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Industrial Resources: Boyd County - Catlettsburg

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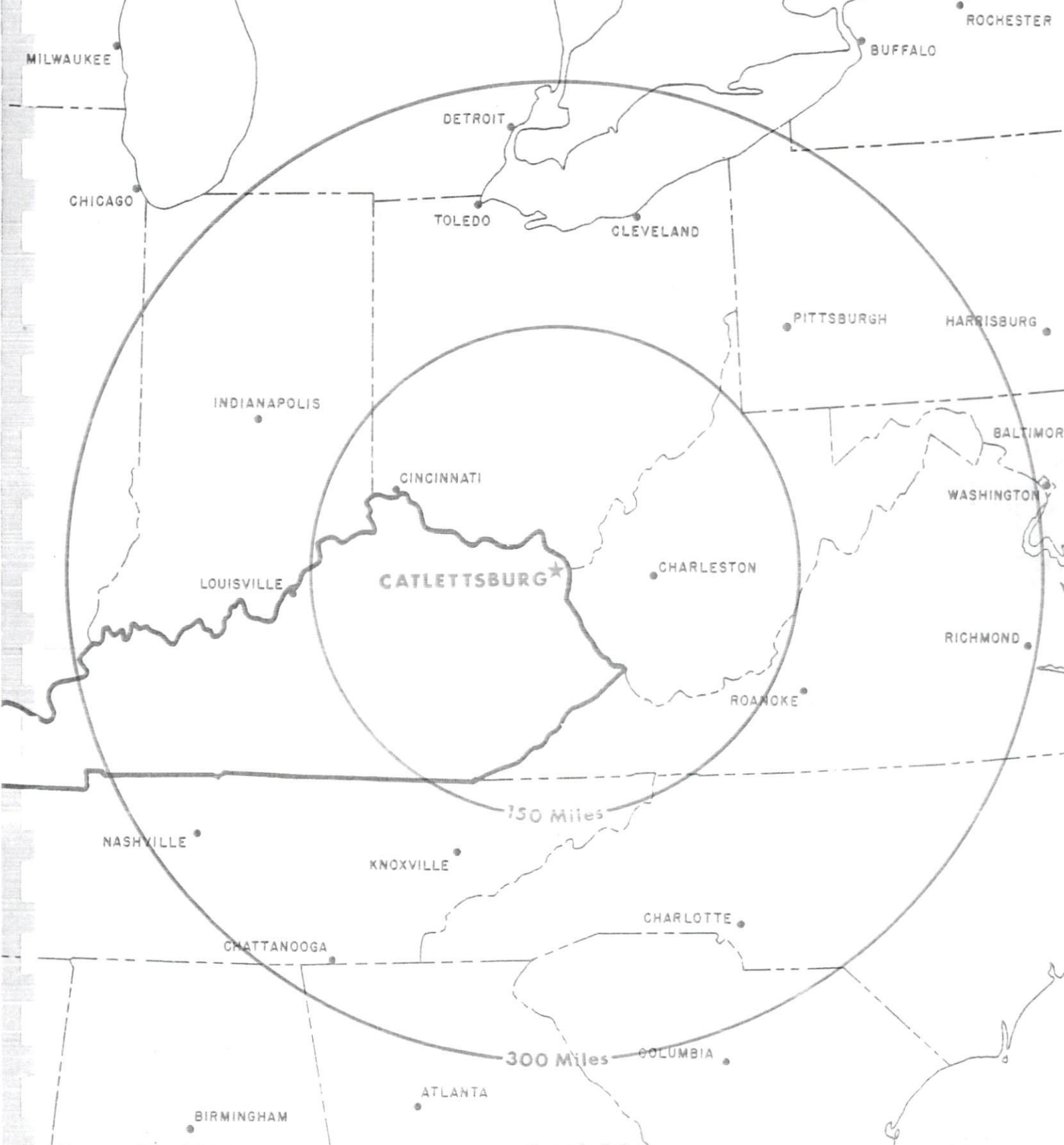
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Catlettsburg Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

March, 1955

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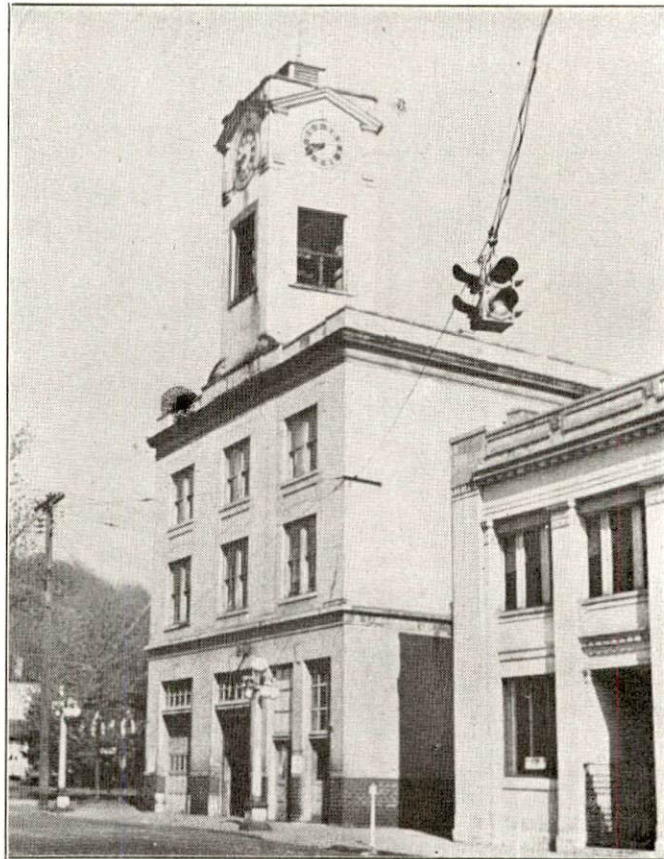
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AERIAL VIEW OF CATLETTSBURG



U. S. COURTHOUSE AND POST OFFICE



CATLETTSBURG CITY BUILDING

SUMMARY DATA FOR CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950 : Catlettsburg - 4, 750; Boyd County - 49, 949.
1954 (est.) - 50, 039.

CATLETTSBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Boyd County and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area 1, 800 men and 2, 300 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Catlettsburg and Ashland; Norfolk and Western Railroad, Kenova, West Virginia.

Air: Tri-State Airport, near Ceredo, West Virginia, 8 miles from Catlettsburg. Served by Eastern and Allegheny Airlines. Ashland-Boyd County Airport, 14 miles from Catlettsburg, is available for airline service.

Trucks: Pinson Transfer Co., Inc., C & D Motor Delivery, and O.K. Trucking Co.

Bus Lines: Ohio Valley, Blue Ribbon Lines, and Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

Water: Catlettsburg is located at the junction of the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Catlettsburg

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	500	New York, N. Y.	675
Chicago, Ill.	429	New Orleans, La.	875
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	St. Louis, Mo.	469
Detroit, Mich.	415	Louisville, Ky.	205

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Power Company. Power is supplied the area from seven 33, 000 volt lines and two 132, 000 volt transmission lines.

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

Water: Catlettsburg, Kenova and Ceredo Water Company's source of water is the Big Sandy River. The present consumption is 1, 000, 000 gallons per day. Capacity is approximately 2, 000, 000 gallons per day.

Sewerage: Flow carried into Big Sandy River. No septic tanks or sewage disposal plant at present.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Catlettsburg was 4,750. The following table shows population and rate of growth in Catlettsburg, Boyd County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population and Rate of Growth in Catlettsburg, Boyd County and Kentucky - 1900 -1950.

Year	Catlettsburg		Boyd County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	3,081		18,834		
1910	3,520	14.2	23,444	24.5	6.6
1920	4,183	18.8	29,281	24.9	5.5
1930	5,025	20.1	43,849	49.8	8.2
1940	4,992	- 0.7	45,938	4.8	8.8
1950	4,750	- 4.8	49,949	8.8	3.5
1953(Est.) <u>1/</u>			50,927	2.0	- 1.1

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 49,949 inhabitants of Boyd County in 1950, 16,724, or 33.5%, were in the labor force. Between the census years 1940-50, agricultural employment remained a constant 655 and manufacturing employment increased from 3,658 to 4,659, or 27.3%.

Available Labor Supply. 2/ The Catlettsburg labor supply area is defined to include Boyd, Greenup, Carter and Lawrence Counties. Commuting would also take place from parts of Ohio and West Virginia.

It is estimated that a labor supply of 6,300 persons from the four-county area can be recruited for work in Catlettsburg if attractive jobs are made available. About one-half of this supply would be female. About 300 men and 1,400 of the women would come from Boyd County.

In the entire labor supply area an estimated 3,900 men and 3,700 women could be attracted to industrial jobs. This includes 1,300 active claimants for unemployment insurance. In addition, about 12,000 boys and 12,000 girls will become 18 during the next 10 years. It is conservative to assume that at least 80 percent, or 9,600 of the boys, and 40 percent, or 4,800 of the girls, will want jobs. It is likely that a minimum of 7,000 of the boys and 3,000 of the girls could be drawn to Catlettsburg employment for a continued replenishment of the labor supply.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Boyd County between 1940 and 1950 was 3,245, while a total of 20,451 persons migrated out of the four-county labor supply area. More recent migration estimates reveal that a total of 7,691 persons migrated out of this area between 1950 and 1953. Among this total were 1,574 from Boyd County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 between 1940 and 1950.

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 manufacturing during the second quarter of 1954 were \$90.16 for Boyd County and \$70.60 for Kentucky.

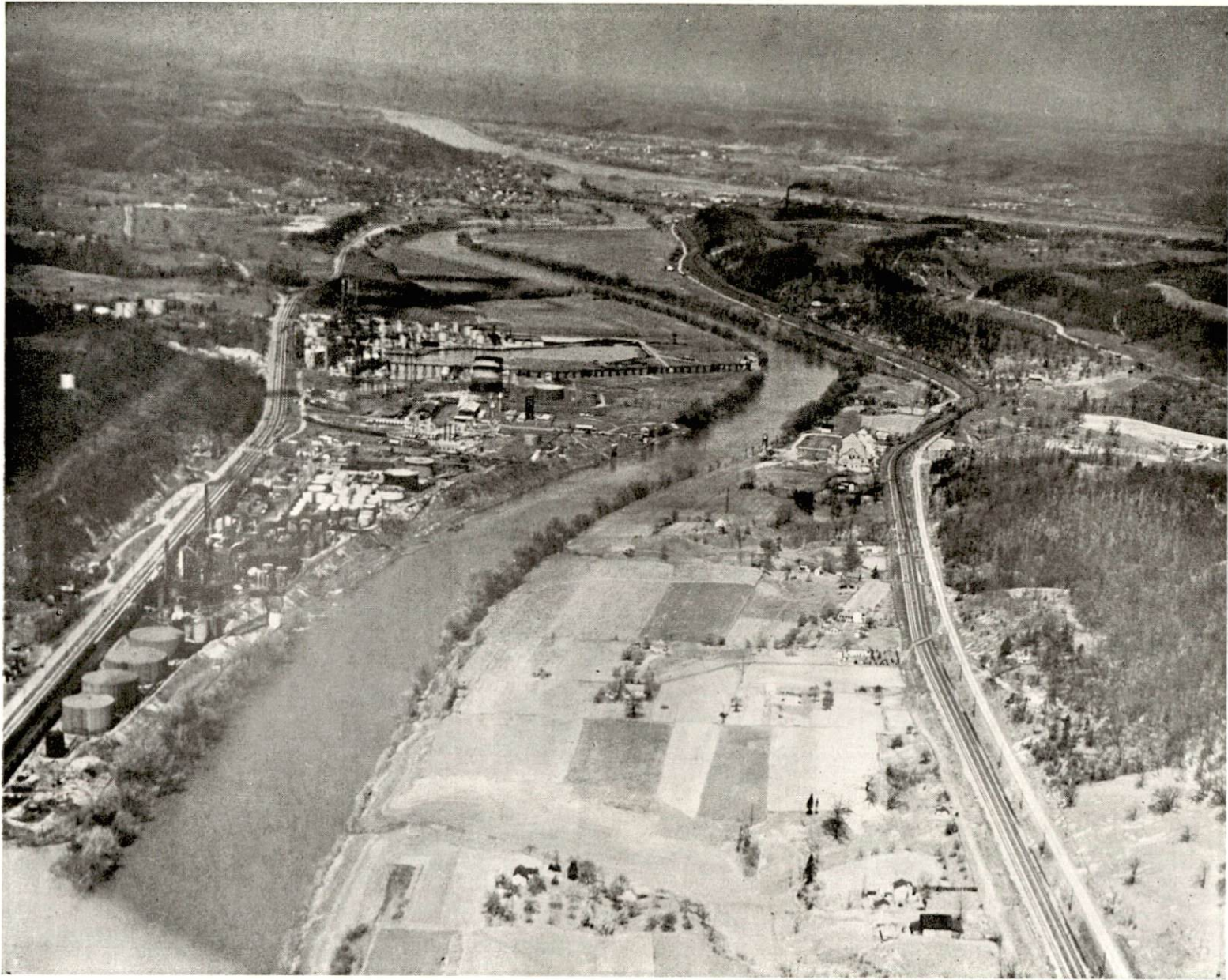
In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$1,564 for Boyd County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. Per capita income for adjoining counties was: Carter - \$669, Greenup - \$815, and Lawrence - \$568. 3/

EXISTING INDUSTRY

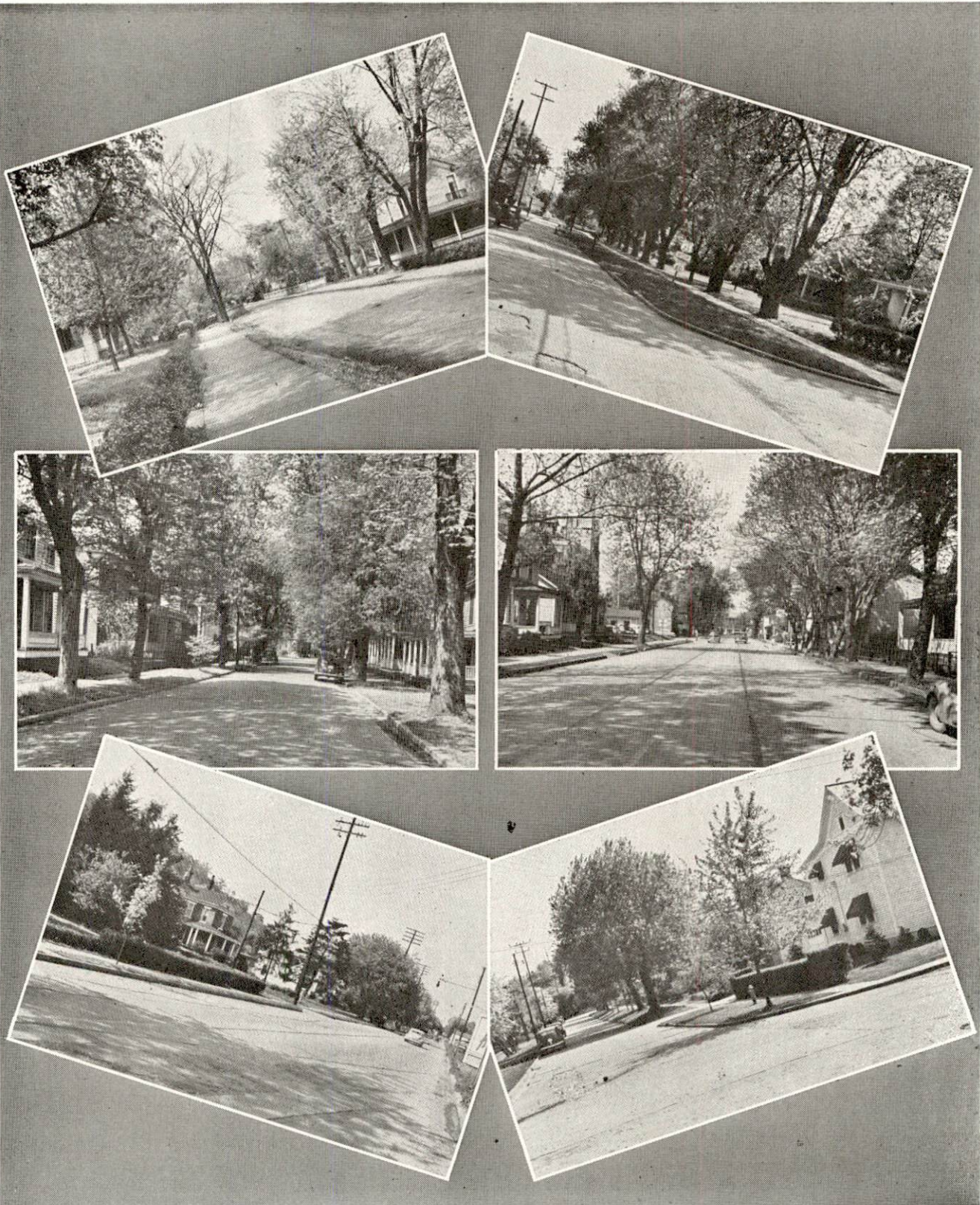
Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Ashland Oil and Refining Co.	Petroleum products	440	10	450
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals	Natural gas concentrates	45	0	45
Hearn Concrete Block Co.	Concrete & masonry prod.	18	1	19
Highland Farms Dairy	Dairy products	9	0	9
Rainbow Art Company	China novelties	5	5	10
Virginia Oil and Gas	Natural gas, propane, butane	27	0	27
Braley Midland Co., Inc.	Toy rubber balloons			

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Catlettsburg are described locally as good. The following Unions are represented in the area: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (A. F. of L.); United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O.; Oil Workers International Union, C. I. O.; United Coke and Chemical Workers, C. I. O.; International Fur and Leather Workers of America, A. F. of L.; Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, A. F. of L.; and International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L.



ASHLAND OIL PLANT SOUTH OF CATLETTSBURG



STREET SCENES IN CATLETTSBURG

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Catlettsburg is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The C&O operates four eastbound manifest trains daily to eastern and southern points. In addition, there are two southbound and four westbound trains. Freight consignments on these lines do not reach Catlettsburg directly but are set off for placement by mill crews which operate daily out of Oakland and Russell. In addition, there are a number of extra trains set up to serve local points. There are three daily C & O passenger trains through Catlettsburg. Sidings will accommodate 78 freight cars.

Railway Express is handled from Ashland, six miles distant.

The world's largest freight yards owned by a single railroad (Chesapeake and Ohio) are located at Russell, Kentucky, 11 miles from Catlettsburg. Thousands of cars are prepared for daily 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 lists approximate transportation time of carload business to various distribution centers.

Table 3. Railway Freight Transit from Catlettsburg, Kentucky. 4/

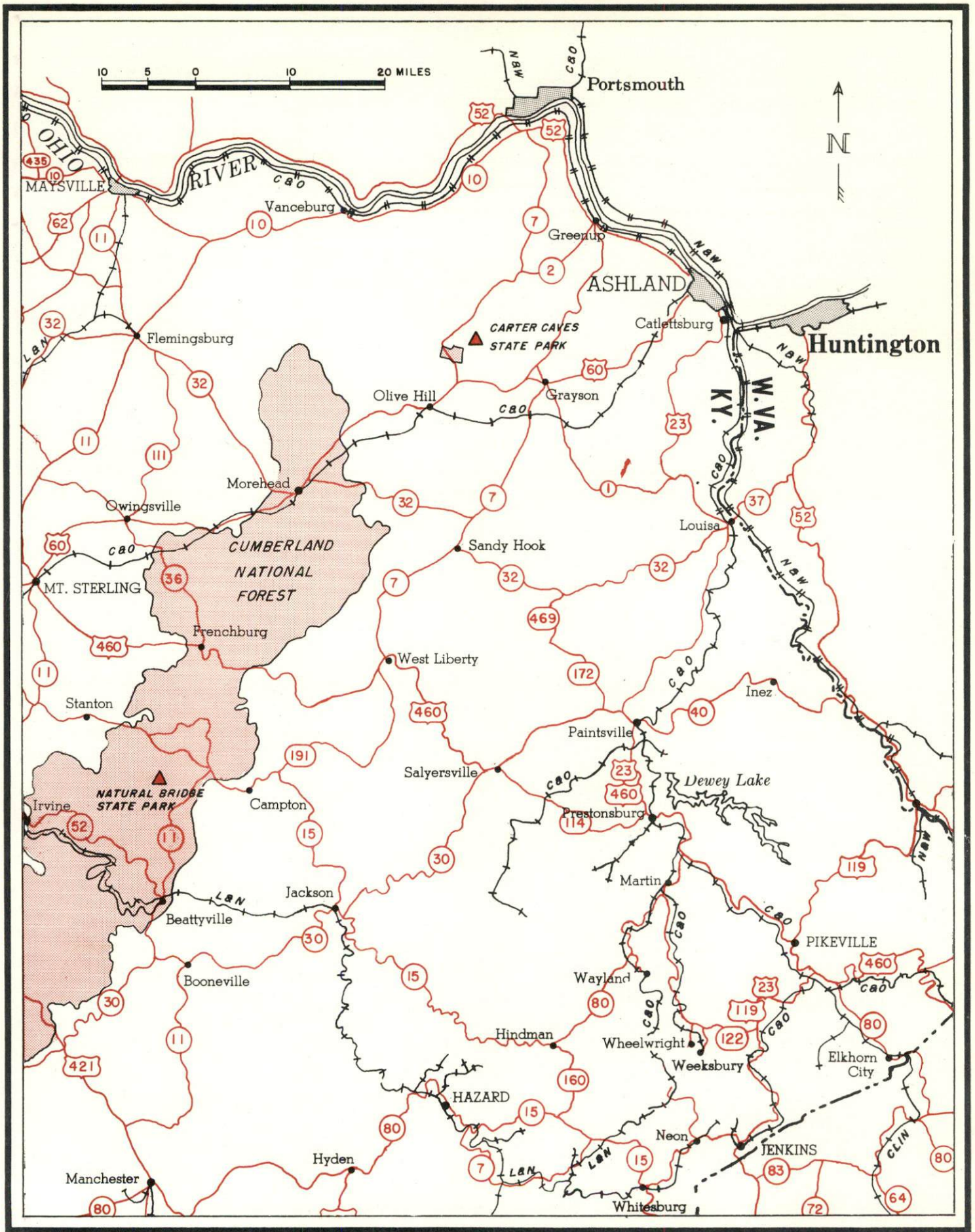
To		To	
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd day AM	Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd day AM
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd day AM	Louisville, Ky.	1st day PM
Chicago, Ill.	1st day PM	Los Angeles, Cal.	7th day PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st day AM	Newport News, Va.	2nd day AM
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd day AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd day AM
Detroit, Mich.	2nd day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

Highways

Catlettsburg is served by several major highways, including U. S. routes 60 and 23, and state routes 168 and 180. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, and navigable waterways in the vicinity of Catlettsburg.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by Pinson Transfer Co., Inc., C&D Motor Delivery and the O.K. Trucking Co. The nearest terminal is located in Ashland, six miles away.

Bus Lines. The Ohio Valley and Blue Ribbon Lines offer service



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

RAILROADS
 —+— Single track
 —+— Double track

HIGHWAYS
 —60— Federal
 —90— State

every 15 minutes to Ashland and Huntington, W. Va. Southeastern Greyhound has four daily stops. Major changes are made in Ashland.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Catlettsburg, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	500	Lexington, Ky.	131
Birmingham, Ala.	530	Louisville, Ky.	205
Chicago, Ill.	429	New Orleans, La.	875
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	New York, N. Y.	675
Detroit, Mich.	415	Pittsburgh, Pa.	265
Knoxville, Tenn.	336	St. Louis, Mo.	469

Airports and Services

Commercial air needs are served by the Tri-State Airport near Ceredo, W. Va., 8 miles east of Catlettsburg. Piedmont, Eastern and Allegheny Airlines have 24 daily flights. The Ashland-Boyd County Airport, located 14 miles from Catlettsburg, has a 5,000' x 100' paved, lighted runway, being used by industries of the area and is available for airline service.

Water Transportation

Catlettsburg, located at the junction of the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers, is strategically located to utilize low transportation rates afforded by river carriers. 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 area with Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Memphis, New Orleans and other points.

A few of the many commodities shipped in and out of the area include coal, sand and gravel, petroleum products, billets, pig iron, lumber, steel, coke, sulphur and salt.

Some of the Ohio River barge lines serving the Catlettsburg area include: American Barge Line Co., Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., Central Barge Co., and The Ohio Barge Line, Inc. These four companies alone have a total of 679 vessels in service.

UTILITIES

Power

Electric power is furnished Catlettsburg and Boyd County by the Kentucky Power Company. Power is delivered into the area by seven 33,000 volt and

two 132,000 volt transmission lines. There is a distribution voltage of 4,000 in Catlettsburg and 12,000 in the county. Ample capacity is available for large industrial expansion. 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 other new industrial growth in 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 supplies in the area during winter months. The BTU content is 1050 and has a specific gravity of .6. Two transmission lines, 10" and 12", through Catlettsburg interconnect at Ashland with other transmission systems. Distribution lines within Catlettsburg range from 2" to 10" and serve 1500 subscribers.

Water

Water is distributed by the privately owned Catlettsburg, Kenova and Ceredo Water Company whose source is the Big Sandy River. Reservoirs provide a treated surplus of 2,500,000 gallons. Average daily consumption is 1,000,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is approximately 2,000,000 gallons daily. City water is distributed through lines varying from 4" to 16" and pressure is maintained at 120 pounds p. s. i.

Rates: First 10,000 gal.	\$.67 per 1,000 gal.
Next 40,000 gal.	.50 per 1,000 gal.
Next 50,000 gal.	.40 per 1,000 gal.
Next 50,000 gal.	.35 per 1,000 gal.
Next 100,000 gal.	.30 per 1,000 gal.
Next 100,000 gal.	.25 per 1,000 gal.
Next 150,000 gal.	.20 per 1,000 gal.
All over 500,000 gal.	.15 per 1,000 gal.

Sewerage

Sewage is carried by 12" to 18" sanitary sewers and 24" - 36" storm sewers and is distributed into the Big Sandy River.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia

and Ohio to meet the petroleum needs of any industry located in the area. Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

Coal is the most important mineral resource of Boyd County. In 1953 truck mines produced 322,295 tons of coal. Eastern Kentucky fields can also supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. Current prices can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Catlettsburg has a second class Post Office which employs 15. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily by train. Air mail is received five times daily and is dispatched three times each day. Postal receipts for 1953 totaled \$34,093.

Telephone and Telegraph

Catlettsburg is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky with 13 employees. They have 1,450 subscribers.

Telegraph service is provided through a Western Union office in Ashland.

SITES

Boyd County has several desirable sites varying from 25 to 100 acres. All are located within 10 miles of Catlettsburg.

Site #1: 52 acres, 8 miles distant, located one mile from U. S. Highway 60, on Lexington Division of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Near water line; gas available; 12,000 volt power line adjacent to site; flood free.

Site #2: 100 acres, 11 miles south, located on C & O Railroad and Big Sandy River. On State Route 3, eventually U. S. 23. Power and gas available; flood free.

Site #3: 50 acres, 8 miles south, located on C & O Railroad and Big Sandy River. On State Route 3, eventually U. S. 23. Power and gas available; flood free.

There is within the city of Catlettsburg a 27 acre site, which includes all facilities, on C & O Railroad, and has a 2,700 foot river frontage.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Catlettsburg, the county seat of Boyd County, is a 4th class city governed by a mayor, elected every four years, and 8 councilmen, elected bi-annually.

Laws Affecting Industry

(See Appendix F for Statute Governing Bond Issue Plan.)

City Services

Fire Protection. Catlettsburg's fire department includes a paid Chief, 3 assistants, and 14 volunteers. Equipment consists of a 1946 Seagraves 500 g. p. m. pumper and 2800 feet of hose. Mains varying from 4" to 16" supply water at 120 pounds pressure for the city's 248 fire hydrants. Catlettsburg has a 7th class NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. Consists of a Chief, five men, and one cruiser, radio equipped.

Garbage. The Catlettsburg Garbage Disposal Service makes regular business and residential pickups. Disposal is made by burning.

Streets. The city has 15 miles of paved streets, three miles of black-top surface, and four miles of gravel surface.

TAXES

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Value: Catlettsburg and Boyd County

	<u>Catlettsburg</u>	<u>Boyd County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	1.05	--
School	1.50	1.50
 Total	 \$ 3.30	 \$ 2.25

See Appendix D for Kentucky Corporation Tax Information.

Ratio of Assessment - Catlettsburg - 33%.
Boyd County - 35%

Total Assessment - Catlettsburg - \$2,573,857
Boyd County - \$94,593,677

City Income, 1953 - \$152,579

City Expenditures, 1953 - \$139,109

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are approximately 25-30 houses listed for sale in Catlettsburg. Construction costs for frame 2 and 3 bedroom houses range from \$6,000 - \$12,000. Two bedrooms rent from \$35 to \$60 monthly.

Health

Public Health Service. The Public Health Program is carried out in a new city-county health center in Ashland. A full-time health officer is employed. Services performed are included in six categories, essentially preventative in nature: disease control, sanitation, maternal and child health, laboratory services, vital records and public health education.

Hospitals. Area hospitals include King's Daughters in Ashland, with 220 beds and Our Lady of Bellefonte, with 96 beds. The State's District Four Sanitorium and Hospital for TB patients, with 100 beds, is located in Ashland.

Catlettsburg has 3 MD's, 1 dentist, 3 registered nurses, and 1 chiropractor.

Education

Catlettsburg and Boyd County both have modern school systems. The Department of Education gives both systems A ratings.

Table 6 shows enrollment and teachers in the city and county systems. 5/

Table 6. Enrollment and Teachers in Boyd County and Catlettsburg

System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
Boyd County Elementary (total)	2,083	54
Boyd County High (total)	450	16
Catlettsburg Elementary	778	25
Catlettsburg High	252	11

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Ashland Junior College, Ashland, 6 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, 62 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 150 miles; Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., 17 miles; and Eastern State College, Richmond, 134 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. Catlettsburg is served by the Ashland Vocational School. The enrollment as of January, 1954 was 163. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, electricity, machine shop, sheet metal, woodwork, and welding.

Libraries

Bookmobile. The Boyd County bookmobile, obtained in 1954, now has a collection of 1,581 books and draws from the 35,000 volumes in the Ashland Public Library. Catlettsburg is served by the county bookmobile since there are no local facilities.

Churches

The following denominations encompassing a total membership of 2,226 are represented in Catlettsburg: Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Nazarene and Pentecostal.

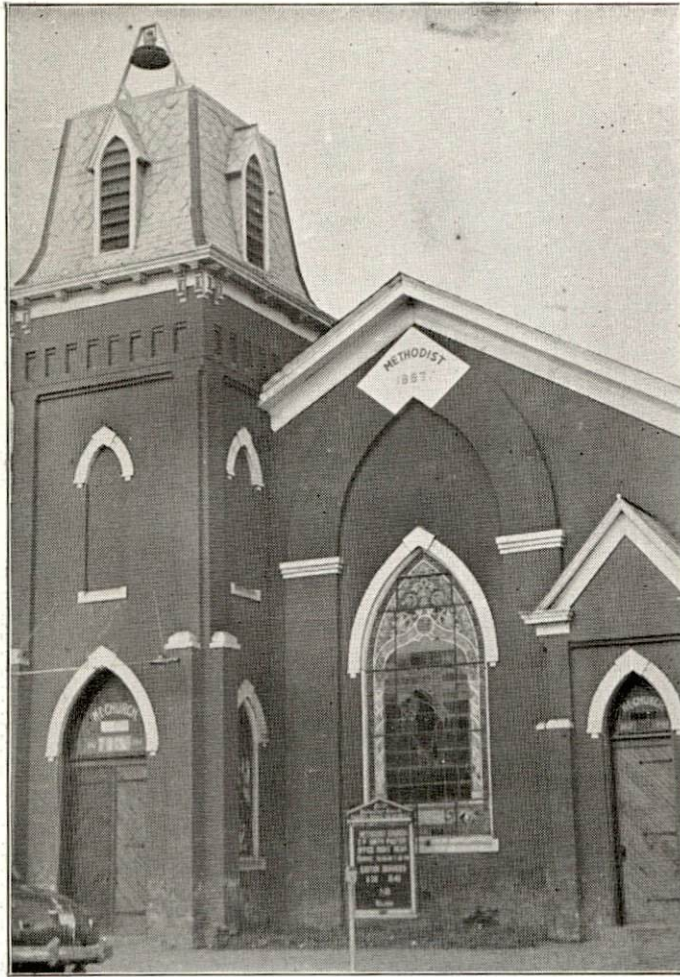
Hotels and Motels

Hotels - Valley Hotel, 20 rooms.

Motels - (within a six mile area) Ashland, Garden Motor Court, Higgins, Imes, Log Cabin Motor Court, and McKnight Motel; also at Kenova, W. Va. there are two motels on U.S. Route 60.

Newspaper, Radio and Television

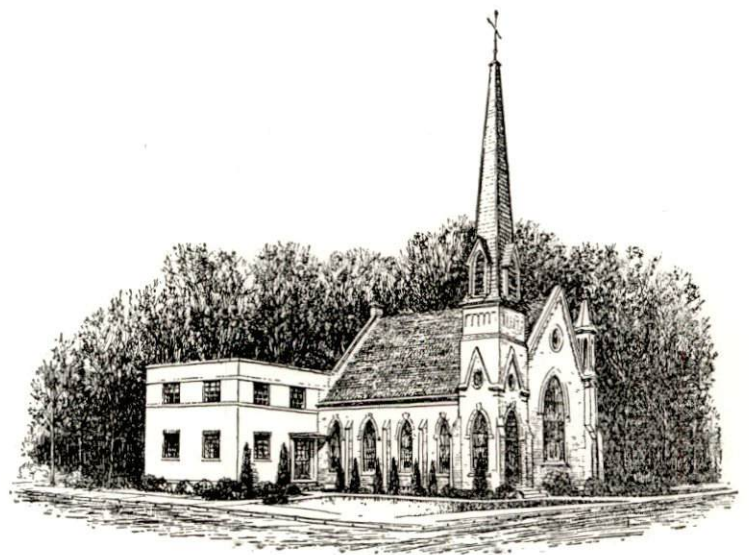
The Boyd County Observer (weekly) with approximately 3,500 circulation, and the Ashland Daily Independent with 16,000 daily circulation provide news service to Catlettsburg.



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH





BOYD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Radio station WCMI-AM and FM, a CBS affiliate, broadcasts from Ashland, Ky. Nearby Huntington, W. Va. operates four radio stations. Television reception from Huntington and Charleston, W. Va. is excellent.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic - Lions, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal - American Legion, VFW, DAV, DAR, Odd Fellows, Masons, Eastern Star, Rebekkahs, Three Arts Club, Elks.

Women's Clubs. Senior and Junior Women's Club, Garden Club, Homemakers.

Youth Clubs. Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H, FHA, FFA.

Recreation

Within a five mile area a great variety of recreational facilities are offered. Among them are a golf course, swimming pool, country club, football stadium, and a YMCA with gymnasium facilities.

The Ashland Civic Music and the Ambassadors Club bring to the area excellent musical talent and speakers of national reputation.

Area facilities include Carter Caves State Park, 30 miles, one of Kentucky's newest parks, offering fishing, horseback riding, boating and swimming; and Greenbo Recreation Area, with a 300 acre lake, is now under development, and will provide swimming, boating and fishing facilities.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Boyd County has practically no surplus in agricultural commodities, due to its large rural and urban population. The county has a land area of 159 square miles and the 1950 census lists 686 farms with an average size of 89 acres. Table 7 gives some indication of agricultural production.

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

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	2,900	117,000	\$211,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	40	42,200	19,000
Wheat (bu.)	70	1,160	2,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	1,140	2,390	79,800
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,170	1,520	43,800
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	1,710	1,800	50,000
Livestock	Number on Farms	Farm Value (dollars)	
All Cattle and Calves	6,750	\$844,000	
Milk Cows	2,500	400,000	
Hogs and Pigs	2,100	46,200	
Chickens	47,600	61,900	

Forests

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources and the Boyd County 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 amount of 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 Boyd County covers 58,000 acres or 57% of the total land area. During 1947, Boyd County's 11 sawmills produced 1,740,000 board feet of lumber. Types of trees include oaks, hickory and light stands of yellow poplar and pine.

Mineral Resources

County. Boyd County's mineral resources include coal, oil and gas, sands, clays and shales, and iron ore.

Coal. Coal is the most important mineral resource in Boyd County. Among the recognized seams, five are of commercial significance. They are Lower Freeport, Middle and Lower Kitanning and Upper and Lower Mercer coals. During 1950, Boyd County produced 514,116 tons of coal.

Oil and Gas. The Ashland Gas Field has produced large quantities of natural gas from the black shale and corniferous limestone. The "Salt" sand, "Big Injun" sand, and "Berea" sand have also been producers. There are several wells which produce petroleum.

Sands. Sands which occur as terrace deposits along the Ohio River are suitable for general construction purposes and other uses.

Clays and Shales. Refractory clays are widely distributed in Boyd County. During 1950, four fire clay mines produced 176,166 tons. Other clays and shales are available for brick and tile manufacture.

Iron Ores. At one time iron ores were used extensively, but the large-scale development of the Lake Superior ores has made Kentucky ores too expensive to extract. Boyd County forms part of an extension of the well-known Hanging Rock district of Southeastern Ohio. 7/

Kentucky. In 1950 Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in mineral production. Total production was valued at \$460,000,000. Principal minerals include coal, petroleum, gas and stone. Production during 1950 for Kentucky is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950. 8/

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, Catlettsburg 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 a large producer 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, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chattanooga, and Evansville are within 300 miles of Catlettsburg.

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 of 800,000.

In 1953 retail sales in Boyd County were estimated at \$47,260,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,369 per person and \$4,860 per family. 9/

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 southcentral 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% of the year, and increases to 60% or more in 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 Catlettsburg, Kentucky Area. Estimates of available labor supply are based on the following factors: 1) the current unemployment measured by unemployment insurance claimants; 2) persons who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming (mostly men) and new entrants into the labor force (mostly women); 3) future labor supply due to aging of population, includes the number of boys and girls becoming 18 during the next 10 years.
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- 9/ Sales Management Magazine, May 10, 1954.

APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Boyd County is situated in the northeastern part of the state. The Ohio River separates it from the state of Ohio along part of its eastern boundary, while the Big Sandy River bounds the remainder of the eastern side, separating the county from West Virginia. Boyd, the 107th Kentucky county, was established in 1860 from parts of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence Counties, and was named after Linn Boyd, who served in Congress from Kentucky for 18 years.

Appendix B

 Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Boyd County, Kentucky,
 June, 1954.

Industry	County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	10,621	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	336	3.2	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	908	8.5	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	4,240	39.9	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	150	1.4	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	1	0.0	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & leather	125	1.2	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	49	.4	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	84	.8	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	882	8.3	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	289	2.7	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	2,590	24.4	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	70	.7	40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	1,077	10.1	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,982	28.0	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	297	2.8	15,566	3.8
Services	770	7.2	3,808	7.8
Other	11	.1	1,323	0.3

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Boyd County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Boyd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	24,812	25,137	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	17,642	18,181	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	13,004	3,720	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	12,986	3,719	777,155	213,916
Employed	12,063	3,550	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	9,697	2,739	437,752	156,377
Government workers	719	450	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,565	312	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	82	49	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	923	169	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	900	158	28,082	7,281
New workers	23	11	415	307
Not in labor force	4,638	14,461	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	92	11,518	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	1,212	619	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	648	11	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	2,686	2,313	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	1,624	1,598	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	715	582	47,447	28,952
65 and over	347	133	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	12,063	3,550	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	785	501	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	328	8	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	1,309	182	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	824	1,031	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	718	513	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	2,869	30	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	2,629	271	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	12	342	1,584	21,408
Service workers	643	574	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	65	10	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	205	2	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	1,518	20	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	158	66	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 CATLETTSBURG, BOYD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/ Inches	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit		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 degrees F. 42.46 inches

1/ Station Location: Ashland, Boyd County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Length of record - 7:30 AM readings - 60 years 7:30 PM readings - 60 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (63 years of record) - 110 days clear; 104 days partly cloudy; 151 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (54 years of record) - Annual 48 per cent.

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

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

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

Days with Heavy Fog: (60 years of record) 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (63 years of record - West.

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax 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.

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.