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Industrial Resources: Greenup County

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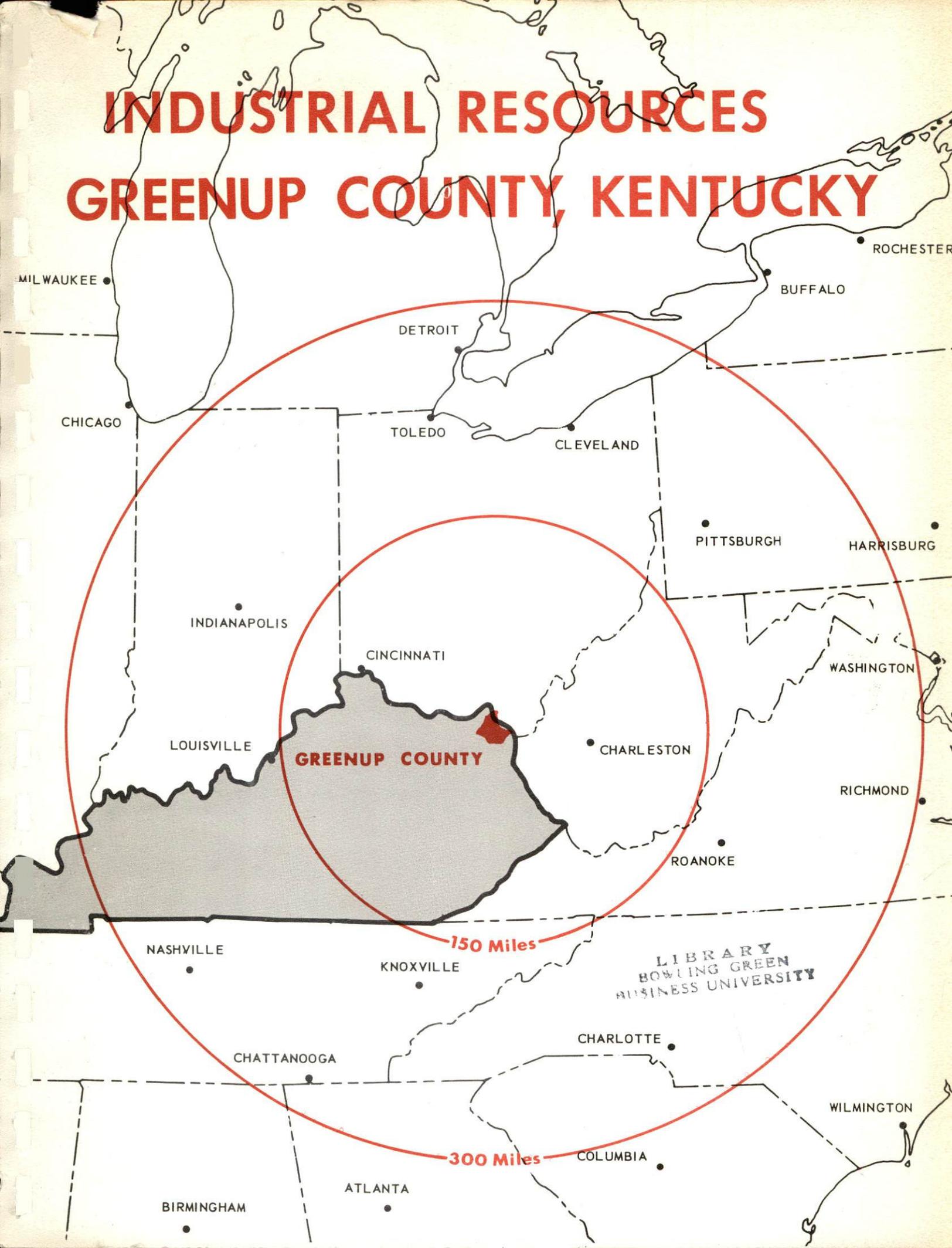
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY

22817

Prepared by
The Towns of Greenup County
in conjunction with
The Kentucky Power Company
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
December, 1962

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Greenup County - 29,238

GREENUP COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Greenup and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,743 men and 4,599 women. Number of workers available from Greenup County - 547 men and 1,497 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Greenup County is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Air: The nearest commercial airports are located in Huntington, West Virginia, and Portsmouth, Ohio. The Ashland-Boyd County Airport in Greenup County can accommodate light aircraft.

Water: The Ohio River borders Greenup County. The nearest commercial docks are located in Ashland, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Trucks: Four commercial trucking firms serve Greenup County. The nearest terminals are Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: The Trailways System serves Greenup County with daily buses.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	514	Memphis, Tenn.	553
Chicago, Ill.	417	New Orleans, La.	948
Cincinnati, Ohio	124	New York, N. Y.	644
Detroit, Mich.	379	St. Louis, Mo.	459
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,324	Washington, D. C.	418

Electricity

The cities of Greenup County are supplied by the Kentucky Power Company. The northern and northwestern portions of the county are served by the Grayson RECC.

Natural Gas

Greenup County is supplied natural gas by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source is Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, and the company's own transmission line extending from Kenova, West Virginia.

Water

The cities of Greenup, Raceland, South Shore, Russell, and Flatwoods have water distribution systems.

Sewerage

The only sewerage disposal plants in the county are located in Raceland and Flatwoods. Greenup, Russell, South Shore, and Worthington have sewerage mains from which the effluent is directly discharged into the Little Sandy and Ohio Rivers.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The 1960 population of Greenup County was 29,238. Table 1 shows a breakdown of this population.

Table 1

POPULATION DATA FOR GREENUP COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

Year	<u>Greenup</u>		<u>Russell</u>		<u>Raceland</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----
1910	1,066	----	1,038	----	-----	----
1920	1,422	33.3	1,756	69.2	-----	----
1930	1,753	23.2	2,084	18.7	1,088	----
1940	1,611	- 8.1	1,844	-11.6	1,046	-3.9
1950	1,276	-20.7	1,681	- 8.8	1,001	-4.3
1960	1,240	- 3.0	1,458	- 1.5	1,115	11.5

Year	<u>Flatwoods</u>		<u>Worthington</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1940	-----	-----	918	----
1950	1,578	-----	695	-25.3
1960	3,741	137.0	1,235	77.6

Year	<u>Greenup County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	15,432	----	2,147,174	15.5
1910	18,475	19.7	2,289,905	6.6
1920	20,062	8.6	2,416,630	5.5
1930	24,554	22.3	2,614,589	8.2
1940	24,917	1.4	2,845,627	8.8
1950	25,117	.8	2,994,806	3.5
1960	29,238	17.5	3,038,156	3.2

1960: Bellefonte - 337

1960: South Shore - 658

Per cent of nonwhite population in county: .5

Population data for Kenwood is not available.

Economic Characteristics

Greenup County is predominantly rural having only one community classified as urban. This community is Flatwoods. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in manufacturing and agriculture. During March 1962, it was reported that 218 workers were engaged in manufacturing in Greenup County. In May of 1961 it was reported that 710 Greenup County residents were engaged in manufacturing in the adjoining county of Boyd. In the fall of 1959 there were 864 workers employed in agriculture.

Wage rates in Greenup County during 1961 were above the state average. The average weekly earnings were \$84.58 for all industries and \$115.30 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual Greenup County per capita income was reported as \$1,215 for 1961.*

Retail sales in Greenup County in 1961 totaled \$12,417,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: For the purpose of this statement, the Greenup County supply area includes Greenup and the adjoining counties of Boyd, Carter, and Lewis.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

Numbers Available: The total population of the Greenup County supply area was reported to be 115,333 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 4,418 persons since the 1590 census count of 110,915.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, GREENUP COUNTY AREA, MAY, 1962*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	2,743	4,599	7,342	2,006	4,477	737	122
Boyd	331	1,462	1,793	57	1,416	274	46
Carter	1,321	1,102	2,423	964	1,042	357	60
Greenup	547	1,497	2,044	484	1,487	63	10
Lewis	544	538	1,082	501	532	43	6

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 12,297 boys and 11,933 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment. Table 3 shows the area distribution of these children.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

** Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, GREENUP COUNTY AREA,
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	12,297	11,933
Boyd	5,069	4,889
Carter	2,470	2,344
Greenup	3,197	3,214
Lewis	1,561	1,486

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Greenup County area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

Table 4

GREENUP COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Total
Area Total:	4,822	176	4,998
Boyd	292	72	364
Carter	1,840	35	1,875
Greenup	826	38	864
Lewis	1,864	31	1,895

Table 5

GREENUP COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
MARCH, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Boyd</u>	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Greenup</u>	<u>Lewis</u>
Total manu- facturing	7,351	5,929	804	218	400
Food & kindred products	270	258	6	6	0
Tobacco	2	2	0	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	977	326	326	0	325
Lumber & furniture	132	35	21	1	75
Print., publ. & paper	99	91	3	5	0
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	707	648	0	59	0
Stone, clay & glass	770	175	448	147	0
Primary metals	4,332	4,332	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	62	62	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Table 6

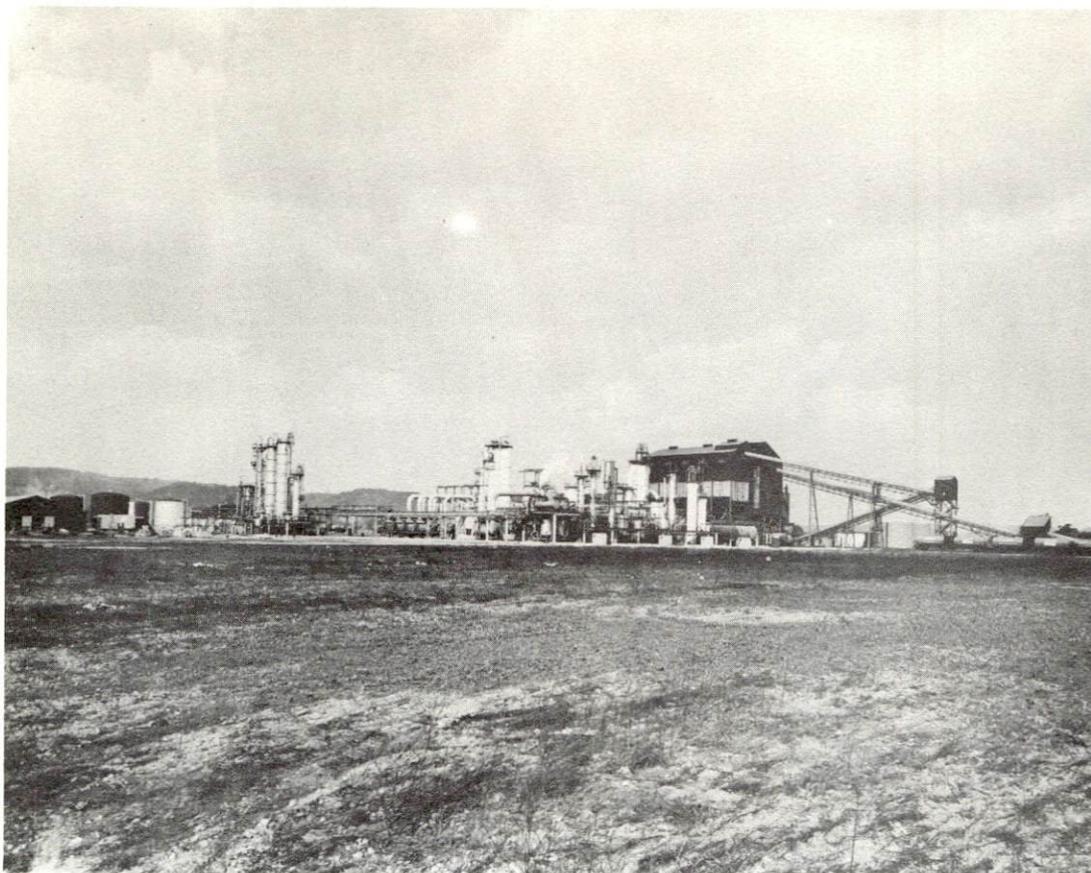
GREENUP COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Boyd</u>	<u>Carter</u>	<u>Greenup</u>	<u>Lewis</u>
Mining & Quarrying	329	218	90	21	0
Contract Construction	735	654	23	42	16
Manufacturing	7,351	5,929	804	218	400
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	969	815	61	68	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,071	3,398	277	288	108
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	512	428	35	38	11
Services	962	864	70	19	9
Other	16	16	0	0	0
Total	14,945	12,322	1,360	694	569

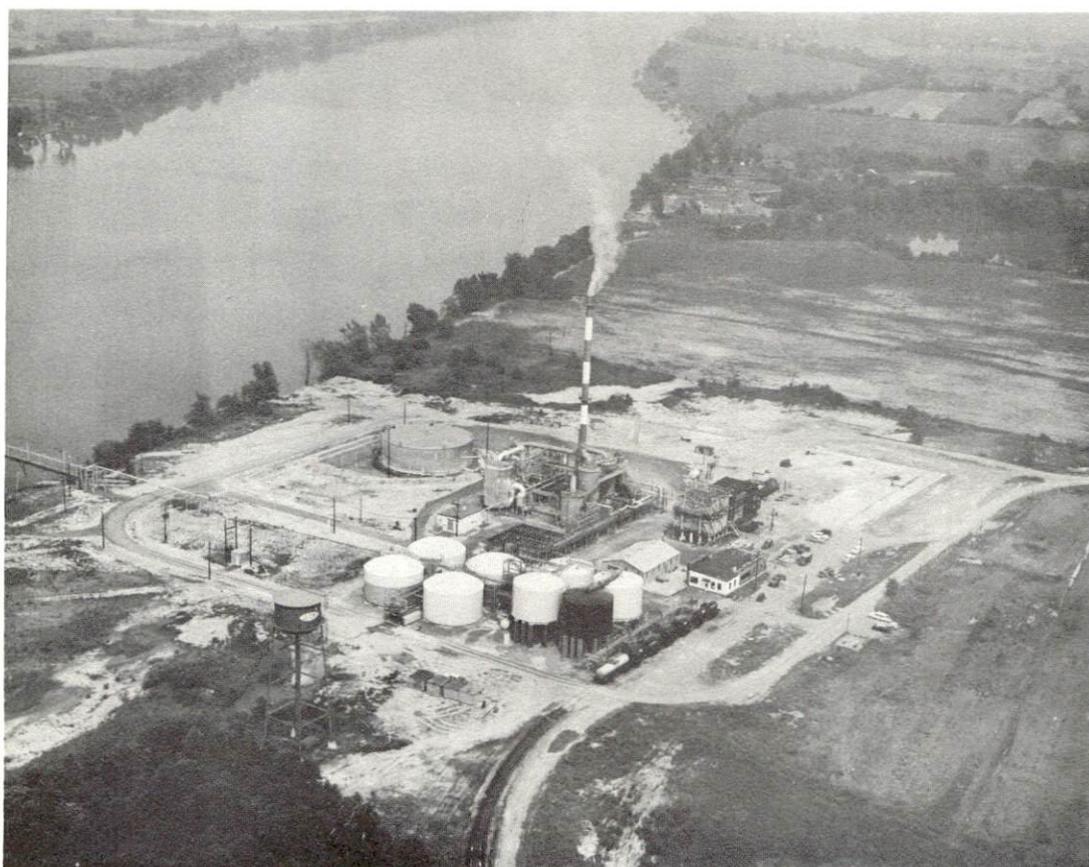
LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Greenup County.

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.



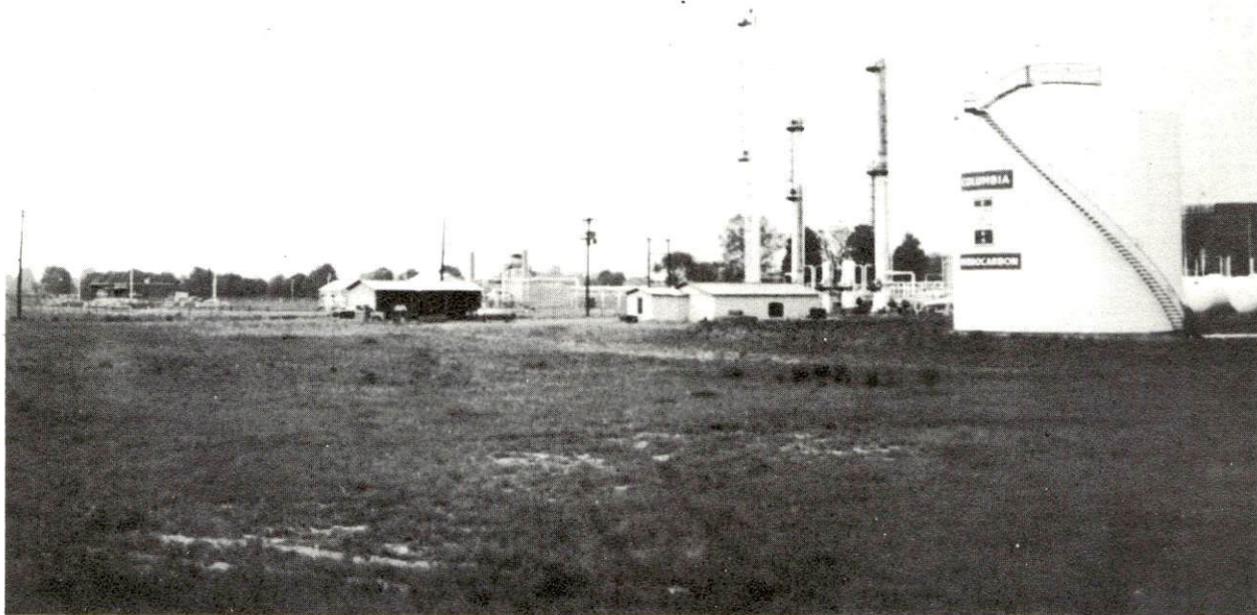
HOOKER CHEMICAL CORPORATION - SOUTH SHORE



E. I. DUPONT de NEMOURS & CO. - WURLAND



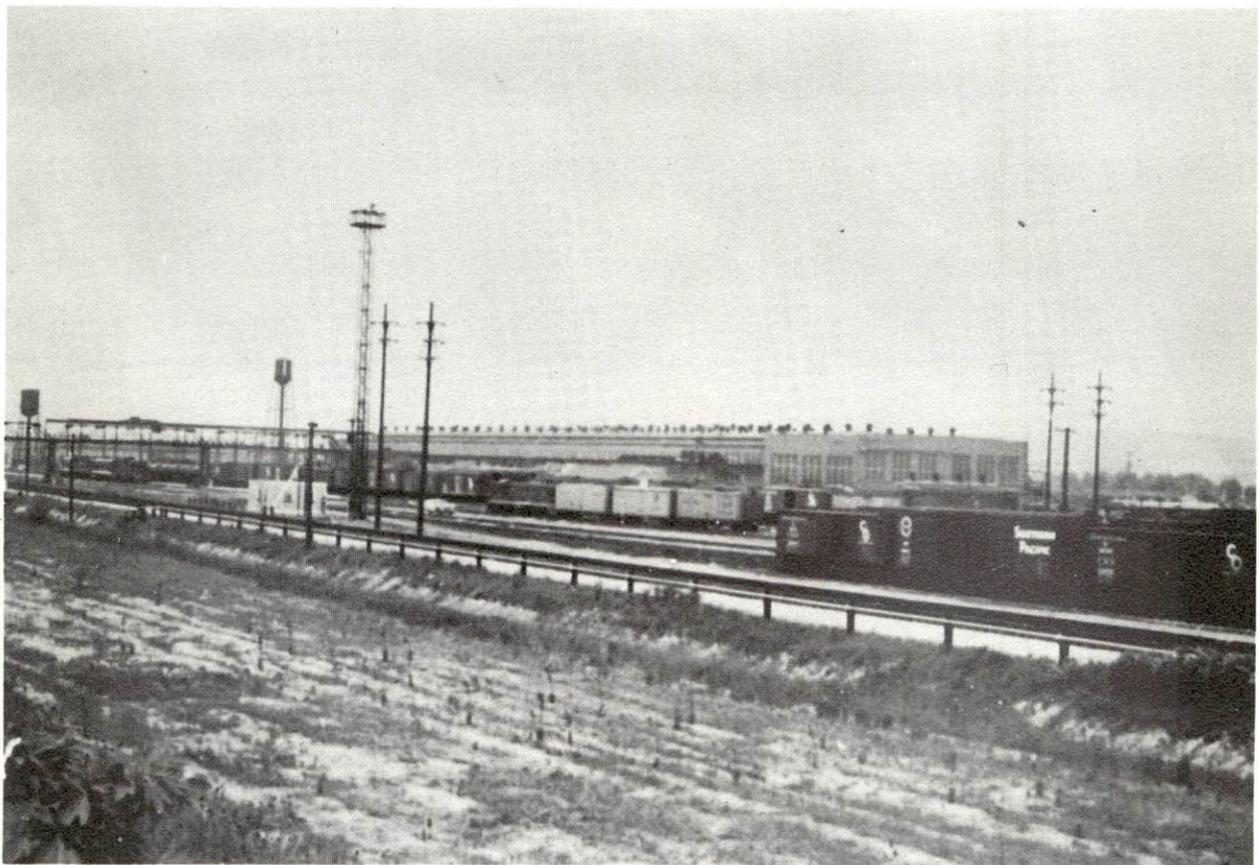
CHARLES TAYLOR & SONS COMPANY - SOUTH SHORE



COLUMBIA HYDROCARBON CORPORATION - SOUTH SHORE



GREENUP LOCKS & DAM ON THE OHIO RIVER FIRST OF 14 NEW LOCKS & DAMS ON THE OHIO RIVER TO BE STARTED, AND THE SECOND TO BE COMPLETED.



CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY CAR REPAIR & CAR MANUFACTURING PLANT - RACELAND

Table 7

GREENUP COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1961

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>South Shore</u>				
Chas. Taylor Sons Co.	Special refractories	130	0	130
Columbia Hydrocarbon Corp.	Propane, butane, natural gasoline	32	0	32
Esso Ramtite Co.	Pliable fire-clay refractories	24	0	24
Hooker Chemical Co.	Synthetic phenol	(Under Construction)		
<u>Greenup</u>				
Greenup Block Co.	Concrete blocks	3	0	3
Greenup Milling Co.	Feeds	4	0	4
Greenup News	Newspaper publishing, commercial printing	0	2	2
<u>Wurtland</u>				
E. I. DuPont De Nemours & Co.	Sulfuric acid	16	0	16
J. R. & Bob Scott Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	3	0	3
<u>Oldtown</u>				
Elmer Howard Sawmill	Rough lumber	5	0	5
<u>Flatwoods</u>				
Stephens Lumber Co.	Lumber	5	0	5
<u>Raceland</u>				
Raceland Car Shops	Manufacture and repair railroad cars	1,800	0	1,800

(Table 7 Contd.)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Russell</u>				
Russell Publishing Co., Inc.	Newspaper publishing, commercial printing	5	0	5
General American Transportation Co.	Repair tank cars	100	0	100

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hr.</u>
Laborer	\$1.40 to \$1.60
Semiskilled	1.75 to 2.00
Skilled	2.25 to 2.50

Unions

The only union in Greenup County is the Stoneworkers and Chemical Union of America and it represents the employees of the Esso-Ramtite Company.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Greenup County is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Daily trains consist of 50 through freights and 3 local passengers both north and south. Adequate rail facilities are available at Russell, Raceland, Flatwoods, Worthington, Greenup and South Shore.

The Russell Yards of the C & O stretching between Russell and Raceland are the largest yards in the world owned by a single company. Here thousands of cars are prepared daily for shipment to all parts of the United States. It is estimated that these yards have approximately 200 miles of track and can accommodate 14,500 freight cars.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is available five days per week.

Table 8

Railway Transit Time from Greenup, Kentucky, To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days*</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days*</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd AM	Louisville, Ky.	1st PM
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd PM	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th PM
Chicago, Ill.	1st AM	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd AM
Cincinnati, Ohio	Same PM	New Orleans, La.	2nd PM
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd AM	New York, N. Y.	3rd AM
Detroit, Mich.	2nd AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd AM	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd PM

Highways

Highways serving Greenup County include U. S. Highway 23 and Kentucky Routes 1, 2, 7, 10, 207, 244, 503, 693, 747, 750, 784, 827, 1134, 1215, 1458, 1459, 1628, 1646, and 1711. Two bridges cross the Ohio River: one connects South Shore with Portsmouth, Ohio, following U. S. Route 23; the other connects Russell with Ironton, Ohio, and U. S. Route 52.

Table 9

Highway Distances from Greenup, Kentucky, To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	514	Lexington, Ky.	135
Birmingham, Ala.	582	Louisville, Ky.	210
Chicago, Ill.	417	Nashville, Tenn.	358
Cincinnati, Ohio	124	New York, N. Y.	644
Detroit, Mich.	379	Pittsburgh, Pa.	276
Knoxville, Tenn.	290	St. Louis, Mo.	459

*Time shown is based on departure in first available train after late afternoon or evening loading. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Truck Service: Commercial truck lines serving Greenup County include: Commercial Motor Freight, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; C & D Motor Delivery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pinson Transfer, Inc., Huntington, West Virginia; and Reinhardt Transfer Co., Portsmouth, Ohio. The nearest terminal facilities are located in Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky.

Table 10

Truck Transit Time from Greenup, Kentucky to
Selected Market Centers*

Town	Delivery Time(Days)		Town	Delivery Time(Days)	
	TL	LTL		TL	LTL
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	Louisville, Ky.	1	2
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	1 1/2	1 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2	New York, N. Y.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	1	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

Bus Lines: Greenup County is served by the Trailways System with scheduled daily stops along U. S. Route 23 from Ashland to South Shore and from South Shore along Kentucky Route 10 in a northwestward direction out of the county.

The Ohio Valley Bus Company operates a loop service from Ironton, Ohio, to Ashland and Russell, Kentucky.

Air

The nearest commercial airports are located in Huntington, West Virginia, and Portsmouth, Ohio. Tri-State Airport, Huntington, 10 miles from Ashland on U. S. 60, is served by Allegheny, Eastern and Piedmont Airlines. Scioto County Airport, Portsmouth, directly across the Ohio River from South Shore, is served by Lake Central Airlines.

The Ashland-Boyd County Airport, located 6 miles northwest of Ashland near Worthington in Greenup County, has a 5,000' x 100' paved and lighted runway. This field is not served by commercial airlines.

* The Reinhardt Transfer Co., Portsmouth, Ohio

Coal and Coke

Greenup County is located about 100 miles from the heart of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6 per cent increase over 1959.

Underground mines produced 88 per cent, auger mines 7 per cent, and strip mines 5 per cent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 82 per cent by rail or water and 18 per cent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 per cent of the total.*

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

Fuel Oil

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

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Water

Greenup: Finished water is distributed in Greenup by the Greenup Water Commission whose source is 3 wells, each being 60 feet deep. The wells have a reported yield of 65 gpm, 50 gpm, and 50 gpm, respectively. Treatment consists of chlorination only. The pumping capacity is 187,000 gallons per day and the average daily use is 129,000 gallons. Finished water is stored in a 150,000 gallon standpipe.

Raceland: Finished water is distributed in Raceland by the Raceland Water Works whose source is 2 wells. The wells are 78 and 80 feet deep with a reported yield of 320 gpm and 280 gpm, respectively. Treatment consists of polyphosphate and chlorination only. There are two 400 gpm pumps in the system and the average daily use has been 384,000 gallons. Finished water is stored in a 100,000 gallon elevated tank.

Raceland also retails water to Worthington and is a partial supplier of wholesale water to Flatwoods.

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

South Shore: Finished water is distributed in South Shore by the privately owned South Shore Water Works Company whose source is 3 wells. The wells are 80, 82, and 80 feet deep with a yield of 160 gpm, 135 gpm, and 65 gpm, respectively. Treatment of water includes settling and chlorination before being transferred to a 200,000 gallon reservoir. The pumping capacity of the plant is 420,000 gallons per day and the average daily use is 144,000 gallons.

Russell: Finished water is distributed in Russell by the Russell Water Works. Russell is supplied the finished water through a 12" main by the Ashland Water Works, whose capacity of treated water is 8,000,000 gallons per day. A booster pump has been installed at the connection point in Russell. The peak demand in Russell has been 300,000 gallons and the average daily use has been 250,000 gallons. Water is stored at Russell in 3 standpipes whose capacity is 1,520,000 gallons.

Russell also retails water to Bellefonte and is a partial supplier of wholesale water to Flatwoods.

Flatwoods: Finished water is distributed in Flatwoods by the Flatwoods Water Works, their source being the Russell Water Works and the Raceland Water Works. Water is stored in 2 standpipes whose capacity is 68,000 gallons.

Flatwoods also retails water to Kenwood.

Current Water Rates (Tax not included):

City of Greenup

First	1,000 gals.	\$2.50 Minimum
Next	2,000 gals.	1.00 per 1,000 gals.
Next	4,000 gals.	.70 per 1,000 gals.
Next	4,000 gals.	.50 per 1,000 gals.
All Over	11,000 gals.	.40 per 1,000 gals.

City of Raceland (Also applicable in Worthington):

First	2,000 gals.	\$1.05 per 1,000 gals.
Next	1,000 gals.	.55 per 1,000 gals.
Next	20,000 gals.	.35 per 1,000 gals.
Next	150,000 gals.	.30 per 1,000 gals.
All Over	173,000 gals.	.25 per 1,000 gals.
Minimun Charge		2.10

City of South Shore

First	1,000 gals.	\$3.40 Minimum
Next	9,000 gals.	1.00 per 1,000 gals.
Next	20,000 gals.	.50 per 1,000 gals.
All Over	30,000 gals.	.25 per 1,000 gals.

City of Russell (Also applicable in Bellefonte)

First	3,000 gals.	\$3.48 Minimum
Next	3,000 gals.	.66 per 1,000 gals.
Next	69,000 gals.	.46 per 1,000 gals.
Next	150,000 gals.	.41 per 1,000 gals.
Next	225,000 gals.	.40 per 1,000 gals.
Next	300,000 gals.	.38 per 1,000 gals.
Next	750,000 gals.	.37 per 1,000 gals.

City of Flatwoods (Outside corporate limits) (applicable in Kenwood)

First	2,000 gals.	\$5.24 Minimum
Next	1,000 gals.	.66 per 1,000 gals.
All Over	3,000 gals.	.46 per 1,000 gals.

City of Flatwoods (Inside corporate limits)

First	2,000 gals.	\$2.62 Minimum
Next	1,000 gals.	.66 per 1,000 gals.
All Over	3,000 gals.	.46 per 1,000 gals.

Sewerage

The cities of Greenup, Bellefonte, Flatwoods, Russell, Worthington, South Shore, and Kenwood have no disposal plants. Greenup, Russell, South Shore, and Worthington collect the raw sewage in mains which empty directly into the Little Sandy and Ohio Rivers. The cities of Bellefonte and Kenwood have septic tanks.

The disposal plant in Raceland was completed in 1941 and was designed to handle a population of 1,800. At present, the system is operating near its capacity of 180,000 gallons per day. Final discharge enters Pond Run Creek. There are no sewerage fees.

Flatwoods has under construction a sewerage disposal plant designed for a population of 10,000. This \$260,000 plant is to be completed by mid-1962. An initial fee of \$6.75 per \$100 assessed value will be levied on all land within the city. Monthly rates will equal 85% of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: Acreage & Topography: 50 acres, level-to-rolling land
Location: Bounds the southwestern city limits of Raceland and U. S. Route 23.
Highway Access: Bound by U. S. Route 23 on the north.
Railroads: The Raceland-Russell Yards of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company are directly across U. S. Route 23 from the site.
Water: Raceland Water Works
Electricity: Kentucky Power Company
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Sewerage: Raceland Sewer Plant

SITE # 2: Acreage & Topography: 32 acres, level land
Location: Within the city limits of Worthington on Kentucky Route 244.
Highway Access: Bound by Kentucky Route 244 on the south.
Railroads: A spur extending from the Raceland-Russell Yards of the C & O Railway Company enters the southeastern portion of this site.
Water: Raceland Water Works
Electricity: Kentucky Power Company
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Sewerage: Worthington Sewer System

SITE # 3: Acreage & Topography: 400 acres, level-to-gently rolling land
Location: One mile northwest of Raceland on the Ohio River and just off U. S. Route 23
Highway Access: No portion of this site is more than 2,000' from U. S. Route 23 and access is obtained by using 6 county roads.
Railroads: The southwestern portion of this site borders the Raceland-Russell Yards of the C & O Railway Company.
Water: Surface water from Ohio River
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Electricity: Kentucky Power Company
Owner: Kentucky Power Company



LEGEND:

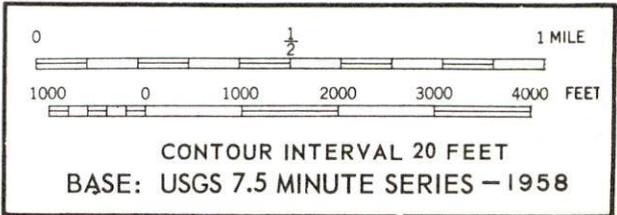
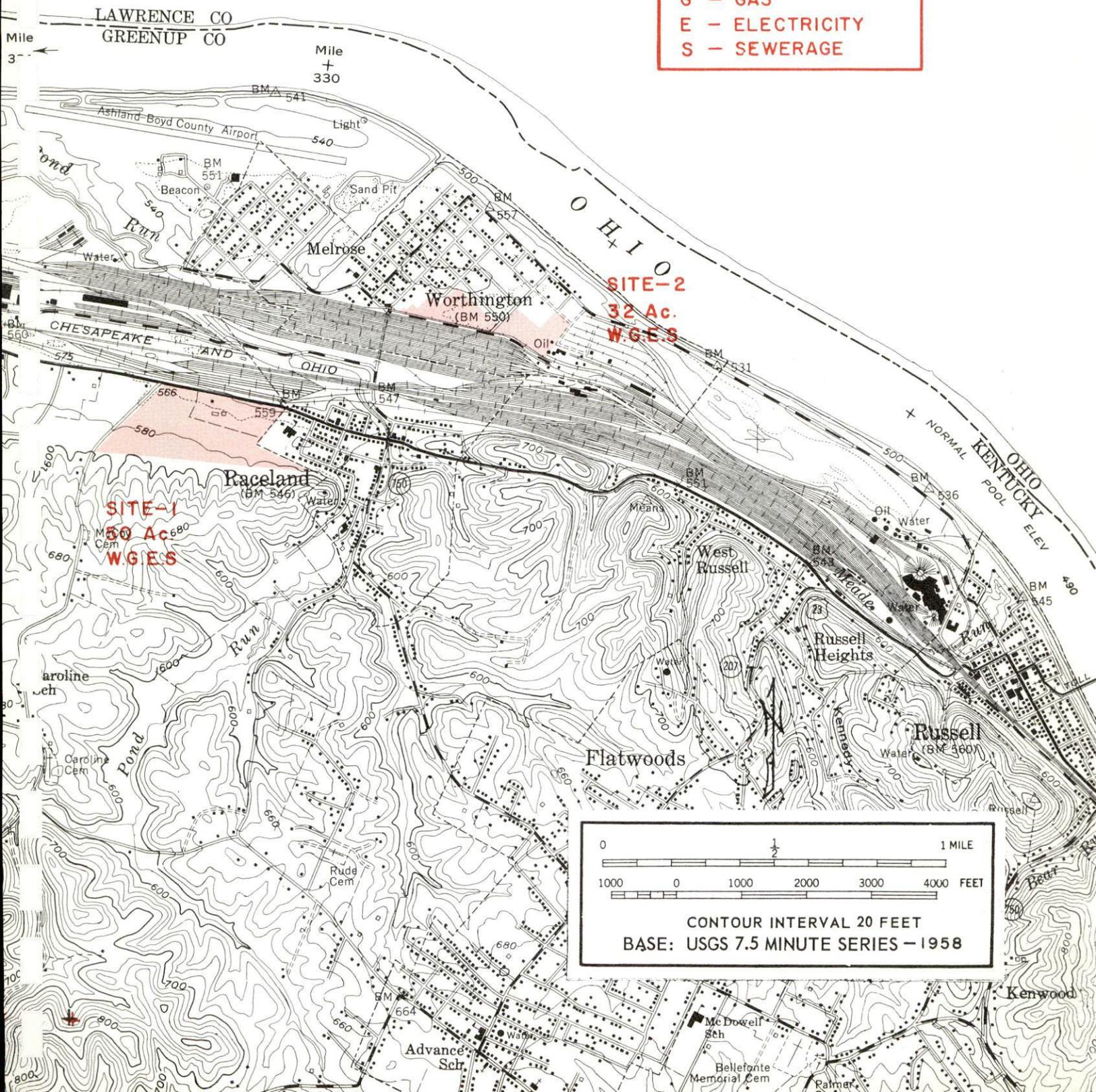
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

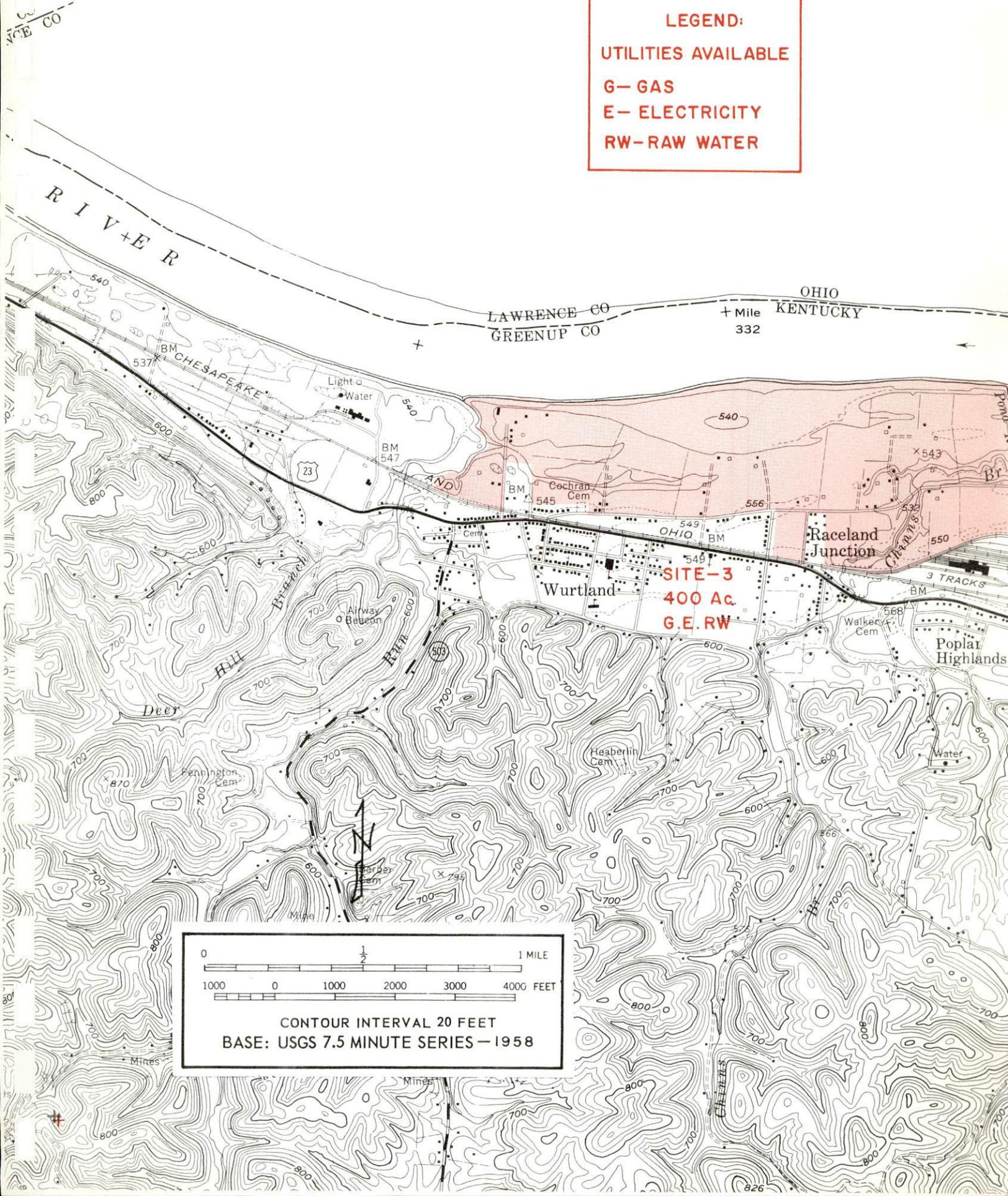
E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



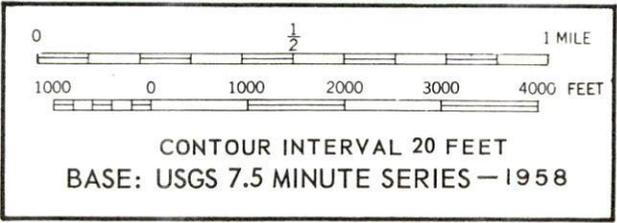


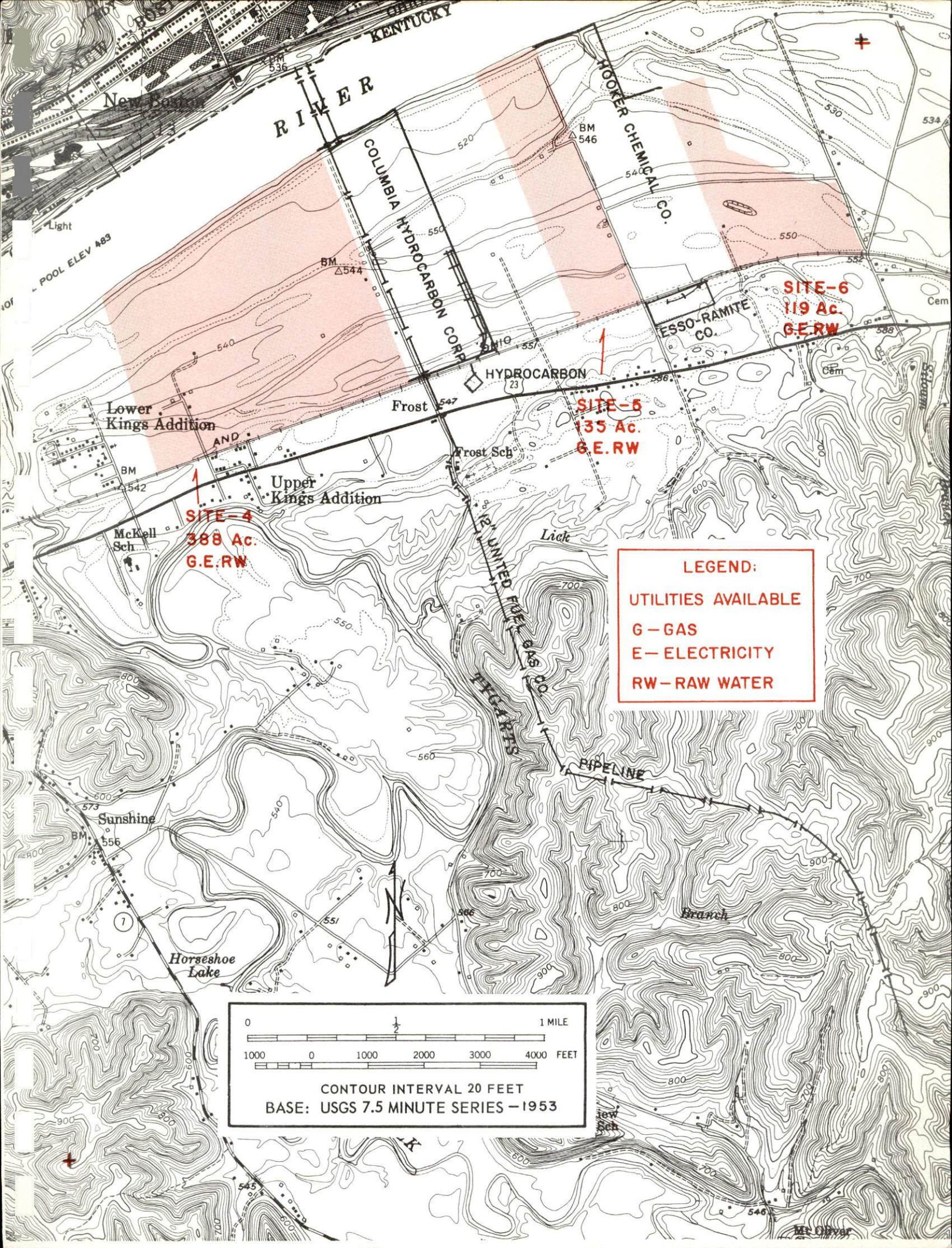
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
G- GAS
E- ELECTRICITY
RW- RAW WATER



LAWRENCE CO OHIO
 GREENUP CO KENTUCKY
 + Mile 332

SITE-3
400 Ac.
G.E.RW





KENTUCKY

RIVER

COLUMBIA HYDROCARBON CORR

HOKER CHEMICAL CO.

ESSO-RAMITE CO.

HYDROCARBON

Lower Kings Addition

Upper Kings Addition

McKell Sch

Frost Sch

Lick

UNITED FUEL GAS CO

PIPELINE

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

G - GAS

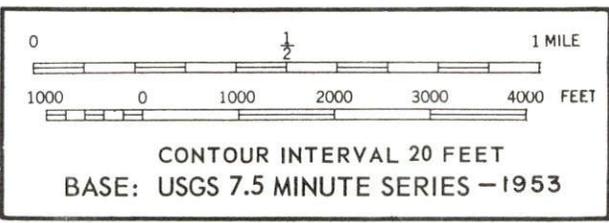
E - ELECTRICITY

RW - RAW WATER

SITE-4
388 Ac.
G.E.RW

SITE-5
135 Ac.
G.E.RW

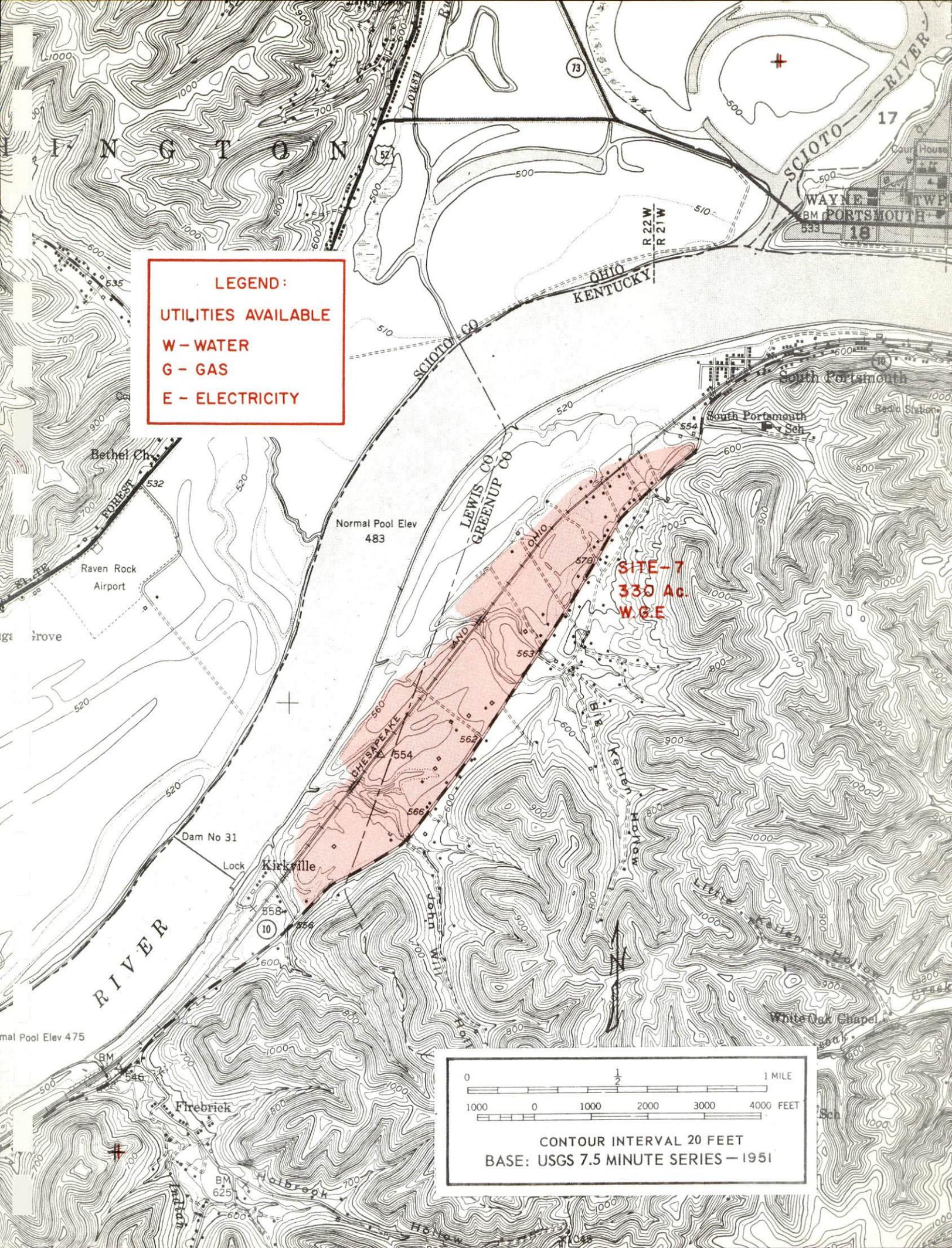
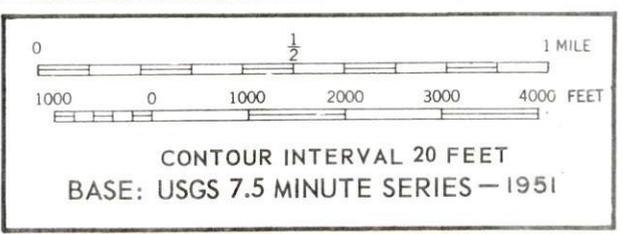
SITE-6
119 Ac.
G.E.RW



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

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

SITE-7
330 Ac.
W.G.E.



SITE # 4: Acreage & Topography: 388 acres, level land
Location: One-half mile east of South Shore and between
the C & O Railway and the Ohio River.
Highway Access: 2 county roads leading to U. S. Route 23
approximately 500' south.
Railroads: The C & O Railway borders this site on the south
Water: Surface water from Ohio River
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Electricity: Kentucky Power Company
Owner: Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company - under
option by Columbia Hydrocarbon Corporation

SITE # 5: Acreage & Topography: 135 acres, level land
Location: 2 miles east of South Shore and between the
C & O Railway and the Ohio River
Highway Access: A county road leads to U. S. Route 23,
one-fourth mile south.
Railroads: Bordered by the C & O Railway on the south.
Water: Surface water from Ohio River
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Electricity: Kentucky Power Company
Owner: Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company

SITE # 6: Acreage & Topography: 119 acres, level land
Location: 2 1/2 miles east of South Shore and on the
C & O Railway
Highway Access: 2 county roads lead to U. S. Route 23,
1,500' south
Railroads: The C & O Railway borders the site on the
south.
Water: Surface water from Ohio River
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Electricity: Kentucky Power Company
Owner: Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company

SITE # 7: Acreage & Topography: 330 acres, level to gently rolling
land
Location: On Kentucky Route 10 beginning at South
Portsmouth and extending southwestward.
Highway Access: Bound on the southwest by Kentucky
Route 10.
Railroads: The C & O Railway passes through this site.
Water: Ground water from wells
Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
Electricity: Vanceburg Heat & Power Company

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Greenup is the county seat of Greenup County. The county is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and 5 magistrates. The cities of Greenup, Flatwoods, Raceland, South Shore, Russell, and Worthington have a mayor-council government. Bellefonte and Kenwood are governed by a Board of Trustees.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, the cities of Greenup County may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: Greenup, Bellefonte, Worthington, and Kenwood have no business or occupational licenses. Flatwoods, Raceland, South Shore, and Russell have business and/or occupational licenses.

Planning and Zoning

Flatwoods and South Shore are the only cities having planning and zoning ordinances.

Fire Protection

The cities of Greenup, Flatwoods, Raceland, South Shore, Russell and Worthington each have a volunteer fire department.

Russell and Worthington have a Class 6 NBFU insurance rating. Greenup, Flatwoods, and Raceland have a Class 7 NBFU insurance rating. Bellefonte and Kenwood have a Class 8 NBFU insurance rating. South Shore has Classes 8, 9, and 10 NBFU insurance ratings

Police Protection

County police protection is provided by a sheriff and 4 deputies. The incorporated communities have local police forces. The Russell police are connected with the Ashland police by a two-way radio.

Garbage and Sanitation

Municipal garbage collection is offered in the cities of Flatwoods, Raceland, Russell, and Worthington. These four cities have a jointly owned dump.

Garbage collection is made by private contract in Greenup, South Shore, Bellefonte, and Kenwood.

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Greenup County for 1961. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

Table 11

Property Tax Rates Per \$100 of Assessed Value for Greenup County

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Raceland</u>	<u>Russell</u>	<u>Greenup</u>	<u>Worthington</u>	<u>South Shore</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
City	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65
School	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	<u>\$3.80</u>	<u>\$3.80</u>	<u>\$3.30</u>	<u>\$3.30</u>	<u>\$3.20</u>

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Flatwoods</u>	<u>Kenwood</u>	<u>Bellefonte</u>	<u>Greenup County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05	.05	.05
City	.75	.20	.50	---
School	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	<u>\$3.30</u>	<u>\$2.75</u>	<u>\$3.05</u>	<u>\$2.55</u>

Local Financial Statement

Real Estate Assessment Ratios Based on 1960 Assessments:

Greenup County	- 26.7%	For State and County Tax Levies
Greenup County	- 31.4%	For School Tax Levies
Greenup	- 31.0%	For School Tax Levies
Raceland	- 25.8%	For School Tax Levies
Russell	- 25.7%	For School Tax Levies
South Portsmouth	-	Not Available

Net Assessed Value of Property Subject to full rate due in 1960:

Raceland	- \$	750,000.00
Russell	- \$	1,866,600.00
Greenup	- \$	1,376,637.00
Worthington	- \$	650,000.00
South Shore	- \$	696,052.00
Flatwoods	- \$	2,456,384.00
Kenwood	- \$	803,120.00
Bellefonte	- \$	674,515.00
Greenup County	- \$	40,243,587.00

Bonded Indebtedness:

Greenup County	-	None
Greenup	-	None
Bellefonte	-	None
Flatwoods	-	None
Raceland	-	\$18,000.00 (Water Works Bonds)
South Shore	-	None
Russell	-	None
Worthington	-	None
Kenwood	-	None

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

There are 5 school districts in Greenup County.

Greenup County:

Facilities: 10 elementary and 2 high school buildings

Budget: \$1,000,000

Improvements: Have completed 8 classrooms and 7 all purpose rooms costing \$493,000 since 1960. Plan to build 6 additional classrooms costing \$180,000.

Greenup (Independent):

Facilities: 1 elementary and 1 high school building

Budget: \$132,000

Improvements: Plan to build a \$56,000 high school gymnasium.

Raceland (Independent):

Facilities: 1 elementary and 1 combination elementary and high school building

Budget: \$319,000

Improvements: Plan to build a \$170,000 ten-room elementary school

Russell (Independent):

Facilities: 4 elementary and 1 combination elementary and high school building.

Budget: \$718,000

Improvements: Made a seven-room addition to one elementary school in 1961 costing \$80,000. Plan to erect a \$1,154,000, forty teaching station high school this year.

South Portsmouth (Independent):

Facilities: A combined elementary and high school building

Budget: \$68,000

Improvements: None

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER
RATIO IN GREENUP COUNTY, 1961-62

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Greenup County Elem.	3,387	116	1-8	29
Greenup County High	1,009	47	9-12	21
Greenup Elem. (Ind.)	246	9	1-6	27
Greenup High (Ind.)	236	8	7-12	29
Raceland Elem. (Ind.)	484	18	1-6	27
Raceland High (Ind.)	386	16	7-12	24
Russell Elem. (Ind.)	1,737	69	1-8	25
Russell High (Ind.)	514	19	9-12	27
South Portsmouth Elem. (Ind.)	157	4	1-6	39
South Portsmouth High (Ind.)	150	6	7-12	25

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

Greenup County is served by the Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland, Kentucky. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, sheet metal, welding, and woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:*

Ashland Center, University of Kentucky, Ashland, Kentucky, 14 miles
 Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 31 miles
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 62 miles
 Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 134 miles
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 150 miles
 Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 150 miles

* Mileage from Greenup, Kentucky

Health

Hospitals: Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital, located near Bellefonte and containing 80 beds and 24 bassinets, is the only hospital in the county. This hospital is staffed by 40 medical doctors, surgeons and specialists, and has facilities for major and minor surgery, X-ray, diagnostic tests, and laboratory work. Greenup County is also served by hospitals in Ashland, Kentucky, and Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio.

Public Health: The Greenup County Health Department, located in Greenup, is staffed by a full-time nurse and sanitarian and by a part-time health officer. The department is operating on a \$16,000 budget and the present program includes: Communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, school health, crippled children's program and other general health activities.

Housing

Greenup County has several houses available for rent and sale. The Bellefonte and Kenwood communities are largely residential areas. Construction cost for the average 3 bedroom brick home with full basement is \$12,500 to \$16,000.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Greenup County is served by the General Telephone Company with three dial systems operating from Greenup, Russell, and South Shore. The three exchanges do not have toll free interconnections. The county is not on the direct distant dialing circuit.

Western Union serves Greenup County. Messages are phoned to Ashland, Kentucky, or Portsmouth, Ohio.

Postal Facilities: Greenup, South Shore, and Russell have second-class post offices. Flatwoods, Worthington, and South Portsmouth have third-class post offices. There are fourth-class post offices in Argillite, Letitia, Lloyd, Load, Malonetown, Oldtown, and York.

Newspapers: Greenup County is served by two weekly newspapers, the Greenup News and the Russell Times. Daily papers are received from Ashland and Louisville, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Radio: Greenup County has one radio station, WIOI, with a power of 1,000 watts, located in South Shore, Kentucky. Stations from Ashland, Huntington, Charleston, and Ironton serve Greenup County.

Television: Greenup County is served by stations in Charleston and Huntington, West Virginia, with the three major networks represented.

Libraries

Greenup County is served by the public libraries of Greenup and Russell. These libraries have a combined total of 7,300 volumes and their annual circulation is over 60,000.

Churches

There are approximately 100 churches in Greenup County representing the following denominations: Methodist, Christian, Catholic, Baptist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Pilgrim Holiness, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First & Peoples Bank	\$10,719,877.13	\$9,793,390.59

The Russell Federal Savings and Loan Association has assets totaling \$3,613,171.32.

Hotels and Motels

Greenup County has two motels, both of which are located on U. S. Highway 23 near Greenup. Adequate lodging accommodations are also available in Ashland, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, both of which are within 15 miles of Greenup.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary, Jaycees, Optimist

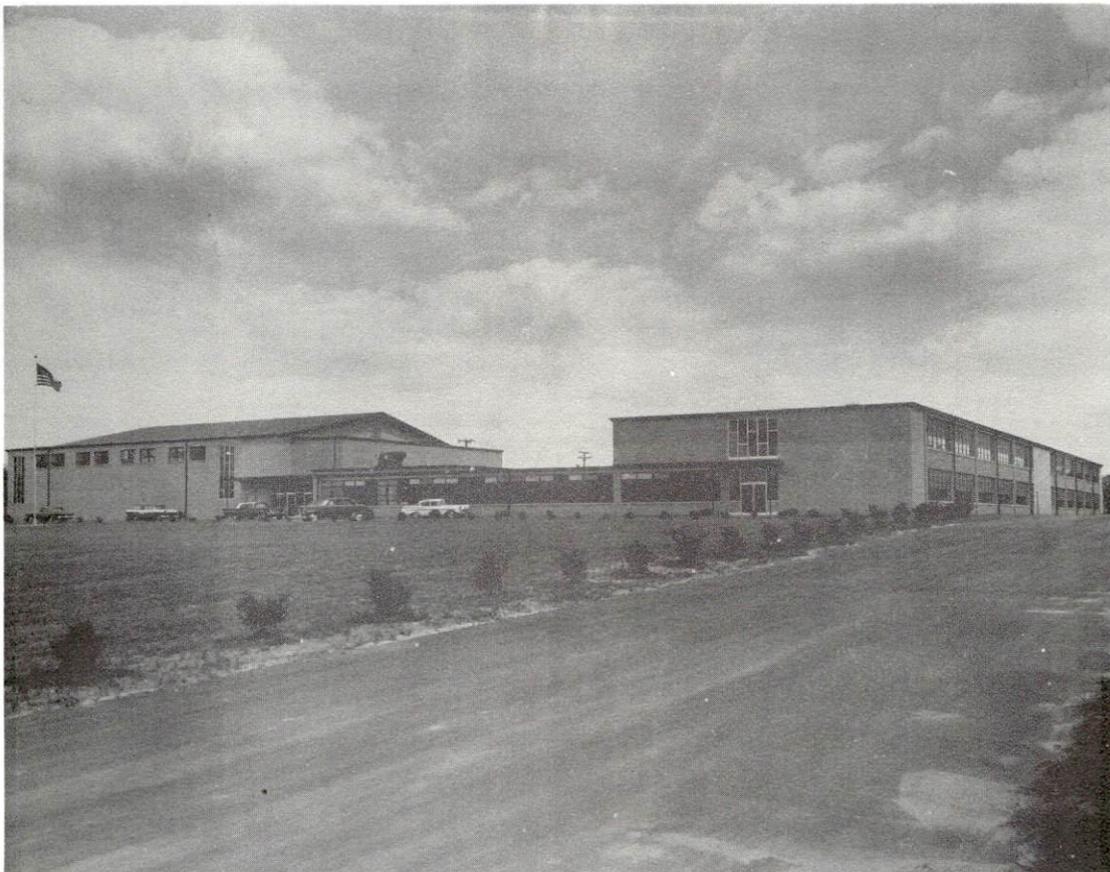
Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Eastern Star

Women: There are 13 homemakers and garden clubs in the county.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H Club, Little League, Babe Ruth League, Pony League, YMCA, FHA, FFA, FTA, FBLA.



BELLEFONTE COUNTRY CLUB - BELLEFONTE



RUSSELL HIGH SCHOOL - RUSSELL, KY.

Recreation

Besides the local community recreational facilities, three drive-in movie theaters, and a bowling alley, Greenup County is the home of Greenbo Lake State Park.

Greenbo Lake State Park is located approximately 10 miles south of Greenup on Kentucky Route 1. This 225-acre lake was created in 1955, stocked in 1956, and opened in 1958. This lake has yet to reach its peak in fishing and the future holds prospects of an angler's haven. The lake has been stocked with bass, bluegill, shellcracker, walleye, and channel cats. The nearby town of Ashland is the jump-off point for sportsmen with rod and reel. A boat dock, boat slips, lockers, beach and bathhouse have recently been built. A shelter house is under construction in the picnic area. The state highway department has paved an access road leading into the park. A day-use area and camping area with a central washhouse and restroom facilities are to be completed in the near future.

Carter Caves State Park is located 35 miles southwest of Greenup. Within the park are natural bridges, caves, mountain streams, forests and Smoky Valley Lake. Smoky Valley Lake has a beach, bathhouse, and boating facilities. Cottages, a lodge and group camping facilities are available. A gift shop and riding stable are also maintained.

The Bellefonte Country Club has a private 18-hole golf course, clubhouse, and swimming pool.

Nearby Ashland has a 54-acre public park with a lighted ball diamond. Two 18-hole municipal golf courses are available.

The Ohio River borders Greenup County and is available to pleasure craft and water sports enthusiasts.

Community Improvements

Recent: (Completed since August 1960)

1. Flatwoods has a new \$260,000 sewerage disposal plant under construction. This plant will be capable of accommodating a population of 10,000 people.
2. A new \$50,000 Post Office building has been constructed in Greenup.
3. A jail has been added to the city building of Flatwoods.

4. A new bowling alley and a new fire station have been completed in South Shore.
5. A new gymnasium has been built in Raceland.
6. Greenbo Lake State Park has a recently paved access road.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 920 farms in Greenup County covering 116,479 acres, an average of 126.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Greenup County and Kentucky.

Table 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR GREENUP COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(bu)	5,844	44.7	261,521
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(bu)	119	20.1	2,403
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(bu)	453	18.9	8,602
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(lbs)	754	1,623.0	1,223,787
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(tons)	614	1.7	1,056
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(tons)	3,437	1.1	3,899
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Greenup Co.	(tons)	1,400	1.0	1,454
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR GREENUP COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Greenup Co.	6,719
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Greenup Co.	1,532
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Greenup Co.	52
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Greenup County consist of clay, petroleum and natural gas, coal, limestone and sand and gravel. Small iron ore deposits which have no present economic importance occur locally. Recent investigations have indicated that brines of possible commercial importance might be present. Total value of minerals produced in 1960 amounted to \$296,753 from fire clay and petroleum. (U. S. Bureau Mines).

Clay: Greenup County lies within the Olive Hill fire clay district. This region, centering in Carter County, has long been an outstanding fire clay region. The clay occurs at the contact of the pottsville (Pennsylvania) and the underlying Mississippian rocks. Deposits are lenticular and not consistently present over the entire region. In 1960, eleven mines produced 84,134 tons of fire clay in Greenup County for use in fire brick and block, fire clay mortar and heavy clay products. Other miscellaneous clays occur as alluvial deposits along the large streams.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Only minor amounts of petroleum have been produced in the county. The first reported oil production came in 1952. Through 1961, accumulative production totaled 11,049 barrels. In 1961, a total of 216 barrels was produced. Minor amounts of natural gas have been encountered in connection with oil drilling.

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

Coal: The coals of Greenup County, like those of the remainder of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, are bituminous in rank. The Princess coal seam which is probably the most important in Greenup County has a high inherent moisture content. This results in a very clean burning coal and because of its low coke index (2 1/2) it is very desirable for domestic stokers and in making sponge iron. A recent analysis of this seam is given below:

<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>B. T. U.</u>	<u>Fusion</u>
6.4%	37.8%	51.3%	4.5%	1.7%	12,720	2,350°F

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1960

Production: Total accumulative coal production for Greenup County through 1960 amounts to 1,346,851 tons. Peak production was in 1952 when 245,992 tons were secured. In 1960, five underground mines produced 2,580 tons.

Reserves: Total original reserves for Greenup County have been estimated at 288.78 million short tons by the U. S. Geological Survey. This includes indicated and inferred resources in beds 14 inches or more in thickness.

Limestone: Limestone deposits occur in limited areas of the county and are used for general roadway construction purposes. One quarry is currently in operation.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel, suitable for structural and paving purposes, can be obtained from the Ohio River. These are being developed along the Ohio River where markets are available.

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

Table 15

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

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

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

Water

Public and industrial water supplies are secured from both surface and ground water. A large supply of surface water is available from the Ohio River. Other sources are secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Ohio River at Ashland is 83,550 cfs (USGS, 13 years record). Tygarts Creek at Greenup has an average discharge of 289 cfs (USGS, 14 years record).

The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Quaternary systems. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (U. S. Geological Survey) as follows:

MISSISSIPPIAN (Along Tygarts Creek)

Osage Group

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for a domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale."

Meramec and Chester Groups, Undifferentiated

"The Meramec and Chester groups are combined along the escarpment marking the western boundary of the Eastern Coal Field. Where limestone and sandstone crop out in valleys, they generally yield enough water for domestic use. Many springs flow from these rocks. A few of these yield as much as 100 gpm during periods of high flow."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Ohio Valley Alluvium

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm.

Because of local variations, the above ground water conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

Forests

There are approximately 154,000 acres of forested land in Greenup County which comprise 69% of the total land area. The principal tree types are oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, red cedar, and pine.

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

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

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

Table 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Per cent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Per cent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Per cent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Retail sales in Greenup County were \$12,417,000 in 1961.*

Per capita income was \$1,215 in 1961.*

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

Table 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A. M.</u>	<u>7:00 P. M.</u>
			<u>(EST)</u>	
January	40.1	3.93	82	74
February	40.6	2.88	81	71
March	46.0	4.38	79	64
April	52.2	3.42	74	58
May	65.3	3.88	74	60
June	73.9	4.00	78	66
July	77.1	4.05	80	67
August	75.8	3.49	83	70
September	69.9	2.68	84	71
October	58.9	1.86	84	70
November	46.6	2.78	81	71
December	38.3	2.82	81	76
Annual Norm	57.0	40.06		

* Station Location: Ashland, Kentucky, Dam 29

** Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia

Length of record: 7:00 A. M. readings 60 years;

7:00 P. M. readings 60 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (72 yrs. of record) - 109 days clear, 153 days cloudy,
103 days partly cloudy.

Per cent of possible sunshine: (63 yrs. of record) - 48%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (72 yrs. of record) - 144 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (72 yrs. of record) - 7 days

Days with thunderstorms: (72 yrs. of record) - 43 days

Days with heavy fog: (61 yrs. of record) - 11 days

Prevailing wind: (72 yrs. of record) - Northwest

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means 4,750 degree days

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

HISTORY

Greenup County, established in 1803 as the 45th county of the state, was taken from part of Mason County. It was named in honor of Christopher Greenup, who was an Indian fighter and a colonel in the Revolutionary War. He was prominent in the organization of the district of Kentucky, was a member of the first Congress, Clerk of the Senate, and became Governor of Kentucky in 1804.

After its establishment, Greenup gave part of its territory to the formation of three other counties--Lawrence, Carter, and Boyd. Until the existence of Boyd, Greenup was the extreme northeast county of the state.

Greenup is a well-watered county, lying upon the waters of the Ohio and Little Sandy Rivers, with the former bounding the county on the north and the latter crossing the county from southeast to southwest parallel to TygartsCreek.

The county is also rich in mineral resources. The iron ore is excellent and said to be of inexhaustible supply, and coal is also abundant. At one time five blast furnaces were in operation which employed much capital and many employees. After the early settlers found that this county was rich in iron ore, coal, timber, and water power, men from Pennsylvania, who were interested in iron making, began to come down the Ohio, and soon built the furnaces. The machinery for making pig iron was shipped down the Ohio from Pittsburgh to be instilled in the furnaces. In 1857, eleven steam furnaces were in operation, manufacturing about 1,800 tons of pig iron per annum each; with 2 iron foundries, 3 steam flouring mills, 4 water saw and grist mills, and 2 fire-brick factories. Another industry in the county was the operation of tanneries which were located at Little Sandy Falls, Oldtown, Lynn, and one at Springville, which was believed to have been operated by either the father or brother of Ulysses S. Grant.

There was a factory for making shoes at Lynn in 1846, but it did not operate many years. In Greenup also was located a chair factory and an active cooperage shop, and there were some lime kilns in operation at Limeville.

Greenup, the county seat, was incorporated in 1818; however, it was known as Greenupsburg until 1873 when the name was changed by the legislature to prevent the mail from getting confused with that of Greensburg in Green County.

In the 1871 assessment of the taxable property, Greenup County had the following: 214,233 acres of land valued at \$1,719,763; 151 town lots valued at \$156,541; 14 stores valued at \$76,724; 2,225 horses, valued at \$156,870; 5,360 cattle valued at \$81,322; the bushels of corn raised were valued at \$404,938; the bushels of wheat raised were valued at \$31,580; and the tons of pig iron were valued at \$25,448.

Appendix A

In 1830, the population of Greenup County was 5,852, while in 1870 it was 11,463. Among the county's many picturesque villages are: Argillite, named for the word "Argil," which is a white clay or slate, and which, when breathed upon, emits a peculiar odor; argillite was found extensively in this section of the county by the men who were testing for ore, preparatory to building the furnaces in 1818; Danleyton, where early settlers found a number of Indian mounds and many relics which led them to believe that it was an Indian village; Mt. Zion, later called Frost, noted for the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized there in 1820, and its community of fertile farms; Nunnewell, where the small farming settlements grew into a prosperous village with the building of the blast furnaces in 1845; Limeville, named so because of the quantity of lime burned and shipped up and down the river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati; Lynn, which was formerly named Liberty, became the site of a shoe-making factory and some tanneries in 1846; Oldtown, named so because of traces of an old town which were found there, and proven later to be an Indian town from the number and kinds of relics found there; Palmyra, which is one of the oldest settlements in this county; Raceland, a comparatively new town, formerly called Chinnville, and later was changed to Raceland because of a race track constructed there; Russell, which with the completion of the railroad in 1889, grew by leaps and bounds, overflowing into the surrounding villages of Raceland, Flatwoods, Wurtland, and Worthington; Siloam, which is situated in a wide and fertile farming section of the Ohio River Valley; South Portsmouth, originally called Springville, from the fact that numerous springs bubbled forth at the foot of the high hills; its name was changed to South Portsmouth for the convenience of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, when it was built through the county. This has been claimed to be the first settlement in Kentucky, inhabited by the French traders and Shawnee Indians. Some mounds, found below this town, are supposed to have been erected by the mound-builders even before the coming of the Indians. Wurtland was the busiest village in the county in the early days due to the Iron Forge Works in operation there and also because of the fuel made from cannel coal mined in the vicinity. At Wurtland, during the Civil War, there was an Army camp named Maggard, and soldiers who died were buried in the McConnell cemetery.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
GREENUP COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, March, 1962</u>	<u>Greenup County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	694	100.0	436, 551	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	21	3.0	28, 407	6.5
Contract Construction	42	6.0	28, 674	6.5
Manufacturing	218	31.4	173, 111	39.6
Food & kindred products	6	.8	24, 753	5.6
Tobacco	0	0	10, 987	2.5
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	0	25, 992	5.9
Lumber & furniture	1	.1	13, 407	3.0
Printing, pub. & paper	5	.7	10, 574	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	59	8.5	14, 650	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	147	21.1	5, 391	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9, 883	2.2
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	54, 621	12.5
Other	0	0	2, 853	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	68	9.7	32, 081	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	288	41.4	114, 641	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	38	5.4	20, 852	4.7
Services	19	2.7	36, 984	8.4
Other	0	0	1, 801	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
GREENUP COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Greenup County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total population	14, 554	14, 684	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>9, 585</u>	<u>9, 742</u>	<u>1, 036, 440</u>	<u>1, 074, 244</u>
Labor force	6, 591	1, 806	743, 255	219, 234
Civilian labor force	6, 587	---	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	6, 000	1, 682	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	4, 868	1, 238	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	343	308	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	762	115	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	27	21	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	587	124	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	2, 994	7, 936	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	8	0	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	1, 203	1, 190	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	1, 783	6, 746	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	1, 091	5, 722	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	692	1, 024	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>6, 000</u>	<u>1, 682</u>	<u>660, 728</u>	<u>275, 216</u>
Professional & technical	296	270	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	412	5	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	471	78	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	309	410	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	229	200	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	1, 407	16	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	1, 548	229	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	0	65	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	127	267	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	169	0	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	826	4	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	206	138	26, 006	16, 978

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

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 public service 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 corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment should accompany the return.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

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

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

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

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their 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.

State 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 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, 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	.001	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	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.												
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100											
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100											
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100											

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.