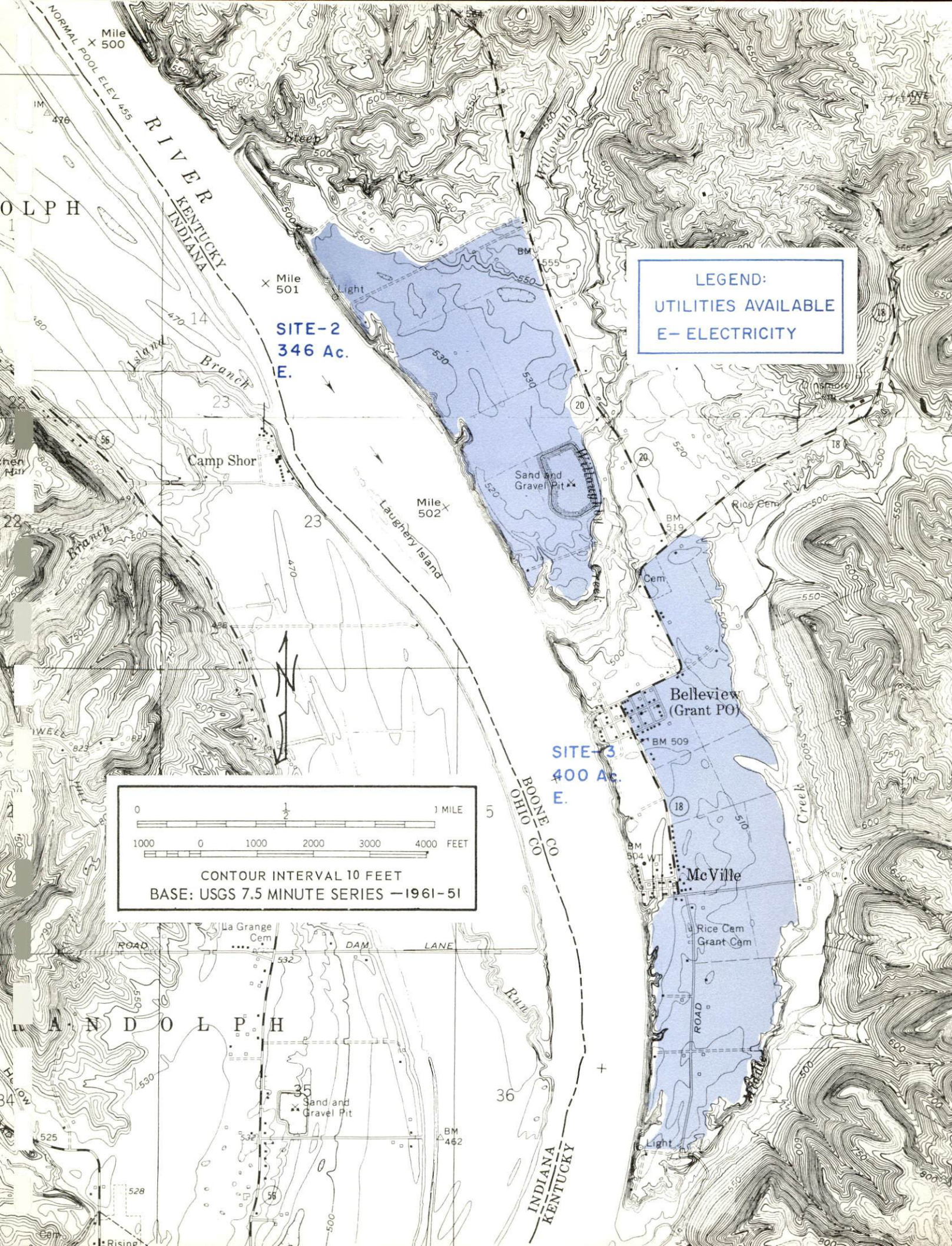
1966



LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
E- ELECTRICITY

SITE-1
650 Ac.
E

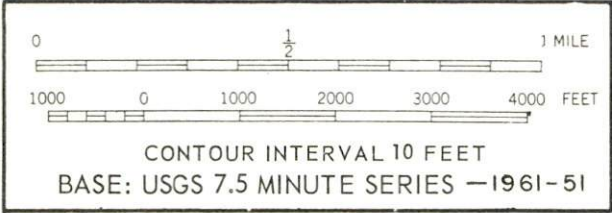




LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
E- ELECTRICITY

SITE-2
346 Ac.
E.

SITE-3
400 Ac.
E.



OLPH

RIVER
KENTUCKY
INDIANA

Mile X 500

Mile 501

Mile X 502

BOONE CO
OHIO CO

INDIANA
KENTUCKY

A N D O L P H

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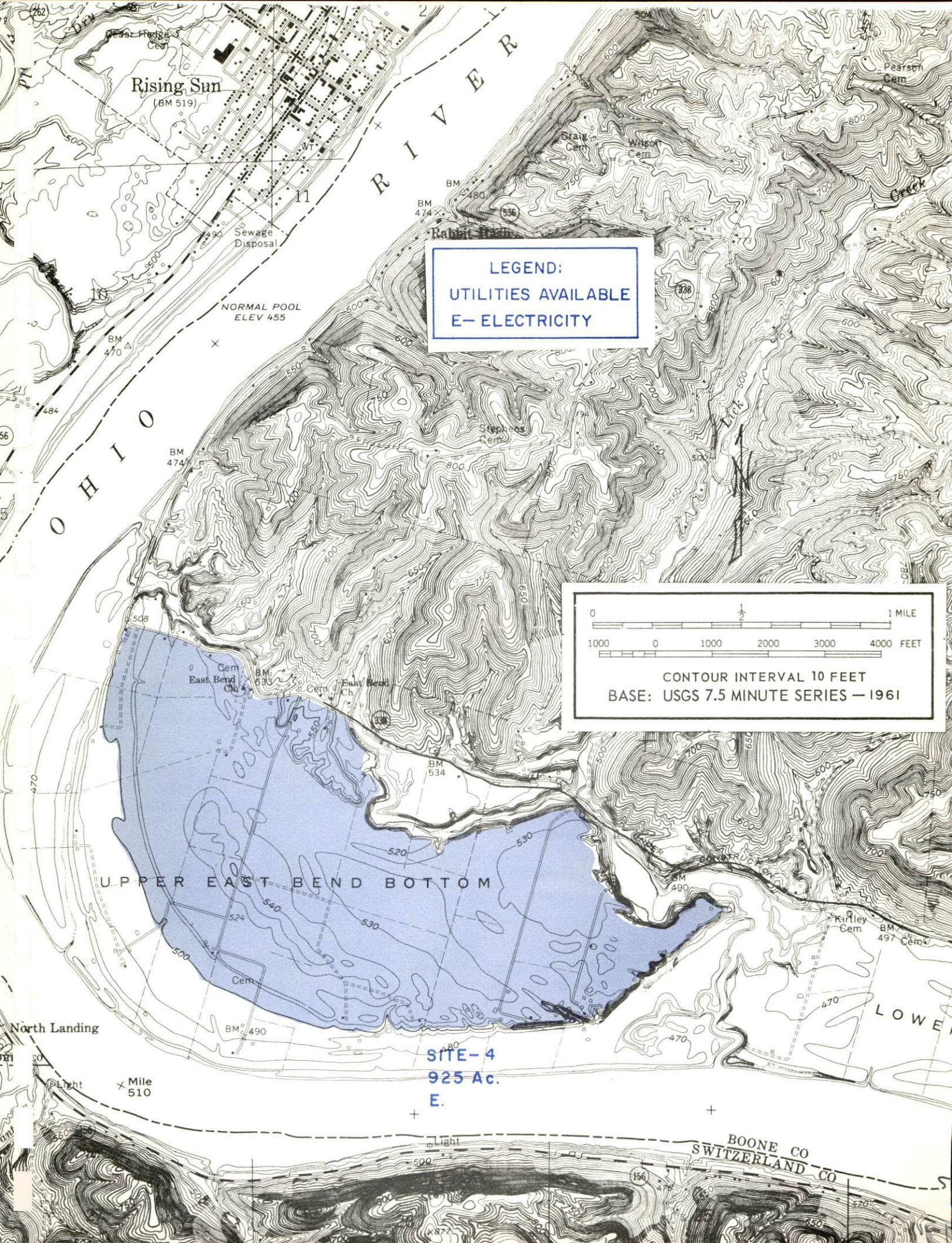
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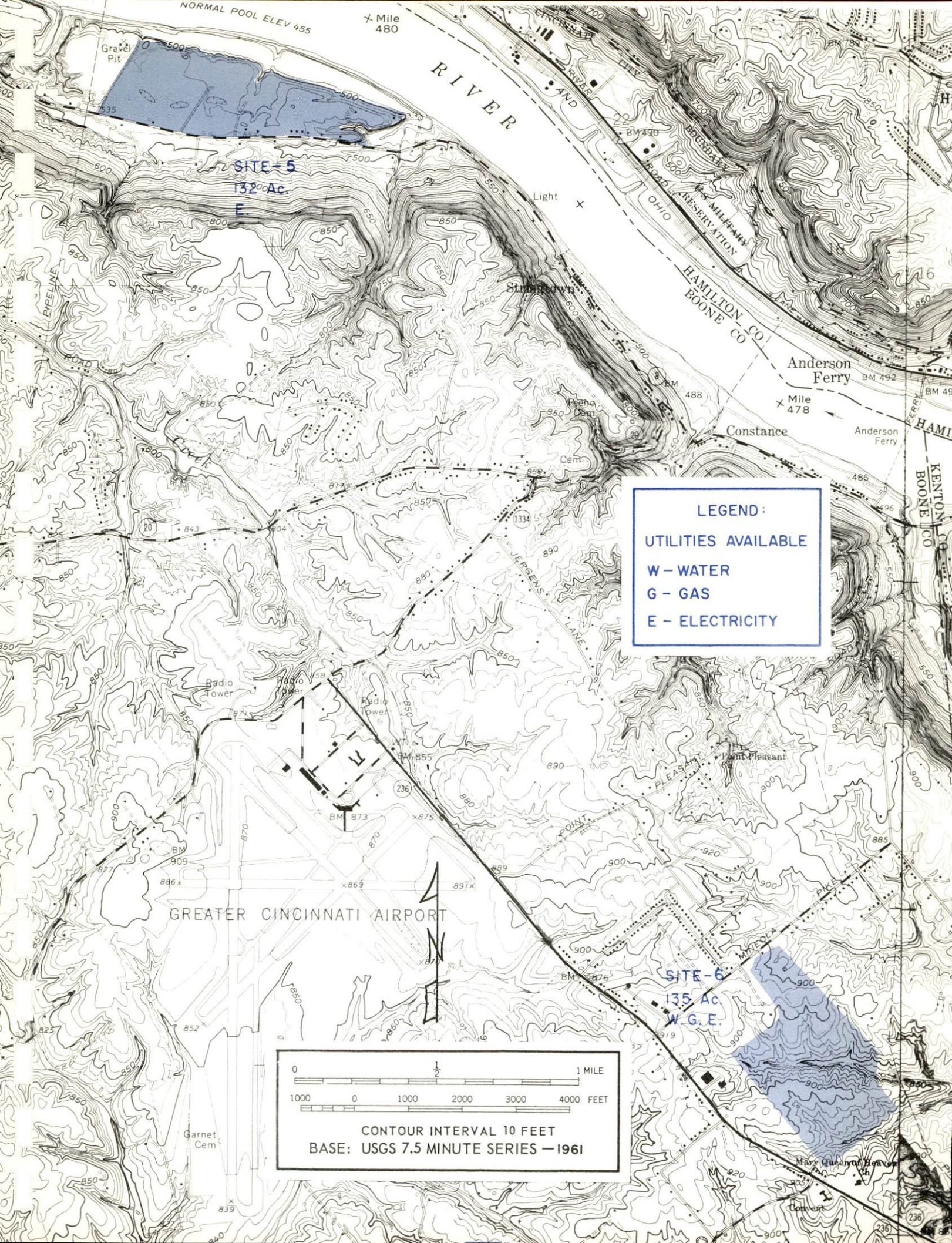
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
E- ELECTRICITY

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1961

UPPER EAST BEND BOTTOM

SITE-4
925 Ac.
E.

BOONE CO
SWITZERLAND CO



NORMAL POOL ELEV 455

Mile 480

Gravel Pit

SITE-5
132 AC
E

Light

HAMILTON CO
BOONE CO

Anderson Ferry

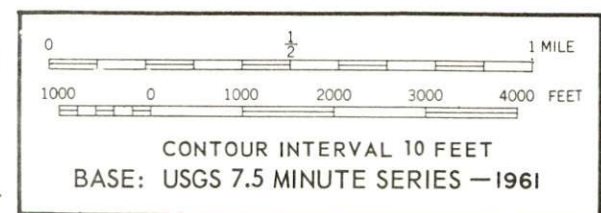
Mile 478

Constance

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

GREATER CINCINNATI AIRPORT

SITE-6
135 AC
W.G.E.



Garnet Cem

Mary Queen of Heaven

Convent

FLORENCE

Bismere

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

- W - WATER
- G - GAS
- E - ELECTRICITY
- S - SEWERAGE

PROPOSED

FLORENCE

INDUSTRIAL

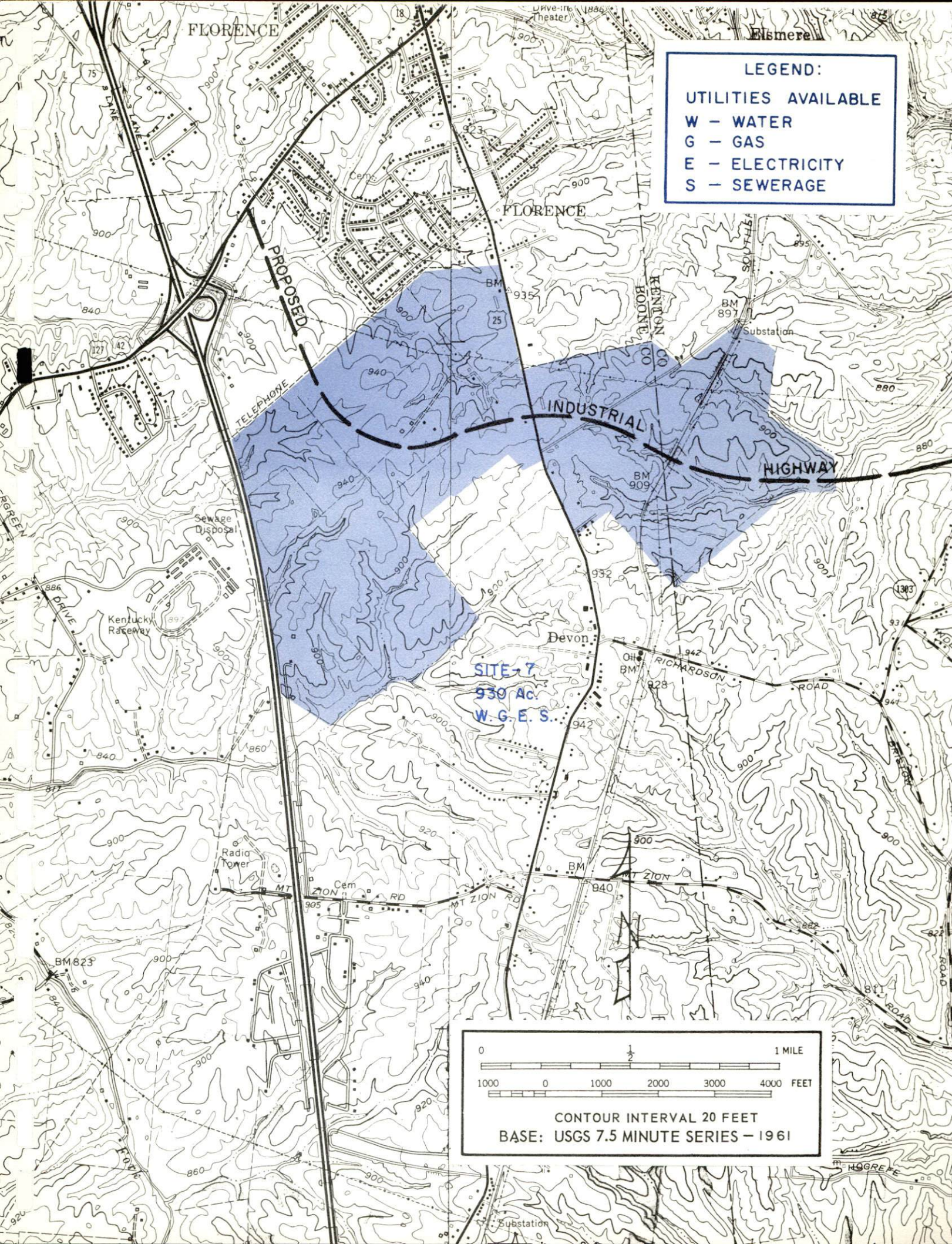
HIGHWAY

SITE-7
930 AC.
W.G.E.S.

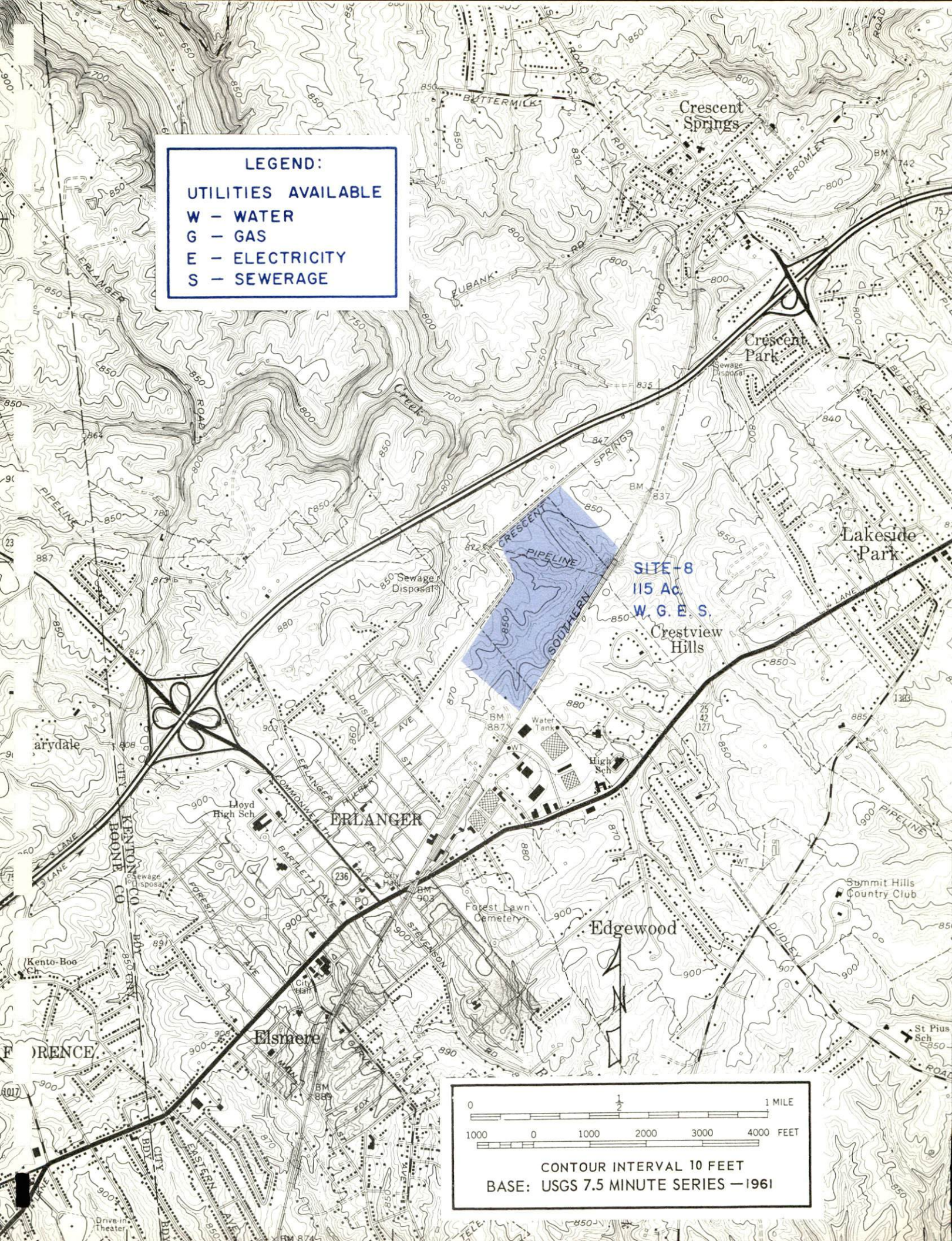
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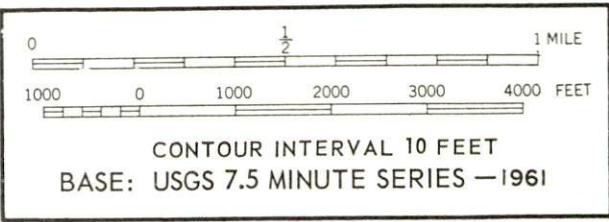
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1961



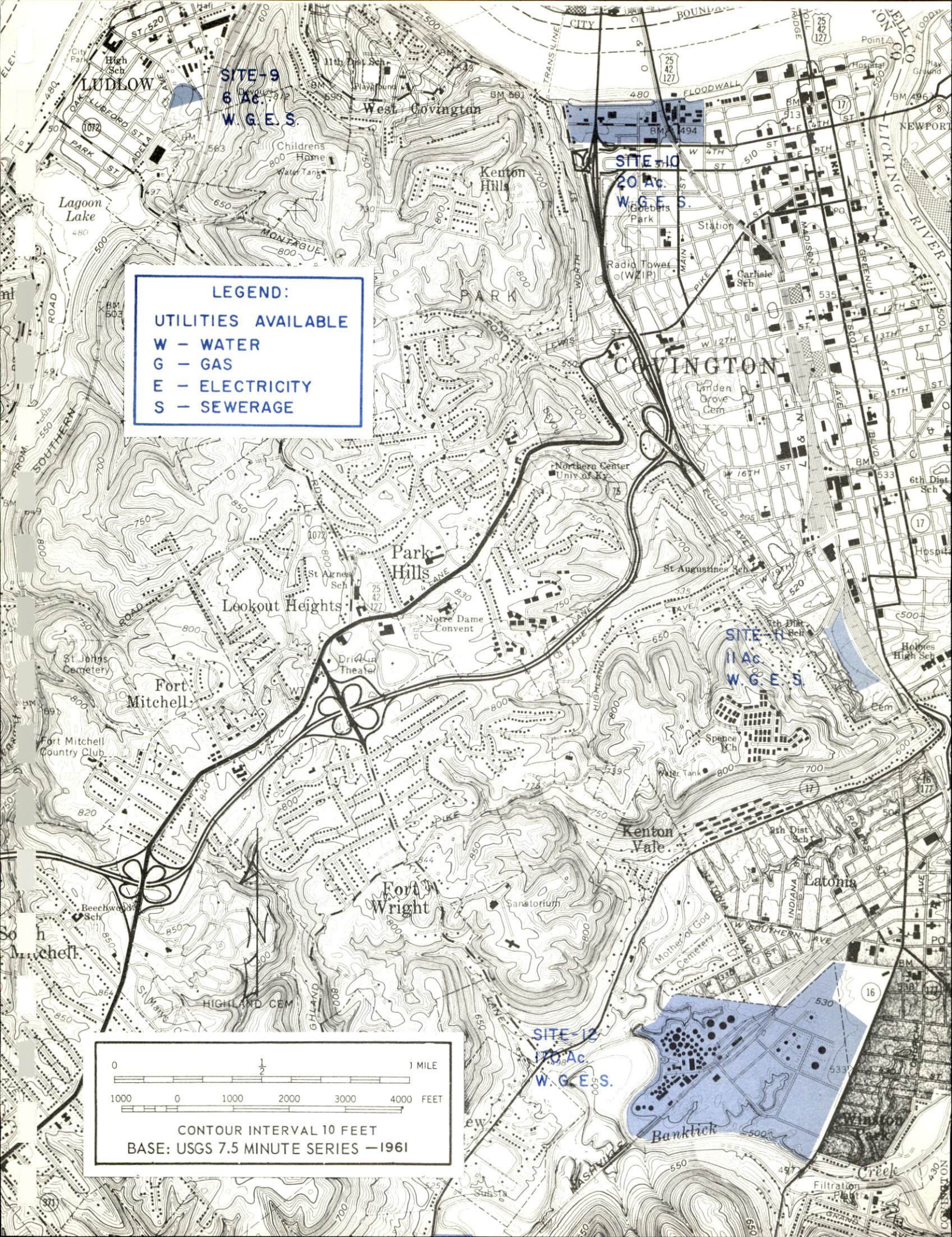
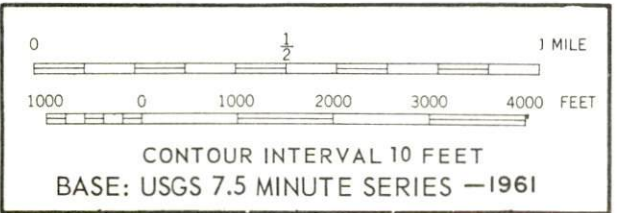
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE



SITE-8
115 Ac.
W G E S
Crestview Hills



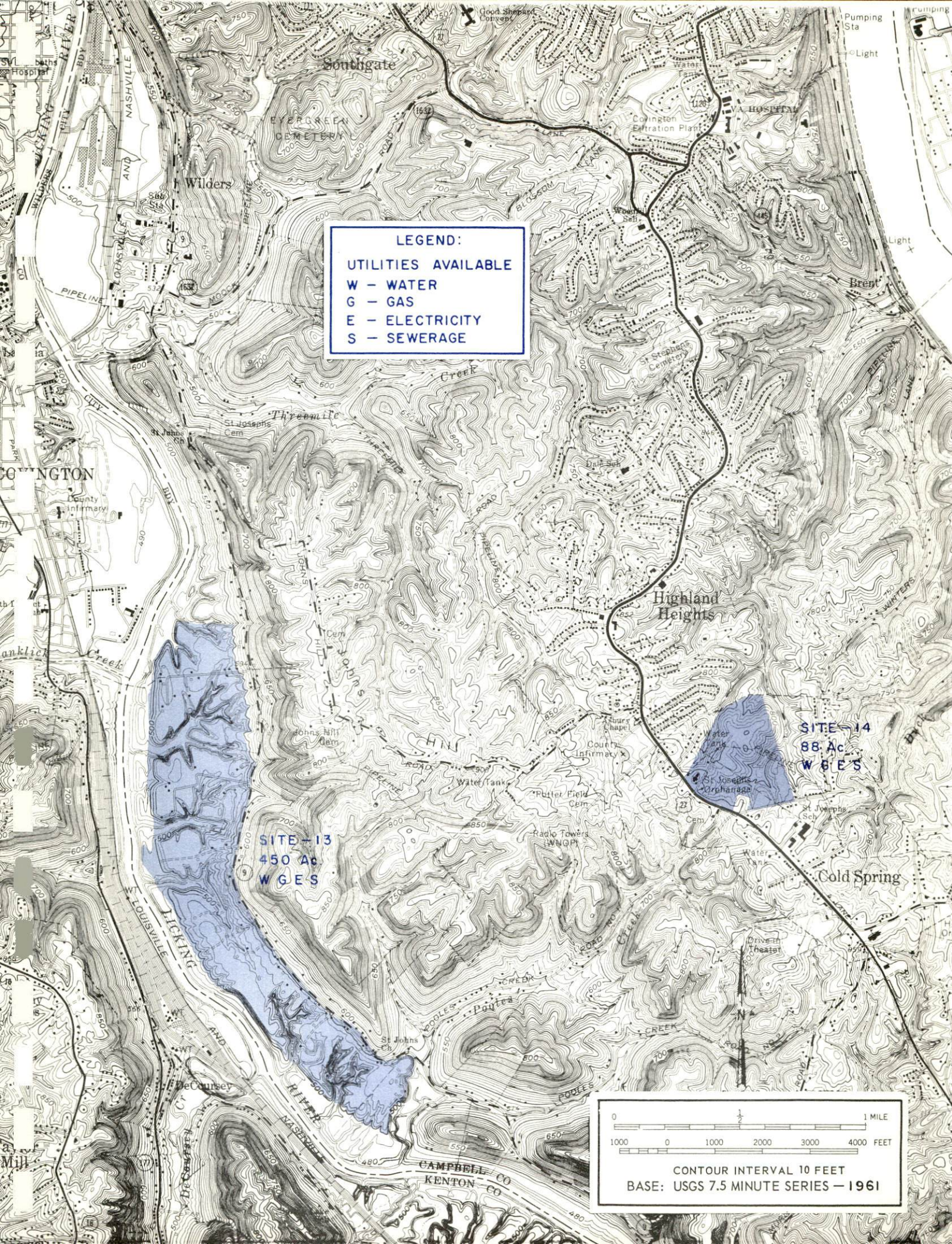
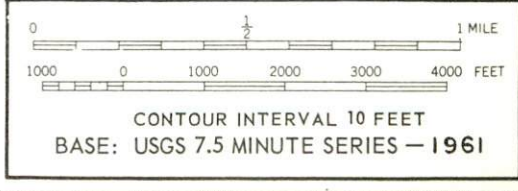
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UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

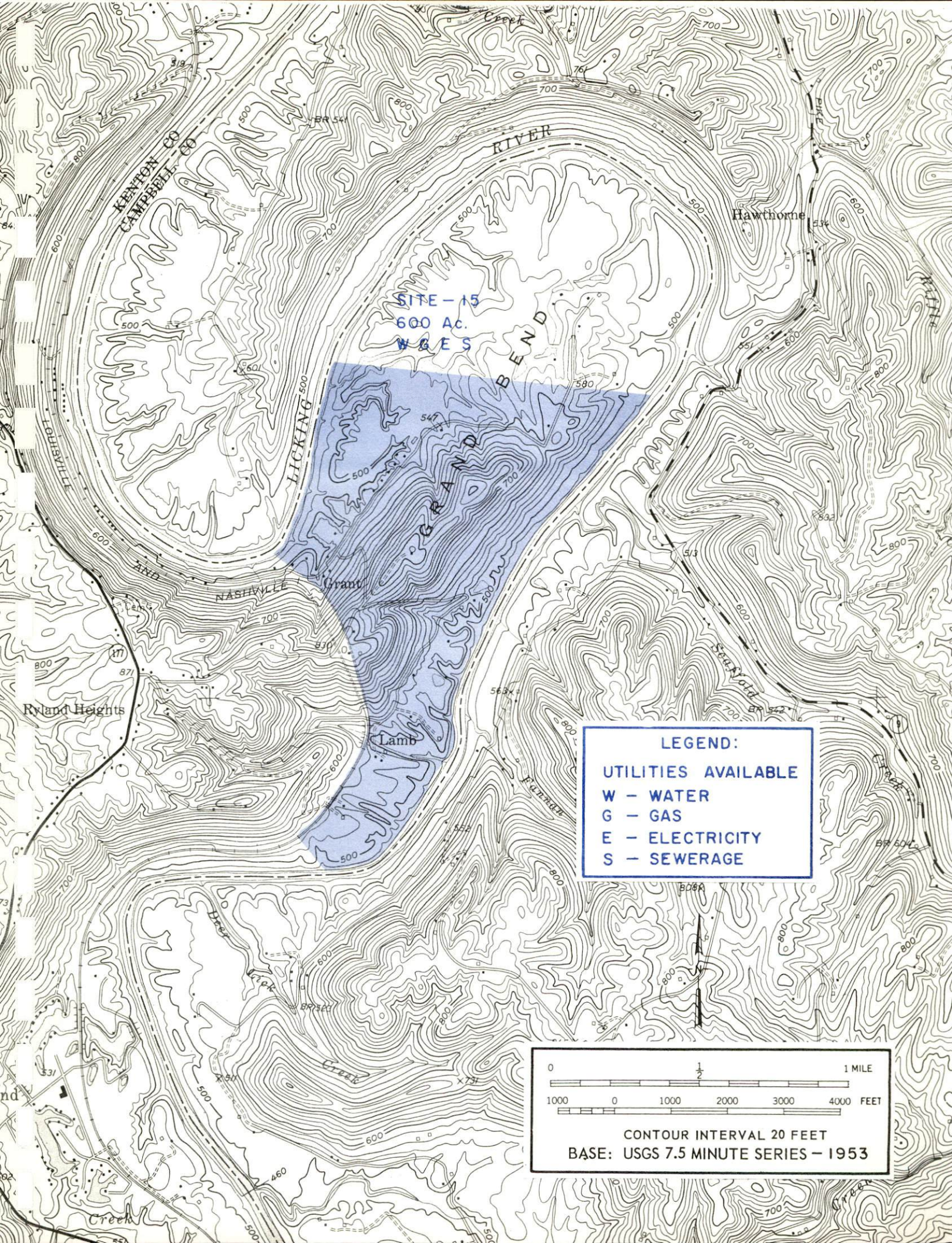


LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

SITE - 13
450 Ac
W G E S

SITE - 14
88 Ac
W G E S





SITE - 15
600 AC.
W G E S

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

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

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

SITE-19
150 A
W.G.E

SITE-16
8 A
W.G.E

SITE-22
50 A
W.G.E

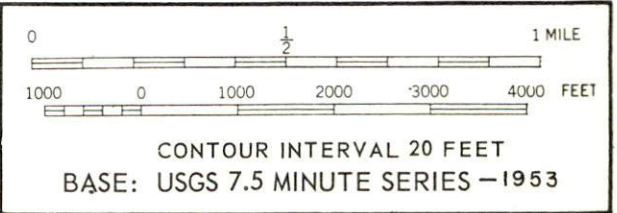
SITE-17
50 A
W.E

ALEXANDRIA

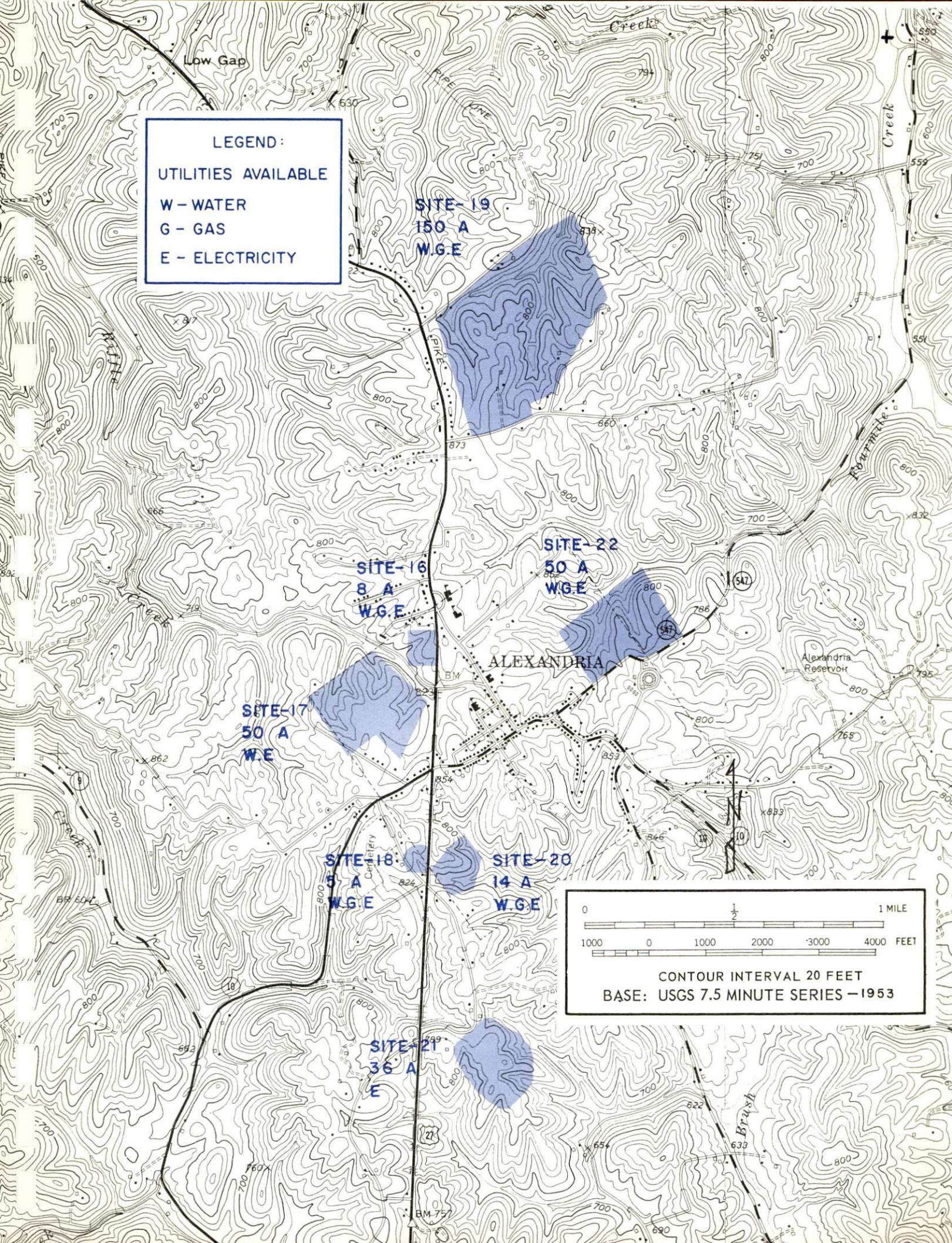
Alexandria Reservoir

SITE-18
5 A
W.G.E

SITE-20
14 A
W.G.E

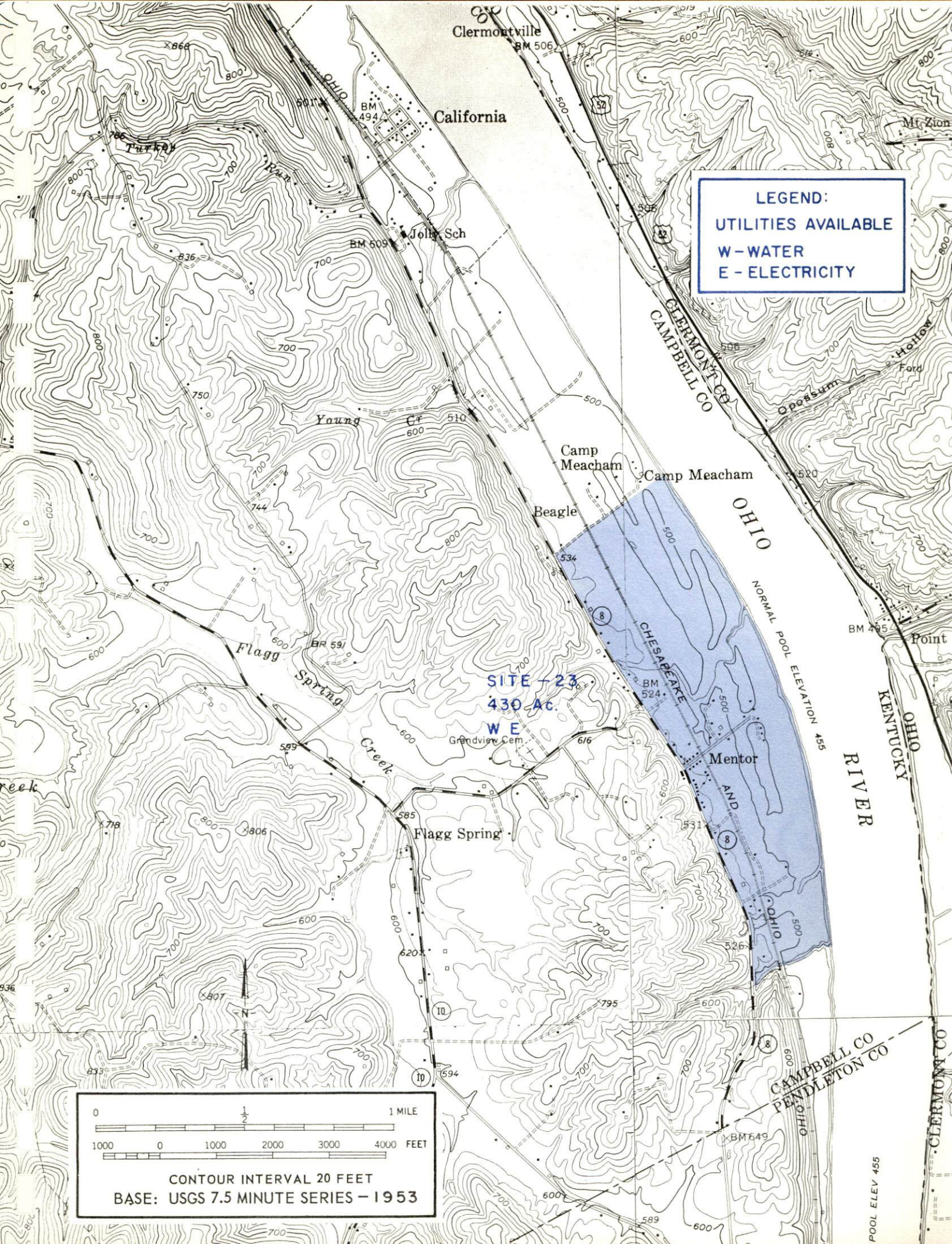
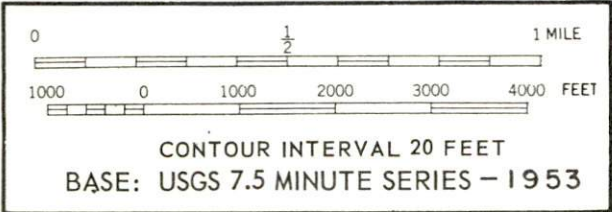


SITE-21
36 A
E



LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY

SITE - 23
430 AC.
WE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: There are forty-four incorporated towns in the Northern Kentucky Area, ranging in class from second to sixth. Most have a mayor-commissioner form of government with the members being elected for two- or four-year terms. The larger cities have city managers.

County: All of the counties in the Northern Kentucky Area are governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and commissioners elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, cities in the Northern Kentucky Area may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This cannot be extended beyond a five-year period.

Business Licenses: Payroll tax, occupational and business licenses are required in some communities in the Northern Kentucky Area. For more specific information, contact the Covington-Kenton-Boone or Campbell County Chambers of Commerce.

Planning and Zoning

The Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission serves the area. The Commission was established in 1961 and carries a staff of approximately 14 well trained personnel. Over 35 projects were completed during 1965 and 16 are now in process. The Commission is well equipped to handle any problem that might arise, both as to equipment and personnel. If further information is needed on this subject, please contact the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission, Newport, Kentucky.

In general, each county and each municipality has an appointed zoning authority. All planning, according to H. B. 390, is within the jurisdiction of and administered by the county.

Fire Protection

Fire protection in Covington and Newport is provided by municipally paid fire departments. Both have full-time staffs and are well equipped. In other towns in the area fire protection is provided either by paid or volunteer fire departments. The following table gives the class and NBFU fire insurance ratings for cities in the Northern Kentucky Area.

TABLE 12

FIRE INSURANCE AND CITY CLASS RATINGS FOR INCORPORATED CITIES IN THE NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA

County	Class City	NBFU Fire Insurance Class	
<u>Boone</u>			
	Florence	3	7 and 9
	Hopeful Heights	6	*
	Union	6	*
	Walton	5	7
<u>Kenton</u>			
	Bromley	6	7
	Covington	2	3 and 9
	Crescent Park	6	*
	Crescent Springs	6	7 and 9
	Crestview Hills	6	8
	Edgewood	6	7
	Elsmere	4	6
	Erlanger	3	6
	Fairview	6	*
	Fort Mitchell	6	7
	Fort Wright	4	6
	Independence	6	8 and 9
	Kenton Hills	6	*
	Kenton Vale	6	*
	Lakeside Park	5	7
	Lakeview	6	*
	Latonia Lakes	6	*
	Lookout Heights	5	7

(cont.)

**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Northern
Kentucky
Area

County	Class City	NBFU Fire Insurance Class
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Kenton (cont.)

Ludlow	4	6
Park Hills	4	6
Ridgeview Heights	6	*
South Ft. Mitchell	4	6
Summit Hills Heights	6	*
Taylor Mill	5	7-9-10
Villa Hills	6	*
Winston Park	6	6

Campbell

Alexandria	5	6
Bellevue	4	6
California	6	*
Cold Springs	5	6
Crestview	6	7
Dayton	4	5
Ft. Thomas	4	6
Highland Heights	5	6
Mentor	6	*
Newport	2	4
Silver Grove	5	6
Southgate	5	6
Wilder	6	8 and 9
Woodlawn	6	7

*Not Available

Sources: Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965

Kentucky Inspection Bureau, Louisville, Kentucky

Building Codes

Building codes are enforced in both cities and counties in the Northern Kentucky Area.

Police Protection

Police protection in Covington and Newport is provided by well equipped city police departments. The Covington Department has a staff of 94, and the Newport Department has a staff of 54. Business and residential areas are patrolled at all times.

Other towns in the area are provided police protection by municipal police departments or by the county police departments.

Unincorporated areas in the area are provided protection by the county police departments, the county sheriffs and the Kentucky State Police.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage collection is provided throughout the Northern Kentucky Area. Pickups are made either by the city or by private contractors.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Northern Kentucky Area.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Covington Budget, 1965	\$3,847,456.00
Bonded Indebtedness	3,819,000.00
Newport Income, 1965	2,392,659.47
Expenditures	2,391,469.91
Bonded Indebtedness	1,019,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Boone County

Budget, 1965-66	\$ 328,295
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	None

Kenton County

Budget, 1965-66	987,000
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	559,000

Campbell County

Budget, 1965-66	789,679
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	1,202,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property tax situation in the Northern Kentucky Area is summarized below. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 13

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
NORTHERN KENTUCKY, 1965

Taxing Jurisdiction	County	City	School	Total *
<u>Boone County</u>	\$.50	\$	\$1.75	\$2.30
Florence	.50	.65	1.75	2.95
Hopeful Heights	.50	.20	1.75	2.50
Union	.50	.35	1.75	2.65
Walton	.50	.75	1.75	3.05
<u>Kenton County</u>	.65**		2.00	2.70
Bromley	.65	***		
Covington	.65	1.56	1.83	4.09
Crescent Park	.65	.75		1.65
Crescent Springs	.65	.75		3.45
Crestview Hills	.65	***		
Edgewood	.65	.75		3.45
Elsmere	.65	.75		3.45
Erlanger	.65	.70	2.00	3.40
Fairview	.65	.75		3.45
Fort Mitchell	.65	.75		3.45
Fort Wright	.65	.70		3.40
Independence	.65	.60		3.30
Kenton Hills	.65	.72		3.45
Kenton Vale	.65	.75		3.45
Lakeside Park	.65	.68		3.38

(cont.)

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Total*</u>
<u>Kenton County (cont.)</u>				
Lakeview	\$.65	\$.30	\$	\$3.00
Latonia Lakes	.65	.75		3.45
Lookout Heights	.65	.50		3.20
Ludlow	.65	.71	1.95	3.36
Park Hills	.65	.85		3.55
Ridgeview Heights	.65	.75		3.45
South Fort Mitchell	.65	.75		3.45
Summit Hills Heights	.65	.75		3.45
Taylor Mill	.65	.65		3.35
Villa Hills	.65	.70		3.40
Winston Park	.65	.70		3.40
<u>Campbell County</u>	.65**		2.00	2.70
Alexandria	.65	.75		3.45
Bellevue	.65	.70	1.50	2.90
California	.65	.75		3.45
Cold Spring	.65	.75		3.45
Crestview	.65	.75		3.45
Dayton	.65	.91	2.00	3.61
Fort Thomas	.65	1.00	1.43	3.13
Highland Heights	.65	.70		3.40
Mentor	.65	.70		3.40
Newport	.65	1.62		4.32
Silver Grove	.65	.75	1.76	3.20
Southgate	.65	.75	2.50	3.95
Wilder	.65	.50	1.50	2.65
Woodlawn	.65	.75		3.45

*Includes 5¢ state tax

**Includes 10¢ levy for Tuberculosis Sanitorium District

***Not Available

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

Boone County, January 1, 1965	\$528,751,294
Kenton County, January 1, 1965	170,623,374
Campbell County, January 1, 1965	122,269,789
Newport, 1966	44,381,800
Covington, 1966	94,146,000

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Northern Kentucky Area has 60 elementary schools, 13 high schools and 48 parochial schools. There are 13 school districts serving 58,000 students and employing 2,039 teachers.

Boone County has 10 elementary schools, 1 high school and 3 parochial schools.

Kenton County has a total of 13 high schools, 1 state vocational school, 4 Junior high schools and 48 elementary schools, both public and parochial. This consists of a County School System, four Independent School Districts and the parochial schools which number 7 high schools and 21 elementary.

Campbell County has 5 elementary schools, 1 high school and 24 parochial schools. There are also 7 Independent School Districts in the county with 15 elementary schools and 5 high schools.

The number of students and teachers and the student-teacher ratio in Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties are listed in Table 14.

TABLE 14

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS,
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN THE NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
<u>Boone County</u>			
High School	1,085	51	21
Elementary School	4,640	172	27
Parochial	972	25	38

(cont.)

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
<u>Kenton County</u>			
High School	2,134	68	31
Elementary School	4,733	189	25
Ind. High	4,079	167	24
Ind. Elementary	7,628	288	26
Parochial	11,381	342	33
<u>Campbell County</u>			
High School	1,141	47	24
Elementary School	2,901	100	29
Ind. High	3,034	126	24
Ind. Elementary	6,418	227	29
Parochial	8,056	237	34

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.

The Northern Kentucky State Vocational School serves Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties. Courses offered are auto mechanics, radio and television, printing, woodworking, machine shop, sheet metal and welding. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as industrial needs require. A new vocational school has recently been constructed in Covington.

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 Northern Kentucky Area include: Northern Kentucky Center of the University of Kentucky, University of Cincinnati, Xavier University, Villa Madonna College, Hebrew Union College, and Our Lady of Cincinnati College.

In order to serve a greater number of Kentucky residents, the University of Kentucky in 1948 established the Northern Kentucky Center, which is located in Covington, Kentucky, as a branch of the State University. Courses offered at this branch include numerous undergraduate

day and evening classes of college curriculum leading to a Bachelors Degree. One-third of the necessary credits for a Masters Degree in several fields may be obtained at this school.

Other institutions of higher learning in this general area of Kentucky include the following: Georgetown College, Georgetown, 59 miles; Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 85 miles; University of Kentucky, Transylvania College and Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, 71 miles; University of Louisville, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College, Catherine Spalding, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 110 miles.

In addition, numerous business colleges are located in the Greater Cincinnati Area.

Health

Hospitals: There are four general hospitals located in the Northern Kentucky Area with approximately 900 beds.

Besides the numerous general hospitals within the area, there are excellent hospitals, public and private, for mental and tubercular patients, treatment of venereal diseases, the care and treatment of children and veterans.

Cincinnati, across the river from Northern Kentucky, has numerous hospitals and medical centers.

Public Health: The Northern Kentucky Area is provided public health services by the Boone, Kenton, and Campbell Counties health departments, located in Florence, Covington and Newport, respectively. The programs consist of immunization and tests, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child health, sanitation and laboratory services, vital statistics, chronic disease, dental health, and zoonoses.

Housing

There is a nominal amount of rental property available in the Northern Kentucky Area. The rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom apartments and houses is \$65 to \$125, and \$80 up, respectively. Construction cost for a 3-bedroom house with full basement is \$18,000 up.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service in the Campbell-Kenton County area is provided by the Citizens Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co.

Telephone service in Boone County is provided by the Consolidated Telephone Company. This company serves only Boone County. A toll is charged for calls to Covington and Cincinnati.

Postal Facilities: Newport and Covington are served by first-class post offices. Mail is received and dispatched nine times daily. There are branches of the Covington post office at Erlanger, Ludlow and South Fort Mitchell. Stations are located at Latonia and Rose.

Other city postal classifications in the Northern Kentucky Area are: Burlington, 2nd class; Florence, 2nd class; Hebron, 3rd class; Independence, 2nd class; Morning View, 3rd class; Union, 3rd class; Verona, 3rd class; Kenton, 4th class; Springlake, 4th class; Alexandria, 2nd class; California, 3rd class; Cold Spring, 3rd class; Melbourne, 3rd class; Mentor, 4th class; Silver Grove, 3rd class; Fort Thomas, 2nd class; and Walton, 2nd class.

Newspapers: There are two metropolitan daily publications serving the area. The Kentucky Post and Times Star combined with the Cincinnati Post and Times Star have a total daily circulation of approximately 243,500. The Kentucky Post and Times Star's daily circulation is approximately 56,700.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has a total of 193,504 daily (morning) and 301,404 Sunday circulation. The Enquirer serves Kentucky readers seven days a week with approximately 26,000 daily (morning) and 46,500 Sunday papers.

Radio: There are three radio stations located in the Northern Kentucky Area: WNOP - Newport, WCLU - Covington, and WWKY - FM, Erlanger. Radio reception is excellent from all Cincinnati stations.

Television: Excellent television reception is available from three Cincinnati stations: WLWT affiliated with NBC, WCPO with CBS, and WKRC with ABC.

Libraries

There are three libraries and two bookmobiles located in the Northern Kentucky Area with a combined total of 147,637 volumes. The public library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, which has one of the foremost per capita municipal collections in North America, also serves the area. The library has over one and one-half million books and is the sixth largest library in the United States.

Churches

The Northern Kentucky Area has approximately 200 churches with a representation of most denominations. The average attendance as compared to the population of the area is approximately 40 percent.

Financial Institutions

There are approximately twenty-four banks and thirty Building and Loan Associations located in the Northern Kentucky Area. As of December 31, 1965, bank deposits totaled \$161,346,000.*

Hotels and Motels

There are more than 107 hotels and motels in the Northern Kentucky Area with approximately 900 units, dining rooms, lounges and convention facilities.

Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and organizations in the Northern Kentucky Area:

Civic: Chambers of Commerce, Jaycees, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimists, Retail Merchants Association, Business Men's Club, Home Builders Association of Northern Kentucky, Real Estate Boards

Fraternal: Elks, Odd Fellows, Masonic, VFW, American Legion, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Moose, Knights of Pythias, Junior O.V.A.M. and K of C

Women's: Woman's Club, Junior Woman's Club, D.A.R., American Legion Auxiliary, Garden Club, Art Club, Literary Club, Y.W.C.A., Baker-Hunt Foundation, Eastern Star

Youth: Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Boys Club, Listing Post, Little League Baseball, Basketball, Football, and Bob White Club.

Other: P. T. A., Red Cross

*Southern Banking Directory

There are many other organizations which would not be classified in one of these groups but are available to the residents of the area.

Recreation

Recreation, indoor and outdoor, is available in the Northern Kentucky Area. Commercial enterprises offer swimming, bowling, dancing, baseball, horseback riding, movies and other pastimes. Many organizations offer sports, game rooms, and club and hobby activities.

Devou Park is one of the most popular spots in Northern Kentucky. It is a 550-acre park, municipally owned, and contains a natural amphitheater which has a capacity of approximately 40,000 persons. Within this park are located many recreational facilities such as fishing, tennis, golf, and a variety of other sports.

The new Latonia Race Track, which cost \$5,000,000, held its first meet in 1959. This track, located near the Greater Cincinnati Airport in Boone County, has a combination clubhouse-grandstand which includes complete restaurant facilities. The seating facilities include 1,152 box seats and 2,320 general admission seats.

Six of the public and private golf courses in the area are listed below:

Twin Oaks Golf - 18 holes - public
Ft. Mitchell Country Club - South Ft. Mitchell - 9 holes - private
Summit Hills Country Club - Kenton County - 18 holes - 9 holes - private
Devou Fields Golf Club - Devou Park - 9 holes - public
Ryland Lakes Golf and Country Club - Kenton County - 9 holes - private
Beechland Golf Club - Boone County - 9 holes - public

At the present, plans are underway to develop additional facilities for the golfing public.

Campbell County Park, containing 885 acres, is located 5 miles south of Alexandria, Kentucky. The park has a 170-acre lake with swimming beach, boating and fishing, a huge picnic area, horseback riding and an 18-hole golf course. An ultramodern resort-type \$3 million lodge that will contain 100 rooms is to be constructed on a 100-acre site in the park.

Highland Hills Park, a 66-acre park located in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, provides picnic tables, grills, swings, three tennis courts, a Girl Scout cabin, fraternity house and a small baseball diamond. During the summer months, dancing is held two nights a week on the concrete tennis courts. In the winter months the tennis courts are flooded for ice skating.

Riverview Playground is located 9 miles from Newport in Ross, Kentucky. This facility has 25 acres adjacent to the Ohio River with a ball field, picnic area, clubhouse, and boating and swimming areas.

Adjoining Cincinnati is the home of the National League Baseball power, the Cincinnati Redlegs. Major league hockey is played in the Cincinnati Gardens. This modern sports area has a seating capacity of 15,000 persons. It is also the host for collegiate and professional basketball, ice shows, boxing, and wrestling. Three of Ohio's best gridiron teams are found in Southern Ohio: The University of Cincinnati, Xavier University, and Miami University.

The newest of Northern Kentucky's recreation areas is Big Bone Lick State Park in Boone County where fossil exhibits, sulphur springs and paleontological diggings are on display. The park offers picnic and playgrounds plus other things of interest. The State plans to expand this park in the near future and as a result the park will encompass approximately 500 acres of land.

Kenton County is to develop, in the near future, a 600-acre park near Piner, Kentucky, which will add to the many recreational facilities in the area.

The Cincinnati Royals professional basketball team provides an exciting counterpart to the collegiate game as provided by the University of Kentucky and the University of Cincinnati.

The proposed Riverside Municipal Stadium just across the Ohio River will afford a centralized arena for professional baseball and football.

Numerous museums, art galleries, clubs and societies, plus the Cincinnati Symphony present high cultural appeal. The Zoo is one of the finest in the country.

Boating, fishing and water sports abound on the miles of rivers and numerous lakes in Northern Kentucky. There are more than a dozen swim clubs providing ample facilities for all.

Community Improvements

Newport

1. A \$1.8 million Disabled American Veterans Building under construction on 16.8 acres - will employ over 600 persons.
2. Modernization of Newport Water Works
3. The formation of a Campbell County Development Corporation
4. The acquiring of 88 acres for an Industrial Park known as the Campbell County Industrial Park
5. The construction of Lakeside Place, a modern facility for persons of retirement age, with 144 rental units, kitchenette apartments and rooms.
6. Campbell County Park, 885 acres, has 170-acre lake and 18-hole golf course
7. Additional 86 beds added to Campbell County's St. Luke Hospital at a cost of \$1,500,000
8. An Army Reserve Training Center in Fort Thomas constructed at a cost of \$500,000
9. A new post office in Newport's Urban Renewal Area Project No. 2 cost \$450,000
10. There is a \$3,000,000, 288 apartment complex in Newport's Urban Renewal Project No. 1 and a shopping center known as Newport Mall.
11. A 100-unit motel by TraveLodge Motel Corporation at a cost of \$1,000,000 in Newport's Urban Renewal Project No. 2
12. A YMCA building for Campbell County
13. An ultrahigh-frequency television station to be constructed on a six-acre site in Newport - cost of plant \$1 million
14. A library to serve the people of Campbell County
15. A 14-story office building at a cost of \$5,000,000 is contemplated for Newport's Urban Renewal Project No. 2

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Northern Kentucky Area

16. Newport citizens recently approved a bond issue for \$600,000. This money will defray the expense incurred in Project No. 2 and will finance the continuation of Urban Renewal in Newport. An estimate of construction in the Urban Renewal Area will run in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000.
17. Plans for highway projects have been approved for Campbell County which total approximately \$33,423,000. This figure includes the Circle Freeway I-275 (from the eastern section of Cincinnati through the heart of Campbell County) which will provide access to the Interstate Highway system along with an Urban Connector I-471, mileage for which has been allocated by the Bureau of Public Roads. This connector will link the core area of Cincinnati directly through Campbell County to the Circle Freeway I-275. Three new bridges are to be built as a part of this great highway program which should be completed by 1970.
18. A \$125,000 restaurant is being constructed adjacent to Travelodge Motel in Newport's Urban Renewal Project No. 2.
19. A \$3 million hi-rise apartment building for the elderly will be constructed in Newport.
20. A City-County Municipal Complex is contemplated for Campbell County and will be located on the present courthouse site in Newport.
21. Construction will start in 1966 on a \$1 million new apartment complex adjacent to Lakeside Place in Highland Heights.
22. The world's first "Vertohort" system equipment that unwinds a coil of steel from a vertical to a horizontal position and feeds it into a temper mill, was part of \$4.5 million in new processing facilities at Interlake Steel Corporation, Newport, Kentucky.

Covington

1. An 18-hole golf course along Interstate 275 in Kenton County
2. A 600-acre county park to be located in Piner, Kentucky, with 185 acres for fishing, boating, swimming, etc.
3. Community hi-rise (medium income) 143 unit senior citizens apartment building to be erected on 4th Street just west of Madison Avenue, Covington. Construction should begin within 30 days.
4. Expansion of post office - 7th and Scott
5. Construction of I-275 - Circle Freeway
6. Expansion of floodwall - Rosedale area
7. Low-rent public housing hi-rise
8. New City-County Building - Third and Court Streets
9. General street, sewer, water improvements and extensions (including annexed areas)
10. Four motels (Riverside, West Third, Crescent Avenue and Downtown)
11. Two 100-bed nursing homes (Latonia and Crescent Avenues)
12. Downtown parking and business complex (Pike and Madison)
13. Shopping center in Sohio Tract
14. ULH & P Co. office building - West Third Street
15. 200 single family homes
16. Two office buildings - 4th and Madison
17. Two doctor office buildings (Scott Street and Bullock Street)
18. Residential, commercial and industrial expansion and rehabilitation.
19. Tri-City Y.M.C.A. - new building is under construction in Florence

20. Erlanger Heights Town Houses - 33 units in planning stage, off Turfway Road - Mr. James Coldiron, Developer
21. The city of Covington is planning for the expansion of its water system, and will eventually construct a water tower and supporting water lines.
22. Expansion of Social Security Office
23. Construction of Internal Revenue Service Building
24. New firehouse and drill tower - West Third Street
25. 3,500 seat field house at Holmes High School
26. 20-room elementary school - Jefferson Street
27. Four new motels on I-75

Florence

1. Florence Baptist Church - a new sanctuary, etc., under construction at present time in Florence
2. Florence Christian Church - a new sanctuary, etc., with initial phase completed
3. St. Paul's Catholic Church - a new sanctuary, etc., completed
4. Florence Church of Christ - a new sanctuary, etc., near completion
5. Wildwood Motel - expanding with 10 new units planned
6. Heritage Steak House (restaurant) - under construction on U. S. 42, in connection with Wildwood Motel
7. Pure Oil Truck Stop and Service Station - a restaurant, service station, trucker's dormitory, truck service station, etc. - completed 1965

8. Ockerman Junior High School - completed 1965 - addition to this school being planned at present time
9. There has been completed in the city 8,023 lineal feet of 25 foot wide concrete streets, with all supporting facilities.
10. 7,742 lineal feet of sanitary sewer lines
11. 7,094 lineal feet of water lines

New Industrial Construction

1. Superior Woodworking Manufacturing Co.
2. Queen City Dinette, Inc.
3. Aer-O-Flo Corporation
4. R. A. Jones Company
5. Overhead Door Corporation
6. International Fruit Company

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 2,711 farms in the Northern Kentucky Area with a total of 228,228 acres, an average of 82.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agriculture statistics for the Northern Kentucky Area.

TABLE 15

 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA
AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Avg. Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (tons)	15,800	2.08	32,570
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (tons)	9,800	1.30	12,850
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (tons)	11,000	1.25	1,300
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (bu)	9,200	53.1	504,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (bu)	700	24.0	17,200
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (bu)	50	20.0	1,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Northern Kentucky Area (lbs)	2,690	1,790.0	4,903,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 16

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA
AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Northern Kentucky Area	11,000
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Northern Kentucky Area	44,400
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Northern Kentucky Area	2,350
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals*

The principal mineral resources of the Boone-Kenton-Campbell Counties Area consist of limestone and sand and gravel. Clay deposits of commercial significance are also present. A more detailed description of the economic minerals of the counties may be examined in a 1964 report, Northern Kentucky's Natural Resources, prepared for the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission by Earth Science Laboratories, Inc.

Limestone: Limestones of the Upper Ordovician series, suitable for concrete aggregate and roadstone, are present throughout this area. One quarry was reported operating in Kenton County during 1964.

Sand and Gravel: Alluvial sand and gravel deposits occurring along the Ohio and Licking Rivers are suitable for general construction purposes and for use in making molds. Three operations were reported during 1964.

Clay: Qualitative work on the Pleistocene Alluvial Clay deposits in this area indicates that these clay deposits could be used for the manufacture of common brick and tile. Possibilities exist for the use of those clay deposits in the manufacture of lightweight aggregate. Deposits up to forty feet thick have been reported.

*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 17

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.

Water Resources*

The largest source of public and industrial water supply is from surface water. Ground water offers a good source of supply but to a lesser degree.

Surface Water: Although several small streams offer a good supply of water, the Ohio and Licking Rivers are the largest source of surface water. The average discharge of the Ohio River at Cincinnati and the Licking River at Catawba is 96,810 cfs (23 years record) and 4,083 cfs (38 years record), respectively (USGS).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician and Quaternary systems. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that many properly constructed drilled wells within the Ohio River alluvium will produce several hundred gallons per minute unless bedrock is encountered at shallow depths. The maximum reported yield is 1,000 gpm. Most drilled wells in the Ohio River alluvium and along large drainage lines will produce enough water for a 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 per minute from alluvium or thick limestone along large streams. Along lesser drainage lines, most drilled wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply with a hand pump (100 to 500 gallons a day) at depths of less than 100 feet. Some wells will produce more than 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).

Forests

There are approximately 90,000 acres of forested land in the Northern Kentucky Area which comprise 30 percent of the total land area. The predominant tree types are oak, hickory, yellow poplar, and red cedar.

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

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

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

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 18
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.

The per capita personal income for the Northern Kentucky Area for 1963 totaled \$5,661.*

The retail sales for the Northern Kentucky Area in 1964 totaled \$250,758,000.**

*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 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR NORTHERN KENTUCKY COUNTIES

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
			(EST)	
January	31.6	3.56	78	69
February	33.1	2.91	84	66
March	40.6	3.79	80	65
April	52.2	3.22	77	53
May	62.5	3.59	80	54
June	71.8	3.89	84	59
July	75.4	3.61	88	61
August	74.1	2.60	89	60
September	67.2	2.83	87	65
October	56.1	2.26	81	51
November	42.7	3.01	83	66
December	33.3	2.75	84	74
Annual Norm.	33.4	38.02		

*Station Location: Covington, 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 yrs. of record) 83 clear, 99 partly cloudy,
183 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (13 yrs. of record) 65%

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

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (16 yrs. of record) 8

Days with thunderstorms: (17 yrs. of record) 46

Days with heavy fog: (1 yr. of record) 19

Prevailing wind: (16 yrs. of record) South-southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. 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.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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HISTORY

Campbell County

Campbell County, 19th in order of formation of the 120 counties in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, was established by an act of the legislature in 1794, two years after Kentucky was admitted to the Union. It is located at the confluence of the Ohio and Licking Rivers, in the extreme northern part of the state, just south of Cincinnati. The Ohio River is its boundary line on the north and the Licking River on the west. Campbell County was named in honor of Colonel John Campbell, an Irish nobleman. He settled in Kentucky at an early date, after he had received a grant of land from the Commonwealth of Virginia, which land comprised in part the territory which is now Campbell County. When the county was formed, it embraced so much territory that later the entire areas of Kenton and Boone Counties were formed from this territory and parts of Bracken, Pendleton, Grant and Robertson County were taken from it.

Campbell is an urban county containing many cities and towns. The largest of these is Newport. When James Taylor visited Campbell County for the first time in 1792, he found only a few log cabins in Newport. Pleased with the prospect, he secured a beautiful site for his future home. He then went back to Virginia for his family, household equipment, slaves, and an English friend, Robert Christi and family. At that time there was not a person in Newport who wore shoes. All wore moccasins made of deerskins. When General Taylor died, he left an estate said to be worth \$4,000,000. He was a leader in the cultural, social, political and banking affairs of this county and ranked high in the financial circles of the nation.

Newport requested incorporation in 1833 and it was granted. Thomas N. Lindsey was named the first Mayor of Newport. Collins describes Newport as an important iron manufacturing city and commercial and rail center with many smaller industries. The 1959-60 Kentucky Industrial Directory lists 38 industries in Newport, manufacturing diverse products and employing over 3,800 workers. Steel and iron remain the largest single industry but clothing has also become of major importance.

Bellevue traces its history back to 1787, when General James Taylor was given a tract of land on which the city now stands. It was incorporated in 1870, and in that year the first of the famous northern Kentucky horsecars appeared on its streets.

Southgate was incorporated on May 16, 1907. Evergreen Cemetery in Southgate, the largest burying ground in Campbell County, was established more than 100 years ago. Many of the county's leading citizens of a generation ago are buried there.

The town of Alexandria was incorporated in 1834. Other communities and towns which have grown up in Campbell County during the past 50 years are Woodlawn, Wilders, Highland Heights, Cold Springs, Silver Grove and the older towns of Melbourne, Ross, Gubser Mills, Persimmon Grove, Pleasant Ridge, Claryville, Twelve Mile, Grants Lick, John's Hill, Dry Ridge, and Pools Creek.

The site of Dayton originally was a forest of large trees along the Ohio River. Jamestown and Brooklyn, two thriving communities, grew up along the Ohio River east of Bellevue. They were incorporated in 1848 and 1849, and in 1866 they combined and were incorporated as the town of Dayton.

In 1867, the Highland District was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, but it was not until 1912 that the community's name was changed to Fort Thomas. Fort Thomas was named after the Army Post, now the Fort Thomas V. A. Hospital. In 1920, the Legislature passed an act reclassifying Fort Thomas from a sixth to a fourth class city.

Only four of the 120 Kentucky counties are smaller in area than Campbell County. In 1960, Campbell County was the 4th largest county in population with 86,803. It is part of the three-county Kentucky urban area containing over a quarter of a million inhabitants. In 1860, it was fifth with 20,909 citizens, more than quadrupling in the last century.

Boone-Kenton Counties

Boone County, the thirtieth county to be formed in Kentucky, was created in 1798. It received its name from Colonel Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer who led the colonists westward across the mountains. Kenton, an adjoining county, was appropriately named for another pioneer hero of Kentucky, a friend and fellow Indian fighter of Boone, Simon Kenton. Kenton began his trips into Kentucky at the age of sixteen and was involved as a leader in many campaigns against the Indians north of the Ohio River. At one time in his early twenties he was captured by the Indians and held for eight months before he was turned over to the British, from whom he escaped. These counties, bearing the names of two of America's most rugged pioneers, are located in the northern most part of the state on the Ohio River just across from Cincinnati.

This area is largely urban and commercially and industrially oriented. Boone County is also important agriculturally. In comparing the production statistics for 1870 and 1959, we find tobacco growing increased from 231,645 pounds to 2,152,052; hay from 5,948 tons to 18,833 tons; cattle from 6,335 head to 17,854 head.

Appendix A

The industrial and commercial payrolls for these two counties were over 58 million dollars in 1960 with \$4,977,000 of this amount in Boone County and the remainder in Kenton. Covington, the largest city of this area and one of the largest in the state, contained 120,700 people in 1960. It has a long history as an industrial and commercial center. Collins, in his book of Kentucky history written in the 1870's, lists some two hundred and fifty shops in Covington and around seventy-four industries including twenty-one cigar factories and twelve wagon or carriage shops. There were then twelve school buildings and a new high school being built.

Today, Covington contains one hundred industries of various sizes employing about 3,500 workers. The factories of Covington fashion many types of products including electric parts, paper bags, railroad freight cars and drilling machines.

The history of any area is nothing more than the story of people at work through the ages. In addition to those men for whom they were named, these counties have been the homes of three governors of Kentucky, four United States Senators, and eleven members of the House of Representatives. Governor William Goebel, the only governor of Kentucky who was assassinated, was from the Covington area. John G. Carlisle of Kenton County served his state and nation well. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, lieutenant governor of Kentucky, and member of the U. S. Senate. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1883, 1885, and 1887. He crowned his career as a public servant by working under President Grover Cleveland from 1893 to 1897.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Northern Kentucky Area		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	24,531	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	30	0.1	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	1,562	6.4	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	7,750	31.6	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	1,118	4.6	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	68	0.3	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	631	2.6	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	392	1.6	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	872	3.6	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	94	0.4	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	280	1.1	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	1,421	5.8	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	2,590	10.6	75,815	14.0
Other	284	1.2	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	2,019	8.2	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9,335	38.1	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	1,365	5.6	24,888	4.6
Services	2,444	10.0	45,262	8.4
Other	26	0.1	2,091	0.4

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

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Northern Kentucky Area		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	110,619	118,824	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	74,726	83,941	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	58,773	26,644	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	58,726	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	56,508	25,623	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	46,637	22,195	440,020	208,384
Government workers	3,606	2,504	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	6,131	978	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	134	396	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	2,218	1,021	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	15,953	57,297	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	675	410	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	5,523	5,942	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	9,755	50,945	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	3,643	40,275	91,626	539,838
65 and over	6,112	10,670	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	56,508	25,623	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	4,286	2,745	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,304	106	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	5,308	820	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	5,748	9,393	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	4,236	2,772	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	13,099	384	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	12,647	3,477	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	60	987	1,123	25,183
Service workers	3,116	3,301	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	336	43	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	3,491	82	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	2,877	1,513	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 border="0"> <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