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Industrial Resources: Lawrence County - Louisa

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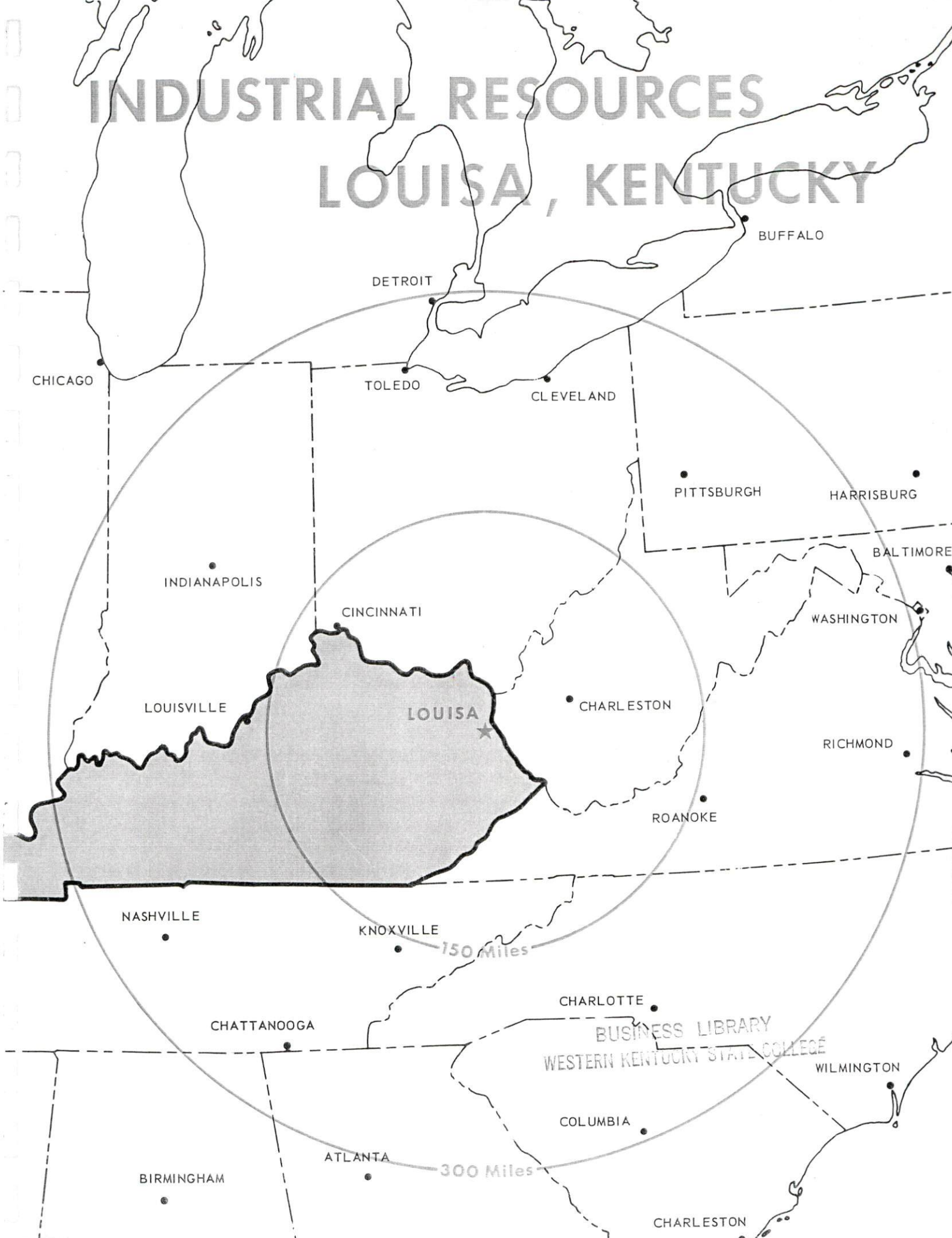
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES LOUISIANA, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LOUISA, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Greater Louisa Industrial Foundation

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1964

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LOUISA, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Louisa - 2,071 Lawrence County - 12,134

LOUISA LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Lawrence and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 5,482 men and 6,704 women. Number of workers available from Lawrence County: 796 men and 950 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisa is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, operating between Ashland and Elkorn City, Kentucky.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Tri-State Airport, 35 miles distant. There is a 920-foot grass runway south of Louisa.

Water: The Big Sandy River is navigable to a point 10 miles north of Louisa.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided by two trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Louisa is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LOUISA, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	462	Lexington, Ky.	138
Chicago, Ill.	467	Louisville, Ky.	212
Cincinnati, Ohio	193	Nashville, Tenn.	493
Detroit, Mich.	453	New York, N. Y.	703
Knoxville, Tenn.	298	St. Louis, Mo.	475

Electricity

The Kentucky Power Company furnishes Louisa with electric power.

Natural Gas

Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., serves Louisa.

Water

The Louisa Water Company, whose source of supply is the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River, serves Louisa.

Sewerage

Raw sewage flows into the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. Under construction at the present time is a disposal plant which will serve the entire city of Louisa.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Louisa has shown a net increase in population for each decade of this century, except the third and fifth decades. The largest increase in population occurred during the second decade.

Presently Lawrence County shows a 36.7 percent decrease in population since the 1900 census count of 19,162.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR LOUISA AND LAWRENCE COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

<u>Year</u>	<u>Louisa</u>		<u>Lawrence County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	1,099		19,162		
1910	1,356	23.4	20,067	2.3	6.6
1920	2,011	48.3	17,643	- 12.0	5.5
1930	1,961	- 2.5	16,713	- 5.3	8.2
1940	2,023	3.2	17,275	3.4	8.8
1950	2,015	- 0.4	14,418	- 16.5	3.5
1960	2,071	2.8	12,134	- 15.8	3.2

Percent of nonwhite population in County: 0.3

Economic Characteristics

Lawrence County is economically agricultural with approximately 1,028 people employed in the industry. In September of 1962 there were 295 workers employed in contract construction and a total of 896 workers employed in all industries.

Wage rates are below the state average in Lawrence County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$79.94 for all industries and \$65.14 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

In 1960 per capita personal income for Lawrence County was \$625; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, far below the national average of \$2,223. It should be noted that Lawrence County ranked 109th among Kentucky's 120 counties and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.*

Retail sales in Lawrence County for 1962 were \$5,677,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Louisa labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Lawrence and the adjacent counties of Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Johnson, Martin and Morgan. Louisa also attracts a large labor supply from Wayne County, West Virginia, which has a total population of 38,977.

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.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Louisa supply area was reported at 132,449 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 10,709 persons since the 1950 census count of 143,158.

Those among the total population that are currently available for industrial employment include 5,482 males and 6,704 females. Their distribution throughout the supply area is shown in Table 2.

*Per Capita Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, LOUISA AREA, JUNE, 1963*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,482	6,704	12,186	4,509	6,535	973	169
Lawrence	796	950	1,746	712	933	84	17
Boyd	320	1,470	1,790	57	1,416	263	54
Carter	1,141	1,094	2,235	964	1,042	177	52
Elliott	717	446	1,163	672	433	45	13
Johnson	944	1,291	2,235	743	1,280	201	11
Martin	340	684	1,024	331	683	9	1
Morgan	1,224	769	1,993	1,030	748	194	21

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 14,542 boys and 14,218 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 available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	14,542	14,218
Lawrence	1,421	1,354
Boyd	5,069	4,889
Carter	2,470	2,344
Elliott	771	758
Johnson	2,079	2,256
Martin	1,415	1,401
Morgan	1,317	1,216

* 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.

Area Employment Characteristics: The area has many people employed in agriculture. During the fall of 1959 there were 7,445 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4
LOUISA AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	7,247	198	7,445
Lawrence	967	61	1,028
Boyd	292	72	364
Carter	1,840	35	1,875
Elliott	940	--	940
Johnson	1,085	20	1,105
Martin	397	--	397
Morgan	1,726	10	1,736

During September of 1962 there were 6,212 workers engaged in manufacturing, with 5,364 workers coming from Boyd County.

The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type industry, is shown in Table 5.

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

LOUISA AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area <u>Total</u>	<u>Lawrence</u>	<u>Boyd</u>	<u>Car-</u> <u>ter</u>	<u>Elliott</u>	<u>John-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Mar-</u> <u>tin</u>	<u>Morgan</u>
Total manu- facturing	6,212	33	5,364	436	111	91	28	144
Food & kindred products	358	24	277	5	0	50	0	2
Tobacco	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	397	0	329	68	0	0	0	0
Lumber & furniture	357	3	59	3	111	20	28	133
Print., pub. & paper	159	5	96	43	0	6	0	9
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	663	0	663	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	519	0	182	317	0	15	0	5
Primary metals	3,691	0	3,691	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 shows a more detailed breakdown of the total employment in all industries. Aside from agricultural employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest groups are manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade.

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

LOUISA AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES,
SEPTEMBER, 1962*

	Area Total	Lawrence	Boyd	Car- ter	Elliott	John- son	Mar- tin	Morgan
Mining & Quarrying Contract	1,075	163	235	82	24	279	165	127
Construction	1,609	295	1,058	32	2	92	0	130
Manufacturing	6,212	33	5,364	436	111	91	28	149
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,250	90	837	51	0	173	20	79
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,804	184	3,564	260	3	577	29	187
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	580	16	427	37	6	74	9	11
Services	1,342	115	842	72	0	256	4	53
Other	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,909	896	12,364	970	146	1,542	255	736

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

TABLE 7

LOUISA MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1962

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Big Sandy Publishing Co.	Newspaper, commercial job printing	3	2	5
Builders Supply Co.	Lumber supplies	4	1	5
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	11	3	14
Hawkins Tie Co.	Railroad crossties	5	0	5
James Davis & Son	Rough lumber	23	1	24
Louisa Box & Lumber Co.	Lumber supplies	22	1	23
Louisa Fashion Fabrics, Inc.	Infant wear	7	51	58
Louisa Supply Company	Dairy feeds, corn meal	14	1	15

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

Clerical & Secretarial	\$ 35.00 to \$45.00 per week
Laborer	.75 to 1.15 per hour
Semiskilled	1.25 to 1.50 per hour
Skilled	2.00 to 2.50 per hour

Unions

There are no unions represented in Louisa.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Louisa is served by the Big Sandy division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, which operates between Ashland and Elkhorn City, Kentucky. The junction of the eastward line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which runs from Cincinnati to Washington, Richmond and Newport News, is located 24 miles from Louisa. There is no passenger service in Louisa. There is one local freight daily, with switching service available on 5 tracks for 50 cars daily except Saturday and Sunday. Outbound carloads average 10 per month, consisting mostly of lumber, construction materials, and miscellaneous LCL shipments.

The average inbound carloads per month average 25, consisting mostly of feed, pipe and miscellaneous LCL shipments.

Railway Express service is provided, but delivery service is not available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM LOUISA, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	6	Louisville, Ky.	1	4
Birmingham, Ala.	3	6	Los Angeles, Calif.	4	12
Chicago, Ill.	1	4	Nashville, Tenn.	2	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	4	New Orleans, La.	3	6
Cleveland, Ohio	2	5	New York, N. Y.	3	9
Detroit, Mich.	2	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	6	St. Louis, Mo.	2	6

Highways

Louisa is served by U. S. Highway 23 and Kentucky State Routes 32 and 644. The new by-pass, which was formerly State Route 3, is now U. S. Route 23 and runs from Louisa to Catlettsburg.

The new highway will facilitate traffic from Louisa both north and south. When completed, the new I-64 will pass approximately 19 miles north of Louisa. The new branch of the Mountain Parkway will be at Salyersville, 23 miles from Louisa. As can be seen on the highway map, this will provide a good highway system for the immediate area.

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

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LOUISA, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	462	Lexington, Ky.	138
Birmingham, Ala.	492	Louisville, Ky.	212
Chicago, Ill.	467	Nashville, Tenn.	493
Cincinnati, Ohio	193	New York, N. Y.	703
Detroit, Mich.	453	Pittsburgh, Pa.	303
Knoxville, Tenn.	298	St. Louis, Mo.	475

Truck Service: Common carrier service is provided Louisa by Bell Lines, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia, and Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM ASHLAND, KENTUCKY, TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u> <u>(Days)</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u> <u>(Days)</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3	Louisville, Ky.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	1	New York, N. Y.	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2

Bus Lines: Louisa is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines, with three northbound and three southbound buses daily. Connections for major points are made in Ashland, Kentucky.

* Point Express, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport located near Kenova, West Virginia, 35 miles from Louisa. The field is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines with over 30 flights daily. The Ashland-Boyd County Airport, located 8 miles west of Ashland and 40 miles from Louisa, is used by several of the industries in the area. This airport has a paved, lighted 5,000 x 100-foot runway.

There is a 920-foot grass runway south of Louisa that can be used by small aircraft.

Water

The construction of new and larger locks and dams on the Ohio River raised the navigation channel from nine to twelve feet, thus making the Big Sandy River navigable approximately 10 miles north of Louisa to the Ohio River. The Big Sandy has a six-foot navigation channel.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Louisa is served by the Kentucky Power Company. This is an integrated part of the American Electric Power Company's interconnected system which has a generating capacity of 6,364,000 kilowatts. The area served by the Kentucky Power Company is substantially covered with transmission and distribution lines. The Company has recently completed a new generating plant north of Louisa. The plant, known as the Big Sandy plant, has a generating capacity of 265,000 KW. Large users of electricity may be assured of an adequate and dependable supply of low-cost electricity. Current rates will be furnished by the Kentucky Power Company, Ashland, Kentucky, or by the Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to Louisa by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. The Company produces a large portion of its gas from the eastern Kentucky gas fields. Other sources of supply include Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Columbia Gulf Transmission Company, and United Fuel Gas Company. The distribution lines within Louisa vary from 2 to 10 inches with a 10-inch high pressure line through Louisa connecting with Ashland and other transmission systems. The btu content is 1,050 with a specific gravity of .6. Low pressure is maintained at 6 ounces and intermediate pressure is 40-50 psi. There are 948 subscribers in Louisa. Current rates will be supplied by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia.

Coal and Coke

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 percent increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent, and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f. o. b. mine. Shipments were 82 percent by rail and water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent 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 three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the municipally owned Louisa Water Company, whose source of supply is the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. The filtration plant, with a 350-gpm pump, has a daily filtering capacity of 600,000 gallons, and an auxiliary system consisting of two 350-gpm pumps which can at any time double the capacity. Storage facilities include an 80,000-gallon settling basin for untreated water, two elevated tanks that can store 250,000 gallons of treated water, and a 24,000-gallon clear well. Average daily use is approximately 210,000 gallons. Maximum daily use has been 300,000 gallons. Average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 10 hours. Water is distributed through 4- to 6-inch mains and pressure is maintained at 60 psi. The water is treated with lime, alum, chlorine, fluoride and soda ash.

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

Current rates are as follows:

First	1,000 gallons	\$ 2.00 minimum bill
Next	5,000 gallons	.90 per 1,000 gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.80 per 1,000 gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.70 per 1,000 gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.60 per 1,000 gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.50 per 1,000 gallons
All over		.35 per 1,000 gallons

Water Resources

Surface Water: The best sources for surface water supplies are the Big Sandy River and Levisa Fork. The average discharge of the Big Sandy River at Louisa is 4,228 cfs (U. S. Geological Survey - 24 year record). The nearest stream gaging station on Levisa Fork is at Paintsville where the average discharge is 2,385 cfs (U. S. Geological Survey - 35 year record). Other sources may be secured from local impoundments of small streams.

Ground Water: A recent investigation by the U. S. Geological Survey indicates that the occurrence of ground water is from the alluvium deposited along the major stream valleys and from rocks of the Breathitt formation.

Alluvium - Most wells in the alluvium are dug and most will supply more than 100 gpd. Screened drilled wells probably can be developed where the alluvium is several feet thick and consists mainly of sand. These wells would probably yield more than 500 gpd.

Alluvium Along the Big Sandy River and Lower Reaches of Its Forks - Nearly all wells in these areas are dug and most will yield amounts in excess of 100 gpd. In places where the alluvium contains sandy material and has a saturated thickness of more than 30 feet, screened drilled wells could be developed which would yield as much as 20 to 25 gpm.

Breathitt Formation - Most drilled wells in valley bottoms are adequate for a modern domestic supply (more than 500 gpd). More than three-quarters of wells drilled on hillsides will yield more than 100 gpd. Wells on hilltops and ridges yield smaller quantities. In the northeastern and southeastern sections of the County, salty water may be encountered at depths less than 100 feet below the level of the principal valley bottoms.

Due to local variations, the above information may not apply to any given locality, but should serve as a guide to the general ground water conditions.

Sewerage System

Under construction at the present time is a complete sewerage disposal system which will serve the entire city of Louisa. It is expected to be put into operation by December of 1964. Presently raw sewage flows into the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. Separate 12- and 24-inch storm sewers and 8-inch sanitary lines serve the city.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 105 acres of level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: Approximately 1 mile south of Louisa
HIGHWAY ACCESS: By county-maintained road that leads to U. S. Route 23
RAILROAD: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs across the eastern portion of the site.
WATER: Louisa Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
- SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 65 acres of level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: Approximately 1 mile north of Louisa on U. S. Route 23
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Highway access is by U. S. Route 23 which borders the site.
RAILROAD: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs adjacent to the site.
WATER: Louisa Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.
- SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 89 acres of level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: This site is located approximately 2.5 miles north of Louisa on U. S. Route 23 and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 23 borders the site on the west.
RAILROAD: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs next to the site.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 155 acres of level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: Approximately 2.5 miles north of Louisa on U. S. Route 23 and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Route 23 borders the site on the west.
RAILROAD: The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway borders the site.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.

The above described sites are all flood-free the year round and may be purchased at a reasonable price. For further information, contact the Greater Louisa Industrial Foundation or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Louisa, the county seat of Lawrence County, is a fifth-class city governed by a mayor elected for a 4-year term, and six councilmen elected every 2 years.

County: Lawrence County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a 4-year term, and 6 magistrates elected by district for 4-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: An occupation tax of \$10 is required of all businesses.

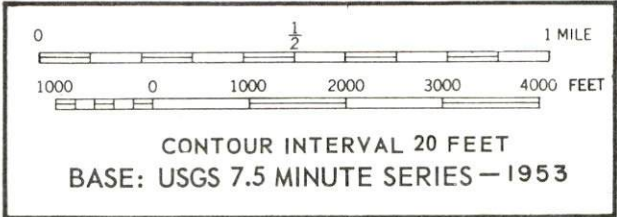
Planning and Zoning

A Planning and Zoning Commission has been set up in Louisa.

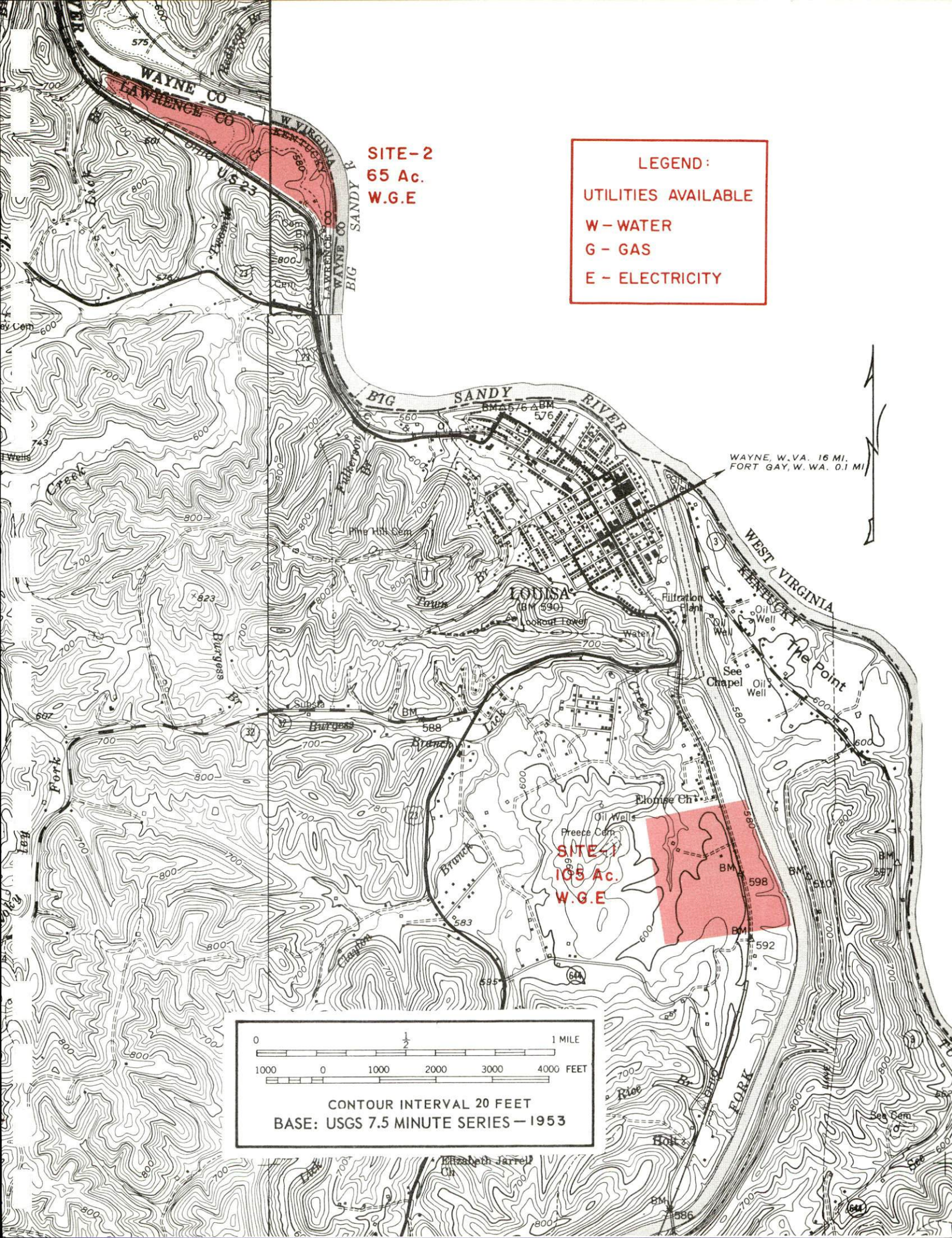
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65 Ac.
W.G.E

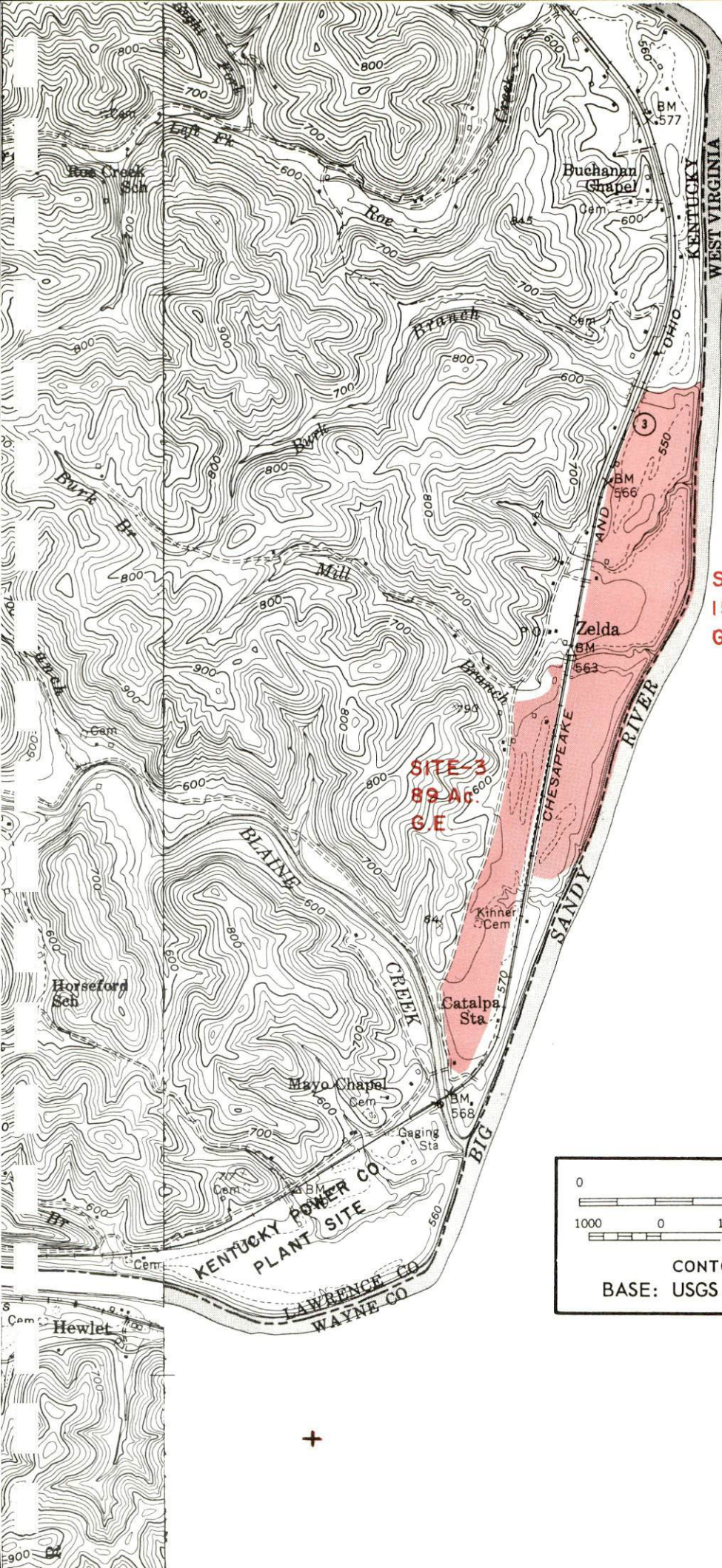
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY

WAYNE, W.VA. 16 MI.
FORT GAY, W. WA. 0.1 MI



SITE-1
105 Ac.
W.G.E

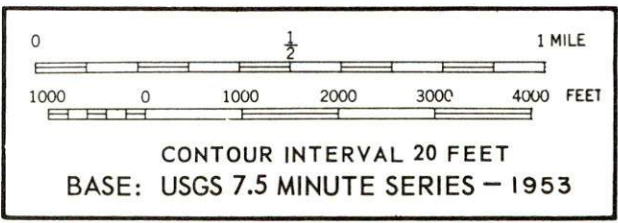




LEGEND:
 UTILITIES AVAILABLE
 G - GAS
 E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-4
 155 Ac.
 G.E

SITE-3
 89 Ac.
 G.E



Fire Protection

The Louisa Fire Department includes a chief and 13 volunteers. Equipment includes an American LaFrance 500-gpm pumper with 1,400 feet of hose and high pressure equipment. Four-and six-inch mains supply water at 60 psi for the city's 22 fire hydrants.

Louisa has a Class-8 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Louisa Police Department employs a chief, two patrolmen, and one part-time patrolman. Equipment includes a new patrol car which has two-way communication with the county sheriff's office.

Lawrence County is patrolled by a sheriff, one deputy and two office deputies. Motorized equipment consists of two privately owned vehicles which are equipped with two-way radios.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage collection, provided by the city, is made in the business district as needed and the rate is thus graduated. In the residential area collection is made once a week and a fee of \$10 per year is charged. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Louisa and Lawrence County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, as of June, 1963:

City Income	\$ 35,537.21
City Expenditures	33,006.71
City Bonded Indebtedness	23,000.00 (Street Paving Bond)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1963-64	\$126,407
County Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property taxes applying to Louisa and Lawrence County for 1962. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR LOUISA
AND LAWRENCE COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Louisa</u>	<u>Lawrence County</u>
City	\$.75	\$
County	.50	.50
State	.05	.05
School	1.50	1.50
Health	<u>.10</u>	<u>.10</u>
Total	\$2.90	\$ 2.15

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Louisa - 35.2%
Lawrence County - 35.2%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Louisa - \$2,251,565
Lawrence County - \$8,758,282

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Lawrence County School System has two high schools; eight elementary schools, grades 1 through 8; and thirty-two one-room elementary schools. Recent improvements were made to the Louisa Elementary School and the Louisa High School. The estimated budget for the year 1963-1964 is \$715,000.

TABLE 12

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

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Lawrence County Elementary (Total)	1,451	62	23 - 1
Lawrence County High School (Total)	280	10	28 - 1
Louisa Elementary School	579	18	32 - 1
Louisa High School	525	24	22 - 1

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.

Louisa is served by the Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland, Kentucky, 32 miles distant, and Mayo State Vocational School, Paintsville, Kentucky, 31 miles distant.

Courses offered at Ashland include: auto mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, sheet metal, welding, and woodworking and carpentry.

Courses offered at Paintsville include: auto mechanics, diesel mechanics, auto body mechanics, cosmetology, drafting, electricity, machine shop, mining mechanics, office practice, practical nursing, printing, radio and television, welding, and woodworking.

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:

University of Kentucky, Ashland Center, Ashland, Kentucky, 32 miles
 Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 35 miles
 Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, 74 miles
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 68 miles
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 138 miles
 Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 138 miles

Health

Hospitals: Louisa and the surrounding area are served by two hospitals, the Louisa General Hospital and the Riverview Hospital, both of which are located in Louisa. The Louisa General Hospital, with forty beds and six bassinets, is served by six doctors and five registered nurses. The Riverview Hospital, with twenty-five beds and ten bassinets, is served by four doctors and one registered nurse. Each hospital has an operating room, delivery room, laboratory, X-ray equipment and emergency room. The ratio of patients to physicians is defined as excellent. Louisa Medical Clinic, a privately owned institution, is also available to the citizens of Louisa and the surrounding area. It is staffed with four doctors operating as a partnership. All four doctors are general practitioners, and have consultant service with radiologists, laboratory, X-ray technicians, and two surgeons who come to Louisa.

Louisa has seven physicians, four dentists, one chiropractor, one optometrist and nine registered nurses.

Public Health: The Lawrence County Health Center, located in Louisa, is under the direction of a board of health supervisors, one acting administrative assistant, one clerk, one sanitarian and two nurses. The health program comprises communicable disease control, sanitation, maternal and child health, laboratory service, vital records, public health education, and tuberculosis control. The department also has an indigent patient dental clinic. The annual budget for the Lawrence County Health Center for the current year is \$25,024.

Recently completed was the Health Center Building at the estimated cost of \$64,500 and was equipped with \$15,800 worth of new equipment.

Housing

There are approximately twenty houses for rent or sale in Louisa at the present time. The rental range for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is \$45 to \$75 per month. The construction cost for 2- and 3-bedroom houses ranges from \$10,000 to \$17,000, depending on location and materials used. A new subdivision entitled Springhills, Inc., one-half mile south of Louisa, is restricted to \$12,000 minimum expenditures. Both houses and lots are available.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Louisa is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a dial system. There are 927 subscribers in Louisa. The company has nine employees in Louisa and the service is described as excellent. The county is served by Foothills Rural Telephone Company.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

Postal Facilities: Louisa has a second-class post office with fourteen employees. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily. Mail is delivered once daily in the residential and business sections. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$29,000.

Newspapers: The Big Sandy News, a weekly with a circulation of 2,600, serves Louisa and Lawrence County. Louisa receives daily newspapers from Huntington, West Virginia, and Ashland and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: Radio stations in the area include WSIP at Paintsville, Kentucky; WPRT at Prestonsburg, Kentucky; WCMI at Ashland, Kentucky; and three stations at nearby Huntington, West Virginia.

Television: Two stations at Huntington and one station at Charleston, West Virginia, provide good television reception in Louisa. Reception is described as excellent.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Lawrence County Public Library with approximately 6,500 volumes and an annual circulation of 52,000. A bookmobile serves the county and surrounding area.

Churches

Louisa has six churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of God and Methodist.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 29, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The First National Bank	\$4,443,116.78	\$3,145,465.96

Hotels and Motels

Brunswick Hotel	15 rooms
Turner House Hotel	9 rooms
Hinkle's Motel and Restaurant	21 units

Clubs and Organizations

American Business	IOOF
American Legion	Lions
American Legion Auxiliary	Louisa Art Club
Auxiliary (XYZ) to American Business Club	Louisa Boat Club
Boy Scouts	Little League Baseball
DAR	Little League Football
DAV	Masonic
Eastern Star	Pony League
Family Concert Association	Rotary
FFA	The Homemakers Club
FHA	The Women's Club
Garden Club	Teen Club
Greater Louisa Industrial Foundation	Toastmasters
Girl Scouts	4-H Club

Recreation

Local: Recreational facilities in Louisa include the 6-acre municipal park which offers picnic facilities and playground equipment. Springhill, Inc., offers picnic facilities and a ball park, where two civic league teams consisting of children from 9 to 12 years and 12 to 16 years of age can play ball. Plans have been proposed for an 80-acre lake with fishing and boating facilities in this area. The restoration of Lock and Dam # 3 on the Big Sandy River at Louisa provides 22 miles of water for boating, swimming, and fishing along the Big Sandy. The Louisa Boat Club is in conjunction with this project. The Louisa Gun Club, 9 miles distant, provides pheasant shooting, rifle shooting, bow and arrow shooting, and trap shooting.

Area: Area facilities include Jenny Wiley State Park, Natural Bridge State Park, Greenbo Lake, Breaks Interstate Park, and Carter Caves State Park. These parks provide such recreation as fishing, boating, horseback riding, swimming, picnic facilities, cabins, camp sites and playgrounds. Eastern Kentucky Shooting Preserve, located 18 miles from Louisa, provides an 800-acre reserve for duck and pheasant shooting, and it is contemplated that in the near future quail shooting will be included.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Two coin laundermats were recently constructed.
2. A coin dry cleaning establishment was recently constructed.
3. A medical clinic building was constructed at the cost of \$53,800.
4. Bank restoration of Dam # 3 cost \$118,775.
5. Health Center Building was constructed at the cost of \$64,500.
6. The Young Funeral Home has recently purchased and remodeled an old church for funeral chapel.
7. The Columbia Gas Company recently constructed a new office building.
8. The water works recently put in a 100,000-gallon water tank, a new laboratory for testing water and \$1,500 of new equipment.
9. The Louisa Police Department recently purchased a new patrol car.
10. A new subdivision was recently opened.
11. The Lawrence County Public Library has moved to a new location.
12. A new church was constructed at the cost of \$250,000.
13. Nine units have been added to Hinkle's Motel.
14. The Kentucky Power Company has constructed a generating plant with an output of 265,000 K. W.
15. Fashion Fabric, Inc., recently opened in Louisa, employs 58 workers at the present time.

Under Construction:

1. A sewerage disposal plant, which will serve the entire city, is expected to be in use by December of 1964. The estimated cost is \$388,320.
2. An addition of the I G A food market is under construction.

Planned:

1. In the planning stage is a 38-acre industrial park for Louisa.
2. An addition and alteration to the courthouse is planned and the estimated cost is \$308,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,066 farms covering 140,128 acres, an average of 131.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Boyd County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR LAWRENCE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Lawrence County	(bu)	4,059	33.1	134,601
Kentucky	(bu)	1,529,000	48.0	73,392,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Lawrence County	(bu)	17	26.4	450
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Lawrence County	(bu)	638	2.4	1,551
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Lawrence County	(lbs)	295	1,756.9	518,295
Kentucky	(lbs)	197,000	1,625.0	320,125,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Lawrence County	(tons)	414	1.3	579
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Lawrence County	(tons)	2,494	.9	2,331
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Lawrence County	(tons)	1,269	1.1	1,459
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR LAWRENCE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Lawrence County	7,098
Kentucky	2,115,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Lawrence County	2,354
Kentucky	504,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Lawrence County	541
Kentucky	475,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Lawrence County consist of petroleum and natural gas, coal, clay, sand and sandstone. Carbonate iron ore deposits have been exploited in the past; however, these are currently considered to be of no economic importance. Saline and mineral waters have been produced in the past for local consumption. A recent investigation by the Kentucky Geological Survey indicates the possible presence of commercial brines.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Oil production has been on the increase since 1955. The 1962 production of 408,758 barrels was the largest reported since 1931. Peak production came in 1926 when 688,124 barrels were secured. For the period 1918 through 1962, production has amounted to 12,414,339 barrels. Oil and gas production is chiefly from the Wier and Berea sands (Cuyahoga-Mississippian Age). Natural gas also has been secured from the "Corniferous" in a number of places.

Coal: For the period 1890 through 1961, Lawrence County has produced 2,959,610 tons of coal. During 1961, four mines produced 7,253 tons.

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

Several seams are worked with the Miller Creek and the No. 7 being the most productive. The Miller Creek is a high volatile coal of a blocky structure and very low in ash and sulphur. An average analyses of this seam is as follows:

Moisture (percent)	3.62
Volatile Matter (percent)	41.02
Fixed Carbon (percent)	52.21
Ash (percent).	3.15
Sulphur (percent)66
B.t.u.	14,012
<u>Fusion Temperature (°F.)</u>	2,500
Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1963	

Reserves: Total original coal reserves for Lawrence County have been estimated at 581.47 millions of short tons in a recent publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky" by the U. S. Geological Survey. This includes measured, indicated, and inferred resources.

Clays: Undeveloped deposits of plastic fire clays are found. Alluvial clay, suitable for ordinary brick manufacture, are also undeveloped. An analysis of a shale member of the Breathitt formation located in a roadcut on U. S. Highway 23, about 2 1/2 (airline) miles south-southwest of the town of Louisa indicates that the material possibly could be used for the manufacture of decorative brick or chimney tile.

Sand and Sandstone: Sands for construction purposes are known to occur. Some local grades may possibly be suitable for some types of glass manufacture. Sandstone has been used to some extent for local building and roadway construction purposes.

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 percent of the total value, with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

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 (gallons)		(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)		(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000	(6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000		5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.--troy ounces)	-----		-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000		21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869		224,000
Value of items that cannot be 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."

Forests

There are approximately 177,000 acres of forested land in Lawrence County, which comprise 65 percent of the total land area. The principal tree types are: oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in 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.

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 percent 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) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent 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 Lawrence County for 1962 were \$5,677,000.*

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

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 southcentral 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 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR LOUISA, LAWRENCE 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	26.4	3.69	79	69
February	38.9	1.69	79	62
March	46.4	2.96	76	68
April	47.7	4.37	80	49
May	57.9	4.20	90	55
June	68.1	5.79	89	61
July	73.7	12.20	91	61
August	73.8	3.51	88	59
September	70.1	2.35	88	64
October	56.2	3.72	88	67
November	44.6	2.42	85	68
December	35.1	5.05	80	65
Annual Norm.	52.9	51.95		

*Station Location: Blaine, Kentucky

**Station Location: Bristol, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 29 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 29 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (29 yrs. of record) - 89 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
171 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (29 yrs. of record) - NA

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (29 yrs. of record) - 140

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (29 yrs. of record) - 11

Days with thunderstorms: (29 yrs. of record) - 45

Days with heavy fog: (29 yrs. of record) - 38

Prevailing wind: (29 yrs. of record) - WSW

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term
means 4,386 degree days.

A P P E N D I X

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
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Lawrence County, established in 1821 out of parts of Greenup and Floyd Counties, and named in honor of Captain James Lawrence of the United States Navy, was the 69th established in the state. It is situated in the extreme eastern part of the state, on the waters of the Big Sandy River, which separates it from the state of Virginia. The county's surface is generally hilly and broken, but its soil is fertile. In its early history cattle was raised extensively, and thousands of saw logs, of beech, poplar, oaks, chestnut, and black and white walnut, were sent annually to the market. Also its hills abounded with coals of the finest quality, along with good grade iron ore.

One of the oldest patents in Kentucky was issued by the crown of Great Britain in 1772 to John Fry for 2,084 acres of land, now embracing the town of Louisa in this county. Nearly one-third of the land laid on the Virginia side of the Big Sandy River. The survey upon which the patent was issued was made by George Washington between 1767 and 1770, inclusive, and upon the beginning corner he cut his initials. Nearly every corner of the survey was found well marked. It had not previously been known that George Washington was ever in Kentucky. Another survey was made by him for John Fry, on the Little Sandy River, eleven miles from its mouth, and in the present county of Greenup. The town of Louisa and the whole of the lands included in the patent were held under the title of Fry.

Most of the land now occupied by the city of Louisa was owned by Frederick Moore, who came to this location from Philadelphia in 1815, bringing a stock of merchandise with him. The wide streets of Louisa and the symmetrical plan of the town is said to be his work.

The origin of the name "Louisa" seems to have several versions. One version says that it was named after the Louisa River, which was so-named by Dr. Thomas Walker, in honor of Louisa, the wife of the Duke of Cumberland. Another version believes the town was named for Louisa Ward, the first white child born where the town is located.

Louisa, the county seat of Lawrence, was established in 1822. In 1830, it had a population of 87 and grew to 258 by 1860. However, in the next ten years it grew, nearly doubling, to 425.

Louisa grew slowly before the Civil War, and with the arrival of that great strife, Lawrence County became the battleground for guerrillas of both sides. After the war Louisa and Lawrence County sought peace and prosperity.

In 1880, the Lawrence County courthouse was built at Louisa, and the first public school building came in 1888. Louisa's first newspaper was the Chattaroi News, started about 1880. The next paper, the Lawrence County Index, began in 1883. It became the Big Sandy News in 1885, and for the next four decades came a flourish of newspapers.

Natural gas was piped into Louisa for general use in 1896. A water works and sewerage system was installed in 1904. A bridge connecting Louisa with the Point and with Fort Gay was built in 1905. Riverview Hospital was built in 1906. Paving of the streets began in 1920 and was completed in 1921.

In 1896, the Big Sandy Dam near Louisa became the first movable needle-type dam built in the United States. It was erected at a cost of \$396,305.

In 1905, the Fort Gay Bridge was built over the point where the Levisa and Tug Rivers converge to form the Big Sandy. This bridge connects two states (Kentucky and Virginia), two counties, two towns, and crosses two rivers.

Sporadic explorations in Lawrence County for oil have been made since 1865, but the real development started in 1910, when berea oil was found three miles south of Louisa. In the next decade, hundreds of wells had been drilled, and in 1920-1-2, this was the chief industry.

In 1922 Louisa had a population of 2,500 and consisted mainly of a board of trade, four churches, a normal and business college, a school of telegraphy, a high school, two national banks, two newspapers, and about forty stores. Industries consisted of a planing mill, machine shops, a modern bakery, bottling works, ice plant, flouring mill, four garages and two electric plants.

Around this same year, the Lawrence County oil fields were producing 1,000,000 barrels of high grade light Somerset oil annually, and more than fifty rigs were drilling wells at this time.

Today, Louisa is a charming residential town of 2,000 population, with many fine homes on its wide, tree-lined streets. Situated in a good farming and dairy area midway between the Tri-State (Kentucky-Ohio-Virginia) industrial area to the north and the coal fields of the south, ready markets are found for all produce.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
LAWRENCE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Lawrence County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	896	100.0	436,551	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	163	18.1	28,407	6.5
Contract Construction	295	32.9	28,674	6.5
Manufacturing	33	3.7	173,111	39.6
Food & kindred products	24	2.7	24,753	5.6
Tobacco	1	.01	10,987	2.5
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	25,992	2.9
Lumber and furniture	3	.03	13,407	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	5	.06	10,574	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	14,650	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	5,391	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,883	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	54,621	12.5
Other	0	0	2,853	.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	90	10.0	32,081	7.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	184	20.5	114,641	26.2
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	16	1.8	20,852	4.7
Services	115	12.8	36,984	8.4
Other	0	0	1,801	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR LAWRENCE
COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lawrence County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	6,040	6,094	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,115	4,274	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,157	512	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,157	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,884	479	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,174	317	440,020	208,384
Government workers	150	115	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	540	27	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	20	20	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	273	33	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,958	3,762	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	471	514	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,487	3,248	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	865	2,519	91,626	539,838
65 and over	622	729	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	1,884	479	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	113	135	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	313	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	107	44	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	91	62	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	89	52	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	357	0	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	336	4	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	73	1,123	25,183
Service workers	61	89	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	141	0	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	229	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	47	16	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

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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.

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¢; rolling stock of car line companies and irregular route common carrier truck companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, and rolling stock of car line and irregular route common carrier truck 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 and irregular route common carrier truck companies	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	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	.50	Full	Full	Full
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 <u>2/</u>	.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"> <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
1962

103.200 - 103.285

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES

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

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 or county 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 or county 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 or county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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.

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county.

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

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the 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 aptitude tests for approximately 500 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. The General Aptitude Test Battery is used. 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.