

1968

# Industrial Resources: Carter County

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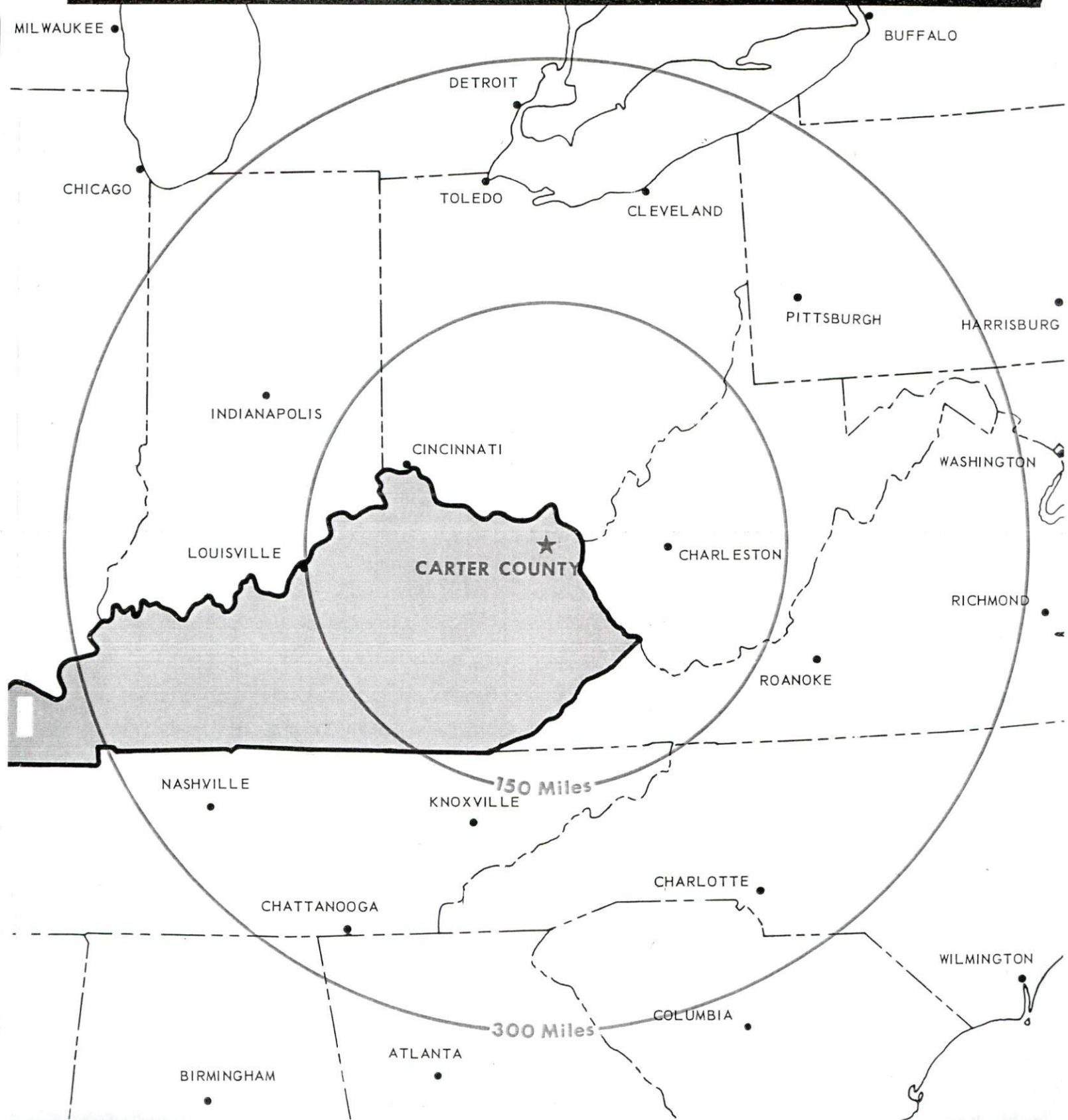
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# **INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES**

# **CARTER COUNTY KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CARTER COUNTY

Prepared by

Carter County Development Association

City of Olive Hill

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1968

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,  
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POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
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**INDUSTRIAL  
RESOURCES**

Carter  
County

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POPULATION AND  
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
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TAXES

OTHER LOCAL  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Grayson - 1,692                      Carter County - 20,817  
      Olive Hill - 1,398

### CARTER COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Carter and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,850 to 5,550 men and 6,150 to 6,850 women. Number of workers available from Carter County: 950 to 1,050 men and 1,150 to 1,250 women.

The future labor supply will include 9,170 boys and 8,317 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1974.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway crosses the southern edge of Carter County. Stations and sidings are provided in Olive Hill, Hitchins and Leon.

Air: The nearest major airport is the Tri-State Airport, which is located approximately 8 miles east of Ashland. The Olive Hill Airport serves Carter County with facilities for light aircraft.

Water: Barge facilities are available on the Ohio River at Ashland, Kentucky, 25 miles from Grayson.

Trucks: Grayson and Olive Hill are provided interstate and intra-state trucking facilities by four common carriers.



Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Ashland and Louisville, serves Carter County.

Highways: Grayson is served by U. S. Route 60 and Kentucky Route 7.

Olive Hill is served by U. S. Route 60 and Kentucky Routes 2 and 174.

Interstate 64, when completed, will provide Carter County with a four-lane highway from Catlettsburg to Louisville.

### UTILITIES:

#### Electricity:

Cities: Grayson - Kentucky Power Company  
Olive Hill - Municipal company supplied by Kentucky Power Company

County: Grayson Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation

Gas: Natural gas is distributed in both Grayson and Olive Hill by municipally owned systems. The source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, whose main line passes through the county.

Water: Treated water is supplied to Grayson by the Grayson Utility Commission, whose source of supply is the Little Sandy River. Capacity of the filtration plant is 125,000 gallons per day. Average daily use is 75,000 gallons.

Treated water is supplied Olive Hill by a municipally owned system, whose source of supply is a 50-acre impounded lake. Capacity of the filtration plant is 900,000 gallons per day, with an average daily use of 155,000 gallons.

Sewer System: Sanitary and storm sewer service is provided both Grayson and Olive Hill. Both towns have recently renovated their sewerage systems.

### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Four industrial sites ranging from 10 to 50 acres are available in Olive Hill. Additional information may be found in the Industrial Sites Chapter.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Grayson has shown a net population increase for each decade during the past 50 years.

Olive Hill has shown a net population increase for each decade except during the 1940's when the town showed a 9.3 percent decrease.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR GRAYSON, OLIVE HILL AND CARTER COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Grayson		Olive Hill		Carter County		Kentucky
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	%Change
1900			291		20,228		15.5
1910	735		1,132	289.0	21,966	8.6	6.6
1920	822	11.8	1,395	23.2	22,474	2.3	5.5
1930	1,022	24.3	1,484	6.3	23,838	6.1	8.2
1940	1,176	15.1	1,491	.4	25,545	7.2	8.8
1950	1,383	17.6	1,351	- 9.3	22,559	-11.7	3.5
1960	1,692	21.7	1,398	3.4	20,817	- 7.7	3.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

Agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in Carter County due to the large rural population. There were 6,001 people employed in agriculture in the Fall of 1964. The next largest group is manufacturing with 1,096 workers reported in June 1967. Total covered employment at that time in all industries was 1,825.



TABLE 2

## CARTER COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Average Weekly Wages, 1966*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank**
Carter	\$ 83.71	\$ 88.12	\$ 17,503	\$1,651	31
Boyd	125.28	146.05	124,739	2,328	6
Elliott	56.77	50.79	4,901	795	110
Greenup	115.58	140.98	27,961	904	100
Lawrence	73.64	64.94	11,798	1,020	89
Lewis	70.60	73.73	12,250	933	96
Rowan	73.18	73.68	12,006	926	98
KENTUCKY	\$100.43	\$111.89	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

\*Average Weekly Wage presented here is an annual average for companies covered by unemployment insurance and is derived by dividing the total wages paid during the year (including all employees--corporate officials, clerical and production workers, etc.) by the average monthly employment for the year and then by 52 weeks.

\*\*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1966) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

#### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Carter County labor supply area includes Carter and the adjoining counties of Boyd, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis, and Rowan. The population of the labor supply area was 146,605 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 4,850 to 5,550 males and from 6,150 to 6,850 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.



TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, CARTER COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	11,000-12,400	4,850-5,550	6,150-6,850
Carter	2,100- 2,300	950-1,050	1,150-1,250
Boyd	1,800- 2,000	500- 600	1,300-1,400
Elliott	1,300- 1,500	850- 950	450- 550
Greenup	2,100- 2,300	550- 650	1,550-1,650
Lawrence	1,500- 1,700	850- 950	650- 750
Lewis	1,000- 1,200	550- 650	450- 550
Rowan	1,200- 1,400	600- 700	600- 700

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some portion of the 9,170 males and 8,317 females who will become 18 years of age by 1974. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,  
CARTER COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1974	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	9,170	8,317
Carter	1,201	1,493
Boyd	2,722	2,632
Elliott	1,386	391
Greenup	1,748	1,774
Lawrence	661	623
Lewis	823	772
Rowan	629	632

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

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

TABLE 5

CARTER COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	24,072	334	24,406
Carter	5,926	75	6,001
Boyd	921	94	1,015
Elliott	3,330	9	3,339
Greenup	3,103	51	3,154
Lawrence	3,330	42	3,372
Lewis	4,710	54	4,764
Rowan	2,752	9	2,761

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more during the year).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

TABLE 6  
 CARTER COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,  
 JUNE, 1967

	Area							
	Total	Carter	Boyd	Elliott	Greenup	Lawrence	Lewis	Rowan
Total manu- facturing	10,387	1,096	7,370	11	386	223	502	799
Food and kindred products	319	6	243	0	0	34	0	36
Tobacco	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	1,531	385	333	0	0	135	406	272
Lumber and furniture	572	59	46	11	10	43	96	307
Print., publ. and paper	278	117	126	0	8	5	0	22
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	1,025	0	880	0	113	0	0	32
Stone, clay and glass	1,030	529	111	0	255	5	0	130
Primary metals	5,471	0	5,471	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	157	0	157	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

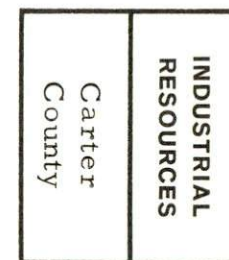


TABLE 7

CARTER COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1967

	Area Total	Carter	Boyd	Elliott	Greenup	Lawrence	Lewis	Rowan
Mining and Quarrying	393	105	147	1	13	72	55	0
Contract Construction	2,853	107	2,257	32	189	42	38	188
Manufacturing	10,387	1,096	7,370	11	386	223	502	799
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,409	61	976	0	78	135	17	142
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,068	315	4,472	15	346	238	145	537
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	705	53	496	5	59	27	15	50
Services	1,573	88	1,047	15	116	168	21	118
Other	121	0	109	0	11	1	0	0
Total	23,509	1,825	16,874	79	1,198	906	793	1,834

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).



LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

CARTER COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH  
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1968

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Olive Hill</u>				
Carter Industries, Inc.	Men's outerwear, women's outerwear	8	67	75
East Kentucky Paving Corp.	Bituminous concrete	5	0	5
General Refractories Co.	Refractory brick	270	3	273
Midland Manufacturing Co.	Western style dungarees	24	226	250
Olive Hill Vault Co.	Vaults	2	0	2
Quality Service, Inc.	Greeting cards	3	105	108
Plummer Rose	Rough lumber	3	0	3
<u>Grayson</u>				
Big Sandy Ready Mix Concrete, Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	15	0	15
Ben Burchett Lumber Co., Inc.	Lumber	9	1	10
James L. Damron	Lumber, crossties	2	0	2
Evans Lumber Co., Inc.	Millwork	9	2	11
Leonard & Lawrence E. Feltz	Lumber, crossties	6	0	6
The Grayson Journal- Enquirer	Newspaper	2	1	3
Sturgills Truck Bodies	Wood truck bodies	2	0	2

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages per Hour</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Assembler (Mold)	\$2.455	\$3.205
Drill Press Operator	2.455	2.755
Grinder, Machine	2.655	--
Inspector	2.455	--
Lathe Operator	2.455	3.205
Machinist, Set Up	3.355	3.455
Production Laborer	2.455	--
Sprayer or Painter	2.455	2.655
 <u>Service Employees</u>		
Carpenter	\$2.455	\$2.855
Electrician	2.455	3.205
Janitor	2.455	--
Laborer	2.405	--
Mechanic, Maintenance	2.455	3.055
Pattern Maker	2.455	3.205
Shipping Clerk	2.455	--
Truck Driver	2.705	--
 <u>Office Employees</u>		
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$2.95	\$3.605
Chief Clerk	3.35	4.50
Secretary	2.00	2.60
Tabulating Machine Operator	1.75	2.50
Typist	2.00	2.45

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Brick & Clay Workers of America, Local 763 and Local 455	General Refractories Company, Olive Hill Works

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Carter County is provided rail service by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, operating between Ashland and Lexington.

The nearest rail facilities serving Grayson are located at Hitchins, approximately 3 miles distant. This station has sidings for ten to fifteen cars.

The main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, operating between Ashland and Lexington, passes through Olive Hill. Switching service is available five days per week with sidings for approximately 100 cars. There are three through freights and one passenger train daily each way.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HITCHINS, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

\*LCL shipments are handled subject to the following conditions: (1) Minimum weights 6,000 lbs., (2) from one consignor to one consignee, and (3) shipment is unloaded by consignee or loaded by consignor on public team track or private industry track and does not require freight house handling.

Source: The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.



Highways

U. S. 60 traverses Carter County and serves both Grayson and Olive Hill. Interstate 64, now under construction, runs through the county and when completed will provide a four-lane highway from Catlettsburg to Louisville. Other highways serving Carter County include Kentucky Routes 1, 2, 7, 24, 174, 182, 207, and 773.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GRAYSON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	522	Louisville, Ky.	180
Birmingham, Ala.	579	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,290
Chicago, Ill.	437	Memphis, Tenn.	549
Cincinnati, Ohio	152	Minneapolis, Minn.	860
Cleveland, Ohio	250	Nashville, Tenn.	334
Detroit, Mich.	333	New Orleans, La.	825
Kansas City, Mo.	700	New York, N. Y.	634
Knoxville, Tenn.	327	Pittsburgh, Pa.	281
Lexington, Ky.	100	St. Louis, Mo.	499

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Carter County:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate
Point Express, Inc.	Charleston, West Virginia	Interstate- Intrastate
Reinhardt Transfer Co.	Portsmouth, Ohio	Interstate- Intrastate
Bell Lines, Inc.	Charleston, West Virginia	Interstate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM GRAYSON, KENTUCKY, TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	3	Louisville, Ky.	2	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	3	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	ON	Nashville, Tenn.	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON**	ON	New Orleans, La.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	ON	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	ON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	ON
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	ON	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2

\*Delivery time in days. \*\*ON - Overnight.

Source: The Reinhardt Transfer Co.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between Ashland and Louisville, serves Grayson and Olive Hill with four east-bound and four westbound buses daily.

Air

The nearest major airport serving Carter County is the Tri-State Airport, located between Ashland, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, approximately 25 miles from Grayson and 40 miles from Olive Hill. Olive Hill has an airport with a 2,500 by 50 foot paved runway which will accommodate light and twin-engine aircraft.

Water

The nearest navigable waterway is the Ohio River at Ashland, Kentucky. 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 Commercial Barge Line, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., Ohio River Co., Union Barge Line Corp., and Point Towing Co. Four other lines which have interstate commerce authority to serve the area are Southern Barge Line Corp., Gulf Coast Towing, Central Barge Company, and Midwest Towing Company.

The Greenup lock and dam is part of a long-range program which will create a twelve-foot river channel from Cairo, Illinois, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a distance of 981 miles.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Kentucky Power Company supplies electricity to Grayson. Olive Hill is supplied electric power by a municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Power Company.

Electric Rates (Olive Hill):

<u>Inside Commercial</u>		<u>Outside Commercial</u>	
Up to 14 hrs.	\$ 1.00	Up to 14 hrs.	\$ 1.00
1st 40 hrs. @ 6.09¢	2.44	1st 40 hrs. @ 6.525¢	2.61
Next 40 hrs. @ 3.48¢	1.39	Next 40 hrs. @ 3.915¢	1.57
Next 920 hrs. @ 2.175¢	<u>20.01</u>	Next 920 hrs. @ 2.175¢	<u>20.01</u>
First 1,000 hrs.	\$23.84	First 1,000 hrs.	\$24.19
All over 1,000 hrs. @ 1.74¢		All over 1,000 hrs. @ 1.74¢	

The Kentucky Power Company is an integrated part of the American Electric Power Company's interconnected system, which has a present generating capacity of over 9 million kilowatts. This will be increased to over 13 million kilowatts by 1971.

The area served by the Kentucky Power Company is substantially covered with transmission and distribution lines. In 1963, a 265,000 kilowatt power plant was built on the Big Sandy River near Louisa. Construction has begun to quadruple the size of this plant at a cost of \$100,000,000. The new unit is scheduled for commercial operation in 1969, when the plant's generating capacity will be 1,065,000 kilowatts.

Now fourteenth in size among the A. E. P. system's chain of 15 major power plants situated in five states, Big Sandy will rank fifth in size upon completion of its program.



### Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Grayson by the Grayson Utilities Commission, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The 4-inch transmission line has 100 psi pressure, while distribution lines, ranging from 1 1/2 to 4 inches, have 20 psi pressure. The natural gas has a 1050 BTU content and specific gravity of .6. Current rates are as follows:

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.90 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.85 per MCF
All Over	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF

Natural gas is distributed in Olive Hill by the municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. The 3-inch transmission line has 65 psi pressure, while distribution lines have 15 psi pressure. The natural gas has 1050 BTU content and specific gravity of .6. Current rates are as follows:

First	600 cu. ft.	\$1.50
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.90 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.85 per MCF
All Over	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF

### Coal and Coke\*

Carter County is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region which also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, the Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,623 mines in 27 counties of eastern Kentucky produced almost 51 million tons of bituminous coal in 1966. Average production per mine was 31,400 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 16,307,862 tons. Underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 10 percent, and strip mines 10 percent of the total. Shipments were 87 percent by rail or water and 13 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 10 percent of the total.

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\*U. S. Bureau of Mines; Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 34 percent was cleaned at 29 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed, and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The 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.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed in Grayson by the Grayson Utility Commission, whose source of supply is the Little Sandy River. Capacity of the filtration plant is 125,000 gpd. The peak daily use has been 100,000 gallons, while the average daily use is 75,000 gallons. Mains range from 4 to 8 inches in size with an 8-inch alternate main from the 100,000-gallon storage tank to Main Street.

Current rates are as follows:

First	2,000 Gallons	\$1.75 (Minimum Bill)
Next	2,000 Gallons	.87 1/2 Per M Gallons
Next	3,000 Gallons	.83 Per M Gallons
Next	5,000 Gallons	.50 Per M Gallons
All Over		.35 Per M Gallons

Water is distributed in Olive Hill by the municipally owned water company, whose source of supply is a 50-acre impounded lake. Capacity of the filtration plant is 900,000 gpd; average daily use is 155,000 gallons. Finished water is stored in a 500,000-gallon underground tank. A 10-inch main from this tank under 95 psi pressure connects with 4-, 6-, and 8-inch high pressure distribution mains.

Current rates are as follows:

First	2,000 Gallons	\$3.50
Next	3,000 Gallons	.90 Per M Gallons
Next	5,000 Gallons	.80 Per M Gallons
Next	5,000 Gallons	.70 Per M Gallons

## Sewerage System

Both sanitary and storm mains are utilized in Grayson's business district. Grayson's new sewage disposal plant is designed to accommodate a population of 10,000 to 15,000. The plant has a 600 to 1,000 gpm capacity. Mains are 6 and 8 inches.

Olive Hill is served by both sanitary and storm mains. Raw sewage is discharged into Tygarts Creek. Mains are 6 and 8 inches.



## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Olive Hill has four sites available for industrial use. The sites range in size from 10 to 50 acres.

Cost per acre of the sites will be furnished upon request by the Agents or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: Approximately 15 acres  
LOCATION: Olive Hill, inside city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. 60 and I-64  
RAILROADS: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.  
WATER: Yes SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
GAS: Yes SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Yes  
SEWERAGE: Yes  
OWNED BY: Fabulous Fashions, Olive Hill, Kentucky

AGENT

ALTERNATE AGENT

Leslie A. Henderson  
Olive Hill, Kentucky  
Phone: 286-4274 or 286-4171

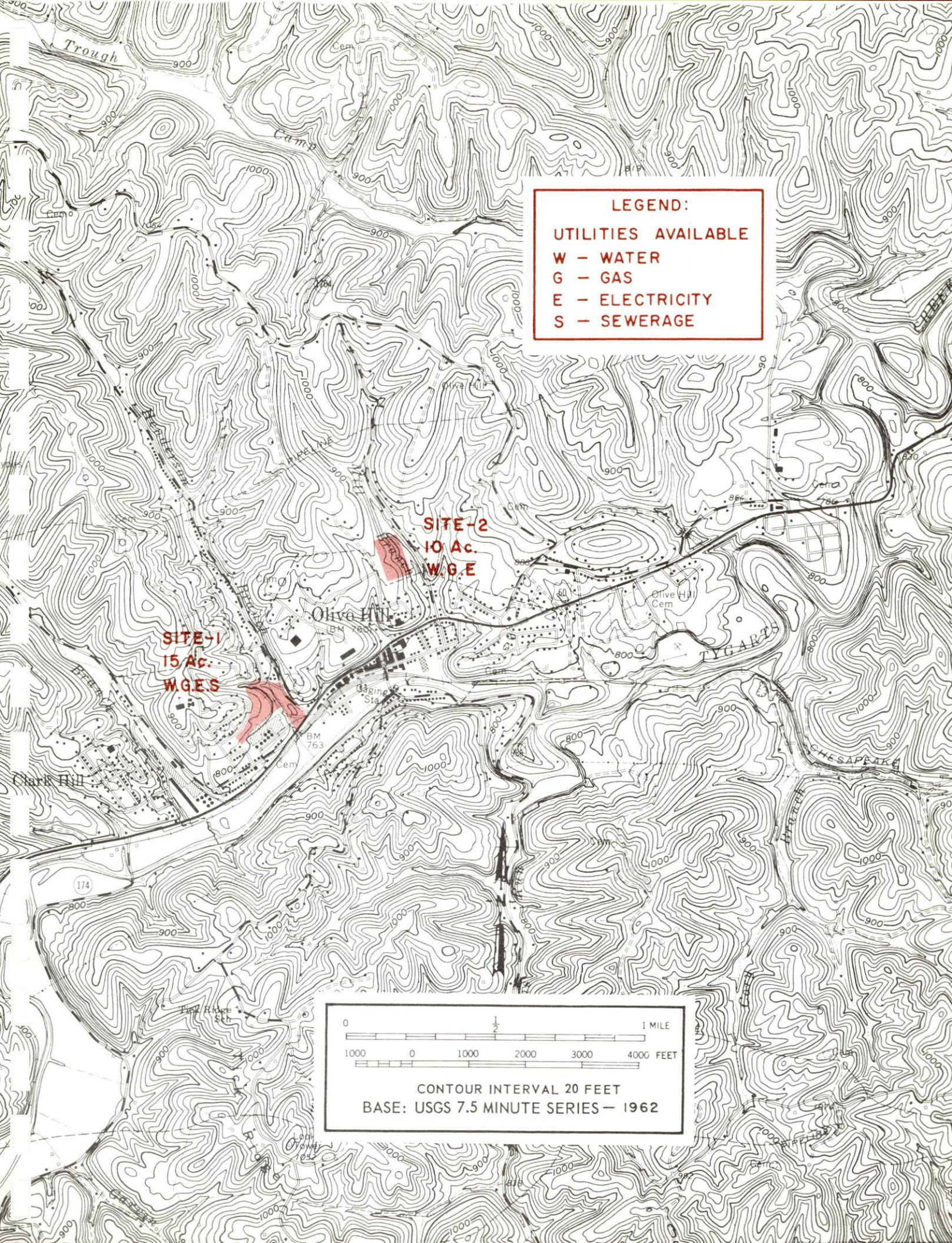
Virgil Stallard  
Olive Hill, Kentucky  
Phone: 286-2049

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: Approximately 10 acres  
LOCATION: North of Olive Hill, adjoins city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. 60 and I-64  
RAILROADS: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.  
WATER: Yes SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
GAS: Yes SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Yes  
SEWERAGE: Available approximately 100 feet from site

AGENT

Oscar Coleman  
Olive Hill, Kentucky  
Phone: 286-2581





**LEGEND:**  
UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
W - WATER  
G - GAS  
E - ELECTRICITY  
S - SEWERAGE

**SITE-1**  
15 Ac.  
W.G.E.S

**SITE-2**  
10 Ac.  
W.G.E

0 1/2 1 MILE  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1962



SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: Approximately 50 acres  
LOCATION: North of Olive Hill, adjoins city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 60 and I-64  
RAILROADS: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.  
WATER: Yes            SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
GAS: Yes            SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Yes  
SEWERAGE: Available approximately 500 to 1,000 feet  
          from site  
OWNED BY: Kenneth Graham

AGENT

Kenneth Graham  
Olive Hill, Kentucky  
Phone: 286-2252

SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: Approximately 15 acres  
LOCATION: Approximately three-fourths mile east of  
          Olive Hill  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 60 and I-64  
RAILROADS: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.  
WATER: Yes            SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
GAS: Yes            SIZE LINE: 6-inch  
ELECTRICITY: Yes  
SEWERAGE: None  
OWNED BY: Todd Raybourn

AGENT

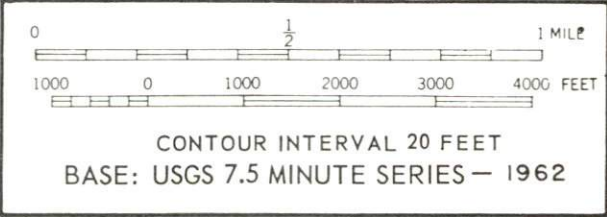
Todd Raybourn  
Olive Hill, Kentucky  
Phone: 286-2755



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

**SITE-3**  
**50 Ac.**  
**W.G.E.**

**SITE-4**  
**15 Ac.**  
**W.G.E.**





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Both Grayson and Olive Hill are governed by a mayor elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.

County: Carter County is governed by a fiscal court, consisting of a county judge and eight magistrates elected by district.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Grayson and Olive Hill may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

### Planning and Zoning

Planning and zoning is just beginning in Carter County. At the present time, the City of Olive Hill is in the initial phases of a program and the City of Grayson has applied for federal monies to initiate a program.

The City of Olive Hill initiated their first city planning commission in 1966 and requested technical assistance from the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development. The Commission is currently in the process of preparing the following studies: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, and a Single Document Plan. On completion of the Single Document Plan, the city plans to prepare and adopt zoning and subdivision regulations.

In addition, Olive Hill is under contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce for assistance in initiating a comprehensive codes compliance program including building and housing codes.

The City of Grayson has requested federal funds to assist in financing a Base Map, Existing Land Use Map and a Single Document Plan, but the project has not yet been funded.

### Fire Protection

Grayson has a volunteer fire department staffed by a chief and 25 firemen. Motorized equipment includes a 1946 Chevrolet 500-gpm pumper, a 1962 GMC pumper and a portable pumper. Adequate hose and ladders are maintained. Grayson has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Olive Hill has a volunteer fire department. A chief and assistant chief are employed by the city. Equipment consists of a completely equipped 1941 Ford 300-gpm pumper truck and a 1958 Ford 500-gpm pumper truck. Olive Hill has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

### Police Protection

City: Police protection is provided in Grayson by three patrols. Motorized equipment consists of a 1966 cruiser.

Police protection is provided in Olive Hill by a chief and two patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two cruisers, a 1965 Chevrolet and a 1961 Chevrolet, equipped with two-way radios.

County: Carter County is patrolled by a sheriff and five deputies.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Grayson provides garbage collection service once weekly in the residential sections and twice weekly in the business section. Rates per quarter are \$4.50 for residential areas and \$5 to \$10 for the business districts.

Garbage collection is made by a private contractor in Olive Hill. Collection is daily in the business section and weekly in the residential areas. The rate is \$3 per month for businesses and \$1.50 for residences.



Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Olive Hill, Grayson, and Carter County.

Olive Hill Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966-67	\$230,915.44
Expenditures, 1966-67	175,075.47
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1967	661,912.24

Grayson Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966-67	\$253,135.80
Expenditures, 1966-67	230,405.25
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1967	391,660.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1967-68	\$132,700.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 1967	

County owes \$127,000 on courthouse financed through Carter County Kentucky Public Courthouse Corporation and paid by rentals - county and other agencies.

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1967 property tax rates for Grayson, Olive Hill, and Carter County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE  
FOR GRAYSON, OLIVE HILL, AND CARTER COUNTY, 1967

Taxing Unit	Grayson	Olive Hill	Carter County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015	\$ .015
County	.120	.120	.120
School	.493	.493	.493
City	<u>.200</u>	<u>.250</u>	<u>_____</u>
Total	\$ .828	\$ .878	\$ .628

Source: Carter County Tax Commissioner.

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(1967)

	<u>Grayson</u>	<u>Olive Hill</u>	<u>Carter County</u>
Real Estate	\$6,378,170	\$4,989,190	\$40,535,208
Tangibles	1,764,280	1,295,308	13,172,881
Franchise			20,927,062
Intangibles			5,040,038

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Grayson and Olive Hill are served by the Carter County School System, which has a 1967-68 total enrollment of 5,001 students and employs 195 teachers. Of this total, 2,792 students are enrolled in schools located in Grayson and Olive Hill.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS  
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN OLIVE HILL AND GRAYSON

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Upper Tygart Elem. (Olive Hill)	287	12	24
Olive Hill High School	528	24	22
Erie (Olive Hill)	528	20	26
Clark Hill (Olive Hill)	136	6	23
Prichard Elementary (Grayson)	675	23	29
Prichard High School (Grayson)	638	27	24

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1967-68.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program consists of a state-wide system of 13 area vocational-technical schools and 25 permanent extension centers operated as an integral part of Kentucky's public school system. The primary objective of vocational education in Kentucky is to prepare Kentuckians for semiskilled, skilled and technical occupations.

Carter County is presently being served by the Ashland Area Vocational School, Ashland, Kentucky. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, sheet metal welding, woodworking and carpentry, drafting, electronic technician, and radio and television.



Construction is now underway at Ashland on a new state-owned vocational-technical school. The school will have room for 1,500 students. The \$1,498,000 facility is expected to be completed by July, 1968.

The courses listed are those courses which are offered in the pre-employment training program. In addition to pre-employment training, vocational-technical schools provide the following training programs: Apprentice Extension Training, for those persons employed in apprenticeship occupations; Trade Extension Training, for persons employed who need to increase their skills and knowledge; and, Vestibule (Type C) Training, for persons who require an intense in-factory training course prior to specific industrial employment.

Colleges: Listed below are several educational institutions located near Carter County which provide excellent opportunities for undergraduate work, graduate work, research work, part-time study, and social and cultural activities. Mileage shown is from Grayson, Kentucky.

Ashland Center, University of Kentucky, Ashland, Kentucky,  
25 miles

Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 35 miles

Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, 45 miles

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 100 miles

Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 100 miles

Kentucky Christian College, Grayson, Kentucky

### Health

Hospitals: Grayson and Olive Hill are served by hospitals in Morehead and Ashland.

The St. Claire Hospital, located in Morehead, 14 miles from Olive Hill, is affiliated with the medical school and center of the University of Kentucky.

The King's Daughters' Hospital, with 255 beds and 26 bassinets, and Kentucky's District #4 State TB Hospital, with 112 beds, are located in Ashland, 24 miles from Grayson.

Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital, Bellefonte, Greenup County, has 112 beds and 24 bassinets.

Nursing Homes: The Elmwood Village Nursing Home, located in Ashland, is an 89-bed nursing home licensed by the State Board of Health of Kentucky.



Public Health: The Carter County Health Department's program comprises immunization, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, adult examinations, school health, sanitation services, health education, and maternity, infant and preschool service.

### Housing

Several housing units are available for rent or sale in Grayson and Olive Hill. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is from \$65 to \$75 per month. The construction cost for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$15,000, depending on location and type of construction.

### Communication

Telephone Facilities: Telephone service is provided in Carter County by the General Telephone Company.

Postal Facilities: Grayson has a second-class post office with 10 employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily by truck. There are four rural routes and two star routes. The postal receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, totaled \$58,847.70.

Olive Hill is served by a second-class post office with 12 employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily by truck. There are five rural routes and one star route. The postal receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, totaled \$36,325.60.

A new post office was completed October 12, 1966, in Olive Hill.

Newspapers: The Journal-Enquirer of Grayson is a weekly newspaper with a circulation of approximately 3,189. This is the only newspaper published in Carter County.

Other papers are received from Louisville, Lexington, and Ashland, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia.

Radio: Radio stations WGOH in Grayson and WTCR and WCMI of Ashland serve Carter County.

Television: Television reception is good from two stations located in Huntington, West Virginia, and one station in Charleston, West Virginia.

### Libraries

Carter County is served by the Prichard High School Library and a bookmobile. The Library and bookmobile provide a total of 2,700 volumes. A new library building was recently completed which will increase the number available. Operating hours are from 8:20 A. M. to 4:10 P. M., Monday through Friday.

### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Carter County: Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Pilgrim Holiness.

### Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1967</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Commercial Bank of Grayson	\$7,665,772.38	\$6,867,050.64
The First National Bank of Grayson	6,715,256.74	5,946,570.88
Peoples Bank, Olive Hill	6,867,908.89	6,123,278.79

### Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>
Huffs Motel, Grayson	12
Shangri-La Motel, Grayson	30
Wade Motel, Olive Hill	12
Carter Caves State Park	28

### Clubs and Organizations

<u>Grayson</u>	<u>Olive Hill</u>
Chamber of Commerce	Rotary
Rotary	Kiwanis
PTA	PTA
American Legion	American Legion
American Legion Auxiliary	American Legion Auxiliary
Mason	Mason
Eastern Star	Eastern Star
Homemaker	Women's Garden Club
Garden Club	Little League
Women's Club	Boy Scouts

(cont.)

Grayson

REA Ladies Club  
Boy Scouts  
Girl Scouts  
4-H  
FFA

Olive Hill

Girl Scouts  
4-H  
Skyline Trap Shoot Club

Recreation

Local: Grayson and Olive Hill each have a community playground with supervised recreation during the summer months. Indoor and outdoor movies, lighted ball parks and organized little leagues are available in both towns.

Area: Carter Caves State Park, located between Grayson and Olive Hill, is known for its scenic beauty and offers a recently completed 18-hole golf course and facilities for swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking, and horseback riding. A lodge, motel and numerous first-class cottages are available to overnight visitors.

Greenbo Lake, located in Greenup County, is a 225-acre lake stocked with bass, bluegill, shellcracker, walleye, and channel cats.

Community Improvements

Recent:

Grayson

1. Sun Rise Valley Golf Course
2. New library building and seven new classrooms at Prichard High School
3. New sewer lines
4. New sewage disposal plant

Olive Hill

1. Federal building - excess of \$200,000
2. Bank building - \$225,000
3. B. L. Harrigan, Inc. (Garment plant)
4. New sewer lines

Planned:

Grayson

1. Water purification plant
2. 200,000-gallon water storage tank



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Carter County is located in the eastern portion of Kentucky known as the Eastern Mountains and Coal Field area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of tobacco and corn supplemented by livestock and poultry. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$2,500 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 257,280 acres with 1,526 farms comprising 61.7% of this area. The average farm size is 104.1 acres, valued at \$118.55 per acre (including buildings).\*

The topography of Carter County is characterized as a plateau area and is from rolling to mountainous. The relative inherent fertility is low with sandstone and shale comprising the parent material. The soil drainage is of medium to rapid runoff with slow to medium internal drainage.\*\*

The following tables are presented to reflect most recent production trends from available comparable data.

---

\*U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

\*\*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 14  
CROP PRODUCTION,  
CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Carter County		Kentucky	
	1965	1955	1965	1955
Burley Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	2,925	2,612	395,280	304,290
Corn for Grain (1,000 bu.)	151	285	76,176	79,253
Wheat (bu.)	1,200	2,700	5,376,000	4,020,000
Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)	6,500	8,100	726,000	579,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	740	3,420	610,000	811,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	940	2,580	926,000	620,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1956, 1965.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS,  
CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY\*

	Carter County		Kentucky	
	1965	1954	1965	1954
Cattle and Calves on Farms (number)	13,400	9,955	2,495,000	1,671,821
Hogs and Pigs on Farms (number)	1,700	3,138	1,298,000	1,059,766
Milk Cows on Farms (number)	2,550 (1964)	4,186	455,000 (1964)	556,491
Milk Production (1,000 lbs.)	11,704 (1964)	17,427 (1960)	2,639,000 (1964)	2,495,000 (1960)
Egg Production (1,000 eggs)	18,744 (1963)	11,218 (1960)	913,000 (1963)	888,000 (1960)

\*When data varies from base year, year used is indicated in parenthesis.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1961, 1964, 1965; U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Kentucky.

TABLE 16

## VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, CARTER COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$3,171,629	\$2,278,508
Average Per Farm	2,078	1,094
All Crops Sold	1,958,858	1,848,725
Field Crops	1,889,100	1,776,693
Vegetables	899	6,472
Fruits and Nuts	8,912	42,763
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	59,947	22,797
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	1,210,751	424,209
Poultry & Poultry Products	554,946	59,405
Dairy Products	174,176	106,738
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	481,629	258,066

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964 and 1954, Kentucky.

Additional detailed agricultural data may be obtained upon request from the Agricultural Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.



Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Carter County consist of clay, coal, limestone and sand. Very small quantities of oil and natural gas have been secured. Sandstone suitable for local building construction is present and gravel for some construction purposes can be obtained. Total value of minerals produced in 1965 amounted to \$1,367,955 from clay, limestone and coal.

Clay: Carter County centers in the Olive Hill fire clay district which has long been an outstanding fire clay region. The clay occurs at the contact of the Pottsville (Pennsylvanian) and the underlying Mississippian Age rocks. Deposits are lenticular and are not consistent over the entire region. This clay is used for refractory purposes and is the principal constituent in the making of high heat duty firebricks for steel blast furnaces. In fire clay production, Carter County ranks second in the state. In 1966, sixteen mines produced 98,367 tons for use in firebrick, block and fire clay mortar. Other miscellaneous clays suitable for brick manufacture occur as upland deposits.

Coal: The coals of Carter County, like those of the remainder of the Eastern Kentucky coal field, are bituminous in rank. The Princess coal is the most important seam worked in Carter County. It has a high inherent moisture content which results in a very clean burning coal and because of its low coke index (2 1/2) is very desirable for domestic stokers and in making sponge iron. A recent analysis of this seam, as received, submitted by one of the operators, is given below:

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

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1967.

Production: For the period 1891 through 1966 total accumulative production amounted to nearly 11 1/2 million tons. Peak production was in the late 40's and early 50's. In 1966 a total of 28,175 tons was produced.

Reserves: Total original reserves for Carter County have been estimated at 589.17 million short tons by the U.S Geological Survey. This includes indicated and inferred resources in beds 14 inches or more in thickness.

Limestone: The Mississippian limestone forms a narrow belt bordering the Eastern Kentucky coal field along the western portion of the county. This limestone is being used for concrete and roadway construction purposes. The stone also offers a potential source of high-calcium stone (95 percent or more CaCO<sub>3</sub>) which has potential value for use in the chemical industry. Four quarries operated in 1966.

Sand: Several silica sand deposits in Carter County have been used for mortar, plaster, cement and concrete purposes. The following chemical analysis of a deposit near Lawton indicates that the sand offers possibilities for the manufacture of some grades of glass.

	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	AL <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	MgCO <sub>3</sub>	Total
Unwashed	96.700	0.118	2.537	0.035	0.090	99.480
Washed	98.840	0.050	0.890	0.030	0.020	99.830

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1966 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$498,364,000. This was a 7 percent increase over 1965 and the second highest production value on record. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead, and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1966 (1)  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1, 152, 000	\$ 2, 277, 000
Coal (bituminous)	93, 156, 000	363, 440, 000
Fluorspar	28, 725	1, 361, 000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	484	146, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	76, 536, 000, 000	18, 139, 000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	18, 066, 000	51, 488, 000
Sand and Gravel	8, 064, 000	7, 524, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1, 086	1, 000
Stone	22, 667, 000	31, 179, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	6, 586	1, 910, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Asphalt, cement, ball clay, and natural gas liquids		20, 899, 000
Total		\$498, 364, 000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1966.



## Water Resources\*

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is from the Little Sandy River and Tygarts Creek. Other sources are from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge (USGS) of the Little Sandy River near Grayson and Tygarts Creek near Greenup is 473 cfs (27 years record) and 299 cfs (25 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian systems. This has been 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. "

### MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

#### Osage Group

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm. "

---

\*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

Meramec and Chester Groups, undifferentiated

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

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.

Forests

There are 180,800 acres of commercial forest land in Carter County, covering 70.3 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, beech, maples, and ash.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Grayson, the county seat, there are nearly two million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 91 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut should be much larger. The adjacent parts of Ohio and West Virginia are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources or the United States Forest Service.

## 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 18

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population 1967 Estimate Percent of U.S.	Personal Income 1966 Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales 1963 Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.3	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.6	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.9	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.3	4.8	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	2.0	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.9	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.5	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.9	42.6	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 373, September 5, 1967, for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1967 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Carter County in 1963 was \$854, which was below the state average of \$1,797.\* According to the August 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,246.

Retail sales in Carter County in 1966 totaled \$15,905,000.\*\*

\*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965.

\*\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1967.

## CLIMATE

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

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

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

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 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 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GRAYSON, OLIVE HILL, CARTER COUNTY,  
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7 A. M.	7 P. M. (EST)
January	25.9	3.56	82	74
February	32.1	4.06	81	71
March	44.5	1.45	79	64
April	51.9	5.45	74	58
May	60.6	2.90	74	60
June	70.8	.85	78	66
July	75.7	7.69	80	67
August	71.8	4.46	83	70
September	64.0	5.77	84	71
October	50.8	1.97	84	70
November	44.8	3.48	81	71
December	33.9	3.26	81	76
Annual Norm	52.2	44.90		

\*Station Location: Grayson, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia

Length of Record: 7 A. M. readings 60 years;  
7 P. M. readings 60 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (72 years of record) 109 clear, 103 partly cloudy,  
153 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (69 years of record) 48%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (78 years of record) 148

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (78 years of record) 8

Days with thunderstorms: (76 years of record) 44

Days with heavy fog: (64 years of record) 12

Prevailing wind: Not available

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,754 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;  
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Parkersburg, West Virginia, 1966.



APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix H
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## HISTORY

Carter County, the eighty-eighth formed in the state, dates from 1838. It was taken from Greenup and Lawrence Counties. Its surface is hilly and broken, the soil in the valleys is rich, and there are several workable veins of coal under the hills. It is well drained by the Little Sandy River and its tributaries. Despite all of these favorable aspects the land is not suitable for extensive agricultural production.

The first settlement made in Carter County was around the turn of the nineteenth century by persons interested in making salt. The most prominent among them were Simon Kenton, who manufactured salt at Kenton's Salt Well located some six miles northeast of present-day Grayson, and Captain Thomas Scott of Fayette County, who developed a salt works a few miles southeast of Grayson. Surplus salt was shipped down the Little Sandy River to the Ohio on flatboats, sometimes called saltboats. This supply of salt, combined with similar quantities from other Kentucky counties such as Bath and Bullitt, constituted a part of the early commerce down the Ohio. Salt made in Carter County was one of the items which Abraham Lincoln helped to transport to New Orleans during the late 1820's. James Gentry hired Lincoln to make the river trip with his son, Allen, as a bow hand on a flatboat loaded with Indiana and Kentucky produce.

The early saltmaking ventures gradually developed into permanent settlements from which Grayson and Olive Hill eventually grew although their locations are a few miles away from the sites of the salt deposits. Other interests, such as raising agricultural crops and working with iron ores, soon provided a livelihood for the settlers once saltmaking became unprofitable. This condition became a reality when salt was brought down the Ohio from Pittsburgh and sold for a cheaper price than the Kentuckians could make it.

Carter Caves State Park is located in Carter County. It contains 1000 acres of land and is in a state of development. It already has a lodge, several housekeeping cottages, trailer sites, areas for group camps, swimming facilities, fishing docks, a golf course, picnicking areas, horseback riding and walking trails, and a museum. It has one of the largest natural bridges in eastern United States. The bridge is 219 feet long, 196 feet high, and twelve feet wide. The center of the arch is five feet thick. There are also cascades, sinking creeks, and caves in the area. The largest cave once was the home of innumerable swarms of bats. Saltpeter troughs were found in a cave immediately adjacent to the bridge in which gunpowder was made. Other caves have peculiar but beautiful formations which are the main attractions to tourists who visit the park.

Carter County was named in honor of Colonel William G. Carter, who was a member of the State Senate when the county was formed. He favored its establishment, and introduced a bill which required every man over twenty years of age who lived within five miles of Little Sandy River to give five days of labor each year to keep it navigable. There were similar laws affecting the Kentucky, Cumberland and Licking Rivers which remained on the statute books for almost half a century. The advent of the railroads in the early 1830's finally made such laws unnecessary, and several rivers were allowed to become unsuitable for heavy navigation. William G. Carter lived in Greenup County. He migrated to Arkansas in 1847, but returned to Kentucky two years later when the second epidemic of cholera occurred and died a victim of the disease.

Grayson, the county seat, was named for General William Grayson, who received a grant of land from Isaac Shelby during his second term as governor, and Colonel Robert Grayson, a brother, who was once an aide-de-camp to General George Washington. Grayson is 752 feet above sea level, and is the largest trading center of an active iron district. Its counterpart, Olive Hill, located fifteen miles to the west, is a brickyard town in a narrow valley. Its population was greater than that of Grayson until recently. In 1960, Grayson had 1,692 people as compared to 1,398 who lived in Olive Hill.

Agricultural production has never been the largest factor in Carter County's economy. In 1964, only 4,000 acres were planted in corn, 100 acres in wheat, no soybeans or barley were raised, and 1,660 acres of tobacco were produced. Approximately 10,900 acres were cut for hay during the same year. Livestock production consisted of cattle and hogs. Poultry raising ranked high among the eastern Kentucky counties.

In 1964, Grayson had seven manufacturing plants and Olive Hill had eight. The largest concerns are located at Olive Hill. They are the Cowden Manufacturing Company which makes western style dungarees, General Refractories Company which makes refractory bricks, and East Kentucky Paving Company which manufactures bituminous concrete. The value of the mineral production in 1964 was \$1,687,483. These minerals were limestone, fire clay, and coal. Valley Stone Company, Acme Stone Company, Incorporated, and Standard Slag Company crushed limestone for the market. Eleven mines produced fire clay for firebrick and block and fire clay mortar. The leading producers in these categories were General Refractories Company, Harry Hatfield and Company, and Davis Fire Brick Company. Four mines produced coal; three were underground operations, and one was a strip mine. Elliott County Mining Company and Lost Creek Coal Company were the leading producers. Two oil wells were drilled.



## Appendix A

Among the prominent citizens of Carter County were William C. Grier who served in the State Senate during the Civil War years; William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky from 1923 to 1927, who recommended a bond issue of \$75,000,000 for the improvement of highways, schools, and institutions for the deaf and blind and the insane. His proposal was defeated because of disunity in his party; Heman H. McGuire who guided the development of Carter County schools for nearly a quarter of a century, and recently ran afoul of the law for alleged corrupt practices while in office; and Jack W. Strother, bank executive and member of the Grayson Water Commission since 1947.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Carter County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,825	100.0	579,759	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	105	5.8	27,546	4.8
Contract Construction	107	5.9	48,294	8.3
Manufacturing	1,096	60.1	229,735	39.6
Food and kindred products	6	.5	25,548	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	11,404	2.0
Clothing, textile and leather	385	21.1	36,498	6.3
Lumber and furniture	59	3.2	16,192	2.8
Printing, publ. and paper	117	6.4	13,654	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	20,298	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	529	29.0	6,811	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,950	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	0	0	82,859	14.3
Other	0	0	4,521	.8
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	61	3.3	39,628	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	315	17.3	150,858	26.0
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	53	2.9	27,016	4.7
Services	88	4.8	54,580	9.4
Other	0	0	2,102	.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June, 1967.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION  
FOR CARTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Carter County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,509	10,308	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old and over	<u>7,078</u>	<u>7,010</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	4,507	1,327	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	4,495	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,907	1,224	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	2,592	829	440,020	208,384
Government workers	253	266	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,006	88	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	56	41	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	588	103	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,571	5,683	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	4	4	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	796	798	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,771	4,881	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	954	3,982	91,626	539,838
65 and over	817	899	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	<u>3,907</u>	<u>1,224</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional and technical	220	172	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	645	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	258	61	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	85	142	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	94	132	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	699	15	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	1,048	359	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	116	1,123	25,183
Service workers	75	149	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	215	4	33,143	2,046
Laborers, except farm and mine	486	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	82	58	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960,  
"General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.



## MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt. 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. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The corporation income tax rates are 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Corporations having business income taxable both within and without Kentucky are taxable on an apportionment basis. The apportionment of business income is the arithmetical average of the following factors: (a) the ratio of the average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in Kentucky to the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable period, (b) the taxpayer's payroll in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to his total payroll during the same period, and (c) the taxpayer's total sales (destination basis) in Kentucky during the taxable period compared to total sales everywhere during the same period.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation, domestic and foreign, owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay an annual state license tax based on total capital employed in the business within and without Kentucky. Certain financial and public service companies are exempt.

Capital employed includes the capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and capital borrowed for other than current expenses. The capital employed is valued at the book value. Total capital is apportioned according to the uniform apportionment formula. See apportionment formula in the corporate income tax section.

The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

## 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 incorporation. 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.

## General Property Taxes

Since January 1, 1966, the basis of valuation for ad valorem tax purposes in Kentucky has been fair cash value (100% valuation).

State and local tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation for 1967 were:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>City</u>
Real property	\$0.015	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property**	.150	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	.150	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacturing	.150	No	No	No
Intangible personal property	.25	No	No	No
Intangible personal property arising from Kentucky business transactions negotiated and performed out-of-state but having a taxable situs in Kentucky.	.015	No	No	No

\*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

\*\*Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.



## Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000. Federal individual income taxes are deductible from income subject to Kentucky's personal income tax. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1967, this deduction is limited to the smaller of (a) federal income tax actually paid or accrued on income taxed by Kentucky, or (b) federal income tax which would be paid or accrued by applying 1967 federal income tax rates to income taxed by Kentucky. (Thus, no deduction for Kentucky corporate income taxes will be allowed for any increase in federal income taxes occurring after December 31, 1967.)

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	- 6%

## Sales and Use Tax

A 5% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. Machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries. Such machinery and equipment must be used directly in the manufacturing process which is incorporated for the first time into plant facilities located in Kentucky and which does not replace machinery in such plants.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1968 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.2% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.2% rate applies only to employers



who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first year of operation and a minimum of 2.7% for the next two years. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost" ratio (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1966, the average employer contribution was 1.11% of total covered wages and 1.90% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

## REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, 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. (1964)

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. (1962)

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. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 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. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) 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. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.



(2) 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. (1966)

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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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. (1962)

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. (1962)

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. (1962)

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

Elmer Begley,  
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 proposed industries. As of March 31, 1968, Kentucky stood second among the states in its use of federal aid highway funds. The state also has completed or has under construction 980 miles of the 1,119 miles of superhighways planned for Kentucky.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. 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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON  
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

William B. Hazelrigg  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky

***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***  
**CARTER COUNTY**  
**KENTUCKY**

PREPARED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

CARTER COUNTY  
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION  
CITY OF OLIVE HILL