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Industrial Resources: Boyd County - Ashland

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by

Ashland Board of Trade
and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

August, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960 - Ashland - 31,283

Boyd County - 52,163

ASHLAND LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Boyd and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,085 men and 5,602 women. Number of workers available from Boyd County - 965 men and 1,515 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Ashland is the junction point of four divisions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Tri-State Airport, 10 miles. The Ashland Airport has a 5,000' x 100' runway and other facilities for local use.

Trucks: Several large interstate and intrastate truck lines serve Ashland and vicinity.

Water: A public dock, the Port of Ashland, provides barge-to-rail service. In addition, there are several private docks in the area.

Bus Lines: Greyhound Lines, Trailways System and the Ohio Valley Bus Lines provide bus service.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM ASHLAND, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	510	Lexington, Ky.	131
Birmingham, Ala.	530	Louisville, Ky.	205
Chicago, Ill.	429	Nashville, Tenn.	310
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	New York, N. Y.	665
Detroit, Mich.	332	Pittsburgh, Pa.	265
Knoxville, Tenn.	336	St. Louis, Mo.	469

UTILITIES:

Electricity: The Kentucky Power Company furnishes Ashland with power.

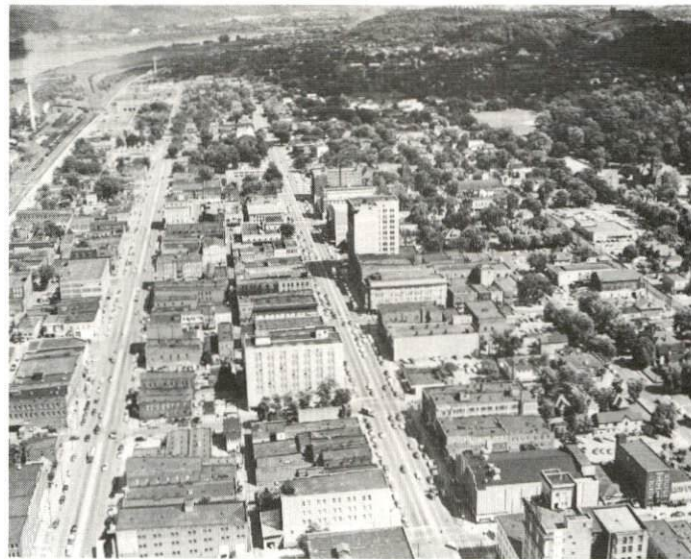
Natural Gas: Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., and Inland Gas Company serve Ashland and vicinity.

Water: Ashland has a municipally owned and operated water system whose source of supply is the Ohio River.

Sewerage: Ashland has a modern sewerage system including a new \$3,052,000.00 sewage disposal plant.



HENRY CLAY HOTEL



ASHLAND'S BUSINESS SECTION



HOME OFFICE - ASHLAND OIL & REFINING CO.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Ashland, Boyd County, and Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Ashland, Boyd County, and Kentucky
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ashland</u>		<u>Boyd County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	6,800	---	18,834	---	---
1910	8,688	27.8	23,444	24.5	6.6
1920	14,729	69.5	29,281	24.9	5.5
1930	29,074	97.4	43,849	49.8	8.2
1940	29,537	1.6	45,938	4.8	8.8
1950	31,131	5.4	49,949	8.7	3.5
1960	31,283	.5	52,163	4.4	

(Per cent of nonwhite population in City and County: 1.8)

(Per cent of Foreign Born Population in City and County: .5)

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Ashland labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Boyd, Carter, Greenup and Lawrence Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Ashland, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 4-county area was 113,324, which was an increase of 1,511 from the 1950 Census of 111,813.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security Labor Supply
Statement for the Ashland, Kentucky Area

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, there were 4,131 people employed in agriculture. There were 1,535 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 846 area farms and 25 Boyd County farms had an income of less than \$2,500.00. Boyd County had 364 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In September 1960, there were 7,051 manufacturing jobs in the area with 5,532 of this number in Boyd County. Boyd County had 5,532 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$536.00 in Greenup to \$2,316.00 in Boyd.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 5,085 men and 5,602 women in the Ashland area who would be available for industrial jobs. Boyd County alone could furnish 965 men and 1,515 women included in the above total.

Due to the dislike of commuting and other factors, not all of the labor supply would be available for jobs located at Ashland or any other one site in the area. However, it is estimated that 2,519 men and 2,514 women would be available for jobs at Ashland.

In addition to the current labor supply, 12,892 boys and 12,584 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 5,337 boys and 5,140 girls of this number residing in Boyd County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Acme Awning Co.	Awnings, venetian blinds	1	1	2
A.I. D. Inc.	Aluminum storm windows, doors and awnings	10	2	12
Armco Drainage & Metal Production Inc., Fabricating Division	Corrugated steel pipe	25	0	25
Armco Steel Corporation	Iron and steel sheets & strips	3,636	86	3,722
Ashland Asphalt Paving Co.	Asphaltic concrete	23	1	24
Ashland Crafts, Inc.	Dresses	9	198	207
Ashland Home Ice Co.	Ice	4	1	5
Ashland Meat Co.	Meat	8	0	8
Ashland Oil & Refining Co.*	Petroleum products	635	15	650
Ashland Publishing Co.	Newspaper publishing & printing	65	15	80
Ashland Sanitary Milk Co.	Pasteurized and Homogenized milk	27	3	30
Betsy Ross Bakeries, Inc.	Bread and rolls	72	4	76
Big Run Coal & Clay Co.	Face brick, building tile	69	1	70
Blue Grass Cooperage Co.	Wood	12	0	12
Castle Showcase Co.	Store fixtures	31	8	39
Dairy Cheer Stores, Inc.	Ice cream	6	8	14
Daniels Home Bakery	Bakery Goods	3	4	7
L.R. & J.B. Daniels Stave, Lumber & Transportation Co.	Barrel Staves	14	0	14
Economy Printers	General printing	6	4	10
General Concrete Co.	Ready-mix concrete	18	0	18
Johnson's Dairy, Inc.	Milk, ice cream	50	6	56

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kentucky Toasted Chips Co.	Barrel staves charred oak chips	12	1	13
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.	Sole leather	115	2	117
National Mine Service Co.	Mine shuttle cars	120	15	135
Nehi Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	19	0	19
North American Refractories	Fire clay brick	120	1	121
Patton Lumber Co.	Millwork, panels & truss frames	17	0	17
Pittsburgh Chemical Co.	Activated carbon	47	3	50
Pennco, Inc.	Aluminum storm doors & windows	16	1	17
Quality Bakery, Inc.	Bread, pastries	4	6	10
The Semet-Solvay Co., Div. of Allied Chemical Corp.	Coke & by-products of coal	420	0	420
Sexton Welding Co., Inc.	Conveyors for coal & sand	10	2	12
The Standard Slag & Stone Co.	Crushed slag for road aggregate	30	8	38
The Barney Williams Co., Inc.	Rebuilt gasoline and Diesel engines	24	2	26

* This employment figure represents only the number of employees engaged in the actual refining operation at nearby Cattletsburg. In addition, the company's home office located in Ashland, employs approximately 700 persons.

In addition to the above manufacturing firms, it should be noted that the C & O Railway Company employs 2,550 people in the Ashland area.

Wages:

Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Ashland Board of Trade, Junior Chamber of Commerce, or the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Labor-Management Relations:

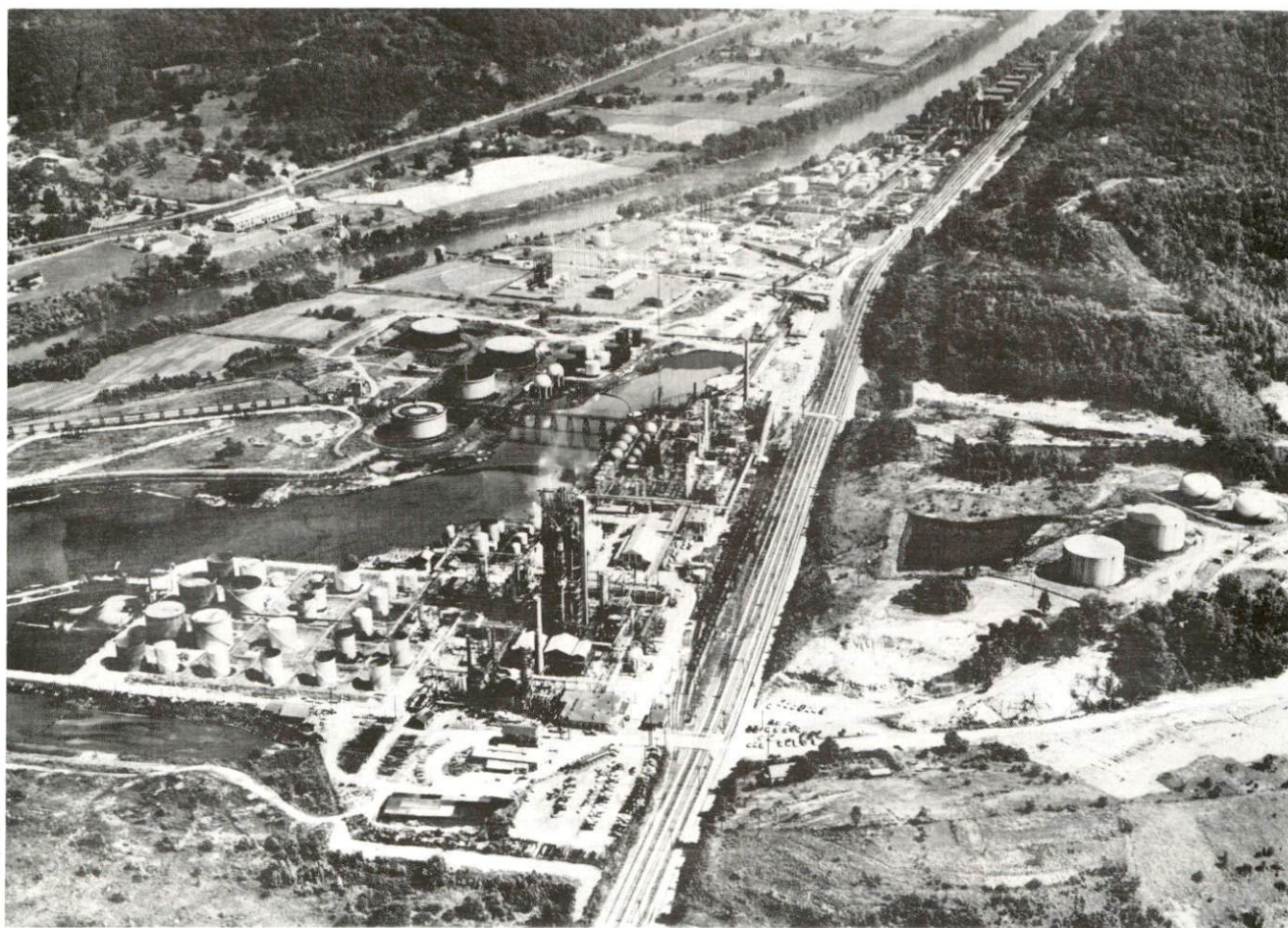
Labor-management relations in Ashland are described locally as excellent.

Unionization:

The following unions are represented in the area: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO); Oil Workers International Union (AFL-CIO); United Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO); United Brick and Clay Workers of America (AFL); Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union (AFL-CIO); International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO); and Leather Workers International Union of America (AFL-CIO), United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).



ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION



ASHLAND OIL & REFINING COMPANY

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Ashland is located on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and is the junction point of the four major divisions of this railroad. The main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio operates between Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Richmond, Newport News, and Norfolk. In addition to the main line, other divisions extend West to Louisville via Lexington, South to Elkhorn City where connection is made to points South, and North to Detroit via Columbus and Toledo. Direct car-ferry service across Lake Michigan from Ludington, Michigan to Milwaukee, Manitowac and Kewanee affords access to the Northwest eliminating costly terminal delays in and around the congested Chicago area. The Ashland yards have 40 tracks which will accommodate approximately 1,800 cars. Switching service is provided 24 hours a day, seven days a week. At the present time there are 12 local freights and 6 passenger trains serving Ashland each day.

The Russell Yards at Russell, Kentucky, four miles from Ashland, are the largest freight yards in the world owned by a single company. Here, thousands of cars are daily prepared for shipment to all parts of the United States. These yards can accommodate approximately 14,500 freight cars.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time From Ashland, Kentucky To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Arrive</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd pm	Louisville, Ky.	1st pm
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd am	Los Angeles, Calif.	5th pm
Chicago, Ill.	1st pm	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd pm
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st am	New Orleans, La.	3rd am
Cleveland, Ohio	2nd am	New York, N.Y.	2nd pm
Detroit, Mich.	2nd am	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd pm
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd pm	St. Louis, Mo.	3rd am

* Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Freight Service Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Highways

Highways serving Ashland include U. S. Routes 23, 60 and 52; State Routes 3, 5, 168 and 180. Interstate Route 64 will, upon completion, provide easy access from Ashland to many of the nation's large population centers. The transportation map shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Table 4

Highway Distances From Ashland, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	510	Lexington, Ky.	131
Birmingham, Ala.	530	Louisville, Ky.	205
Chicago, Ill.	429	Nashville, Tenn.	310
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	New York, N. Y.	665
Detroit, Mich.	332	Pittsburgh, Pa.	265
Knoxville, Tenn.	336	St. Louis, Mo.	469

Truck Lines:

Common carrier truck lines serving Ashland include: Bell Lines, Inc., Charleston, West Virginia; C & D Motor Delivery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; O.K. Trucking Company, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pinson Transfer Co., Inc., Huntington, West Virginia; Suburban Motor Freights, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; Reinhardt Transfer Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Commercial Motor Freight, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; and Ecklar-Moore Express, Inc., Cynthiana, Kentucky. O. K. Trucking Company, Inc., has a terminal in Ashland.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time From Ashland, Kentucky To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Time</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3 days	Lexington, Ky.	1 day
Birmingham, Ala.	3 days	Louisville, Ky.	2 days
Chicago, Ill.	2 days	Nashville, Tenn.	2 days
Cincinnati, Ohio	1 day	New York, N. Y.	2 days
Detroit, Mich.	2 days	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2 days
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 days	St. Louis, Mo.	2 days

Bus Lines:

Ashland is adequately served by the Greyhound Bus Lines, and Trailways System and Ohio Valley Bus Lines. Daily trips by Greyhound and Trailways include service to Louisville, Pikeville, Cincinnati, Columbus and Charleston. Ohio Valley Bus Lines, operating out of Ashland, provide 48 daily round trips to Huntington and 49 round trips to Ironton, Ohio.

Airways

Commercial air service is provided by the Tri-State Airport, 10 miles. Over 30 daily flights are provided by Eastern, Piedmont and Allegheny Air Lines.

The Ashland Airport, located 8 miles West of Ashland in Greenup County, is used by several of the industries in the area. This airport has a paved, lighted 5,000' x 100' runway.

Water Transportation

Ashland is ideally located to take full advantage of the low transportation rates afforded by river carriers. A nine-foot channel stage is maintained throughout the length of the Ohio River, thus affording barge transportation service for commodities to and from the area. The Ohio-Mississippi-Missouri River system, along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the Ashland area directly with Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

The Port of Ashland is one of the few barge-to-rail public docks along the Ohio River and is available to industry at a very low cost. Some of the many commodities shipped in and out of the Ashland area include coal, sand and gravel, petroleum products, billets, pig iron, sulphur and salt. Barge lines serving Ashland include the American-Barge Line Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, Central Barge Company, and Ohio Barge Line, Inc.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Ashland is served by the Kentucky Power Company. This company 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. At present the company has under construction a 265,000 kilowatt power plant on the Big Sandy above Ashland to be completed in 1962. Large users of electricity may be assured of an adequate and dependable supply of low cost electricity. Current rates will be furnished upon request by the Department of Economic Development, the Ashland Board of Trade, or the Kentucky Power Company.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied to the Ashland area by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc. This company has extensive gas wells in Eastern Kentucky and part of West Virginia, and, in addition, has contracts with other companies for the purchase of large quantities of natural gas from pipelines which transport it from the Southwestern part of the United States. Natural gas used in Ashland has a BTU content of 1,050 and a specific gravity of .610.

Transmission lines serving the city include 12" and 14" and standby lines of 8", 10" and 12". Listed below are current residential and commercial gas rates. Industrial rates will be negotiated.

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$2.3076
Next	29,000 cu. ft.	.8176
Next	570,000 cu. ft.	.6876
Over	600,000 cu. ft.	.5476

Also serving industrial and commercial customers in the Ashland area is the Inland Gas Company whose source of supply is a 16" line from the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company and fields in Eastern Kentucky. BTU content is 1,000 and specific gravity is .60. Rates are \$.43 and \$.45 per MCF.

Water

Water is distributed by the municipally owned water works, which uses the Ohio River as its source of supply. A new filtration plant with a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons per day was completed in 1958. Storage capacity for treated water totals 6,500,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is 5,560 gpm. The average daily use is 3,522,989 gallons with the peak day being 5,471,000 gallons. Water pressure varies from 25 to 100 psi. Rates are as follows:

Monthly meter rates - 5/8" meter

First	2,000 gals.	@	\$.75 per M	\$ 1.50 minimum
Next	8,000 "	@	.50 " "	4.00
Next	90,000 "	@	.40 " "	36.00
Next	200,000 "	@	.35 " "	70.00
Next	400,000 "	@	.30 " "	120.00
Next	300,000 "	@	.25 " "	75.00

Minimum monthly rates according to size of meter

		<u>5/8"</u>	<u>3/4"</u>	<u>1"</u>	<u>1-1/2"</u>
First	2,000 gals.	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.05
Next	8,000 "	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Next	90,000 "	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Next	200,000 "	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Next	400,000 "	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Next	300,000 "	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00

Minimum monthly rates according to size of meter, cont'd

		<u>2"</u>	<u>3"</u>	<u>4"</u>	<u>6"</u>
First	2,000 gals.	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.75	\$ 5.50	\$ 10.50
Next	8,000 gals.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Next	90,000 gals.	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Next	200,000 gals.	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Next	400,000 gals.	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Next	300,000 gals.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00

Quarterly meter rates - 5/8" meter

First	6,000 gals.	@	\$.75 per M	\$ 4.50 minimum
Next	24,000 gals.	@	.50 " "	12.00
Next	270,000 gals.	@	.40 " "	108.00
Next	600,000 gals.	@	.35 " "	210.00

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Minimum quarterly rates according to size of meter

	<u>5/8"</u>	<u>3/4"</u>	<u>1"</u>	<u>1-1/2"</u>	<u>2"</u>
First 6,000 gals.	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.95	\$ 5.25	\$ 6.15	\$ 7.50
Next 24,000 gals.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Next 270,000 gals.	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	108.00
Next 600,000 gals.	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00

Note: Above rates are subject to a 70% city tax to retire revenue bonds for construction of a \$3,052,000 sewage disposal plant and improvements of Ashland's sewer system.

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio sufficient to meet the needs of any industry located in this area. The largest refinery in the state is located at Catlettsburg, 5 miles from Ashland. Current prices of the various grades of fuel oil will be furnished upon request by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

Ashland is located approximately 100 miles from the heart of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, which in 1957, produced 45,430,855 tons of coal. The area within 175 miles of Ashland to the East and Southeast has been the nation's leading producer of bituminous coal since 1931.*

High grade coke is produced in Ashland.

Current delivered prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals, December 31, 1959

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This site is located down river from Ashland in Greenup County. The site contains 109 acres of mostly level land fronting on U. S. Highway 23. The property is also bisected by the main line of the C & O Railway and is partially bounded on the North by the Ohio River. Water and electricity are available.

Site # 1a:

This site is owned by the Kentucky Power Company and is located in Greenup County, approximately 8 miles from Ashland. The site contains 350 acres of level land bounded on the North by the Ohio River and on the South by a county highway and the main line of the C & O Railway. Convenient access is available to U. S. Highway 23. Gas and electricity are available.

Site # 2:

This site, located at Worthington, approximately 6 miles from Ashland, contains 32 acres of level land on the C & O Railway and on a paved city street off U. S. Highway 23. Water, gas, sewerage, and electricity are available.

Site # 3:

This site, located at Raceland, 6 miles north of Ashland, contains 150 acres of level to gently rolling land. Access is provided by U. S. Highway 23 and also by the C & O Railroad which is in near proximity to the site. Gas, water, sewerage and electricity are available.

Site # 4:

This site is located at Summit, 1-1/2 miles from the Ashland city limits. It contains 52 acres and is owned by the Ashland Industrial Corporation. It is situated on the Lexington Division of the C & O Railway and one mile off U. S. 60 on a paved road. Water, gas and electricity are available.

Site # 5:

This site contains 200 acres and is located 16 miles South of downtown Ashland on U. S. Highway 23. It is between the Big Sandy Division of the C & O Railway and the Big Sandy River which has a 9-foot channel from the Ohio River to this point. Water, gas and electricity are available.

Available Industrial Building

A 3-floor, brick building containing 18,900 sq. ft. of floor space, individually owned, is available for industrial occupancy. This building is located within the city limits and has all utilities and rail siding. Detailed information will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development and the Ashland Board of Trade, upon request.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Ashland is a second-class city, governed by a mayor, four commissioners and a city manager. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the commissioners for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

As provided by state law, Ashland may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot exceed the five-year period.

Business Licenses:

Business and occupational licenses are required. These range from \$10.00 to \$25.00 according to the type of business.

Planning and Zoning:

The Ashland-Boyd County Planning and Zoning Commission was established by City Ordinance #71 dated September 26, 1950, and the Commission held its first meeting on February 14, 1952. On February 16, 1953 the Planning Commission entered into an agreement with the predecessor of the Department of Economic Development, the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, for the provision of technical assistance in planning and zoning. Work started almost immediately on the drafting of a zoning ordinance, and on July 30, 1955, after the necessary public hearings, the Ashland Zoning Ordinance was published and became part of the law of the city. In April, 1959, a contract was entered into with the City Planning Consultant Firm of Ladislav Segoe and Associates to make a planning study of the Ashland-Boyd County Planning Area. On December 28, 1959, the Planning Commission adopted, accepted and certified to the City Commission and the Fiscal Court of Boyd County, the Preliminary Future Land Use Plan, the Preliminary Major Street Plan and the Subdivision Regulations prepared by the above mentioned firm of Planning Consultants. Ordinance #27 dated July 15, 1960, incorporated the Subdivision Regulations into the law of the city.

In May of 1960 the Planning Commission started to consider the possibility of establishing a full time Planning Office in Ashland, and on November 1, 1960, a Director of Planning was engaged. The Planning Office, now in full operation with a staff which includes both drafting and secretarial assistance, is engaged in making a detailed neighborhood analysis of the city.

City Services

Fire Protection:

Fire protection is provided by a chief, two assistant chiefs, six captains, eight drivers and 25 full-time firemen. Equipment includes: five fully equipped 750-gpm pumper trucks, one aerial truck equipped with a 65' ladder and an Army Duck equipped with 500-gpm. All trucks are radio equipped. Ashland has a three-story drill tower for firemen to practice fire fighting tactics.

The Ashland Fire Department is a member of the Tri-State Firemen's League and Eastern Kentucky Firemen's Association, through which it gives and receives help from surrounding towns. The alarm is by means of radio and telephone. The entire city is provided with fire hydrants having 16-inch mains and a water pressure of 90 psi. Ashland has a Class-4 fire insurance rating.

The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry or wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is \$.12 and \$.18, respectively. The rate for the same type dwelling located outside the city limits is \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection:

The Ashland Police Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, 5 captains, 4 sergeants, 19 patrolmen and 2 detective sergeants. Motorized equipment includes: 4 patrol cars, and two motorcycles, all radio equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Garbage is collected daily in the business sections and weekly in the residential sections. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Sewerage:

Approximately 99% of Ashland is served by sanitary sewers; 55% is served by separate storm and sanitary sewers. Feeder mains are 6, 8 and 12 inches. The new sewage disposal plant has a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day. The estimated average daily flow is 4,000,000 gallons and the peak-day flow 13,000,000 gallons. There is a \$250,000.00 sewer line construction program underway.

The sewerage rate is 70% of the monthly water bill.

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Ashland and Boyd County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Ashland</u>	<u>Boyd County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.36	---
School	2.07*	2.00
Total	\$3.98	\$2.55

* .07 Junior College Levy

Local Financial Statement

Ratio of Assessment:

Ashland - 35%
Boyd County - 33 1/2%

Total Assessment:

Ashland - \$42,483,198.00
Boyd County - \$73,820,055.00

City Income:

1960 - \$982,676.49

City Expenditures:

1960 - \$987,690.40

City Bonded Indebtedness:

Sewers - \$150,000.00
City Building - \$200,000.00
Flood Wall - \$72,000.00
General Obligation
(school) - \$474,500.00

Estimated County Budget:

1960-61 - \$414,116.00

County Bonded Indebtedness:

None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are very few houses for rent; however, there are a considerable number of houses for sale in the Ashland area. Construction cost for a two and three-bedroom house is \$13,500.00 to \$17,000.00, depending on location and materials used.

Health

Hospitals:

Hospital service is provided by King's Daughters' Hospital, with 220 beds and 26 bassinets, and Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital, with 96 beds and 24 bassinets. Also located in Ashland is the state's District Four Sanatorium and Hospital for tubercular patients with 100 beds.

Public Health Service:

The public health program is conducted in the city-county health center. Services provided include immunizations; communicable disease control; maternity and child health services; infant and pre-school services; laboratory service; general sanitation and vital statistics.

Education

Graded Schools:

Two elementary schools have been completed in the past year with a total of 32 class rooms. At present there is a new campus-type high school under construction and completion is expected in the fall of 1962. Ashland High School is one of three high schools in Kentucky offering R. O. T. C. training.

Ashland and Boyd County both have modern school systems with a Class A rating by the State Department of Education.

Table 6

Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers and Student-Teacher Ratio in
Ashland and Boyd County

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher-Ratio</u>
Ashland Elem. (total)	3,540	137	25
Ashland High (total)	1,088	54	20
Ashland Jr. High (total)	1,729	64	25
Holy Family High (Par.) (total)	102	7	15
Boyd Co. Elem. (total)	2,077	66	31
Catlettsburg Elem. (total)	450	17	26
Catlettsburg High	227	11	21
Fairview Elem. (total)	508	19	27
Fairview High (total)	553	16	35

Vocational Schools:

Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Ashland 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.

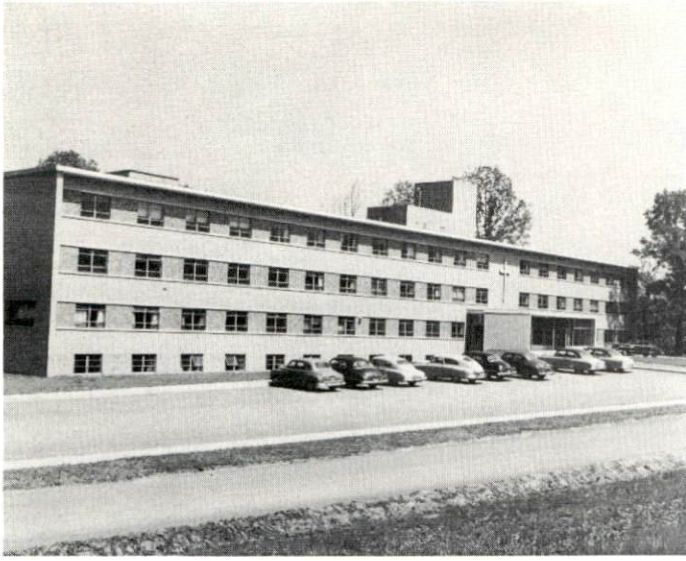
The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.



RESIDENTIAL STREET SCENE
MEDIUM PRICE HOMES



RESIDENTIAL STREET SCENE
HIGHER PRICE HOMES



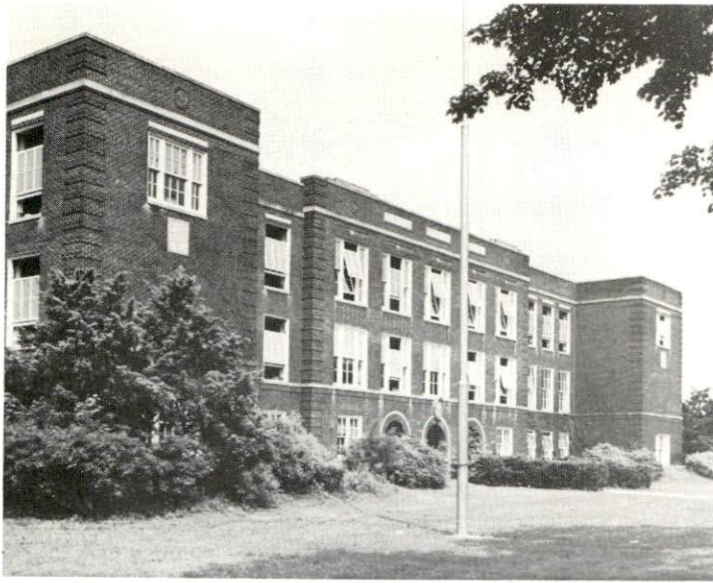
OUR LADY OF BELLEFONTE HOSPITAL



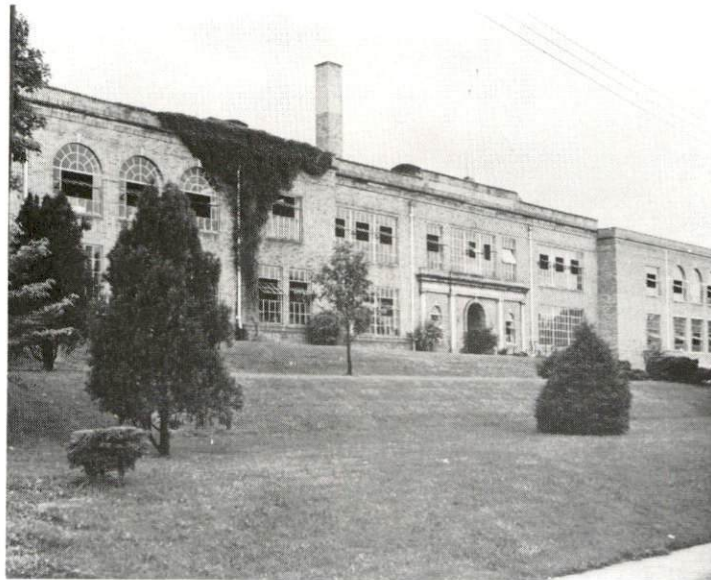
ASHLAND - BOYD COUNTY HEALTH CENTER



KINGS DAUGHTERS HOSPITAL



ASHLAND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



COLES JR. HIGH SCHOOL



ASHLAND JUNIOR COLLEGE

Colleges:

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Ashland Center, University of Kentucky, Ashland, Kentucky
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 17 miles
Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 62 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 131 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 131 miles
Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 134 miles

Libraries

The Ashland Public Library contains a total of 50,616 volumes and has a circulation of 102,970. The bookmobile serves the rural areas and has a circulation of 130,458.

Churches

There are approximately 60 churches in Ashland representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of God, Synagogue, Christian Scientist, Episcopal, Gospel Tabernacle, Holiness, Lutheran, Latter Day Saints, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist. Total church membership in Ashland is 19,000.

Banks

Statement as of December 31, 1960

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Second National Bank	\$30,760,108.79	\$27,539,991.87
The Third National Bank	\$17,901,065.72	\$16,374,800.97

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Ashland has three hotels with a total of 450 rooms and seven first-class motels with a total of 157 units, within the city limits.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

The Ashland Daily Independent, a daily newspaper with a circulation of 17,161, serves Ashland and vicinity. Daily newspapers are also received from Huntington, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Radio:

Local radio stations WCMI and WTCR serve Ashland and vicinity.

Television:

Television reception from two stations in Huntington, West Virginia is described as excellent. These stations are WSAZ - TV (NBC) and WHTN - TV (ABC). Television is also received from WCHS - TV (CBS) in Charleston, West Virginia.

Communication

Postal Facilities:

Ashland has a first-class post office with 97 employees. Regular mail is received 10 times and dispatched 11 times daily. Air mail is received 9 times and dispatched 8 times daily. Total postal receipts for 1960 were \$534,733.00.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Dial telephone service is provided by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky. There are 17,173 subscribers on the Ashland Exchange. Long-distance service is excellent.

A Western Union office is located in Ashland.



SAINT PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Clubs and Organizations

There are over 60 clubs and organizations in Ashland and vicinity. Listed below are some of these clubs:

Civic:

Ashland Board of Trade, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Optimist Club, and Rotary Club.

Fraternal:

American Legion, Eagles, Elks, Fraternal Order of Police, IOOF, Masonic Lodge, Moose Lodge, Knights of Templar, Shrine, VFW and YMCA.

Women's Clubs:

Ashland Women's Club, Altrusa, Beta Sigma Phi, Business and Professional Women's Club, DAR, DAV, Eastern Star, and YWCA.

Youth Clubs:

Boys Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Little League and Babe Ruth League.

Recreation

Local:

Ashland has a 54-acre public park with a playground, a lighted baseball diamond and swimming pool. Little League and Babe Ruth League teams use this baseball diamond regularly during the summer months.

Bellefonte Country Club, a private club located a short distance from the city, has an 18-hole golf course, an attractive clubhouse and swimming pool. Two other golf courses, Cedar Knoll with 9 holes and Twin Oaks, which is in the process of being converted from a nine to an 18-hole course, are open to the public.

Armco Park, a 50-acre park owned by Armco Steel Corporation, is open to the public and offers excellent playground and picnic facilities.

The local YMCA offers complete gymnasium facilities and an outdoor swimming pool.

The Ashland Civic Music Club and the Ashland Ambassadors Club regularly bring excellent musical talent and speakers of national prominence to the city.

A Youth Center, sponsored by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce, offers facilities for various teen-age activities.

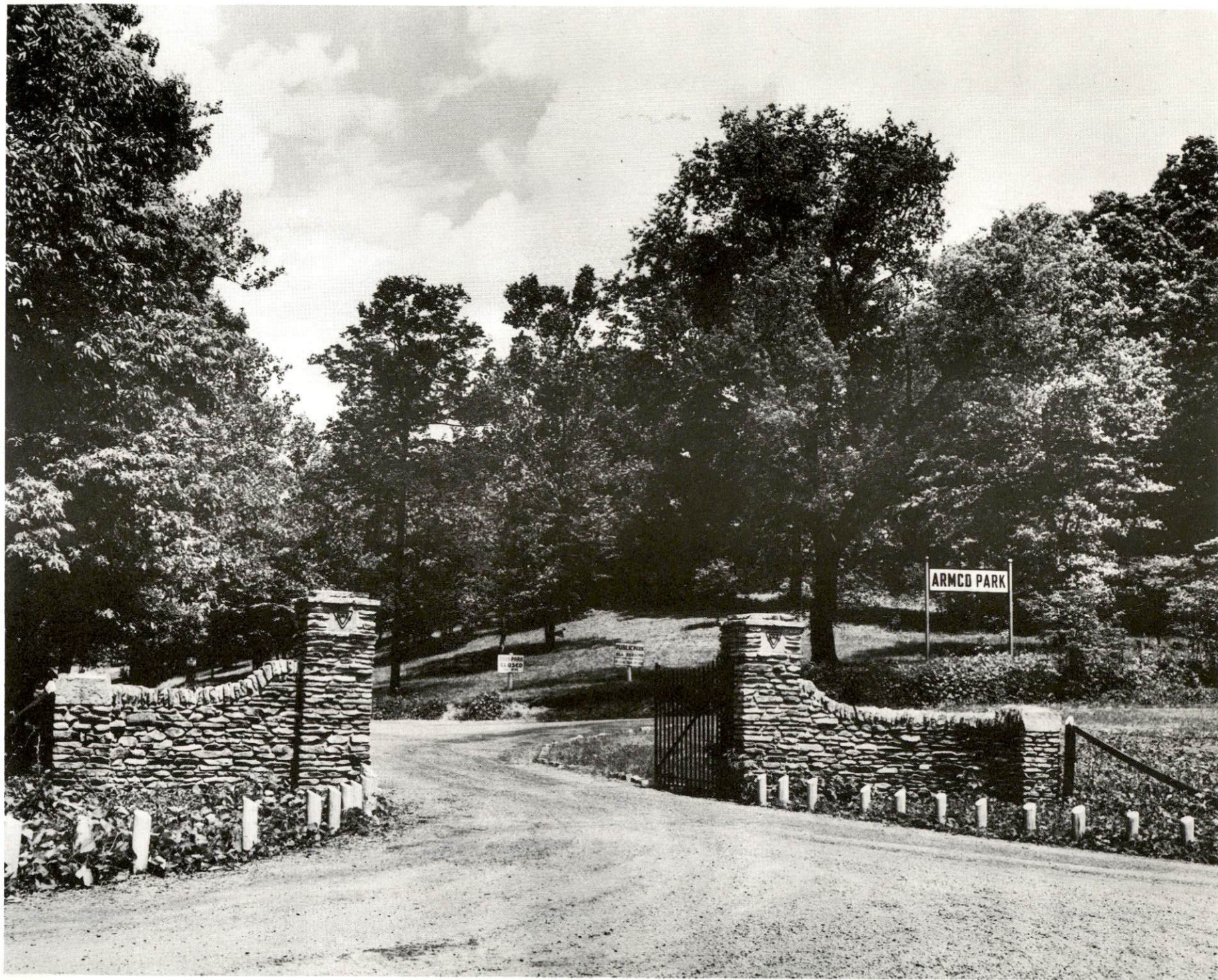
The Ashland Boat Club has dock facilities on the Ohio River and encourages participation in boating and other water sports.

Area:

Carter Caves State Park is located 40 miles from Ashland. This park is known for its scenic beauty and offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, and horseback riding. A lodge and numerous first-class cottages are available to overnight visitors.

Greenbo Lake is located in Greenup County, 19 miles from Ashland. This recreation area offers facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, and picnicking.

Camden Park in Huntington, 10 miles, offers a variety of rides and amusement for people of all ages.



ARMCO PARK

Community Improvements

1. Sewerage disposal plant completed at a cost of \$3,250,000.00.
2. Two elementary schools have been completed in the past year with a total of 32 classrooms.
3. A new campus-type high school is under construction.
4. Several miles of street resurfacing.
5. Expansion of all utility services.
6. Many businesses have built new buildings or added new fronts to their present establishments.
7. Several new churches have been built.
8. New 265,000 kilowatt power plant is under construction on the Big Sandy River.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 267 farms covering 36,457 acres, and averaging 136.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Boyd County and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Boyd County and Kentucky
1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Boyd County (bu)	1,332	44.4	59,159
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Boyd County (bu)	45	37.5	150
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Boyd County (bu)	5	20.0	100
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Boyd County (lbs)	10	1,508.1	15,081
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Boyd County (tons)	419	1.9	800
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Boyd County (tons)	505	1.5	773
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Boyd County (tons)	783	1.2	1,002
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Boyd County and Kentucky
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Boyd County	4,944
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Boyd County	1,261
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Boyd County	210
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

Livestock

There are approximately 58,000 acres of forests in Boyd County which comprises 57% of the total land area. The dominant tree type found in the area are oak, hickory, 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, and less than 1/4 of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the state.

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

Minerals

Coal constitutes the most important mineral resource of Boyd County. Other important minerals include clay, petroleum and natural gas, and sand. Carbonate iron ores have been operated extensively in the Hanging Rock district. These, however, are presently of no commercial importance. Total value of minerals produced in 1959 amounted to \$574,034 from coal, clay and petroleum.

Coal:

The coals of Boyd County are classified as high volatile bituminous and are used chiefly in by-product coke ovens and coal gas plants. Several seams are of commercial importance with the No. 7 accounting for nearly all present day production. For the period 1891 through 1959, nearly eleven and one-half million tons were secured. In 1959, eight mines produced 374,983 tons.

Reserves: The total original reserves for Boyd County are estimated at 456.50 million short tons by the USGS in a recent publication, "Coal Resources of Eastern Kentucky". This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

Clay:

Plastic fire clays of the Coal Measures as well as transported clays and residual shale deposits are widely distributed throughout the County. Analyses from various clay and shale horizons indicate the presence of deposits suitable for various purposes, including interior and exterior decorative brick and drainage and structural tile. Some of these deposits could possibly be recovered in conjunction with coal mining operations. In 1959, one mine produced 36,239 tons of miscellaneous clay for heavy clay products.

Petroleum and Natural Gas:

Petroleum is produced from a number of wells, but until recently has been of secondary importance to natural gas production. The old Ashland Gas Field, which has produced considerable quantities of natural gas, covers a large portion of the County. The producing oil and gas formations have been chiefly the Devonian black shale and the "Corniferous" limestone. Some production has also been secured from the Salt, "Big Injun" and Berea sands. For the

period 1921 through 1960, approximately twenty-one thousand barrels of oil were produced. In 1960, oil production amounted to 673 barrels.

Sand:

Sands which occur as terrace deposits along the Ohio River might be used for molding and general construction purposes. Deposits are being worked where markets are favorable.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000.00 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959.

Water

Surface Water:

A large supply of surface water is available from the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharges (USGS) of the Ohio River at Ashland and the Big Sandy at Louisa are 83,550 cfs (13 years' record) and 3,943 cfs (14 years' record), respectively.

Ground Water:

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Quarternary systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

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

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. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common.

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

MARKETS

Retail sales in Boyd County in 1958 were \$59,396,000.81.*

Per capita income in Boyd County in 1957 was \$2,316.91.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth (1/4) of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 -- 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000 -- or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 -- or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000 -- or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States
Bureau of Census

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business
Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of
Economic Development

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees 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.

APPENDIX

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

HISTORY

Boyd County, the 107th in order of formation, was created in 1860 and named for Linn Boyd, State Representative, Member of Congress, and Speaker of that body for four years. Although this was one of the last counties to be formed it has grown rapidly and is now the tenth largest county in Kentucky. There were 6,044 citizens when the county was founded in 1860 compared to over 52,000 today. A major portion of this growth has occurred in the city of Ashland, which has grown from some 1,400 in 1870 to 31,283 in 1960. Here, in the largest city in Northeastern Kentucky, is the biggest freight shipping point on the C & O railway. Transportation by rail and water, via the Ohio and Big Sandy, has added greatly to the economic growth of this area.

Ashland, formerly called Poage Settlement, was incorporated in 1856. The name Ashland was chosen in honor of Henry Clay, whose home in Lexington, Kentucky, still bears that title. The next year the railroad came to Ashland, largely due to the efforts of the Kentucky Iron, Coal & Manufacturing Company. The Civil War interrupted Ashland's growth, though the town citizens were only slightly affected by the war. There were a few guerrilla raids by Confederate bands, looking for money, but very little damage was done. Most of the area citizens were sympathetic with the cause of the Union, but there were not a few differences of opinion. After the close of the war Ashland's economy began to grow again, and its prosperity was noted by people throughout the State. The historian, Collins, wrote in 1874, "Ashland is one of the most thriving manufacturing points in the State, the center of a large coal and iron business." Today transportation and steel remain as giants of Ashland industry. Armco employs over 4,000 people in its steel plants, while the C & O employs over 2,500 from the Ashland area.

One of the newcomers to the Ashland industrial family is the Ashland Oil & Refining Co., started in the 1920's. Since World War II this company has grown rapidly. Organized in 1924 with 25 in the refinery and 5 in the office, the company employs over 1,350 in Ashland and has refineries throughout the East. The products of Ashland's Industries run from leather goods to chemicals. Ashland is one of the few true industrial cities of Kentucky.

Educational and medical services have long been an important element in the life of Ashland. King's Daughters' Hospital began in 1897 with three rooms when there were fewer than 7,000 inhabitants of Ashland. Today this hospital contains 220 beds and is supplemented by Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital with 96 beds. As early as 1826 schools had been established in Poage Settlement to train the youngsters of the town, but not until 1852 did the system of free public education reach this Eastern Kentucky town. One of the early private schools, Ashland Academy, provides us with an example

of the curricula of the 19th century. Courses were offered in French, Latin, Greek, physiology, geology, philosophy, astronomy and analytical geometry to mention but a few.

Simeon Willis is the only resident of Ashland who ever served as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and was the sixth and last Republican to hold that office. Willis was a successful lawyer and a justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals prior to his election. In 1943 Governor Willis was elected over J. Lyter Donaldson by some 8,600 votes. After serving with distinction as Governor of Kentucky, he returned to Ashland and the private practice of law. His interest in the State has continued throughout the years, and he has served in advisory capacities to Kentucky's later Democratic Governors. Another Ashland citizen who served his state and country in positions of leadership was Fred Vinson, late Representative and Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Great men, as well as great industry, are an important part of Ashland.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division
Boyd County and Kentucky

<u>Industry, September, 1960</u>	<u>Boyd County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	12,391	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	288	2.3	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	779	6.3	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	5,532	44.7	172,028	37.7
Food and kindred products	259	2.1	26,979	5.9
Tobacco	2	.01	10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	314	2.5	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	75	.6	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. and paper	90	.7	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	657	5.3	13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	276	5.2	6,222	1.3
Primary metals	3,701	29.9	9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	158	1.3	51,219	11.2
Other	0	0	2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	944	7.6	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,549	28.6	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	416	3.4	20,138	4.4
Services	856	7.0	36,976	8.1
Other	87	.7	1,885	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Boyd County and Kentucky
1950

Subject	Boyd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	24,812	25,137	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	17,642	18,181	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	13,004	3,720	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	12,986	3,719	777,155	213,916
Employed	12,063	3,550	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	9,697	2,739	437,752	156,377
Government workers	719	450	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,565	312	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	82	49	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	923	169	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	900	158	28,082	7,281
New workers	23	11	415	307
Not in labor force	4,638	14,461	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	92	11,518	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	1,212	619	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	648	11	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	2,686	2,313	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	1,624	1,598	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	715	582	47,447	28,952
65 and over	347	133	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	12,063	3,550	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	785	501	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	328	8	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	1,309	182	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred workers	824	1,031	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	718	513	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	2,869	30	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred workers	2,629	271	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	12	342	1,584	21,408
Service workers	643	574	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	65	10	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	205	2	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	1,518	20	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	158	66	9,675	4,890

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

CLIMATIC DATA FOR ASHLAND, BOYD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Av. Relative Humidity Readings**</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:30 AM</u>	<u>6:30 PM (CST)</u>
January	35.8	3.99	82	64
February	37.0	3.30	81	71
March	46.9	4.32	79	64
April	55.4	3.59	74	58
May	65.0	4.00	74	60
June	73.3	4.21	78	66
July	76.7	4.18	80	67
August	75.6	3.67	83	70
September	70.3	2.56	84	71
October	58.1	2.48	84	70
November	46.8	2.99	81	71
December	37.8	3.17	81	76
Annual Norm	56.6	42.46		

* Station Location: Ashland, Kentucky

** Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 60 years

6:30 PM readings - 60 years

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

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (54 years of record) - Annual 48%

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

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

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

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

Prevailing Wind: (63 years of record) - West

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax 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 non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

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.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

^{1/} County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 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 <u>income tax</u> of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation <u>income tax</u> attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol 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 tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent 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 33 per cent 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 33 per cent 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 per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	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¢									
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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "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 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

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

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development 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.