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Industrial Resources: Pike County - Pikeville

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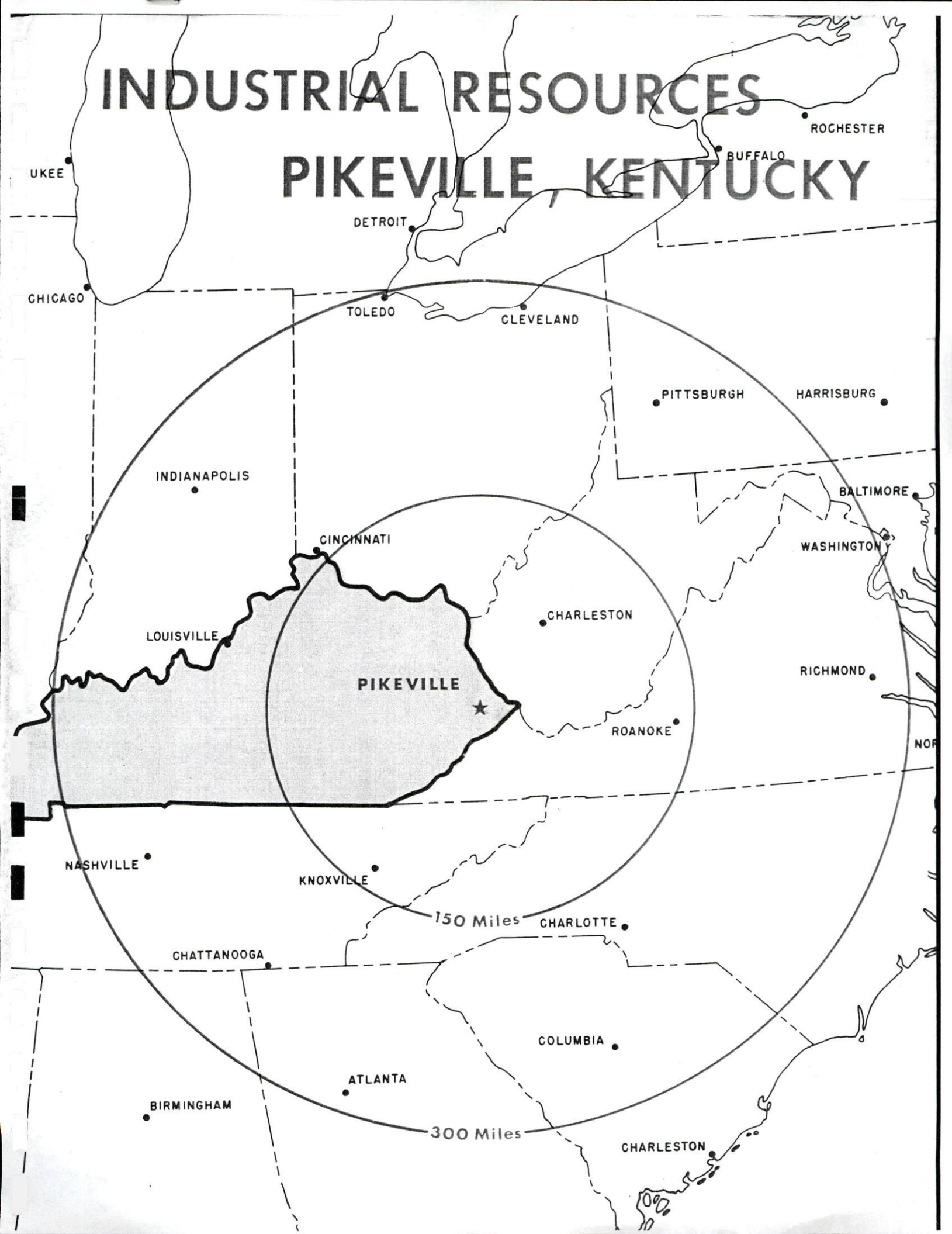
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Pikeville Junior Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky
December, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Pikeville - 5,154; Pike County - 81,154.
1954 (est.) Pike County - 74,321.

PIKEVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Pike and Floyd Counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 6,500 men and 5,500 women. Number of workers available for jobs in Pikeville - 5,000 men and 4,000 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Air: Pikeville Airport, located 2 miles from Pikeville, is a Class I airport with a 1800' x 200' turf runway. Tri-State Airport near Ceredo, W. Va., 112 miles distant, is served by Eastern, Piedmont and Alleghney Airlines.

Trucks: Pinson Transfer and Storage Company.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Consolidated Bus Company, Pike County Bus Lines and The City Bus Company serve the area.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Pikeville

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	408	Memphis, Tenn.	405
Chicago, Ill.	554	New York, N. Y.	708
Cincinnati, Ohio	227	New Orleans, La.	807
Detroit, Mich.	427	St. Louis, Mo.	479
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,456	Washington, D. C.	517

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Power Company. Large quantities of electric power can be made available with prior notice.

Natural Gas: United Fuel Gas Company and city owned wells.

Water: City Utilities Department. Storage facilities for 675,000 gallons. Source of raw water is from the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River.

Sewerage: Combined storm and sanitary sewers serve Pikeville. Raw sewage is discharged into Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Pikeville was 5,154. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Pikeville, Pike County and Kentucky.

Year	Pikeville		Pike County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	508		22,686		
1910	1,280	152.0	31,679	39.6	6.6
1920	2,110	64.8	49,477	56.2	5.5
1930	3,376	60.0	63,267	27.9	8.2
1940	4,185	24.0	71,122	12.4	8.8
1950	5,154	23.1	81,154	14.1	3.5
1955 (est.) ^{1/}			69,388	-14.5	1.9

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Pikeville labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Pike and Floyd Counties. Although the data presented in the statement relate to these two counties, it is likely that workers would also be drawn to Pikeville from western Letcher County and eastern Mingo County, West Virginia.

The population of the area as defined was 121,198 in 1953 according to estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky which represented a slight drop from 1940. Pike County population increased from 71,122 to 75,468 during this thirteen year period.

The small change in area population obscures the fact that between 1940 and 1953 there was an estimated net outmigration of 44,250 people from these two counties. This heavy outward movement was undoubtedly the result of the local labor force growing much more rapidly than the number of local jobs.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the Pikeville area is dominated by the bituminous coal mining industry. Mining employment in the two counties totaled 7,237 in March 1955 which was a drop of about 60 per cent from the number employed in the same month in 1950. Mining employment in Pike County was down from 10,778 in March 1950 to 3,756 in 1955.

Agriculture furnishes jobs to about 3,200 persons in the area with most of these employed on low income farms.

The sharp drop in mining employment during the past several years has created a very unfavorable economic situation in this area. Both Pike and Floyd Counties are included in areas which are classified by the U. S. Department of Labor as having a critical surplus of labor. According to most experts, there appears to be little reason to expect the area economy to improve substantially in the near future.

During the first quarter of 1955, the average weekly wage in industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$64.00 in Pike County and \$71.53 in Floyd County. The average wage in Kentucky was \$64.72 in that quarter which was about \$10 lower than the national average. Average wages are heavily affected by the high paying coal industry in this area. However, it does not necessarily follow that this high wage would be necessary to attract workers to manufacturing industries located in the area.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. It is estimated that 6,500 men and 5,500 women would be available for manufacturing jobs in the two counties in this area. This includes the current unemployed in addition to persons who would shift from low income jobs and women who would enter the labor force if jobs became available. It is likely that these seemingly very high labor supply figures would actually be minimum for attractive industrial jobs.

Due to commuting problems not all of the area labor supply would be available for jobs located at Pikeville. However, it is believed that 5,000 men and 4,000 women could be attracted to that city for industrial jobs if they were available. Most workers would probably commute during the initial stages of work with many possibly moving to Pikeville if jobs became permanent.

During the next ten years about 17,000 boys and 17,000 girls in these two counties will become 18 years of age. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls would accept employment upon attaining working age. This points to a continuing replenishment of the local labor supply over the years to come. 2/

Wages: Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial, \$.90 and \$1.00 per hour; laborer, \$.75 and \$1.25 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per hour; skilled, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per hour.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$844 for Pike County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Labor-Management Relations: Labor-management relations in Pikeville are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Pikeville.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Big Sandy Electric & Supply Co., Inc.	Mine supply & electric motor rebuilding	10	1	11
Call Bros. Hardware Co., Inc.	Smoke stacks	4	2	6
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Soft drinks	18	3	21
Cumberland Publishing Co.	Newspaper, job printing	20	5	25
East Kentucky Beverage Co.	Soft drinks	36	4	40
East Kentucky Machine & Electric Co.	Electric motor coils	8	0	8
Betsy Ross Baking Corp.	Bakery products	49	1	50
Pauley Lumber Co.	Finished lumber	10	1	11
Pikeville Supply & Planing Mill Co.	Mill work	12	0	12
Pikeville Ice Company	Ice	2	0	2

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: United Mine Workers of America, United Construction Workers (subsidiary of U. M. W.).

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Pikeville is served by the Ashland Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Local freight service is provided as needed with north-bound freights originating at the Shelby yards, 8 miles south of Pikeville. There is one passenger train each way daily between Ashland and Elkhorn City. The Shelby yard can accommodate 800 cars. An average of 700 carloads of coal is shipped from the area daily. The C. & O. connects with the Clinchfield Railroad at Elkhorn City with connections to southern points.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Pikeville, Kentucky 4/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	5 days	Louisville, Ky.	2 days
Birmingham, Ala.	5 days	Los Angeles, Calif.	15 days
Chicago, Ill.	3 days	Nashville, Tenn.	3 days
Cincinnati, Ohio	2 days	New Orleans, La.	5 days
Cleveland, Ohio	3 days	New York, N. Y.	3 days
Detroit, Mich.	2 days	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3 days
Knoxville, Tenn.	3 days	St. Louis, Mo.	3 days

Highways

Pikeville is served by several major highways. U. S. routes 23, 119 and 460 and Kentucky state route 80 intersect the city. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in the vicinity of Pikeville.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Pikeville

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	408	Lexington, Ky.	162
Birmingham, Ala.	463	Louisville, Ky.	241
Chicago, Ill.	554	Nashville, Tenn.	405
Cincinnati, Ohio	227	New York, N. Y.	708
Detroit, Mich.	427	Pittsburgh, Pa.	361
Knoxville, Tenn.	209	St. Louis, Mo.	479

Truck Lines: Common carrier truck service is provided by Pinson Transfer and Storage Company, Huntington, W. Va., and Pikeville, Ky. There is a terminal and warehouse in Pikeville.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Line provides frequent service to Lexington, Ashland, Jenkins and connecting points. Consolidated Bus Company operates between Pikeville and Williamson, W. Va. Other lines operating from Pikeville are Pike County Bus Lines, Black and White Bus Co., Maynard Bus Lines and the City Bus Company.

Airways

The Pikeville Airport, 2 miles northwest of Pikeville, is a Class I airport with a 1800' x 200' turf runway. Commercial air needs are served by the Tri-State Airport near Ceredo, W. Va., 112 miles north of Pikeville. Piedmont, Eastern and Allegheny Airlines have 24 daily flights.

Water Transportation

Pikeville is located on the Big Sandy River. The river is not navigable, however, studies are underway to determine the requirements to make the stream navigable.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is furnished Pikeville by The Kentucky Power Company. The Pikeville office employs 115 people. Power is delivered into the area by 132,000 volts, 3-phase lines.

The Kentucky Power Company, Appalachian Electric Power Company, Kingsport Utilities, Inc., Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, Wheeling Electric Company and Ohio Power Company are integrated into the American Gas and Electric power system. The area, served by Kentucky Power and Appalachian Electric Power Company, is substantially covered with distribution and transmission lines. Large users of electric power will find ample capacity available at many points in the area. This is due to the present availability of power for coal mines. Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

The City Utilities Department distributes gas in Pikeville. The department's source of supply is from local wells and United Fuel Gas Company. 50 per cent of the natural gas used is furnished by United Fuel Gas Company. The BTU content is 1180 and specific gravity .6. There are 1600 gas meters in the city.

In addition to United Fuel Gas Company, the Kentucky-West Virginia, Columbia Fuel and United Carbon Gas Companies operate wells in Pike County. It is estimated that 500 persons are employed in the gas industry in Pike County.

Gas rates:	3,000 cu. ft.	\$.63 per 1,000 cu. ft.
	All over 3,000 cu. ft.	.53 per 1,000 cu. ft.

Water

Pikeville's City Utilities Department obtains raw water from the Big Sandy River. The water is pumped through a filtration plant at the rate of 750 gallons per minute. There are two 300,000 gallon reservoirs and one

75,000 gallon reservoir located 235' above the level of the pump. When the reservoirs are filled, a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch is maintained. Water is distributed through 4", 6" and 8" mains. At present, 21 hours of pumping is required to meet the water needs during the summer months. To increase the capacity of the system, a new filtration plant is in the planning stage.

Schedule of Water Rates:

Minimum		\$2.25 per M. gallon
First	3,000 gallons	.75 per M. gallon
Next	2,000 gallons	.65 per M. gallon
Next	5,000 gallons	.60 per M. gallon
Next	10,000 gallons	.55 per M. gallon
Next	20,000 gallons	.50 per M. gallon
Next	20,000 gallons	.45 per M. gallon
Next	20,000 gallons	.40 per M. gallon
Next	20,000 gallons	.35 per M. gallon
All over	100,000 gallons	.30 per M. gallons

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample amounts of crude oil produced in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia to meet the needs of industry locating anywhere in the area. Due to the large number of natural gas wells drilled in Pike County, deposits of oil have been discovered. Through this means, there were 42,908 barrels of oil produced in Pike County during 1953. Because of the many types and grades of fuel oil, no prices are quoted in this report. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

Pikeville is located in the Big Sandy Division of the Eastern Kentucky coal field. There are large deposits of high grade bituminous coal in the area. In 1953, Pike County mines produced 8,266,808 tons of coal; truck mines accounted for 2,060,722 tons. 5/ An unlimited supply is available. Due to price fluctuation, no prices are quoted. Current delivered prices can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coke

High quality coke is available from Hellier, Kentucky, in Pike County, and Ashland, Kentucky.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Pikeville has a first class post office with 18 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 6 times daily. The postal receipts for 1954 were \$87,256.

Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The company operates a group office in Pikeville with 65 employees. There are 2,400 subscribers in Pikeville using 3,010 telephones.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union Office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several industrial sites in or near Pikeville, which are within limits of utilities, major highways and rail sidings. Additional site information can be supplied by the Pikeville Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Pikeville, the county seat of Pike County, has a city-manager form of government. In addition to the city manager, the city is governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and four commissioners, elected for two years. It is a fourth class city.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry: As provided by state law, Pikeville may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. The exemption cannot be extended.

Business Licenses: Business licenses in Pikeville range from \$6.00 to \$300.00 per year.

Planning and Zoning: The City of Pikeville has established a City Planning Commission. This group has undertaken a detailed study of existing land users and parking needs in the community in preparation for a comprehensive zoning ordinance. The Commission expects to make further studies and recommendations on traffic needs, future land use, and other elements of a comprehensive master plan.

City Services

Fire Protection: The Pikeville Fire Department consists of three full-time firemen and 20 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes two 750 gpm pumper type fire trucks, both in excellent condition; first aid equipment, including a respirator; and one portable pump. There are 4,000' of 2 1/2" hose, 750' of 1 1/2" hose, and 450' of 1" hose. Service covers a five mile radius from the center of town. Pikeville has a 7th class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection: The Pikeville Police Department employs a chief and 9 full-time police officers. Their equipment consists of one patrol car, equipped with a 2-way radio and motorcycle.

Garbage and Sanitation: Garbage is collected daily in the business section and twice weekly in the residential areas. A charge of \$1.00 is added to the city utility bill for this service for residence and \$4.00 to \$6.00 for business establishments. A covered garbage truck is used for collection, and disposal is provided by a sanitary fill.

Streets: The streets in Pikeville are approximately 98 percent paved. A crew of 23 men, employed by the gas, water and street department, maintain the streets. Equipment consist of two dump trucks, one utility truck and one street flusher.

Sewerage: Pikeville is served by combined storm and sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is discharged into Levisa Fork. Sewer mains are 12", 30" and 36" in size. A sewage disposal plant is planned for construction in the near future. When completed, the system will have separate storm and sanitary sewers.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Pikeville and Pike County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value, Pikeville and Pike County, 1954.

	Pikeville	Pike County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.80	
School	1.63	1.50
Total	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.05

Ratio of Assessment. Pikeville - 25%
Pike County - 35%

Total Assessment. Pikeville - \$6,453,478
Pike County - \$59,143,513

City Income, 1953-54. \$71,981.54

City Expenditures, 1953-54. \$65,253.81

City Bonded Indebtedness. Parks and playground - \$6,203.31; City school bond - \$103,000.

County Income, fiscal year 1953-54. \$324,710.00

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1953-54. \$302,610.00

County Bonded Indebtedness. None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are several houses for rent or sale in the Pikeville area. The rental range for a two bedroom house is from \$40 to \$70 per month. The construction cost of a two bedroom house is from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

Health

Hospitals. The Pikeville Methodist Hospital is a modern hospital with 144 beds. Recently completed is a United Mine Workers district hospital with 50 beds.

Public Health Service. The Public Health Program is carried out in a new county health center, located in Pikeville. Services include: Immunization, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, maternity and child health service, infant and pre-school service, general sanitation, X-ray and laboratory service.

Education

Graded Schools. The Department of Education gives the Pike County and Pikeville high schools a rating of "A". Table 6 shows the enrollment and number of teachers of the Pikeville area school system.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Pikeville and Pike County. 6/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Pike County Elementary (total)	16,061	449
Pike County High (total)	3,181	96
Pikeville Elementary (ind.)	950	27
Pikeville High (ind.)	387	17
Pikeville College Aca. (pri.) grades 1-12	162	15
St. Francis (parochial elementary)	30	2

Colleges. Pikeville College, located in Pikeville, was founded in 1889 and is endowed by the Presbyterian Church. Pikeville College, a junior college through spring 1955, has enrolled its first junior class for the 1955-56 school year. The first graduating class, as a four year college, will be in the spring of 1957. The institution presently has an enrollment of 325 students. The 1955-56 enrollment is expected to reach 450. A \$350,000 building program is planned to include a Chapel-Science Building. Additional classroom and dormitory space will be added as required.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include: Ashland Junior College, Ashland, 112 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, 131 miles; Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, 165 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 162 miles; Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., 106 miles.

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

Pikeville is served by the Mayo State Vocational School located in Paintsville, 44 miles distant. As of October 1954, there were 956 students enrolled. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, mining mechanics, radio, refrigeration and air conditioning, sheet metal, television, welding and woodwork. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Libraries

The Pikeville Free Public Library contains 8,000 volumes and has a monthly circulation of 2,000 volumes.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Pikeville: Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Church of Christ, Pilgrim Holiness, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Pike County News, a weekly newspaper, has 3,000 subscribers.

Serving Pikeville are two radio stations: WLSI, 1,000 watts (daytime only) and WPKE, 250 watts.

Television reception from Huntington, Charleston and Oak Hill, West Virginia is good.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Kiwanis Club and Rotary Club.

Fraternal. Masonic, IOOF, American Legion, VFW, Moose.

Women's Clubs. Business and Professional Women's Club, Eastern Star, DAR, Rebekah's, Homemakers, VFW Auxiliary, American Legion Auxiliary, Women's Club.

Youth Clubs. Junior Lions Club, FFA, 4-H Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Senior Scouts, Key Club, Circle K Club (College Jr. Kiwanis).

Recreation

Recreational facilities in Pikeville include a city park with facilities for basketball, tennis, croquet, shuffleboard and swings and slides for children. The Pikeville College Athletic Field is used by the city soft ball leagues and is equipped with a lighted softball field. Other facilities include two motion picture theatres, one drive-in theatre, two gymnasiums, football and basketball field, swimming pool, Green Meadows Country Club with a 9-hole golf course and swimming pool, and Pike County Country Club with a 9-hole golf course.

Area facilities include: Dewey Lake State Park, 27 miles distant. The lake is well stocked with fish, and offers boat dock, picnic, bathhouse and beach facilities. The Breaks of the Sandy River, 29 miles distant, is known as the "Grand Canyon of the South." The inner gorge of the "Breaks" is 1,500 feet in depth. This is a rapidly developing tourist playground.

Banks

The Citizens Bank of Pikeville with deposits of \$7,217,793.19 and total resources of \$7,809,675.36 (Nov. 26, 1955). The First National Bank with total deposits of \$7,698,502.22 and total assets of \$8,444,533.89 (Nov. 26, 1955). Pikeville National Bank with total deposits of \$9,925,285.48 and total assets of \$10,802,474.82 (Nov. 26, 1955).

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses</u>		<u>Service Establishments</u>	
Auto parts	6	Bakeries	2
Clothing	20	Beauty & barber shops	13
Drug stores	5	Dry cleaning & laundry	5
Groceries	25	Electric repair	2
Hardware	4	Funeral homes	3
Jewelry	4	Garages & service stations	30
Furniture	7	Restaurants	24
Variety	2	Shoe repair	4

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The economy of Pike County is based on the coal, gas and lumber industry with agriculture playing a minor role.

Pike County covers an area of 503,000 acres of which less than 50 percent is in farm lands. In 1950 there were 4,088 farms covering 212,304 acres, an average of 51.9 acres per farm. Of this area, only 67,346 acres were in crops. In 1949, there were 2,976 farms containing pasture acreage of 80,647 acres.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Pike County, 1950 7/

Crops	Yield per Acre	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	32.0	496,000	898,000
Clo-Tim hay (tons)	1.20	440	14,500
Lespedeza hay (tons)	1.10	860	25,700
Livestock	Number on Farms January 1, 1951		Farm Value (dollars)
All cattle and calves	12,600		1,474,000
Milk cows	7,550		1,208,000
Hogs and pigs	11,000		269,500
Chickens	207,000		248,000

Forests

The forested area of Pike County covers 422,000 acres or 84 percent of the county's total land area. ^{8/} During 1947, Pike County's 44 sawmills produced 11,907,000 board feet of lumber. Types of trees include oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) are used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Pike County. The mineral resources of Pike County consist of coal, oil and gas, sands and gravels, sandstones, limestones and clays.

Coal. Coal is by far the most important resource. During 1954, Pike County was the state's third largest producer. Production figures for that year are as follows:

	Strip Tonnage	Underground Tonnage	Total Tonnage
Railroad Mines	39,318	3,961,045	4,000,363
Truck Mines	67,663	1,415,292	1,482,955
			5,483,318

Over a dozen important seams are worked, with the Elkhorn #2, Alma, Warfield, and others being outstanding. The coal is high volatile, with low ash and sulphur content. Much of it is satisfactory for coking. Selected analyses of the Elkhorn #2, Alma and Warfield seams show:

						B. t. u. Dry	Ash Softening
Seam	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	Basis	Temp. °F
Elkhorn #2	3.2	33.1	58.7	5.0	1.1	15,230	-
Alma	2.8	33.7	58.9	4.6	.7	15,240	-
Warfield	2.8	33.3	59.3	4.6	.7	15,450	-

Source: U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Technical Paper 652, 1944.

Oil and Gas. The county contains part of the Big Sandy Gas Field, which also includes portions of Floyd, Knott, Martin, Johnson and Magoffin Counties. This Field accounts for over 95 percent of Kentucky's natural gas production and contains virtually all of the state's gas reserves, which are estimated at 1,325,588,000 mcf. Selected analyses of natural gas from the Big Sandy Field, in Pike County are as follows:

Producing Horizon	Methane	Nitrogen	Ethane	Propane	Isobutane	N-Butane	Pentane
Big Lime	83.0	0.7	11.4	3.7	0.1	0.8	0.3
Devonian Shale	83.4	0.6	11.0	3.7	0.1	0.9	0.3
Devonian Shale	86.9	0.8	9.9	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.3

Source: Coleman D. Hunter, Chief Geologist, Ky. W. Va. Gas Co., Ashland, Ky.

In 1954, Pike County produced 16,095 barrels of oil. During the past few years, the county has seen an increase in drilling activities and a rise in production. It is reasonable to assume that this trend will continue.

Sands and Gravels. Sands and gravels can be obtained from along the larger stream beds for local construction uses.

Sandstones. Sandstones, suitable for local construction and limited building purposes, are available in quantity.

Limestones. Limestones occur in a limited zone in the southwest margin of the County, along the Pine Mountain overthrust fault. Stone from this section has been passed by the Department of Highways for ordinary road construction uses.

Clays. Clays and clay shales, suitable for brick manufacture, are found in the County, but deposits containing large commercial quantities are not reported.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million 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 9/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

MARKETS

Pikeville is located in the west-central part of Pike County and in the extreme eastern part of the State of Kentucky. It is the trading center for 123,946 people living in the greater part of Pike County, all of Floyd County and the northeastern part of Letcher County. Nearby retail market areas and trading centers include Williamson, West Virginia, Harlan, Hazard and Ashland, Kentucky. Cincinnati, Knoxville, Lexington and Louisville lie within 275 miles of Pikeville.

In 1954, retail sales in Pike County were estimated at \$39,878,000 and \$18,318,000 for Pikeville. Effective buying income was estimated at \$782 per person and \$3,471 per family. 10/

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. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Pike County, the 70th in order of formation, was established in 1821 out of part of Floyd County. It was named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike. In 1870 a small part of its territory was taken to form Martin County. It is Kentucky's largest county and is located in the extreme eastern part of the state, thrusting out a sharp point to separate Virginia and West Virginia.

Pikeville, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824. James A. Garfield, 20th President of the United States, was sworn in as General of the Union Army on the site of the City Park. The 1870 population of Pikeville was 140.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Pike County, Kentucky				
Industry, June, 1954	Pike County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6,961	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	4,898	70.4	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	56	.8	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	496	7.2	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	107	1.5	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	1	.01	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather			22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	277	4.0	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	41	.6	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	63	.9	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass			4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	7	.1	40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	310	4.5	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	740	10.7	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	104	1.5	15,566	3.8
Services	343	5.0	31,808	7.8
Other	14	.2	1,323	0.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Pike County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Pike County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	41,102	40,052	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	25,388	24,658	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	17,692	2,562	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	17,678	2,561	777,155	213,916
Employed	16,809	2,436	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	13,850	1,705	437,752	156,377
Government workers	451	417	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,237	249	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	271	65	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	869	125	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	856	122	28,082	7,281
New workers	13	3	415	307
Not in labor force	7,696	22,096	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	169	17,329	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	1,443	549	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	52	25	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	6,032	4,193	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	3,655	3,172	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	1,902	863	47,447	28,952
65 and over	475	158	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	16,809	2,436	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	437	382	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,092	15	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	1,054	187	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	526	484	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	480	434	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	2,232	18	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	9,505	132	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	10	283	1,584	21,408
Service workers	226	392	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	254	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	183	7	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	623	17	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	187	77	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 PIKEVILLE, PIKE 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	36.9	3.63	85	74
February	38.9	3.39	83	62
March	49.0	4.32	79	58
April	52.7	3.60	78	57
May	67.1	3.78	86	65
June	75.0	4.34	87	68
July	77.6	4.60	91	73
August	77.0	4.19	92	75
September	70.6	2.88	92	73
October	59.9	2.69	91	69
November	47.1	2.78	82	69
December	37.8	3.47	82	67
Annual Norm.	57.8 degrees F.	43.67 inches		

1/ Station Location: Pikeville, Pike County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Bristol, Tennessee

Length of record - 7:30 AM readings - 3 years; 7:30 PM readings - 3 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (14 years of record) - 85 days clear, 124 days partly cloudy, 156 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: Not available.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (14 years of record) - 134 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 3 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (8 years of record) - 53 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (8 years of record) - 50 days.

Prevailing Wind: (11 years of record) - West.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (14 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,272 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 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	.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 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 \$1.45 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 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.

Appendix G

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 required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the 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.