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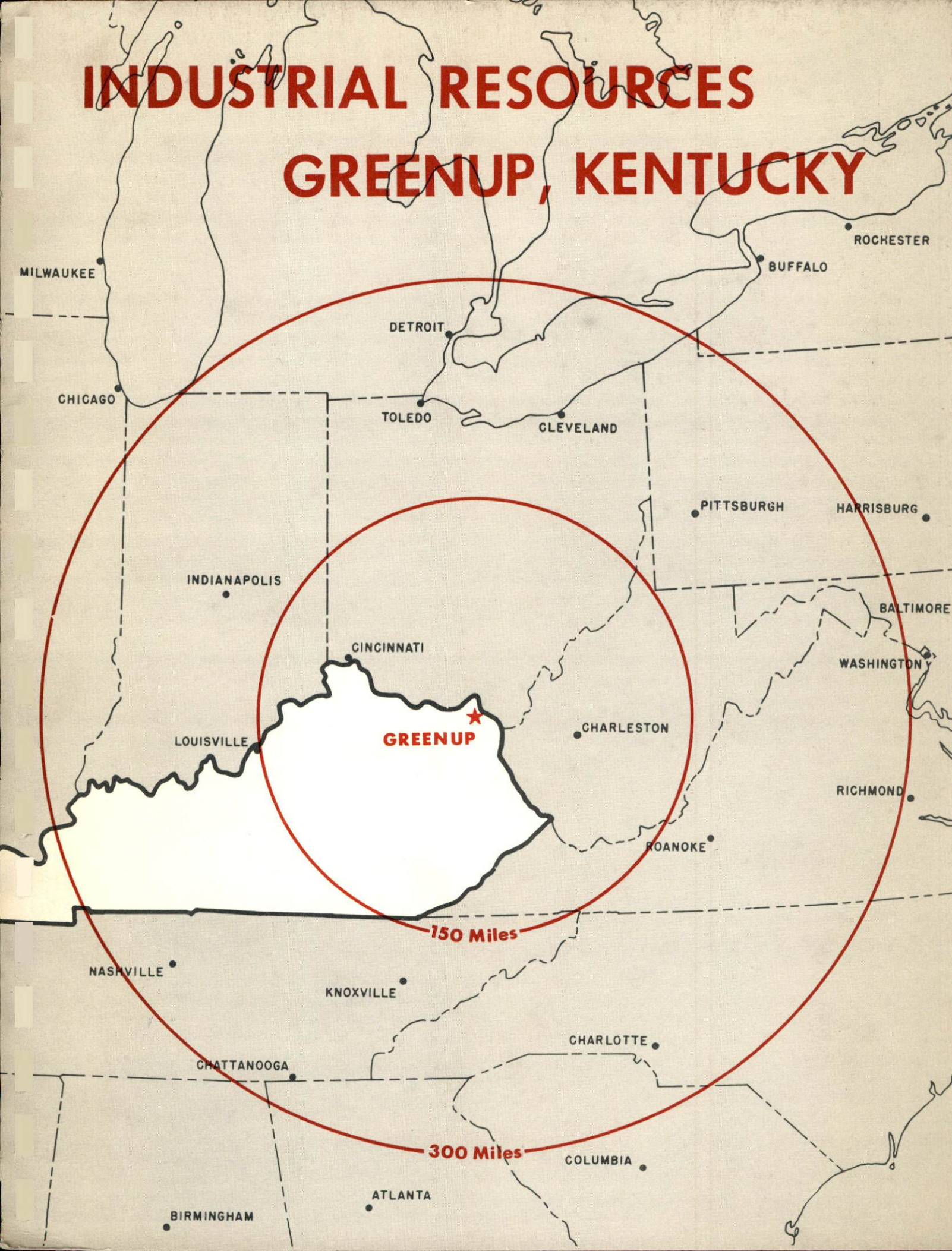
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GREENUP, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GREENUP, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

THE GREENUP CITY COUNCIL

and

THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF KENTUCKY

Capitol Annex Office Building

Frankfort, Kentucky

February, 1955

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SUMMARY DATA FOR GREENUP, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Greenup - 1,276; Greenup County - 24,887.

GREENUP LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Greenup County and adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs - Labor supply area - 3,200 men, 3,700 women; Greenup County - 800 men, 900 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Chesapeake and Ohio.

Truck: C & D Truck Motor Delivery Co.

Airports: Tri-State Airport, Kenova, West Virginia, 20 miles, served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines; Ashland-Boyd County Airport, 7 miles, no commercial service.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Greenup

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	514	Louisville, Ky.	205
Chicago, Ill.	415	New Orleans, La.	883
Cincinnati, Ohio	141	New York, N.Y.	644
Detroit, Mich.	399	Pittsburgh, Pa.	276

UTILITIES:

Power: Greenup - Kentucky Power Co.; Greenup Co. - Grayson RECC and Kentucky Power.

Natural Gas: United Fuel Gas Co. Source - Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia fields.

Water: Greenup Water Co. Source - Wells, treated surplus 150,000 gallons. Daily consumption - 40,000 gallons. Pressure - 120 pounds p. s. i.

Sewerage: Sewerage flow carried into Little Sandy River. No treatment system at present.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Greenup was 1,276. Table I shows population and rate of growth in Greenup, Greenup County and Kentucky between 1900 and 1950.

Table 1. Population Growth in Greenup, Greenup County and Kentucky 1900-1950

Year	Greenup		Greenup County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			15,432		
1910	1,066		18,475	19.7	6.6
1920	1,422	33.3	20,062	8.6	5.5
1930	1,753	23.2	24,554	22.3	8.2
1940	1,611	- 8.1	24,917	1.4	8.8
1950	1,276	- 20.7	24,887	- 0.1	- 1.1
1954(est.) ^{1/}			26,460	6.3	-0.03

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 24,887 inhabitants of Greenup County in 1950, 7,723, or 31% were in the labor force. Between the census years 1940-50, agricultural employment declined from 2,493 to 1,525, or 39%, and manufacturing employment increased from 837 to 1,178, or 41%.

Available Labor Supply. ^{2/} In the four-county Greenup area there are an estimated 3,200 men and 3,700 women who could be currently recruited for industrial employment. About 1,000 of the men and 200 women are claimants for unemployment insurance. Most of this estimated labor supply is located within 25 miles of Greenup, with about 800 men and 900 women from Greenup County.

Due to distances involved, all of the area labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Greenup on a day-to-day commuting basis. It is estimated that about 1,500 men and 1,500 women of the area total would be available for jobs located at Greenup.

In addition to the current labor supply, 12,100 boys and 11,700 girls will become 18 years of age in this area during the next 10 years. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs and that most of these young workers would be available for employment at any point in the area.

Definition and Population Trend. The Greenup, Kentucky labor supply area is defined to include Greenup County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Boyd, Carter, and Lewis. This is the area from which workers could be expected to be attracted in large numbers to jobs located at Greenup. Population of the four-county area was 110,915 in 1950, down slightly from 112,086 in 1940. Greenup County population held almost steady at about 24,900 during the census decade.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Greenup County between 1940 and 1950 was 4,101, while a total of 19,843 persons migrated out of the four-county area. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 6,286 persons migrated out of the area. Among this total were 1,169 from Greenup County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years to 1950. This is a strong indication of an inadequate number of local jobs to absorb a constantly expanding labor force.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial \$.75 and \$1.10 per hour; laborer \$.75 and \$1.50 per hour; semi-skilled \$1.50 and \$2.75 per hour; skilled machine and tool operators \$1.70 and \$2.75 per hour. Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter 1954 were \$66.56 for Greenup County, \$65.69 for Kentucky. In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$816 for Greenup County, \$1,1187 for Kentucky and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Existing Industry

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Greenup Milling Co.	Corn meal, feeds	Seasonal		
Greenup News	Newspaper pub.	1	3	4
E. I. duPont	Sulfuric acid	17	0	17
King Powder Co., Inc.	Explosives			

Union Affiliations. None

Labor-Management Relations. Described locally as good.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Greenup is situated on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The C & O operates one regular daily freight plus one extra freight three times weekly from Ashland, Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio and Chillicothe, Ohio. Switching service is provided by local freights. There are sidings at Greenup to accommodate 12 cars. The C & O operates a regular daily passenger service except Sunday and has one conditional (can be flagged) passenger train.

A Railway Express office is located in the station. No truck delivery service is offered.

The world's largest freight yards owned by a single railroad (Chesapeake and Ohio) are located at Russell, Kentucky, six miles from Greenup. Thousands of cars are prepared daily for shipment to all parts of the United States. The Russell yards can accommodate 11,600 freight cars and have 176 miles of track.

Table 3. Railway Freight Transit Time from Greenup, Kentucky 4/

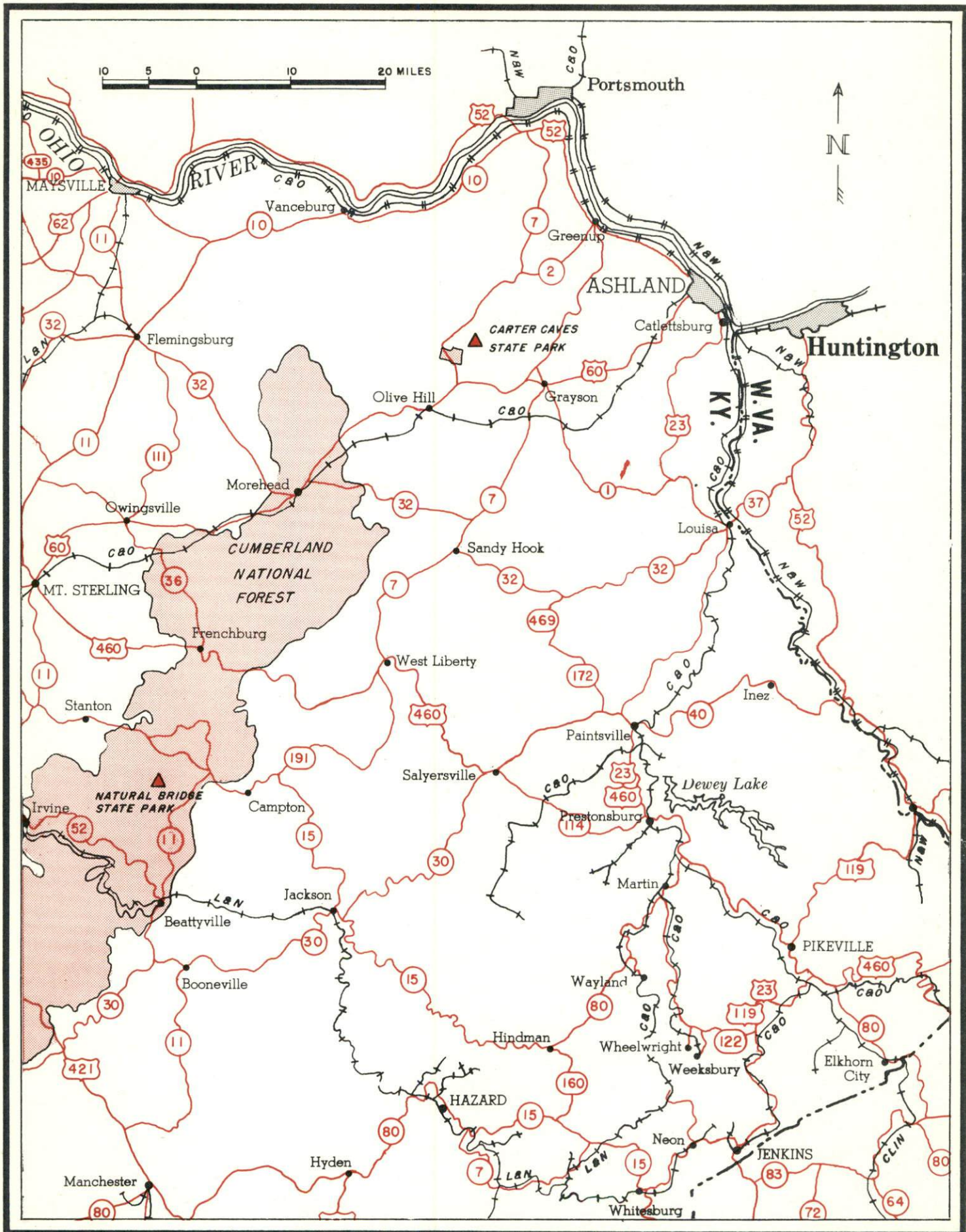
To		To	
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd AM	Louisville, Ky.	1st PM
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd AM	Los Angeles, Cal.	7th PM
Chicago, Ill.	1st PM	Nashville, Tenn.	1st PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st PM	New Orleans, La.	2nd PM
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd AM
Detroit, Mich.	2nd AM	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd PM
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd AM	Newport News, Va.	2nd AM

Highways

Greenup is served by U. S. Highway 23 and State Routes 1, 2 and 827. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in the immediate vicinity of Greenup.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Greenup, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	514	Lexington, Ky.	131
Birmingham, Ala.	544	Louisville, Ky.	205
Chicago, Ill.	415	New Orleans, La.	883
Cincinnati, Ohio	141	New York, N. Y.	644
Detroit, Mich.	399	Pittsburgh, Pa.	276
Knoxville, Tenn.	350	St. Louis, Mo.	455



RAILROADS
 + + Single track
 = = Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and Recreation Areas of Eastern Kentucky

HIGHWAYS
 60 Federal
 90 State

Bus Lines. Greenup is served by the Blue Ribbon Bus Lines which operate hourly between Ashland and Portsmouth, Ohio, and four times daily between Ashland and Cincinnati. Connections are made at Ashland and Portsmouth with the Greyhound Lines.

Airports and Services

The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport at Kenova, West Virginia, 20 miles from Greenup. It is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Allegheny Airlines. There are approximately 24 flights per day. The Ashland-Boyd County Airport, located 7 miles east of Greenup, has a 5,000' x 100' paved, lighted runway.

Water Transportation

Greenup is located within the navigable Ohio system and is afforded barge transportation service at Ashland. A nine-foot channel stage is maintained throughout the length of the Ohio River. The Ohio-Mississippi River System, along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the central Ohio Valley directly with Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and other points.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Greenup has a second class post office with four employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily via train. Postal receipts for 1953 totalled \$8,700.

Telephone and Telegraph

Greenup is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky with 15 employees and has 2,400 subscribers.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

UTILITIES

Power

Electric power is furnished Greenup by the Kentucky Power Company (American Gas and Electric Company). The county is served by Grayson RECC and Kentucky Power. Power is delivered into the area by seven 33,000 volt

and two 132,000 volt transmission lines. There is a 12,000 volt distribution system in Greenup. Ample capacity is available for large industrial expansions. Rates can be determined by contacting the Kentucky Power Company in Ashland or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Private electric power generating capacity is being enormously expanded to serve the Atomic Energy Commission at nearby Portsmouth, Ohio, and new industrial growth in this part of the Ohio River Valley.

Natural Gas

Industrial natural gas is supplied by the United Fuel Gas Company. The company produces practically all of its own gas in the Eastern Kentucky fields and the West Virginia area. The Southwest transmission lines supplement the area during winter months. The BTU content is 1050 and has a specific gravity of .6. A 12" transmission line through Greenup interconnects at Ashland. Rates: First 2,000 cu. ft. \$.60 per MCF; next 28,000 cu. ft. \$.52 per MCF; next 570,000 cu. ft. \$.40 per MCF; all over 600,000 cu. ft. \$.38 per MCF.

Water

Water is distributed by the municipally owned City of Greenup Water Company. Source: Ground water from four wells. A 150,000 gallon standpipe is used for storage. Average daily consumption is approximately 40,000 gallons. City water is distributed through 4" and 6" mains and pressure is maintained at 120 pounds p. s. i. Rates: Minimum \$2.50; next 2,000 gals. \$1.00 per 1,000 gals.; next 4,000 gals. \$.75 per 1,000 gals.; over 11,000 gals. \$.40 per 1,000 gals.

Sewerage

Two sanitary sewer lines, 6" and 8" are combined with two 10" storm sewer lines to carry sewerage flow into the Little Sandy River. Greenup does not have a treatment system.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio sufficient to meet the petroleum needs of any industry located in the area. Since there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included in this report. Prices in car-load lots on any grade of fuel oil will be furnished within 24 hours.

Coal

Coal is an important mineral resource of the area. During 1953, Greenup and two adjoining counties produced 500,000 tons of coal from truck mines. Eastern Kentucky fields also supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. Current price information can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

High grade coke can be obtained from nearby sources.

SITES

Greenup County has several desirable industrial sites varying from 15 to 600 acres, located 5 to 10 miles from Greenup.

Site #1. 600 acres of level land between Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Ohio River. Adjacent to U. S. Highway 23, located 12 miles west of Greenup. Utilities include: Water, power and gas.

Site #2. 17 acres of flood-free land located one-half mile from the Ohio River. Access provided by U. S. Highway 23 and C & O Railroad. Located 8 miles east of Greenup. Utilities include: Water, power and gas.

Site #3: 15 acres of flood-free land located between U. S. Highway 23 and main line of C & O Railroad. Located 7 miles east of Greenup. Utilities include: Water and power.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

History

Greenup County, the 45th county in order of creation, was formed in 1803 from a part of Mason County. It is located in the northeastern part of Kentucky and is separated from Ohio by the Ohio River. The Little Sandy River bisects the county and joins the Ohio at Greenup. The county was named in honor of Governor Christopher Greenup.

Greenup, originally called Greenupsburg when created in 1818, was changed to its present name in 1872.

Type Government

Greenup, the county seat of Greenup County, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected every four years, and 6 councilmen, elected bi-annually.

Tax Rates

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Value: Greenup and Greenup Co.

	Greenup	Greenup County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	<u>\$ 2.80</u>	<u>\$ 2.05</u>

See Appendix D for Kentucky Corporation Tax information.

Ratio of Assessment. Greenup - 35%
Greenup County - 35%

Total Assessment. Greenup - \$4,527,000
Greenup County - \$28,306,297

City Income 1953 - \$11,650

City Expenditures 1953 - \$11,650

City Bonded Indebtedness - \$70,000

County Income 1953-54 - \$637,672

County Expenditures 1953-54 - \$637,672

County Bonded Indebtedness - None

Laws Affecting Industry

(See Appendix E for statute governing Bond Issue Plan.)

Exemption to Industry - Allows five-year property tax exemption.

City Services

Fire Protection. Greenup's fire department includes a chief and 12 volunteers. Equipment consists of one 1941 Seagraves 500 g.p.m. pumper and 1400 feet of hose. Four and six inch mains supply water at a 120 pound pressure for the city's 32 fire hydrants. Greenup has a 5th class NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. Consists of two men and two patrol cars.

Garbage. No regular pickup service exists; however, an independent collector is available.

Streets. Greenup has 3 miles of paved streets and four miles blacktopped. Two maintenance men are employed and clean business streets once weekly.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

Two-bedroom houses rent from \$50 and apartments from \$30 - \$40 monthly. Approximately five houses are listed for sale. Construction costs range from \$5,000 - \$8,000.

Health

Public Health Service. Services provided include: Communicable disease; tuberculosis and venereal disease control; maternal and child health service; school health program; crippled children's program; general health activities.

Hospitals. A new hospital, Our Lady of Bellefonte, with 96 beds, serves Greenup and Greenup County. Greenup has 5 M. D. 's, 3 dentists, 4 registered nurses and 4 chiropractors. This hospital, 9 miles from Greenup, was completed in July, 1954, at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Education

Greenup County has 77 schools with a total enrollment of 4,844 students. A proposal of nine new consolidated schools will replace approximately 60 one and two-room schools.

Table 6. Enrollment and Teachers in Greenup and Greenup County 5/		
System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
Greenup County Elem. (total)	2,272	67
Greenup County High (total)	2,138	74
Greenup City Elem.	266	6
Greenup City High	168	6

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Ky., 14 miles; Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., 31 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky., 62 miles; Transylvania and University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., 150 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Greenup is served by the Ashland Vocational School. The enrollment as of November, 1953 was 283. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, electricity, foundry, machine shop, sheet metal, woodwork and welding.

Libraries

The Central Library has 3,000 volumes and a circulation of 6-7,000 volumes. The county is provided the services of a bookmobile for rural areas.

Churches

The following denominations, having an estimated membership of 450, are represented: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Pilgrim Holiness, and Presbyterian.

Hotels and Motels

Hotels. Columbia Hotel - 30 rooms.

Motels. Griffith Motel - 12 units; Rice Motel - 6 units.

Newspaper, Radio and Television

The Greenup News with a weekly circulation of 1,861 and the Russell Times (Russell, Ky.), circulation 1,000, serve Greenup County.

Radio station WCMI-AM and FM, a CBS affiliate, broadcasts from Ashland, Kentucky. Nearby Huntington, West Virginia operates four radio stations. Television stations in Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia provide excellent reception.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Lions, Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal. American Legion, Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star.

Women's Clubs. Greenup County Homemakers, Woman's Club.

Youth Clubs. Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Club.

Recreation

Greenup has a 14-acre park bordering the city limits with a lighted softball field, playground, and tennis courts. The Ashland Country Club, with an 18 hole golf course, is just 8 miles away. In addition, Ashland sponsors various musicals and lecture programs throughout the year.

Area facilities include: Carter Caves State Park, 20 miles, one of Kentucky's newest parks, which offers fishing, boating, horseback riding, and swimming.

Banks

There is one bank in Greenup, The First and Peoples Bank, established in 1932.

Retail and Service Establishments

Retail Businesses

Food-groceries - 6
Drugs and Sundries - 2
Clothing - 2
Furniture - 2
Farm Supplies and Hardware - 3
Electrical Appliances - 1
Lumber - 1

Service Establishments

Restaurants - 2
Service Stations - 5
Laundry and Cleaning - 2
Barber and Beauty Shops - 3
Auto Dealers - 3
Hotels and Motels - 1

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Greenup County has a land area of 350 square miles and the 1950 census lists 1,571 farms with an average size of 100.6 acres. The following table shows pertinent agricultural statistics for Greenup County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Greenup County, 1950 6/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	8,500	298,000	536,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,260	1,519,000	729,000
Wheat (bu.)	450	6,080	13,100
Soybeans (bu.)	200	3,200	9,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	700	1,470	51,300
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	3,290	4,110	135,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	4,180	5,020	153,000
Livestock	No. on Farms Jan. 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)	
All cattle and calves	6,800	891,000	
Milk cows	3,150	504,000	
Hogs and pigs	3,950	90,800	
Chickens	70,300	87,900	

Forests

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources, and the Greenup area is contiguous to the most heavily forested section of the state. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could be greatly 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 (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture within the state.

The forested area of Greenup County covers 154,000 acres, or 69%, of the total land area. During 1947, Greenup County's 30 sawmills produced 2,754,000 board feet of lumber. The most prevalent tree types are oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

Mineral Resources

Greenup County. The principal mineral resource of Greenup County is coal, of which 42,443 tons were produced during 1953. Limestones are available (principally in the vicinity of Limeville). Grades suitable for roadway construction and other purposes occur. Grades of CaCO_3 content reaching 94.98% have been reported. Limestones averaging this high in CaCO_3 can probably be used for agricultural lime and some other chemical purposes, if found in proper quantities, free from impurities.

Clays, occurring as alluvial deposits along the Ohio River and its tributaries and in restricted areas as residual upland deposits, are available for ordinary brick and tile manufacture.

Sands and gravels for construction purposes can be obtained from the Ohio River bed. Sandstones suitable for some local construction are found, while unconsolidated sands in the vicinities of Schieler Point, Russell, Greenup, and Raceland have been used for molding and coring purposes to some extent. Little is known about the extent and present commercial possibilities of these deposits.

Oil and gas have been secured in very small quantities. The last reported commercial output of oil was for the year ending 1952, when about 1,000 barrels were produced. Iron ores of no present economic importance occur locally in small amounts.

Recent cooperative investigations by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and the Kentucky Geological Survey indicate the possible presence of commercial brines. However, information to date is insufficient to justify any concrete evaluation of these.

Kentucky. In 1950 Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460,000,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 7/	
Mineral	Amount
Coal	78,496,000 short tons
Petroleum	10,381,000 42 gal. bbls.
Natural Gas	73,316,000 m. c. f.
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	7,417,000 short tons
Clays	719,000 short tons
Fluorspar	80,137 short tons
Sand and gravel	2,383,000 short tons
Natural gas liquids	1,779,999 42 gal. bbls.

Semi-Processed Materials

Surrounded by abundant natural resources, along with its location on the Ohio River, Greenup is an ideal center for distribution of manufactured products. Over six hundred different products are manufactured in the Central Ohio Valley area. Some of the raw materials and semi-processed materials manufactured within the area are: Automobile parts, bituminous coal,

castings and forgings, cement, industrial chemicals, clay, coal by-products, drilling equipment, metal rods and tubes, mining equipment, nickel alloy products, oil, optical equipment, paints, petroleum products, pig iron and scrap, plastics, plating, precision tools, salt brine, steel, stone and gravel, textiles, timber and wire.

Metal-working industries within the area manufacture a variety of steel products. Two of the nation's largest steel rolling mills are located at Ashland, Kentucky and Portsmouth, Ohio. Huntington, West Virginia is the site of America's only source of rolled nickel alloy metals.

MARKETS

An extensive network of major highways, railroads, waterways and airlines provides area manufacturers access to large industrial markets. As noted, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Evansville, Indiana are within a 300 mile radius of Greenup.

The Tri-State area encompassing parts of Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia, is recognized as a distribution center for both local and national markets. This trading area represents an economic unit composed of 18 counties with a total population exceeding 800,000.

In 1953 retail sales in Greenup County were estimated at \$7,799,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$977 per person and \$3,818 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Most falls as rain with the greatest amounts during the spring months. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32°F. in the northern parts, to 40°F. in the southern parts for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74°F. in the cooler uplands, to 79°F.

in the lowland and southern areas. 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 fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly. Warm to cool weather prevails with only short spells of extreme heat and cold.

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- 2/ Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Greenup, Kentucky Area. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants. 2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming 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 becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.
- 3/ John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1953. Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, January, 1955.
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- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
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APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
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Appendix A

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Greenup County, June, 1954

Industry	Greenup County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	524	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	25	4.8	38,457	9.4
Contract Construction	15	2.9	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	247	47.1	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	4	0.8	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	0	0.0	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & leather	0	0.0	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	9	1.7	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	4	0.8	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	118	22.5	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	112	21.4	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	0	0.0	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0.0	40,299	9.9
Other	0	0.0	3,264	.81
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	60	11.5	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	158	30.2	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	19	3.6	15,566	3.8
Services	0	0.0	31,808	7.8
Other	0	0.0	1,323	.33

Appendix B

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Greenup County and Kentucky
1950

Subject	Greenup County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	12,699	12,188	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	8,591	8,126	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	6,569	1,154	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	6,563	1,153	777,155	213,916
Employed	6,271	1,109	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	4,528	786	437,752	156,377
Government workers	205	246	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,294	62	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	244	15	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	292	44	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	290	44	28,082	7,281
New workers	2	0	415	307
Not in labor force	2,022	6,972	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	65	5,586	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	532	324	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	6	2	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,419	1,060	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	951	767	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	329	225	47,447	28,942
65 and over	139	68	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	6,271	1,109	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	191	181	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,020	9	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	363	47	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	256	196	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	135	178	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	1,261	8	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	1,448	191	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	5	70	1,584	21,408
Service workers	111	153	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	237	9	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	239	4	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	927	14	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	78	49	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GREENUP, GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/		
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	7:30 AM	7:30 PM	(EST)
January	35.8	3.99	82	64	
February	37.0	3.30	81	71	
March	46.9	4.32	79	64	
April	55.4	3.59	74	58	
May	65.0	4.00	74	60	
June	73.3	4.21	78	66	
July	76.7	4.18	80	67	
August	75.6	3.67	83	70	
September	70.3	2.56	84	71	
October	58.1	2.48	84	70	
November	46.8	2.99	81	71	
December	37.8	3.17	81	76	
Annual Norm	56.6	42.46			

1/ Station Location: Dam No. 29 Ohio River - Ashland, Boyd County, Kentucky. Thirty year norm.

2/ Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Length of record - 7:30 AM (EST) readings - 60 years; 7:30 PM (EST) readings - 60 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (63 year record) - 110 days clear, 104 partly cloudy, 151 cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (54 year record) - annual 48%.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (63 year record) - 144 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (63 year record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (63 year record) - 43 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (60 year record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (63 year record) - West.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,906 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and 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 of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. 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. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

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 corporate 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 associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.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 else- where 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 \$1.45 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.

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 reversion 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 present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. 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 process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 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 A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

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 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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 Agricultural and Industrial Development Board 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.