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Industrial Resources: Campbell County

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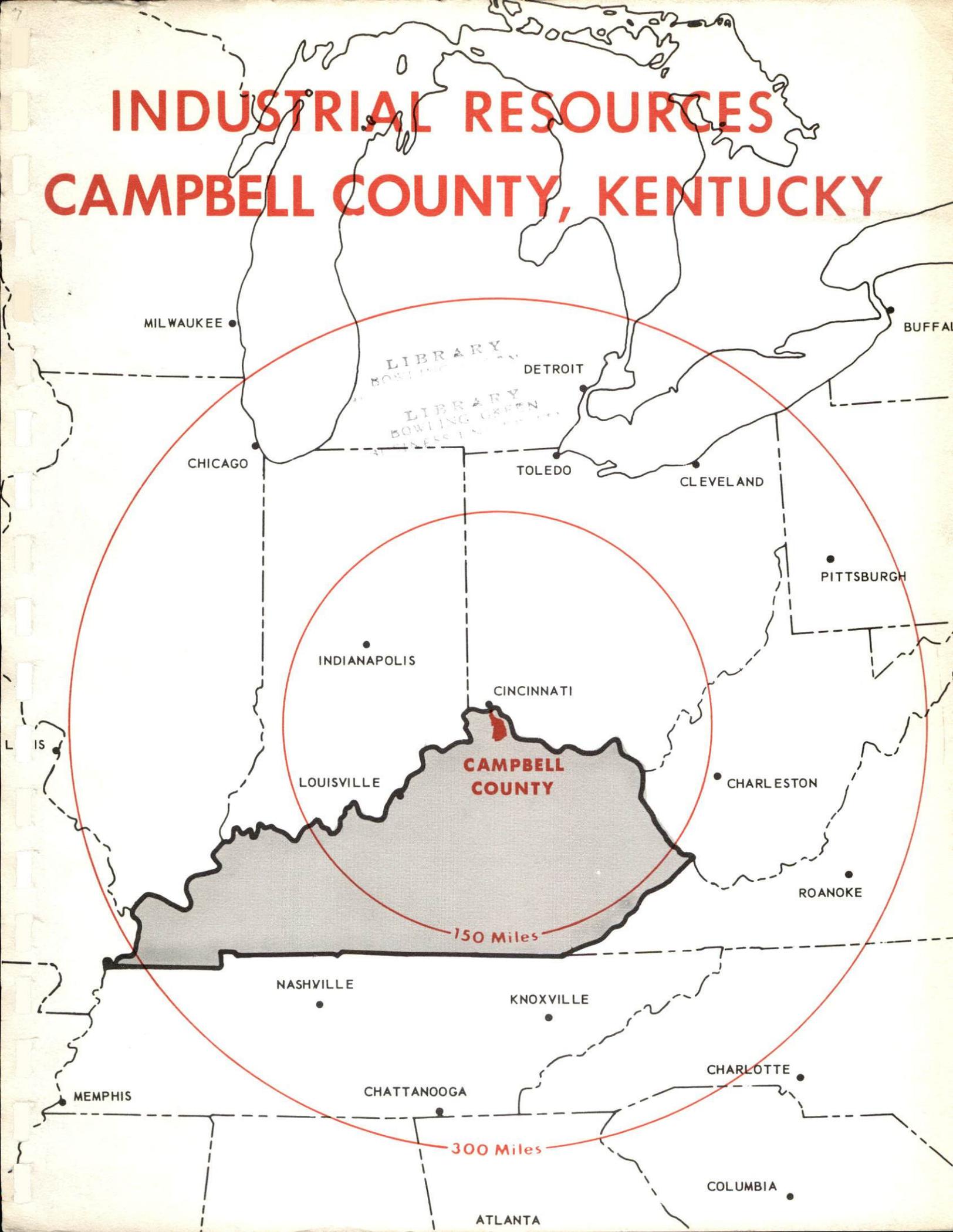
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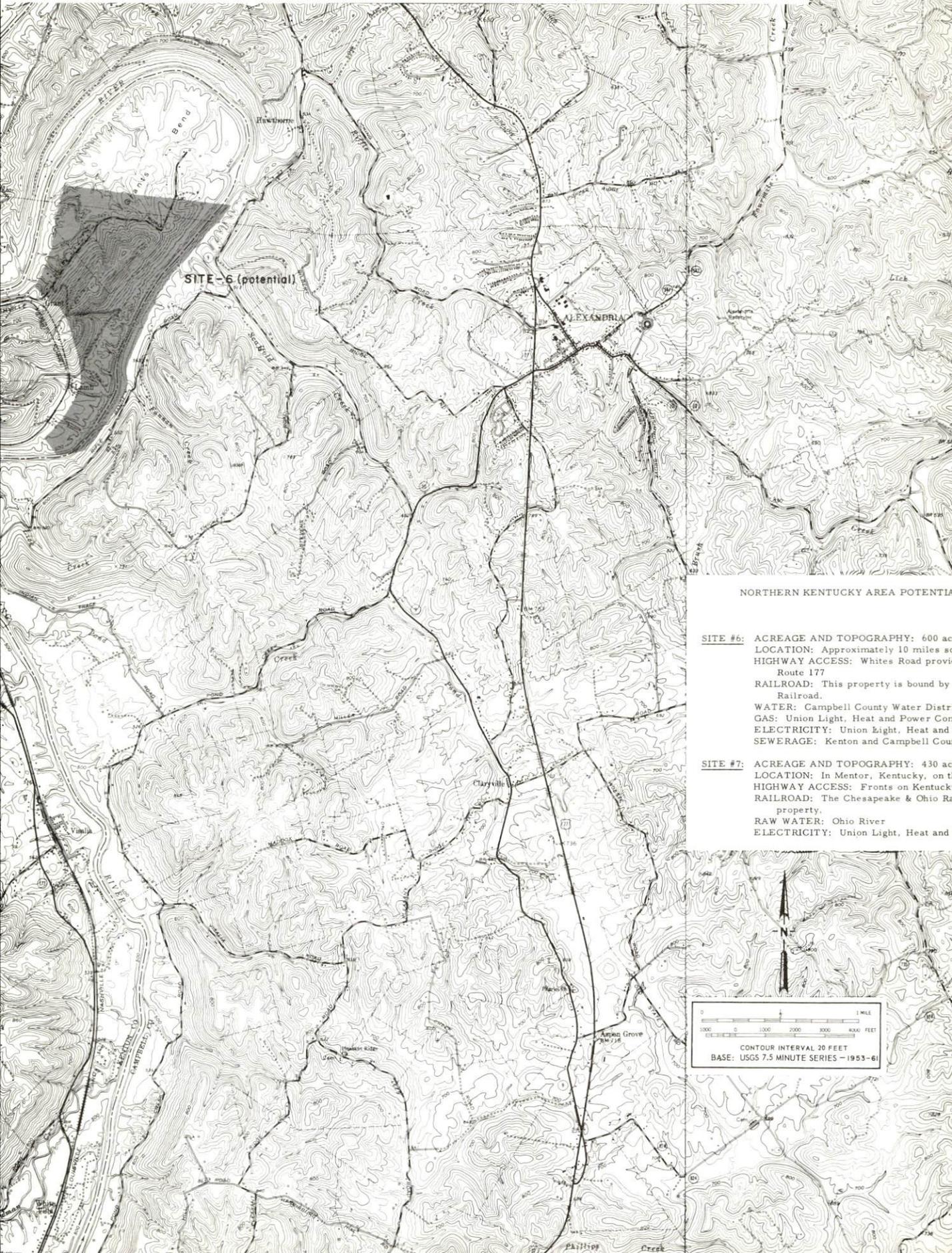
INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY



NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL SITES

1969

Campbell Co.



SITE-6 (potential)

ALEXANDRIA

Clayville

NORTHERN KENTUCKY AREA POTENTIAL

SITE #6: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 600 ac
 LOCATION: Approximately 10 miles so
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: Whites Road provi
 Route 177
 RAILROAD: This property is bound by
 Railroad.
 WATER: Campbell County Water Distr
 GAS: Union Light, Heat and Power Con
 ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and
 SEWERAGE: Kenton and Campbell Cou

SITE #7: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 430 ac
 LOCATION: In Mentor, Kentucky, on t
 HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentuck
 RAILROAD: The Chesapeake & Ohio Ra
 property.
 RAW WATER: Ohio River
 ELECTRICITY: Union Light, Heat and



0 1 MILE
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953-61



INDUSTRIAL SITES

Areas of level to rolling land south of Newport provides access to Kentucky from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Project No. 1 is owned by the Power Company and provides Sanitation District No. 1 service. Areas of level land along the Ohio River and Route 8. A highway passes through this area. Power Company

SITE -7 (potential)

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by
The Chamber of Commerce of Campbell County
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

June, 1962

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1950 - Campbell County - 76,196

1960 - Campbell County - 86,803

CAMPBELL COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Campbell and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,722 men and 1,708 women. Number of workers available from Campbell County - 829 men and 771 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads serve the area and make connections at Cincinnati with the Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western and Erie Railroads.

Air: Greater Cincinnati Airport passengers are served by American, Eastern, Delta, Trans World, Lake Central, and Piedmont Airlines. Air freight service is also available.

Water: Ohio River barge service is available. Serving the area are six certified water freight carriers: American Barge Line, Commercial Barge Line, Ohio River Company, Cosmos Towing Company, Mississippi Valley Barge and Union Barge Line.

Trucks: Approximately 147 common carriers serve the area.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines serve the area.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	457	Memphis, Tenn.	483
Chicago, Ill.	294	New Orleans, La.	883
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New York, N. Y.	642
Detroit, Mich.	258	St. Louis, Mo.	346
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,204	Washington, D. C.	482

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Union Light, Heat and Power Company supplies electric power.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is supplied Campbell County by the Union Light, Heat and Power Company.

Water: An adequate water supply is available in Campbell County with the two major distributors being the Newport Municipal Water Works and the Campbell County Water District.

Sewerage: A sewage disposal plant serves Sanitation District No. #1 of Campbell and Kenton Counties.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population Growth

Table 1 shows population and rate of growth in Campbell County and Kentucky.

Table 1

POPULATION GROWTH IN CAMPBELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Campbell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	54,223	---	2,147,174	---
1910	59,369	9.5	2,289,905	6.6
1920	61,868	4.2	2,416,630	5.5
1930	73,391	18.6	2,614,589	8.2
1940	71,918	- 2.0	2,845,627	8.8
1950	76,196	5.9	2,944,806	3.5
1960	86,803	13.9	3,038,156	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population county: 1.0

Table 1-A

POPULATION GROWTH OF TOWNS IN CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Town</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Newport	31,044	30,070	- 3.1
Bellevue	9,040	9,336	3.3
Dayton	8,977	9,050	0.8
Fort Thomas	10,870	14,896	37.0
Alexandria	536	1,318	145.9
Cold Spring	518	1,201	131.9
Crestview	---	617	---
California	117	159	35.8
Highland Heights	1,569	3,491	122.5
Silver Grove	---	1,205	---
Southgate	1,903	2,070	8.7
Wilders	204	248	21.5
Woodlawn	339	377	11.2

Labor Market*

Definition:

The Campbell County labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Campbell, Kenton and Pendleton Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Campbell County making commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 3-county area was 214,471, which was an increase of 24,410 from the 1950 census of 190,060.

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1958 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically industrial with approximately 20,690 people employed in this industry. There were 1,406 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 220 area farms and 50 Campbell County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Campbell County had 295 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In September 1961, there were 7,832 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 3,381 of this number in Campbell County. Kenton County had 4,008 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$1,028 in Pendleton to \$1,908 in Kenton.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply:

- (1) The total currently unemployed.**
- (2) Men who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Labor Statement for the Campbell County, Kentucky Area

** Measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.

It is estimated that there are 2,722 men and 1,708 women in the Campbell County area who would be available for industrial jobs. Campbell County alone could furnish 829 men and 771 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 17,678 boys and 17,443 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years, with 7,085 boys and 7,011 girls of this number residing in Campbell County. It is likely that at least 80% of the boys and 40% of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Newport:</u>				
Acme-Newport Steel Co.	Hot rolled and cold rolled carbon and alloy steel coil, sheets and plates, electrical sheets, electric weld line pipe, spiral welded pipe, corrugated steel culvert pipe	1,750	40	1,790
Auto Vehicle Parts Co.	Seat cover fasteners and pins, body molding clips	30	10	40
W. J. Baker Co.	Metal window screens, butted seam tubes, steel spring clips, tobacco seed sowers, metal stampings	12	2	14
Ceramic Coating Co.	Glass lined pipe for chemical industry	10	0	10
Clover Leaf Dairy, Inc.	Dairy products	45	5	50
Crawley Book Machinery Co.	Bookbinding machinery	43	2	45
Harper Furniture & Woodworking Co.	Lawn furniture, cabinets and desks	40	0	40
H. & L. Mfg. & Design Co.	Printing presses, converting equipment for paper and plastic industries, job lot machining	20	1	21

(Continued)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hagedorn Bakery	Bakery products	12	19	31
Hyde Park Clothes, Inc.	Men's clothing, suits, overcoats, sport coats, slacks, topcoats	200	550	750
H. J. Hosea & Sons	Packing & packaging specialties	44	4	48
Kentucky Concrete Products, Inc.	Concrete blocks, septic tanks	10	0	10
Made-Rite Co., Inc.	Furnace pipe & fittings	18	3	21
National Band & Tag Co.	Livestock, poultry, pigeon and game bird identification metal tags	60	0	60
Newport Welding Co.	Metal fire escapes and stairs	18	0	18
Otto Printing Co.	Commercial job printing	16	2	18
Palm Beach Co.	Men's apparel	50	50	100
Scheper Woodwork	Doors, sash, moldings, cabinets, mantels, stairways	22	1	23
Louis Trauth Dairy, Inc.	Dairy products	40	3	43
Wendling Printing Co.	Lithographic and letter press printing, type- setting	17	5	22
The Geo. Wiedemann Brewing Co.	Beer	613	26	639
Otto Zimmerman & Son Co.	Music engravers, printing and lithographing	34	11	45
<u>Alexandria:</u>				
Smith Machine Shop	Signal stands & other items used in signal system of railroads	10	0	10
<u>Bellevue:</u>				
Kent Corporation	Metal bathroom cabinets and bathroom fixtures	180	20	200
Mastercraft Metals Co., Inc.	Stainless steel food service equipment	46	3	49
Plastic Printing & Mfg. Co.	Calendars, rulers, badges & other novelties, plastic sealing	4	10	14

(Continued)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Fort Thomas:</u>				
Clover Leaf Ice Cream, Inc.	Ice cream	7	2	9
Wiedeman Pastry Shop	Bakery products	5	5	10
<u>Melbourne:</u>				
American-Marietta Co. Concrete Products Div.	Prestressed concrete beams and girders, precast cribbing, pipe, slabs, etc.	40	1	41
<u>Wilders:</u>				
Adam Feinauer & Son Co.	Ornamental railings and columns	11	0	11
Feldmann Dairy, Inc.	Milk	22	2	24
Zonolite Co.	Processed vermiculite for home insulation, plaster and concrete aggregate	13	0	13

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>OCCUPATION (Female)</u>	<u>AVERAGE WAGE RATE</u>
General office clerk	\$59.68 per week
Typist	60.00 per week
Stenographer	67.80 per week
Assistant Bookkeeper	69.50 per week
General Bookkeeper	75.40 per week
Press Operator (light assembly)	1.24 per hour

<u>OCCUPATION (Male)</u>	<u>AVERAGE WAGE RATE</u>
General office clerk	\$65.80 per week
Assistant Bookkeeper	87.90 per week
Stock Clerk	1.88 per hour
Shipping Clerk	75.90 per week
Janitor	1.42 per hour
Maintenance (shop)	2.33 per hour
Maintenance (bldg.)	2.35 per hour

(Continued)

OCCUPATION (Male)AVERAGE WAGE RATE

Machinist	\$ 2.34 per hour
Tool Room Machinist	2.29 per hour
Metal Press Operator	2.03 per hour
Assembler (light metal)	1.99 per hour
Assembler (heavy metal)	2.02 per hour
Drill Press Operator	2.06 per hour
Welder	2.21 per hour
Painter (spray)	2.23 per hour
Electrician	2.82 per hour
Misc. Machine Operator	2.01 per hour
Common Laborer	1.78 per hour

Unions

Unions represented in Campbell County are:

United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO
United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO
Allied Industrial Workers, AFL-CIO
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Milk & Cream Drivers Dairy Employees Union
Greater Cincinnati Brewery Workers
Cincinnati Printing Pressman & Assistants
Bookbinders & Bindery Women's Local
Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. Local
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Helpers International Local
Truck Driver & Chauffeurs Helpers Local
Cincinnati Typographical Local
Teamsters Union

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The main lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads run through Campbell County. Connections with the Southern, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk and 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. As compared with 32 other large centers, this area has the lowest average freight rate to or from the Rocky Mountains and the East. The L & N and C & O both operate a store-door pickup and delivery service on LCL shipments.

The nation-wide service of Railway Express is available to all manufacturers in Campbell County.

Table 3

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Louisville, Ky.	21
Baltimore, Md.**	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	94 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	34	Nashville, Tenn.	27 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	24	New Orleans, La.	51 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	26 1/2	New York, N. Y.	58 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	24	Pittsburgh, Pa.	33 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	15	St. Louis, Mo.	49

Highways

National highways connecting Northern Kentucky with the Cincinnati-Newport industrial area are as follows: U. S. Routes 22, 25, 27, 42, 50, 52 and 127. Numerous state routes integrate the highway system of the Newport-Cincinnati area.

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Director, Industrial Development Department, Louisville, Kentucky.

** Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, Freight Service Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Work is well under way on Interstate 75 which, when completed, will traverse the state north to south. It will cross the Ohio River at Covington one mile from Newport and will junction with Interstate Route 71 at Richwood, 16 miles south of Covington. The route from Richwood through Covington and into Cincinnati will consist of six lanes when opened this year. The transportation map shows railroads, major highways, navigable waterways and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Table 4

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	457	Lexington, Ky.	85
Baltimore, Md.	500	Louisville, Ky.	110
Birmingham, Ala.	478	Nashville, Tenn.	289
Chicago, Ill.	294	New York, N.Y.	642
Detroit, Mich.	258	Pittsburgh, Pa.	290
Knoxville, Tenn.	285	St. Louis, Mo.	346

Truck Lines:

There are over 147 common carriers as well as numerous contract carriers serving Northern Kentucky. These truck lines offer fast, dependable trucking service to all points of the country. Overnight service is available to all points within a 400 mile radius of Newport. Newport is within the Cincinnati Commercial Zone.

Table 5

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	1	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	New Orleans, La.	4	4
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	New York, N.Y.	2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	5	5	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

* Traffic Manager, C & D Motor Delivery Company, Cincinnati 10, Ohio

Bus Lines:

The Cincinnati-Newport and Covington Railway offers local transportation service to Campbell, Kenton and Boone Counties. Frequent service is provided on all lines. The Cincinnati terminus of their lines is the Dixie Terminal Building, a very convenient and central location. A belt line connects Newport with Covington and other cities in Campbell and Kenton Counties. The Southeastern 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.

Air

Serving Newport and the surrounding areas of Northern Kentucky is the Greater Cincinnati Airport. This Class-5 jet airport is located 3 1/2 miles northwest 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 Eastern, American, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont, and Lake Central Airlines use the port daily.

The airport itself is a 35 million dollar investment. Aviation aids include two instrument landing systems (one operational now, second in late 1962) and four main runways. The shortest of these is 5,500 feet and the longest 8,600 feet. Pure jet traffic uses this north-south long runway.

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. Presently, limousine and bus service from the airport to the metropolitan area takes about 35 minutes. However, by spring of 1963 via the new Interstate 75, the same trip will require 15 minutes.

Water

Campbell County 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 80 million tons annually.

A nine-foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams along the entire length of the river. The system is currently being improved by the construction of new and larger locks and dams under the congressionally approved program of the Corps of Engineers. This program, in part, will provide for the new locks and dams to replace several existing smaller ones. In all, the number of locks will be reduced

from 46 to 19, and the present method of double locking large tows will be eliminated by the new 1,200 foot lock chambers. These improvements will substantially decrease transportation time and costs. These improvements in this specific area will raise the river pool stage to approximately 25 feet and will create a 90 mile stretch of river without locks and dams.

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. Six certified water carriers operating to points along the Ohio and other connecting rivers are American Barge Lines Co., Mississippi Valley Barge Lines Co., Ohio River Co., Union Barge Line Co., Commercial Barge Line and Cosmos Towing Co. There are several other contract carriers.

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

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electric power is supplied by the Union Light, Heat and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. This company serves Kenton, Campbell, Boone and portions of Grant and Pendleton Counties. Total electric generating capacity of this company is presently 1,228,000 KW in three generating stations located along the Ohio River. At one of these three plants, a new generating unit is under construction that will add 240,000 KW to the system during 1962.

The company has major interconnections with five adjacent utilities for power interchanges. The current electric rates are comparable to other areas in the state and are available upon request.

Natural Gas

The Union Light, Heat and Power Company supplies Kenton, Campbell and Boone Counties natural gas, with a heating value of approximately 1,040 btu per cubic foot. The gas is supplied from transmission lines radiating into Appalachian and Southeastern areas. 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 the northern Kentucky cities. In addition, the Union Light, Heat & 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.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Bellevue. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce or the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce.

Coal and Coke

Coal is supplied to Kenton and Boone Counties from the Eastern Coal Fields, consisting of 2,037 mines. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6 per cent increase over 1959.*

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

Current delivered prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Water

Water is supplied to Newport and many of the urban cities in Campbell County by the Newport Municipal Water Works. The source of raw water is the Ohio River. Storage capacity of filtered water is approximately 40,000,000 gallons. Filtration capacity is 6,000,000 gpd. There is one 150,000-gallon standpipe; however, the 40,000,000 gallon reservoir supplies the major part of the city. Estimated maximum daily use is between seven million and seven and one-half million gallons per day; average daily use, approximately four and one-half million gallons. Average daily pumping time to meet requirements is from sixteen hours per day in the low consumption months to twenty-two hours per day in peak months. Size of mains varies from 4 to 24 inches. Plans are under way for renovation and expansion of the system, including filtration plant, pumping station, elevated storage and main cleaning and lining.

The Campbell County Water District supplies water to Dayton, Bellevue, Fort Thomas and Cold Spring. The source of supply is the Newport and Covington Water Works. The town of Wilders is supplied water by a private company, whose source is the Covington Water Works.

Newport rates per quarter:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$5.00 Minimum
Next	12,000 cu. ft.	.43 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	13,000 cu. ft.	.41 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	25,000 cu. ft.	.39 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	25,000 cu. ft.	.33 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	25,000 cu. ft.	.29 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	300,000 cu. ft.	.28 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	500,000 cu. ft.	.27 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1,000,000 cu. ft.	.26 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000 cu. ft.	.25 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	6,000,000 cu. ft.	.20 per 100 cu. ft.

All over 10 million to be fixed by contract with the consumer

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

Sewerage

A modern sewage disposal plant serves Sanitation District No. 1, and provides treatment of sewage to meet the standards established by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission and the Kentucky State Department of Health. Treatment consists of grit removal, comminution and plain sedimentation and pre-chlorination. The system has been designed to handle sewage at a rate of 46.8 million gallons per day. There is one treatment plant and the average load is 26,000,000 gallons per day. Capacities of the system are based on the year 1980, with an estimated population in that year of 160,000 persons, plus an industrial load equivalent of 82,000 persons.

Sanitation District No. 1 includes Newport and the following cities in Campbell County: Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Southgate, Wilders and Woodlawn. The system is also anticipating the processing of Highland Heights sewage.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1: This site contains 14 acres of land located within the city limits and with frontage on U. S. 27. Gas, electricity and water are available.

Site # 2: This site, located on U. S. 27, contains 5 acres and is within the city limits. Utilities available are gas, electricity and water.

Site # 3: This site, containing approximately 150 acres, is 1/2 mile north of the city limits on Poplar Ridge Road and 1/4 mile north of U. S. 27. Utilities available are gas, electricity and water.

Site # 4: This site contains approximately 50 acres and is within the city limits, 3/4 mile east of U. S. 27. Gas, electricity and water are available.

Site # 5: This site, located within the city limits, contains 8 acres. The property is adjacent to U. S. 27. Utilities available are gas, electricity and water.

Site # 6: This site contains approximately 50 acres and is located 1/4 mile west of U. S. 27 within the city limits. Electricity and water are available, but gas would have to be extended to the site.

Site # 7: This site contains 36 acres and is located approximately 1/2 mile south of the city limits. Electricity is available; gas and water would have to be extended to the site.

Site # 8: This site, containing 36.9 acres, is located approximately fifteen miles from the Greater Cincinnati Airport with fair access to a roadway. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the west side. All utilities are available.

Sites # 1 through # 7 are located at Alexandria; site # 8 is located near Newport.

Available Industrial Buildings

1. BLUMBERG BUILDING - 12th & Lowell Sts., Newport
15,000 square feet - yard with about 7,000 square feet
8,100 square ft. of plant
1 floor - concrete
Brick construction - 15 ton crane - huge overhead ceiling
6,000 square feet office space
Team Track - near rail siding
Heavy duty electric power - 4 inch main - water

2. CLOVER LEAF DAIRY BLDG. - 1136 S. Ft. Thomas Ave.
4,000 sq. ft. in main bldg.
1 1/2 story - brick construction - plus 2 story garage in rear,
1,500 sq. ft., concrete block construction - can handle trucks
Concrete floors
Full cement basement - can handle trucks
2 offices and dairy store - air conditioned
3 cold rooms, fully insulated
Ample electric power - gas fired steam heat
Truck loading facilities - parking

3. GLASER BUILDING - N. W. Corner 9th & Walnut Sts., Dayton,
Kentucky
8,600 square feet
2 story
Concrete block bldg. with a steel building attached
Room for display or office use
Ample electric power - gas furnace & space heaters

4. HILAND DAIRY BUILDINGS - 324 E. 4th St., Newport
9,694 square ft.
2 story building - plus garage containing 1,734 square ft.
concrete block
Concrete & brick construction
1 freight elevator
Office space
Truck loading facilities
Ample electric power - gas fired boiler heat

5. HILAND DAIRY COMMERCIAL GARAGE - 25-27 E. Sixth St. ,
(rear) - fronting on
James Alley
8,000 square feet
1 floor - heavy concrete floor
Concrete construction
Truck loading facilities - (drive-in door - 11' clearance)
Ample electric power - no heating

6. KNOBLOCH BUILDING - Alexandria Pike, Southgate, Kentucky
7,000 square feet
1 floor - concrete
Concrete block construction - 250 ft. frontage on U. S. 27
Truck loading facilities - parking area
Ample electric power - gas overhead heat

7. NEWPORT MINERAL WATER BLDG. (formerly) - 16-18 East
6th St. , Newport
16,250 square ft.
2 story bldg. - concrete floors (could be broken down for two
tenants)
Brick construction
Office space
Trucking loading facilities - has nice garage section
Ample electric power - gas fired steam boiler heat

8. WADSWORTH WATCH CASE BLDG. - 5th & Clay Sts. , Dayton,
Kentucky
133,000 square ft.
3 floors - sprinkler system
Reinforced concrete & brick construction - saw tooth roof with
sky lightings
10,000 square feet office space
Freight elevator
Truck loading facilities
Ample electric power - gas steam heat

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

A nonprofit Industrial Development Corporation has just been formed by the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce. The Banks and Building & Loan Association of the county are the stockholders. It is planned that land be purchased for the development of an Industrial Park.

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

SITE-3
100 A
W,G,E

SITE-5
8 A
W,G,E

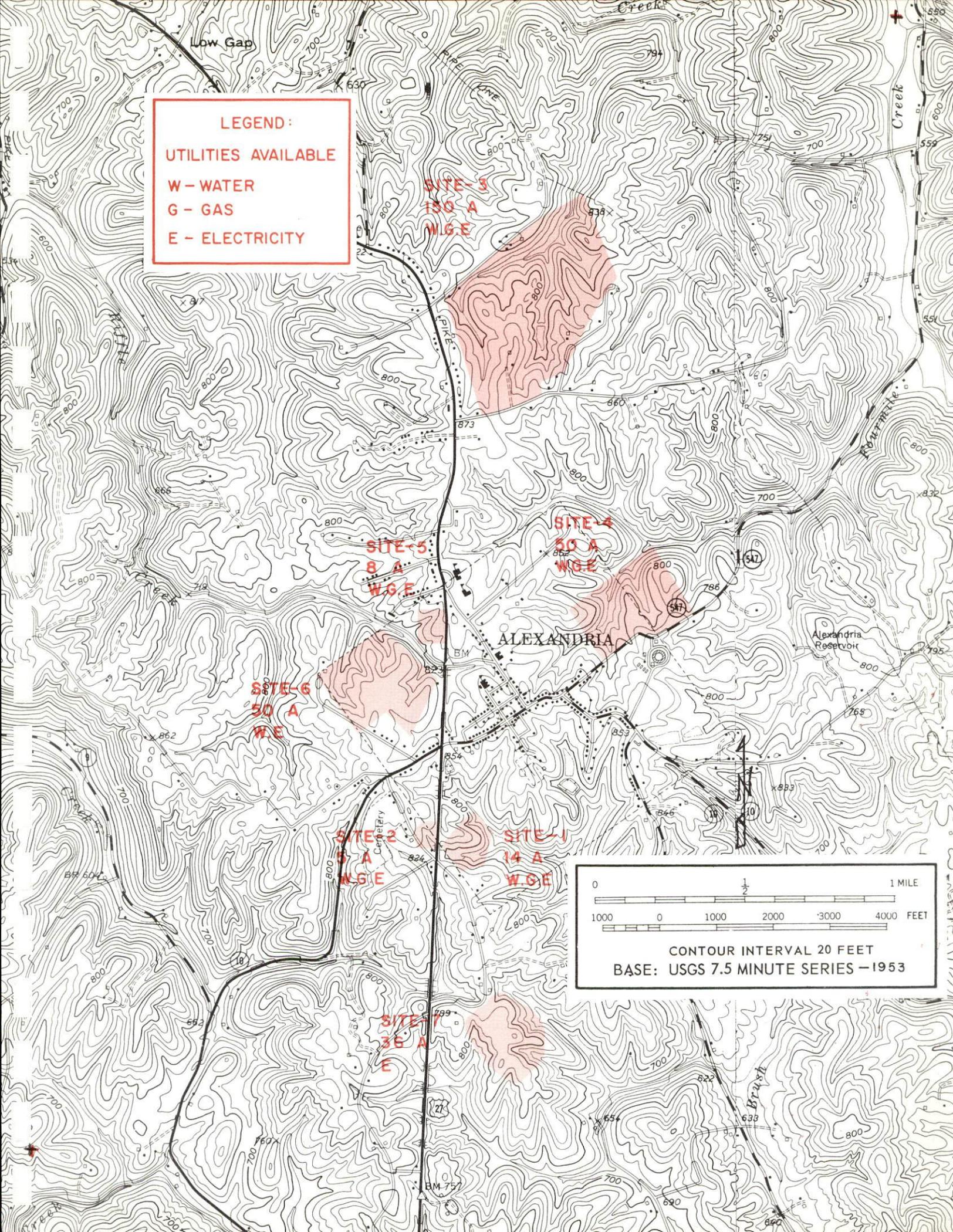
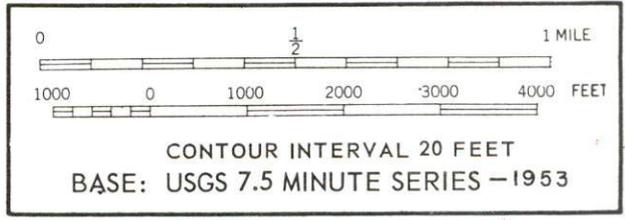
SITE-4
80 A
W,G,E

SITE-6
50 A
W,E

SITE-2
5 A
W,G,E

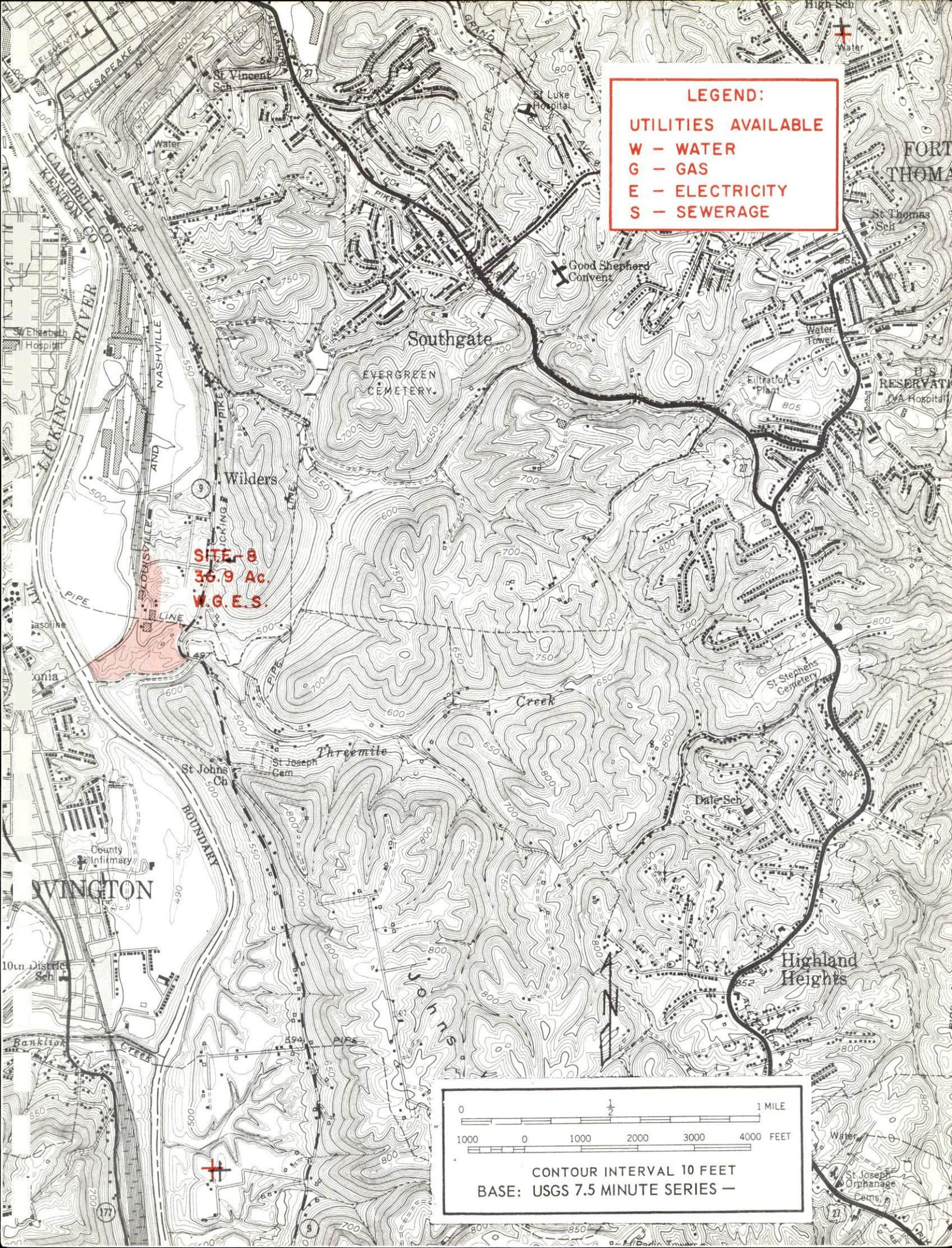
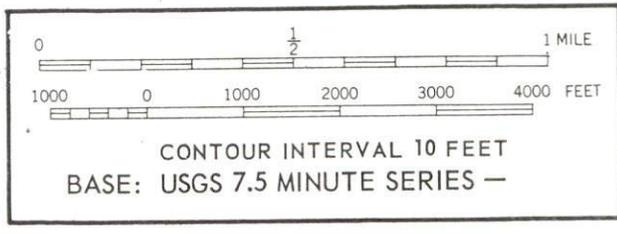
SITE-1
14 A
W,G,E

SITE-7
36 A
E



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

SITE - 8
36.9 Ac.
W.G.E.S.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Newport, a second-class city, is governed by a mayor, four commissioners and a city manager. The mayor is elected for a four-year term, the commissioners for two-year terms, and the city manager is appointed.

Campbell County is governed by a judge and fiscal court.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Newport has business and occupational licenses.

Planning and Zoning

Campbell County is a member of the newly formed Area Planning Commission which aims at uniformity of zoning and housing codes for all of Northern Kentucky.

Fire Protection

The Newport Fire Department consists of 48 active duty men, headed by a chief and 4 assistant chiefs. The department has agreement with some incorporated areas in the county to render fire protection on a substantial, well-arranged plan. Equipment includes: one 1958 Peter Pirsch 1,000 gpm pumper with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and 1,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose; a 1951 Ahren Fox 1,000 gpm pumper with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and 1,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose; a 1954 Mack 750 gpm pumper with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and 1,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose; and a 1945 Seagrave aerial truck. Newport has a Class-4 fire insurance rating.

The Fort Thomas Fire Department consists of 9 full-time and 20 volunteer firemen. The fire department has two fire trucks, with a total of 4,200 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 4,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose and 600 feet of 1 inch hose. The city has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

The Dayton Fire Department consists of 3 full-time firemen and 32 volunteer firemen. The fire department has three trucks with a total of 4,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 2,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, and 1,000 feet of 1 inch hose. The city has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

The Bellevue Fire Department consists of 4 full-time firemen and 72 volunteers. The department has two pumper trucks with a total of 3,500 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 2,000 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, and 1,500 feet of 1 inch hose. The city has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Newport Police Department consists of 54 men headed by a chief and assistant chief, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants and 7 sergeants. The city of Newport is patrolled at all times. Motorized equipment consists of six cruisers and two motorcycles, all equipped with two-way radios. The city maintains a police court. There is also a county court and circuit court within Campbell County, located in Newport and Alexandria.

The Fort Thomas Police Department consists of 13 regular and 10 special police. Motorized equipment consists of three radio-radar equipped cruisers.

The Bellevue Police Department consists of 4 full-time patrolmen and 8 reserves headed by a chief and assistant chief. Motorized equipment consists of two cruisers.

The Dayton Police Department consists of 5 patrolmen and 12 auxiliary policemen. Equipment includes one cruiser with a two-way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation

Newport has a municipal garbage and sanitation system. Pickup service is twice weekly in both business and residential sections. Modern means of collection and disposal of garbage are used in the various towns throughout Campbell County.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Campbell County for 1961. See Appendix E for more detailed information.

Table 6

PROPERTY TAX RATES APPLYING IN CAMPBELL COUNTY
1961

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value</u>			
	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Campbell County	\$.65	\$ ---	\$2.00	\$2.76
Alexandria	.65	.75	2.00	3.51
Bellevue	.65	.75	1.50	3.01
California	.65	.50	2.00	3.26
Cold Spring	.65	.75	2.00	3.51
Crestview	.65	.75	2.00	3.51
Dayton	.65	.85	2.00	3.61
Fort Thomas	.65	1.05	1.40	3.21
Highland Heights	.65	.70	2.00	3.46
Mentor	.65	.75	2.00	3.51
Newport	.65	1.72	2.00	4.48
Silver Grove	.65	.75	2.00	3.51
Southgate	.65	.75	1.50	3.01
Wilders	.65	.50	2.00	3.26
Woodlawn	.65	.75	2.00	3.51

Local Financial Statement

Real Estate Assessment Ratios Based on 1960 Assessments:

Campbell County - 28.1% (For State & County Tax Levies)
Newport - 33.5% (For School Tax Levies)

Total Assessment:

Newport - \$34,582,400.00
Campbell County
(Net Assessed Value of Property
for County Taxes for 1960)
- \$113,994,751.00

City Income, 1961:

\$2,068,880.91

City Bonded Indebtedness:

\$518,000.00

* Includes \$.06 Courthouse District and \$.05 State Tax.

City Expenditures, 1961:

\$2,068,880.91

Estimated County Budget, 1961-62:

\$874,739.00

County Bonded Indebtedness (as of June 30, 1961):

\$705,000.00 Hospital

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

In 1961 there were approximately 361 new homes built within the Campbell County Area. There are several houses for rent or sale. The rental range for 2 and 3 bedroom apartments is from \$65 to \$125 per month. Construction cost for 2 and 3 bedroom houses varies from \$15,000 to \$25,000, depending upon type of construction, materials used and location.

Health

Hospitals: Campbell County has two general hospitals - one located in Dayton, with 100 beds, and one located in Fort Thomas, with 135 beds, 50 bassinets and six operating rooms. Two new floors are to be added to the Fort Thomas hospital which will provide an additional 86 beds. This project is to be completed the latter part of 1962. There is also a Veterans Administration Hospital in Fort Thomas for the rehabilitation of veterans.

Cincinnati, across the river from Newport, has one of the largest and finest municipal hospitals in the United States, the Cincinnati General Hospital.

Besides the numerous general hospitals within the area, there are excellent hospitals, public and private, for mental and tubercular patients, treatment of venereal diseases, and for the care and treatment of children. Children's Hospital, in Cincinnati, is one of the most modern of its kind in the country.

Public Health: The Campbell County Public Health Department has a part-time doctor, two nurses, three clerks, one sanitarian, and one administrative assistant. The program consists of immunization and tests, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child health services, sanitation, and laboratory services.

The Newport Public Health Department has two doctors, two nurses, and one sanitarian. The program is similar to the Campbell County public health program.

Education

Graded Schools: Campbell County has an excellent public and private school system. The physical plants of both are fairly well distributed over the county and in the urban areas.

The following table shows the number enrolled, number of teachers, and type of school in each community in the area, 1960-61.

Table 7

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

<u>School District</u>		<u>Schools</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
<u>Campbell County</u>					
Public	Elementary	5	2,647	92	28.7
	High School	1	794	37	21.4
Parochial	Elementary	6	1,344	34	39.5
	High School	1	181	13	13.9
Private	Elementary	1	52	3	17.3
<u>Bellevue</u>					
Independent	Elementary	1	622	20	31.1
	High School	1	388	20	19.4
Parochial	Elementary	2	1,143	36	31.7
<u>Dayton</u>					
Independent	Elementary	2	1,022	34	30.1
	High School	1	301	14	21.5
Parochial	Elementary	1	491	10	49.1
<u>Fort Thomas</u>					
Independent	Elementary	3	1,106	48	23.0
	High School	1	863	36	23.9
Parochial	Elementary	2	1,052	26	40.4
	High School	1	229	16	14.3
Private	Elementary	1	44	8	5.5
	High School	1	44	9	5.0

(Continued)

<u>School District</u>		<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teacher</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
<u>Newport</u>					
Independent	Elementary	9	2,432	81	30.0
	High School	1	1,570	68	23.0
Parochial	Elementary	5	1,995	55	36.2
	High School	1	592	28	21.1
Private	High School	1	350	14	25.0
<u>Silver Grove</u>					
Independent	Elementary	1	214	7	30.5
	High School	1	168	8	21.0
<u>Southgate</u>					
Independent	Elementary	1	195	9	21.6
Parochial	Elementary	1	414	9	46.0

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

Newport is served by the Northern Kentucky State Vocational School, Covington, Kentucky. 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 just been constructed in Covington.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Campbell County 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. A new building for this center has recently been constructed.

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 College of the Bible, Lexington, 71 miles; University of Louisville, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College, Nazareth College and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 110 miles.

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

Libraries

The Newport Public Library has a total of 35,000 volumes. The circulation for 1961 was 51,000.

The nearby Covington area has a large, well-stocked library. The first floor contains books for adults, and the second floor has the children's department and a lecture room for educational purposes. The building has an auditorium which is rented for political meetings, church entertainment, and civic activities. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 750 persons.

The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, which has one of the foremost per capita municipal collections in North America, serves the Greater Cincinnati area. The library has over one and one-half million books and is the sixth largest library in the United States.

Churches

Campbell County has a total of 53 churches, with a representation of nearly every denomination. The average attendance, as compared to the population of the county, is approximately 34%.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1960

	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
American National Bank	\$ 8,334,131.71	\$ 9,371,656.56
Bank of Alexandria	5,334,754.31	5,890,720.61
Bank of Dayton	2,283,042.98	2,802,438.55
Bellevue Commercial & Savings Bank	5,355,060.39	6,069,213.39
The Fort Thomas-Bellevue Bank	8,433,391.97	9,172,983.72
Newport National Bank	15,997,919.81	18,169,487.12
State Bank, Inc.	2,005,629.66	2,005,629.66
West Side Savings Bank	2,186,250.34	2,592,363.56

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>
Alexandria Motel	11
Cardinal Motel	7
Elms Motel	8
Hiland Motel	19
Ranch House Motel	5
Sullender Heights Motel	6

Communication

Newspapers: Cincinnati Enquirer (Kentucky Circulation)
Daily - 27,840 Sunday - 43,890
Kentucky Post-Times Star
Daily - 54,495

Radio: Campbell County has one radio station, WNOP, that operates in daylight hours only. It operates on a frequency of 740 kilocycles at a power of 1,000 watts. The Cincinnati radio stations also serve the area.

Television: Television reception is good from Cincinnati, Dayton and Louisville.

Postal Facilities: Newport is served by a first-class post office with 142 employees. Mail is received and dispatched nine times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$454,851.40. Other city post office classifications are: Alexandria, second; California, third; Cold Spring, third; Melbourne, third; Mentor, fourth; Silver Grove, third; Fort Thomas, second.

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service in the Campbell County area is provided by the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company. A majority of communities in Kentucky and Ohio can be dialed by direct long distance dialing from Campbell County.

Telegraph service is furnished by Western Union.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Optimist, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Chamber of Commerce, two Junior Chambers of Commerce, Bellevue-Dayton Business Men's Club and Newport Merchants Association.

Fraternal: Fraternal Order of Eagles, American Legion, VFW, K of C, Elks, Masons; Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of Pythias and Junior O. V. A. M.

Women's Clubs: Woman's Club, Junior Woman's Club, Daughters of America, American Legion Auxiliary, P. T. A., Garden Club, Red Cross and Eastern Star.

Youth Clubs: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Bob White Club.

Other: Campbell County Fish & Game, Campbell County Farm Bureau and Campbell County Real Estate Board.

Recreation

Recreational advantages are available in Campbell County for everyone. The variety of facilities available are used by thousands daily. Commercial enterprises offer swimming, bowling, dancing, baseball, horseback riding, movies and other pastimes at popular prices. Many organizations offer sports, game rooms, and club and hobby activities. Playgrounds, softball, amateur baseball, football, music and indoor recreation centers attract a large attendance daily.

Swimming pools - outdoor	3
Summer playgrounds under leadership	10
Athletic fields	5
Lighted softball fields	3
Golf courses	1
Movie houses	5
Drive-in movies	2
Bowling establishments	7

Highland Hill 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.

Devour Park, located in nearby Covington, is a 550-acre rolling, wooded park, with a natural amphitheater seating 50,000 people. It is one of the most beautiful parks in the state. It also contains picnic grounds, a public golf course, target ranges, bridle paths, tennis courts, athletic fields, and concert facilities.

Riverview Playground is located nine 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.

In nearby Cincinnati are additional recreational facilities. Cincinnati is noted for its well organized National League baseball club and its leadership in radio and television. Three television stations and six radio stations provide the area with a variety of telecasts and radio programs. In 1951, major league hockey was introduced at the Cincinnati Gardens, a modern sports arena seating without obstructions 15,000 persons. The Garden also provides an excellent setting for collegiate and professional basketball, ice shows, circuses, boxing and wrestling. Not to be overlooked is Coney Island Amusement Park. Three of Ohio's best gridiron teams play in Southern Ohio -- the University of Cincinnati, Xavier University and Miami University. Other important spectator sports are horse racing at River Downs, and professional and intercollegiate boating races.

Community Improvements

Specific community improvements either under way in Campbell County or planned include a new park, modernization of the Newport water works, increased electric generating capacity, the addition of two new floors to St. Luke Hospital, and the organizing of an Industrial Foundation.

An 885-acre tract of land located fifteen miles south of Newport has been acquired by Campbell County for a recreational area. Purchased by voted, self-liquidating bond money, the park will have a 200-acre lake for boating and swimming, an 18-hole golf course, summer home sites which can be leased, cottages for rent and a camping area.

A nonprofit Industrial Development Corporation has just been formed by the Campbell County Chamber of Commerce. The Banks and Building & Loan Association of the County are the stockholders. It is planned that land will be purchased for the development of an Industrial Park.

A \$500,000 Army Reserve Training Center is under construction in Fort Thomas, Kentucky and will be completed in October.

The modernization of the Newport water works is a \$3,000,000 project which will be financed by bonds sold in June of 1961. All raw transmission lines and pure water truck lines will be cleaned and the treating capacity increased to 15,500,000 gallons a day. The raw water pumping station will be enlarged and raw storage capacity increased to 40,000,000 gallons. The city of Alexandria will be tied to the county water distribution system (the entire project is scheduled for completion in February 1963) and purified water will be stored in a new 3,000,000-gallon concrete covered tank and a 150,000-gallon elevated tank.

A new generating unit is now under construction that will increase the electric capacity in the area by 240,000 KW.

Two new floors are to be added to the Fort Thomas hospital which will provide an additional 86 beds. This project is to be completed the latter part of 1962.

Much of Newport's efforts to improve the appearance of the community is connected directly or indirectly to her urban renewal program. Presently, this effort is concentrated on two separate projects.

Project number 1 consists of 25 acres or ten city blocks of cleared land in northwest Newport. Designated to be a residential area, 14 multiple unit dwellings will be built with construction set to begin in 1962. Each unit will have 20 apartments and rentals will range from \$65 to \$85 per month, depending on the size apartment. At the present time, the Equitable Investment Corporation of Columbus, Ohio, is processing the details of the construction plans through the Federal Housing Administration for mortgage insurance. Once the details have been cleared away, approximately 18 months will be required to construct the 14 units.

Aside from housing, one space of off-street parking per unit will also be provided. A 200' x 400' lot has been sold to the city of Newport and will become a recreational area. Another two acres adjacent to the area have been set aside for commercial purposes and just west of this site the Post Office Department will build a new \$300,000 post office. In the more distant future, fifty units of low rent housing will be added in the general area of the project.

Project number 2 also contains 25 acres just north of Project 1. It is on the river and is about 70% acquired. Plans call for a motel of 100 units and several high apartment buildings of 300 units each, as well as recreational and parking areas. Much of the project development is in the hands of private developers and should be ready for construction in early 1962.

Newport and Campbell County are an integral part of metropolitan Cincinnati. While the advantages of such location are numerous there are also some very definite things to be desired. Chief among these is cooperation between the various governmental units of the metropolis on common problems such as planning, zoning, and civil defense. In these areas the governing units of Northern Kentucky have formed bodies to coordinate and regulate these functions for the entire area.

The Area Planning Commission has only recently been set up by the county and city governments of Kenton and Campbell Counties. Boone County has not yet elected to join. A combination of the fiscal court and incorporated town councils of each county jointly elect the nine members of the area planning council. Presently, Boone County has been allotted a member on the council and Campbell and Kenton four each. Initially the board aims to achieve uniformity of building and housing codes and later area zoning.

The Tri-County Civil Defense Authority was set up in 1959 to formulate plans for the entire area and to disseminate them to the county civil defense directors. Much of the work to date has been limited to programs of public education although the framework of an active disaster organization has begun to take shape.



Licking River

Ohio River

L. & N. Bridge

Central Bridge

4th St. Bridge

PROJECT

#2

2nd Street

3rd Street

PROJECT

#1

4th Street

5th Street

6th Street

6th Street

TENTATIVE

3rd PROJECT

INDUSTRY

7th Street

7th Street

8th Street

Brigham

Patterson

Keturah

Lindsey

Isabella

Central

Columbia

York

Monmouth

Saratoga

9th Street

10th Street

NATURAL RESOURCES

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 768 farms in Campbell County covering 60,292 acres, an average of 78.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Campbell County and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Campbell County and Kentucky
1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(bu)	3,338	39.1	130,756
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(bu)	240	21.8	5,230
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(bu)	7	28.6	200
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(lbs)	286	1,428.8	408,649
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(tons)	4,932	1.7	8,246
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(tons)	1,921	1.5	2,832
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Campbell Co.	(tons)	59	1.4	84
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Campbell County and Kentucky
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of Januray 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Campbell Co.	10,106
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Campbell Co.	3,277
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Campbell Co.	630
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 28,000 acres of forest in Campbell County which comprise 29% of the total land area.

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 Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Campbell County consist of limestone and sand and gravel. Clay deposits of possible commercial significance are also present.

Limestone: Limestones of the Upper Ordovician Series are present throughout most of the county. These are suitable for general building and roadway construction purposes.

Sand and Gravel: Large quantities of sand and gravel occur along the Ohio River and are suitable for general construction purposes. These deposits are being developed along the Ohio River where markets are favorable.

Clay: Some qualitative work has been done on the Pleistocene alluvial clay deposits in the vicinity of Claryville. Preliminary work indicates that these clays could be used for the manufacture of common brick and tile and also offer possibilities for the manufacture of light-weight aggregate, but additional analyses will have to be made before their true value can be determined. Deposits up to forty feet thick are reported.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in the value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 per cent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 per cent, petroleum - 15 per cent, and natural gas - 5 per cent. Stone represented 5 per cent, sand and gravel - 1 per cent, and clay - 1 per cent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 per cent.

Table 10

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

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

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

Water

The largest source of public and industrial water supply is surface water. Considerable amounts of ground water are also used but to a lesser degree.

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

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

MARKETS

Retail sales in Campbell County were \$154,220,000.00 in 1958.*

Per capita income in Campbell County was \$1,761.00 in 1957.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 - or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000.00 - or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000.00 - or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 - or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States
Bureau of Census

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business
Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of
Economic Development

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
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HISTORY

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 the 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.

Appendix A

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 Spring, Silver Grove and the older towns of Melbourne, Ross, Oenonta, Gubser Mill, 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.

Campbell County's history is steeped with color and romance, mellowed by its more than 150 years of existence. From the earliest settlement of this area, all through the crises of its life and the life of the State and nation, it has produced men and women of great and noble character. Five United States Congressmen from Kentucky have been from Campbell County. These include the incumbent, Congressman Brent Spence, who has served in Congress for over 30 years and is presently Chairman of the House Banking Committee.

While in area Campbell County is among Kentucky's smallest counties, only four of 120 are smaller, it was the 4th largest in 1960 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.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CAMPBELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1961</u>	<u>Campbell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	8,565	100.0	450,797	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	6	.07	30,480	6.7
Contract Construction	547	6.3	30,043	6.6
Manufacturing	3,421	39.9	196,562	37.6
Food & kindred products	525	6.1	25,996	5.7
Tobacco	---	---	10,520	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	655	7.6	25,542	5.6
Lumber, & furniture	110	1.2	14,151	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	87	1.0	10,432	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	17	.2	13,731	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	62	.7	5,904	1.3
Primary metals	1,664	19.4	9,737	2.1
Machinery, metals & equip.	216	2.5	51,097	11.3
Other	85	.9	2,470	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	572	6.6	33,214	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,993	34.9	117,790	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	498	5.8	20,663	4.5
Services	508	5.9	39,208	8.6
Other	20	.2	1,837	.4

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Campbell County and Kentucky
1960

Subject	Campbell County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	41,851	39,825	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	28,418	31,915	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	22,279	10,163	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	22,255	10,163	705,411	290,783
Employed	21,294	9,676	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	17,572	17,475	440,020	208,384
Government workers	1,480	1,480	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	2,192	346	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	40	145	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	961	487	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	6,139	21,752	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	443	211	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,999	2,280	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	3,697	19,261	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,222	15,007	91,626	539,838
65 and over	2,475	4,254	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	21,294	9,676	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	1,691	1,006	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	336	30	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	2,029	284	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	2,172	3,625	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	1,800	980	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	5,179	182	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	4,342	1,369	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	16	355	1,123	25,183
Service workers	1,310	1,224	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	96	12	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	1,196	24	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	1,127	585	26,006	16,978

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

CLIMATIC DATA FOR NEWPORT, CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Av. Relative Humidity Readings**</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u> (EST)
January	31.8	3.44	81	73
February	33.9	2.63	80	67
March	41.7	4.04	77	59
April	51.1	3.59	75	56
May	62.5	3.45	78	58
June	71.8	4.04	81	61
July	75.1	3.75	84	61
August	73.5	3.34	86	60
September	67.3	2.97	85	59
October	56.0	2.17	83	61
November	43.4	3.03	77	63
December	33.6	2.83	80	70
Annual Norm	53.6	39.24		

* Station Location: Covington WB Airport, Kenton County, Kentucky

** Station Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

Length of record: 7:00 A.M. readings 13 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 14 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prevailing wind: (37 yrs. of record) - southwest

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1. 50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

^{1/} County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

^{2/} Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<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, <u>after</u> 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 capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are <u>no</u> local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	<p>Individual income tax consisting of:</p> <p>(1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)</p>	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	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¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

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

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

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

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

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

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

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

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

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

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations 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 Economic Development 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.