

10-1966

Industrial Resources: Boyd County - Ashland & Catlettsburg

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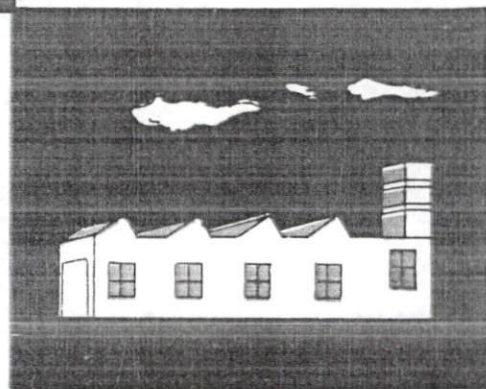
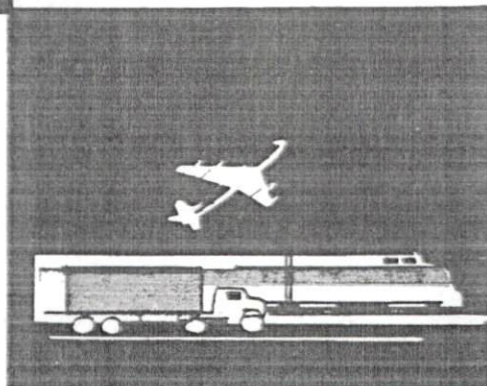
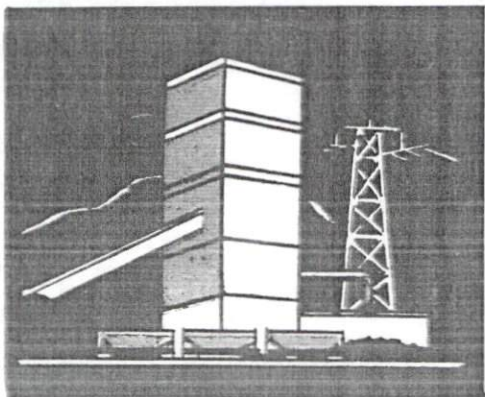
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Ashland Area

*Advantages
for Expanding Industry*



Prepared By

ASHLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CATLETTSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
and
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
ASHLAND AREA
KENTUCKY

The Ashland Chamber of Commerce
The Catlettsburg Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
October, 1966

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.

this is...

ASHLAND

and the
industrial pace-setting
area of

KENTUCKY



this is typical of the miles of surfaced residential streets serving middle-income residents in Ashland and on the periphery

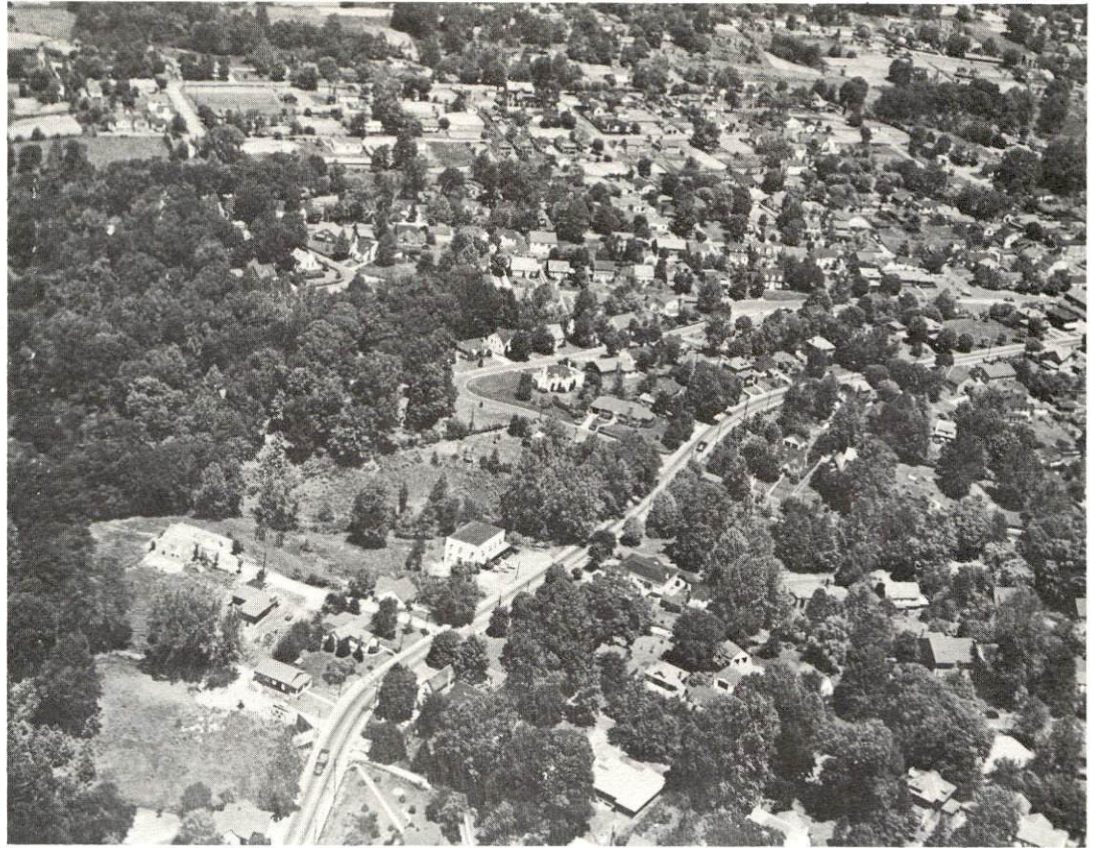


a city of "roots-down" home owners



a close-up of homes built by people who are here to produce and build for the future

wooded,
winding
avenues
provide
glorious
settings
within
the city
and on
the
outskirts
of
Ashland

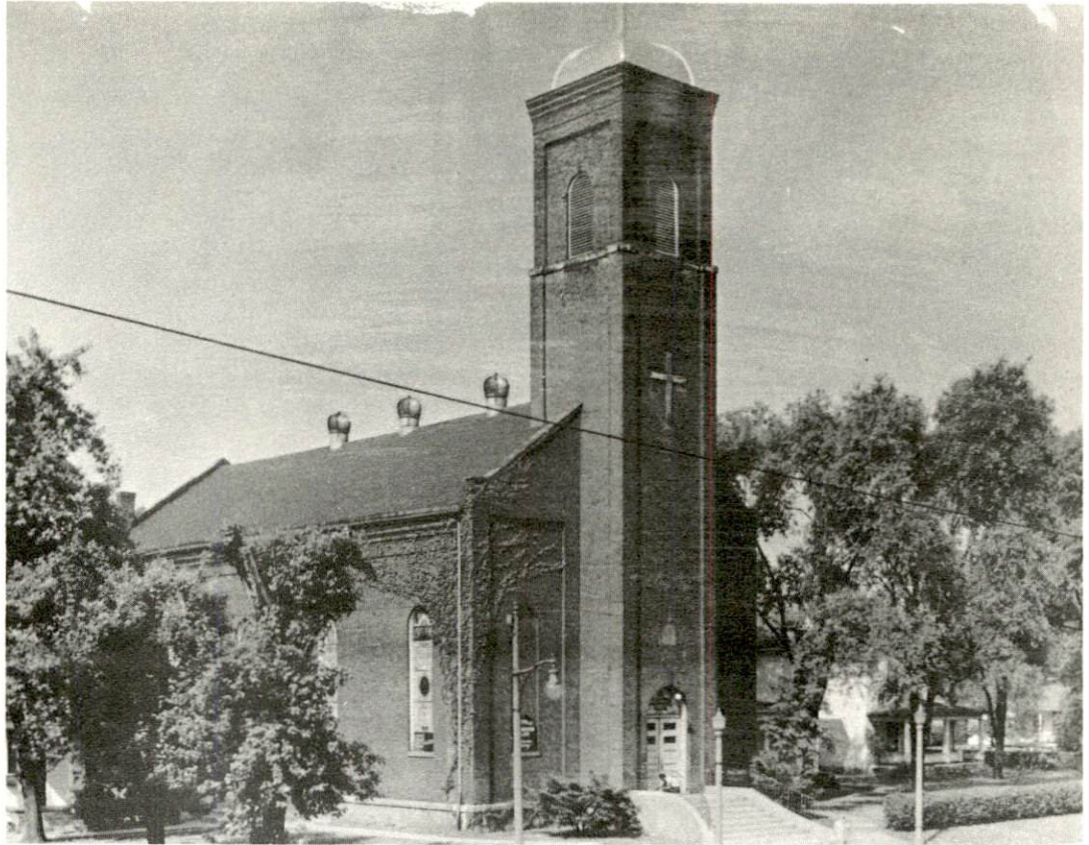


from the economical to the elegant

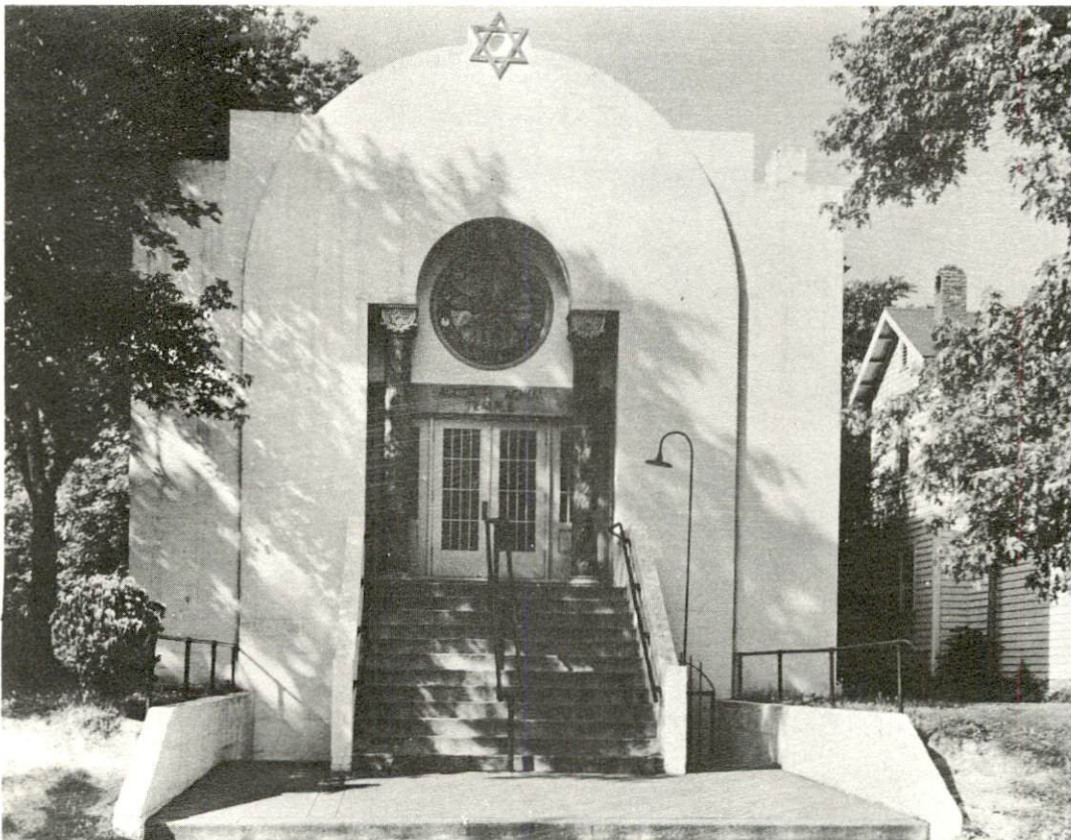


executives
find
gracious,
shaded
sites
for
the
homes
of
their
happy
families

seventy-seven Churches, from among 23 denominations, attest to the God-fearing beliefs of its people



in a spiritual atmosphere



Catholics, Jews, Lutherans, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Christians, Presbyterians, Adventists, and many more faiths raise their spires to the heavens

on the
principal
avenues,
on into
the
suburbs
you will
find
evidence
of the
stability
of
Ashland
Area
people

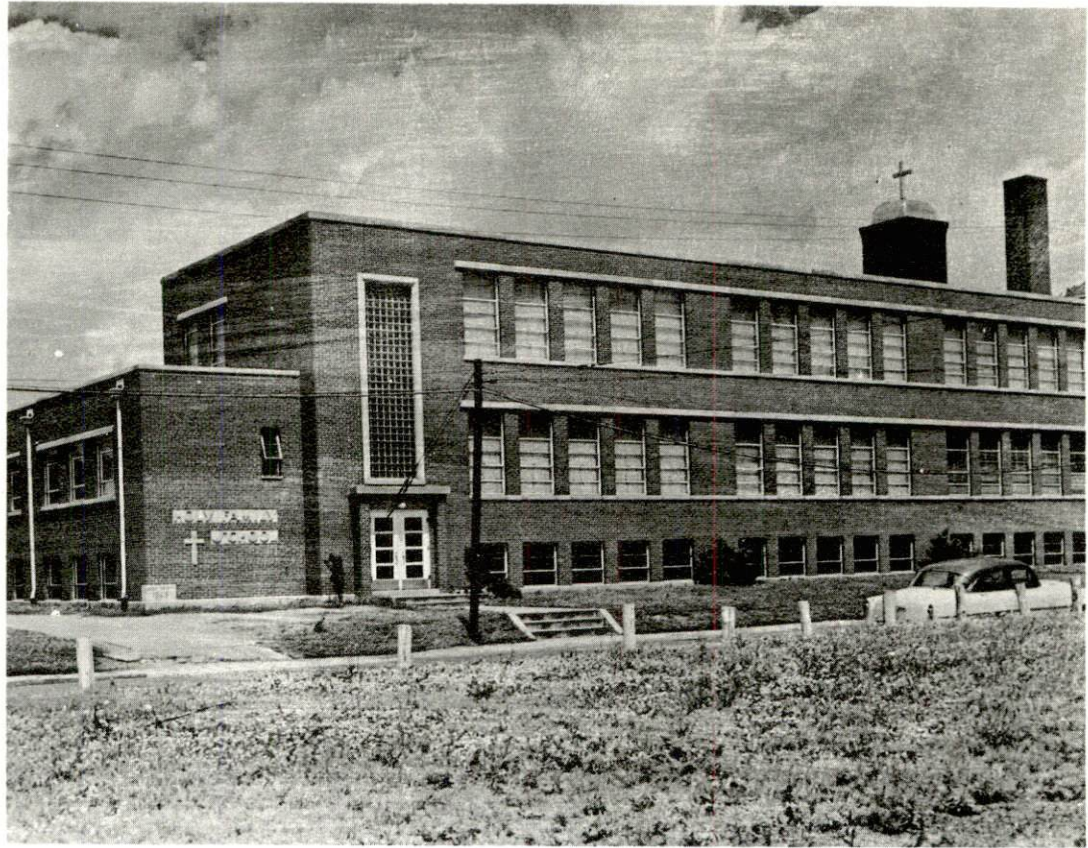


with halls of learning...



rare
is the
individual
who has
not
visited
the
libraries
or been
served
by the
rural
area
book-
mobiles

Ashland and Boyd County have put millions into their excellent grade and high schools, new on all sides

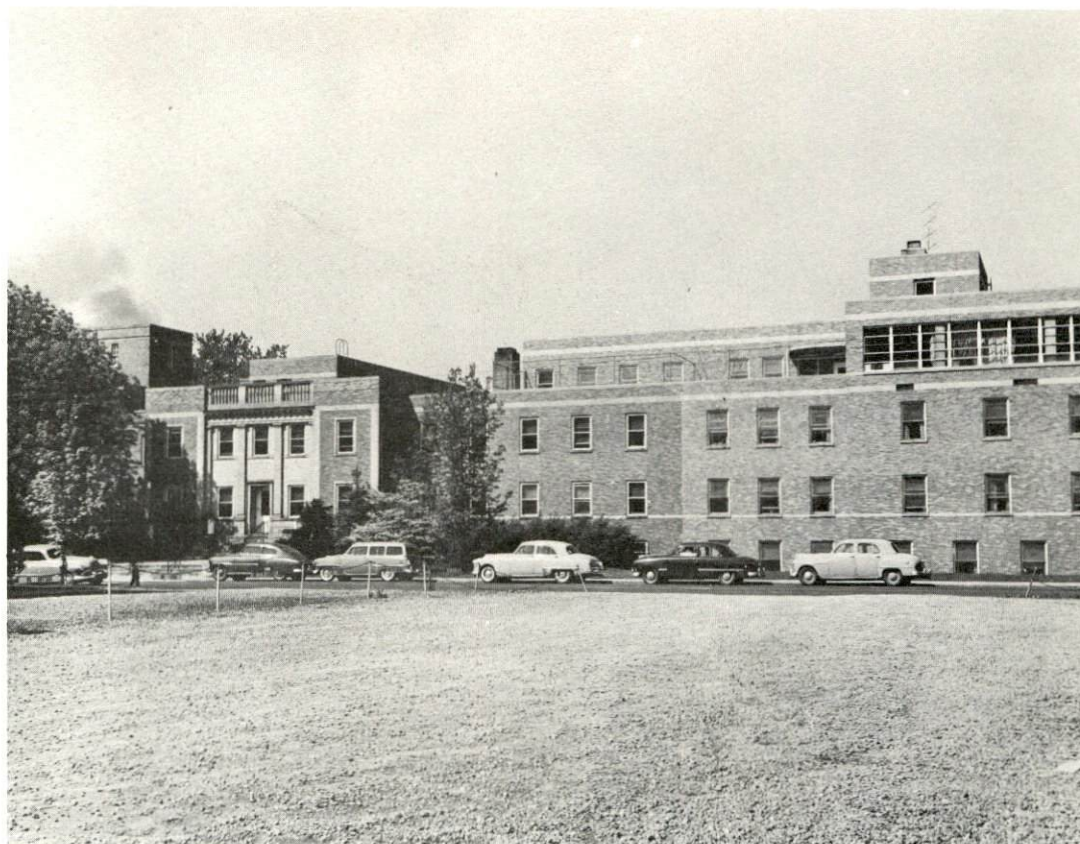


parochial and public...

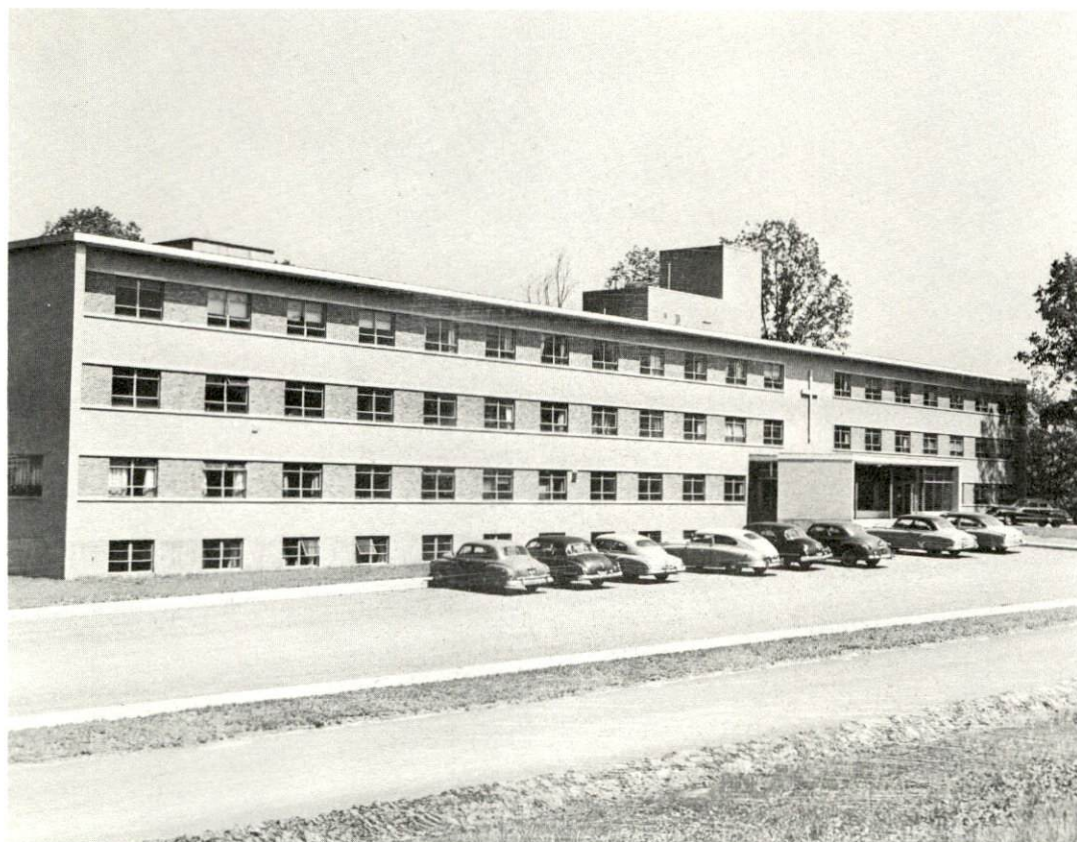


this is the magnificent new campus-type Paul G. Blazer Senior High School in Ashland

King's
Daughters'
Hospital
is
embarking
on an
expansion
program
to provide
80 more
beds for
a total
of 306
and
additional
laboratory
facilities



with excellent medical services

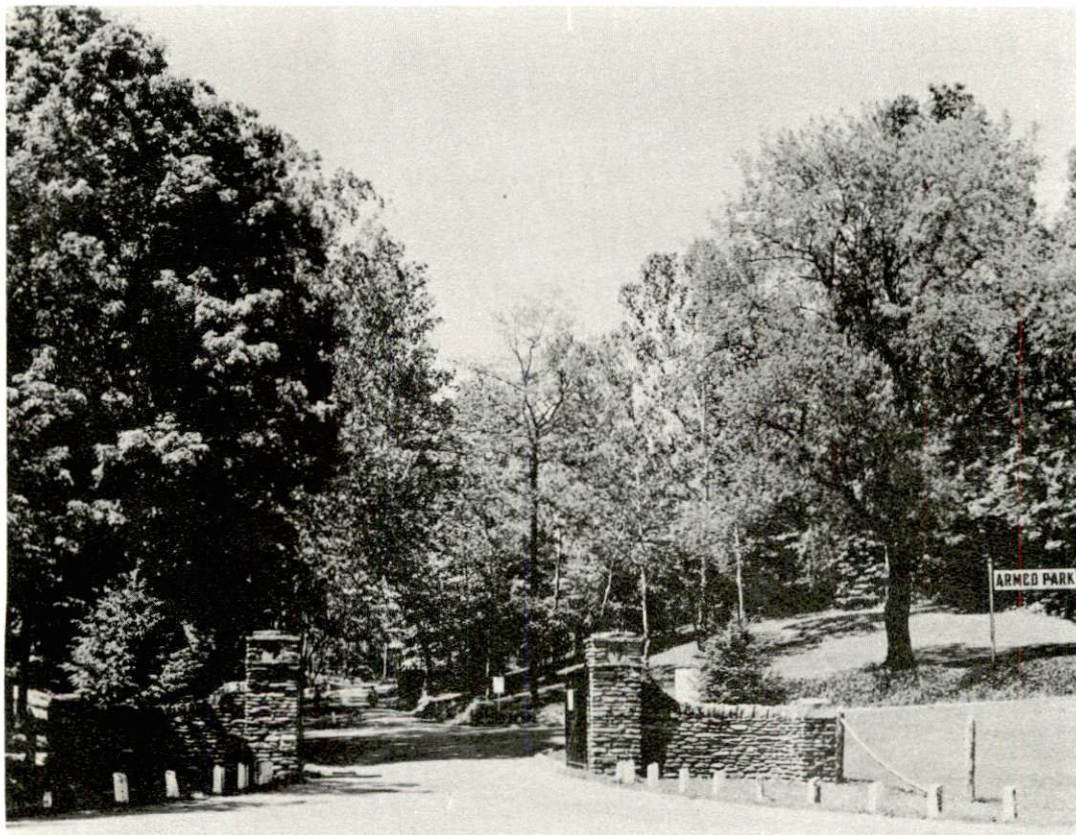


Our
Lady
of
Bellefonte
Hospital
is
suburban,
adjacent
to the
beautiful
Bellefonte
Country
Club
and the
charming
city of
Bellefonte

from
water
sports
to
mountain
glens,
the
Ashland
Area
is
replete
with
all
types
of
recreation
facilities



and fun for the entire family

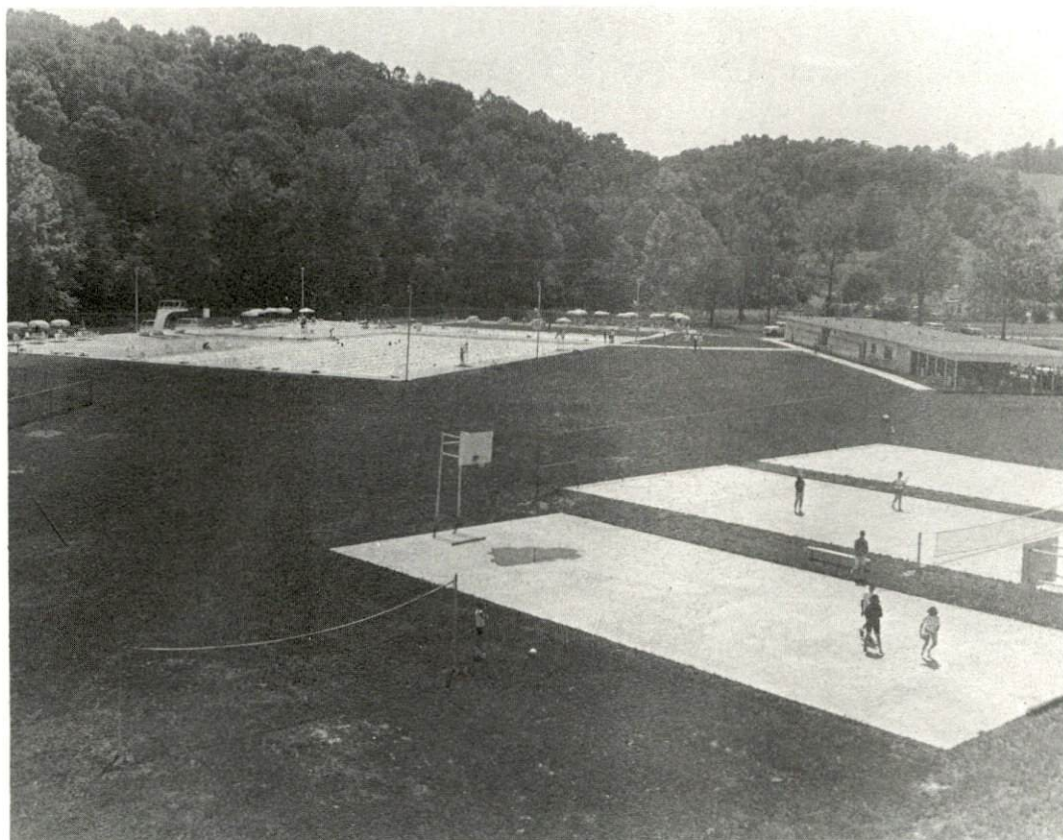


waterways,
lake
and river,
stretch
for
miles;
hills
climb
to the
cool
heights
in
this
pleasurable
land
that is
Ashland's

in the heart of downtown Ashland is a 52-acre park dedicated to the joy of old and young alike, commercial amusement areas abound and there is much to enjoy



healthy interests for youth...

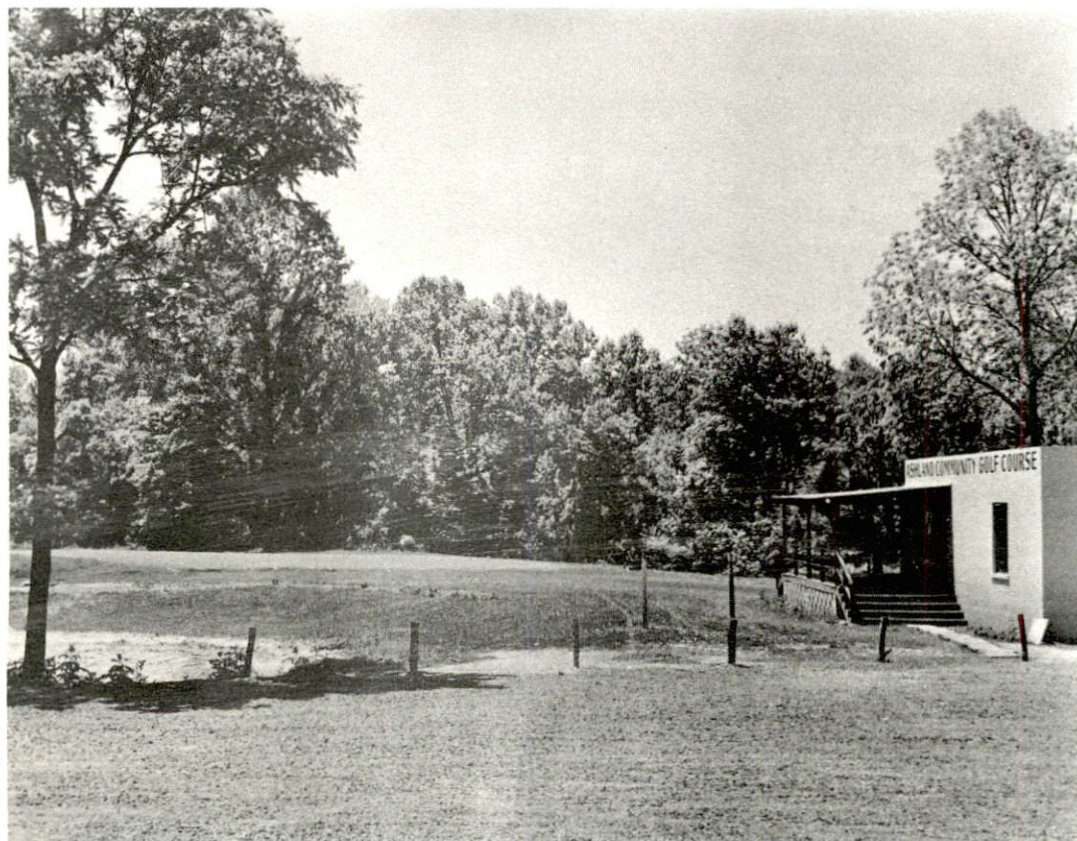


warm summer days produce scenes like this, while cool river breezes take over at dusk and the highlands are invigorating

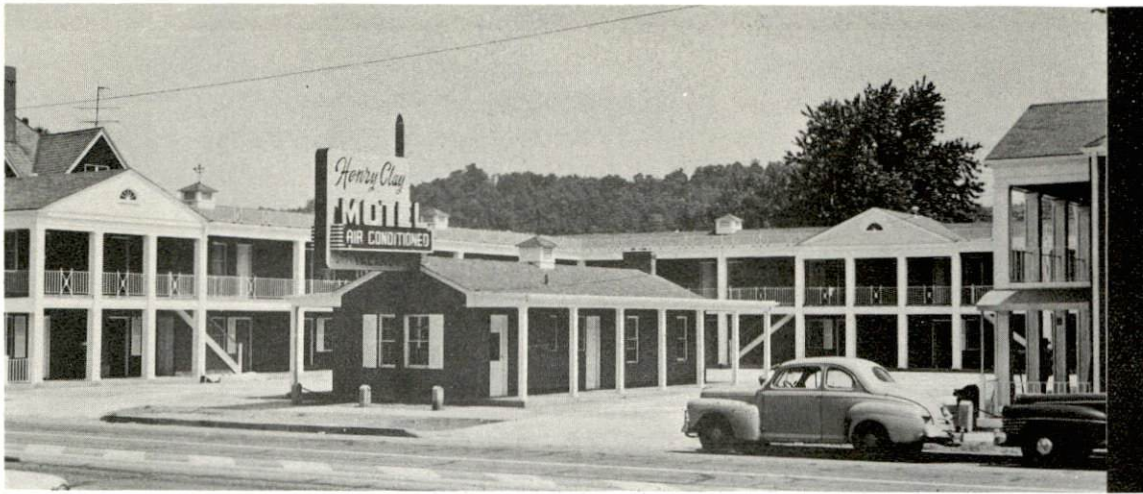
Bellefonte
Country
Club's
carefully
tended
18 holes,
swimming
pool
and
clubhouse
are
enjoyed
by
hundreds
who
appreciate
the
best



private and public links abound



other
nine and
eighteen
hole
courses
are
conveniently
located
within a
few minutes'
drive
of home,
office
or plant
and are
being
improved
continually



twelve close-in motels provide
over 300 units for the visitors

accommodations for every taste

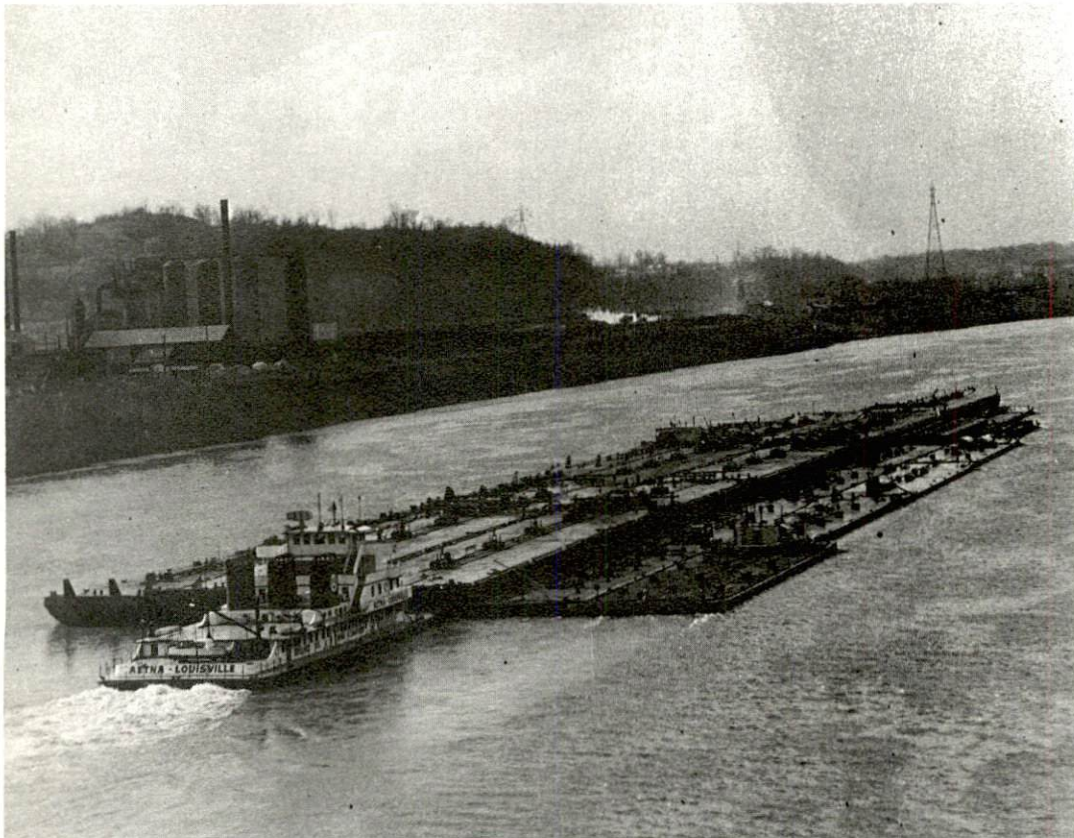
two hotels with banquet facilities have
in excess of 300 rooms for guests, parties,
and public functions



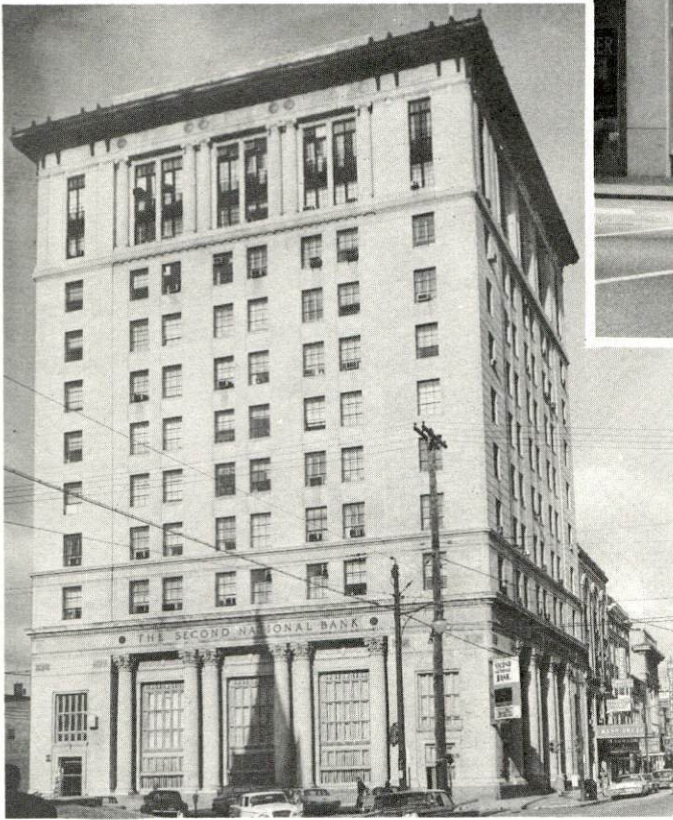
Ashland-Huntington Tri-State Airport is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines and Ashland-Boyd County have an Industrial Airport with 5,000-foot lighted runway



air service and waterways



the broad Ohio and the Big Sandy Rivers furnish economical transportation for barge sites of 100 to 400 acres served by the C & O Railway and U. S. Highways 23 and 60

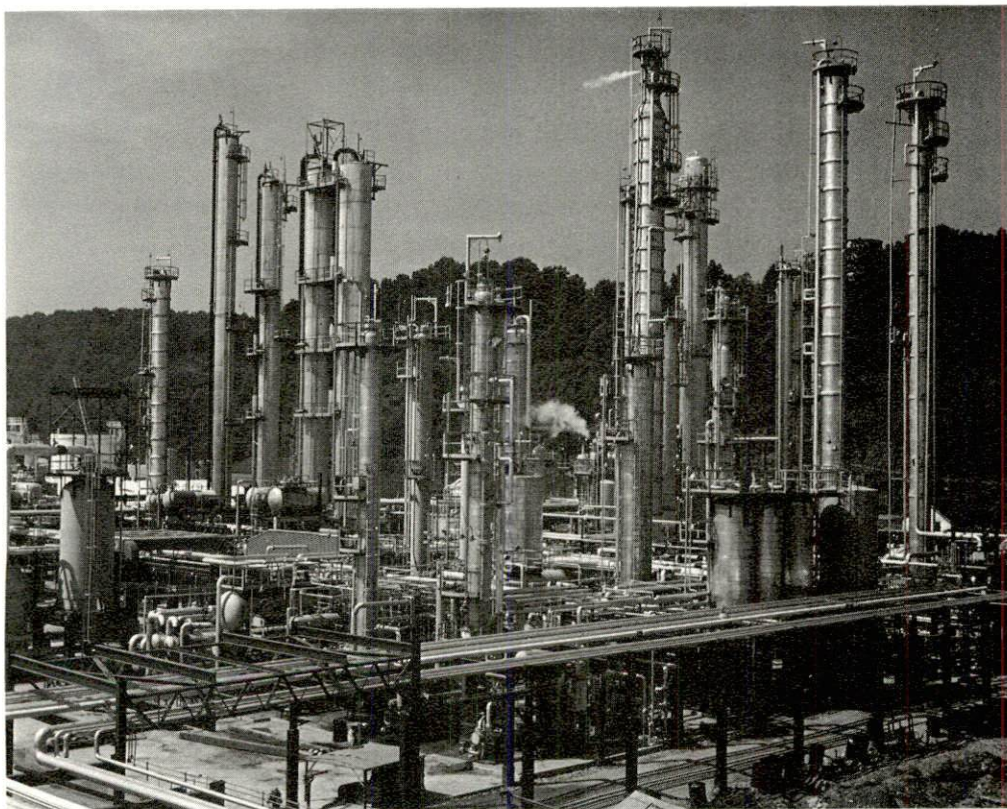


Ashland
is the
financial,
industrial,
medical
and
educational
center of
Eastern Kentucky

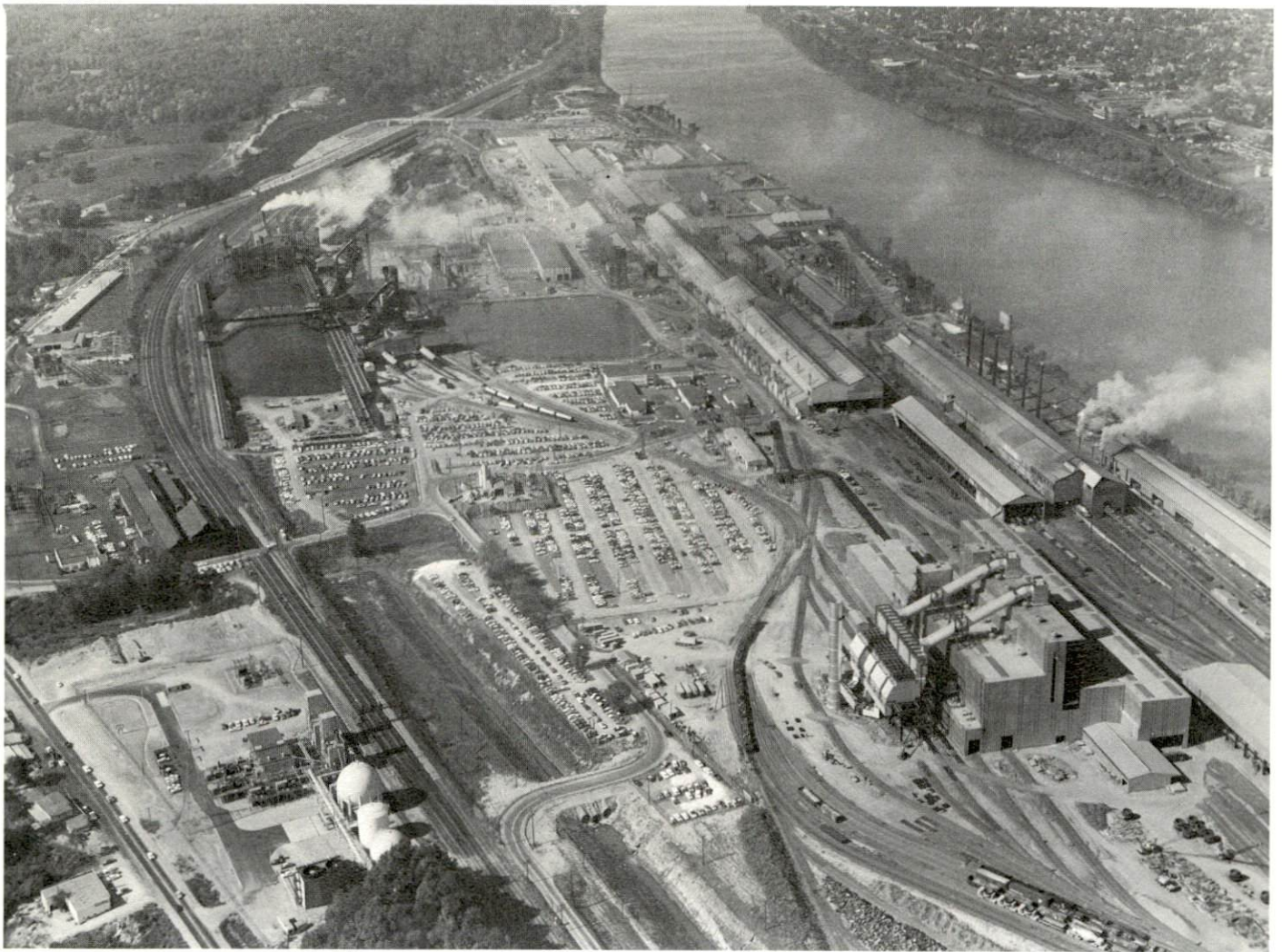
Corporate headquarters operations of Ashland Oil are centered in this building, located in downtown Ashland



ASHLAND IS THE HOME OF ONE OF THE NATION'S LEADING CORPORATIONS, ASHLAND OIL & REFINING COMPANY, WHOSE PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL OPERATIONS ARE WORLD WIDE.



Ashland Oil's largest refinery is located south of Ashland on U.S. 23, near Catlettsburg. Over 180,000 barrels of refined products are produced at this plant each day. Research to provide new and better products is carried on at a highly modern laboratory adjacent to the refinery.



Capacity doubled in 1963. Armco Steel Corporation now operates the world's largest blast furnace, itself a monument to the fine men and women responsible for top production.

A bit southern to northerners, a bit northern to southerners, Ashland, as pretty as its name, beckons to new industry, new business and newcomers alike.

See its magnificent old homes to understand its heritage; visit the "years ahead" new schools, such as Paul G. Blazer Senior High School, to appreciate its progressiveness.

You'll like locating in, building in, living in the area!

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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Ashland Area

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**POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET**

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES**

TAXES

**OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS**

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Ashland
Area

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G. - 1 Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
H. ██████████		

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Ashland - 31,283 Boyd County - 52,163
Catlettsburg - 3,874

ASHLAND AREA LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Boyd and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,369 men and 4,939 women. Number of workers available from Boyd County: 691 men and 1,544 women.

The future labor supply will include 6,217 boys and 6,253 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Ashland and Catlettsburg are located at the junction point of four divisions of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

Air: The nearest major airport is the Tri-State Airport, 5 miles from Catlettsburg. The Ashland-Boyd County Airport is 6 miles northwest of Ashland.

Water: The Port of Ashland public dock provides barge-to-rail service. Several private docks are located in the area, plus several launching ramps for small boats for public use.

Bus Lines: Bus transportation in the Ashland Area is provided by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., Trailways System, and Ohio Valley Bus Lines.

Highways: The Ashland-Catlettsburg metropolitan area is served by U. S. Routes 23, 52, and 60 and Kentucky Routes 3 and 5. Interstate 64 passes south of the Catlettsburg city limits, thus providing linkage with the entire network of interstate highways.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: The Kentucky Power Company supplies the Ashland Area with electricity.

Gas: Natural gas is supplied the Ashland Area by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the United Fuel Gas Company.

Water: The Ashland-Catlettsburg metropolitan area is supplied water by the Ashland Municipal Water System, with a 8,000,000 gpd treatment plant, and the Catlettsburg, Kenova, and Ceredo Water Company, which has a pumping capacity of approximately 2,000,000 gallons daily.

Sewer System: Municipally owned sewerage systems serve Ashland and Catlettsburg with separate storm and sanitary sewers.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The Ashland Area has had a large population increase since 1900. Ashland has shown a net population increase during each decade for the last 60 years with the largest increase being in the 1920's. While decreases in population were recorded for Catlettsburg during the 1930's and 1950's, the 1960 population of 3,874 was an increase of 793 persons since the 1900 census count of 3,081.

Boyd County has shown an increase in population during each decade for the last 60 years.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR ASHLAND AREA AND BOYD COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Ashland		Catlettsburg		Boyd County		Kentucky
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	%Change
1900	6,800		3,081		18,834		15.5
1910	8,688	27.8	3,520	14.2	23,444	24.5	6.6
1920	14,729	69.5	4,183	18.8	29,281	24.9	5.5
1930	29,074	97.4	5,025	20.1	43,849	49.8	8.2
1940	29,537	1.6	4,524	-10.0	45,938	4.8	8.8
1950	31,131	5.4	4,750	5.0	49,949	8.7	3.5
1960	31,283	.5	3,874	-18.4	52,163	4.4	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Manufacturing is the largest industrial employer in the Ashland labor supply area. In December, 1965, there were 8,311 persons employed in manufacturing with 5,028 in primary metals. Total employment at that time in all industries was 18,770 persons.

Agriculture employed 4,131 persons in the Fall of 1959, with 364 of this total employed in Boyd County.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Boyd	\$119.96	\$147.24	\$ 124,739	\$2,328	6
Carter	79.34	82.29	17,503	854	105
Greenup	98.35	135.91	27,961	904	100
Lawrence	62.56	56.88	11,798	1,020	89
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*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, 1965) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: For the purpose of this survey, Boyd and the adjoining counties of Carter, Greenup, and Lawrence are included in the labor supply area. The population centers of all area counties are within a 30-mile radius of Ashland and Catlettsburg, making commuting feasible.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the Ashland Area had a 1960 population of 114,352 persons. The distribution of the current estimated labor supply is shown in Table 3.

In 1965, in Boyd County there were 795 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 48.9 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, ASHLAND AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,369	4,939	8,308	1,914	4,683	1,455	256
Boyd	691	1,544	2,235	0	1,416	691	128
Carter	1,135	1,060	2,195	964	1,042	171	18
Greenup	661	1,408	2,069	350	1,350	311	58
Lawrence	882	927	1,809	600	875	282	52

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

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The following table shows the distribution of youth who will be 18 years of age by 1972. The number that will remain in the area will be determined by job opportunities in the area.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, ASHLAND AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,217	6,273
Boyd	2,621	2,573
Carter	1,183	1,229
Greenup	1,720	1,783
Lawrence	693	671

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 employment statistics for the Ashland Area in agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

ASHLAND AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	3,925	206	4,131
Boyd	292	72	364
Carter	1,840	35	1,875
Greenup	826	38	864
Lawrence	967	61	1,028

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

ASHLAND AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Boyd	Carter	Greenup	Lawrence
Total manu- facturing	8,311	6,856	1,019	330	106
Food and kindred products	254	211	6	7	30
Tobacco	2	1	0	0	1
Clothing, textile and leather	739	371	337	0	31
Lumber and furniture	137	51	44	4	38
Print., pub. and paper	235	112	112	7	4
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	816	709	0	107	0
Stone, clay and glass	864	139	520	205	0
Primary metals	5,028	5,028	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	236	234	0	0	2
Other	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

ASHLAND AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Boyd	Carter	Greenup	Lawrence
Mining and Quarrying	382	170	101	10	101
Contract Construction	1,536	1,272	74	181	9
Manufacturing	8,311	6,856	1,019	330	106
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,124	899	72	68	85
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,474	4,597	324	332	221
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	606	484	51	52	19
Services	1,230	984	66	34	146
Other	107	102	0	0	5
Total	18,770	15,364	1,707	1,007	692

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table gives an example of the products and the demand for labor in the Ashland Area.

TABLE 8

ASHLAND AREA MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Ashland</u>				
Acme Awning Co.	Canvas awnings, window shades	1	1	2
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	Oxygen, nitrogen	16	0	16
Aluma Kraft of Ky., Inc.	Aluminum awnings			9
Armco Steel Corp.	Iron and steel sheets, coils	4,701	106	4,807
Ashland Asphalt Paving Co.	Asphaltic concrete	35	2	37
Ashland Crafts, Inc.	Children's dresses, sportswear	16	236	252
Ashland Home Ice Co.	Ice	2	2	4
Ashland Lumber Co.	Metal doors			6
Ashland Meat Co., Inc.	Wholesale meats, sea foods	8	0	8
Ashland Milling Co., Inc.	Feed	14	2	16
Ashland Publishing Co.	Newspaper	75	15	90
Ashland Sanitary Milk Co.	Milk processing	24	1	25
Betsy Ross Bakeries, Inc.	Bread	75	5	80
Big Run Coal & Clay Co.	Brick	85	1	86
Castle Showcase Co.	Display showcases, fixtures, hardware	40	3	43
Caudill Picture Frame Shop	Picture frames	1	0	1
Curtain Walls Corp.	Aluminum windows, doors	6	1	7

(cont.)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Dairy Cheer Stores, Inc.	Ice cream	10	11	21
Daniels Home Bakery	Bakery products	4	5	9
L. R. & J. B. Daniels Co., Inc.	Barrel staves, lumber	11	0	11
Dickenson Printing Co.	Job printing	2	1	3
Dunn's Tool & Die	Tools and dies	1	0	1
General Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	15	0	15
Emory Gillum Whole- sale Meats, Inc.	Sausage	26	4	30
Graber Printing Co.	Job printing	7	0	7
Johnson's Dairy, Inc.	Ice cream, milk, cottage cheese	56	11	67
Kentucky Electric Steel Co.	Steel rounds, angles, channels	100	2	102
Kentucky Toasted Chips Co., Inc.	White oak wood chips	1	0	1
Kilbourne Machine Shop	Machine shop	6	1	7
Klaiber Meat Processing A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.	Meat processing	3	0	3
National Mine Service Company	Sole leather	125	2	127
Patton Lumber Co.	Mining, industrial locomotives mining machinery, equipment	217	28	245
Pennco, Inc.	Millwork	17	0	17
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Aluminum doors, windows	35	1	36
Quality Bakery, Inc.	Beverages	26	1	27
Readmond Printing Service	Bakery products	4	7	11
Royal Crown Bottling Co.	Job printing			3
Benjamin Schottland Scioto Building Units, Inc.	Soft drinks	21	0	21
Semet Solvay Division, Allied Chemical Corp.	Glass & metal components	4	1	5
Standard Slag Co.	Septic tanks, concrete products			7
Steele Plastics Co.	Coke, crude tar, ammonia	490	0	490
Sturgill Engineering Co., Inc.	Crushed slag	25	0	25
	Gutter screens, sheet plastic materials, concrete valve guards	2	2	4
	Starters, controls, timers	4	0	4

(cont.)

**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**Ashland
Area

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Omen K. Walker Printing	Job printing			N. A.
The Barney Williams Co., Inc.	Rebuilt automotive engines	24	3	27
<u>Catlettsburg</u>				
Ashland Oil & Refining Co.	Petroleum products, petrochemicals	1,874	419	2,293
Hearne Block Building Supply Co., Inc.	Concrete blocks	10	0	10
International Nickel Company, Inc.	New product development	10	0	10
Pittsburgh Activated Carbon Co.	Activated carbon	58	6	64
Valley Poultry Farms, Inc.	Egg processing	40	10	50

Prevailing Wage Rates

Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Ashland Chamber of Commerce, Catlettsburg Chamber of Commerce, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Unions

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 & Chauffeurs Union (AFL-CIO)
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO)
Leather Workers International Union of America (AFL-CIO)
United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO)

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Ashland railroad yards are located on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company. This is the junction point of the four major divisions of this railroad. The main line of the Chesapeake & 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, thence to Ludington, Michigan, where cross lake ferry service to Milwaukee, Manitowac and Kewanee is available. This 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 numerous freights and 6 passenger trains serving the Ashland Area each day.

The Russell Yard at Russell, Kentucky, approximately 4 miles from Ashland, is one of the largest classification yards in the world owned by a single company. Here, thousands of cars are prepared daily for shipment to all parts of the United States. These yards can accommodate approximately 14,500 freight cars.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM ASHLAND AREA TO:

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

Source: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, October 1966.

Highways

Major highways serving the Ashland-Catlettsburg Area are U. S. Routes 23, 52 and 60 and Kentucky Routes 3 and 5. Interstate 64 passes south of the city limits of Catlettsburg. This is the main route from Kentucky into West Virginia.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM ASHLAND AREA TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	510	Louisville, Ky.	205
Birmingham, Ala.	530	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,311
Chicago, Ill.	429	Minneapolis, Minn.	881
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	Nashville, Tenn.	310
Detroit, Mich.	332	New Orleans, La.	843
Kansas City, Mo.	723	New York, N. Y.	669
Knoxville, Tenn.	336	Pittsburgh, Pa.	265
Lexington, Ky.	131	St. Louis, Mo.	469

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Ashland and Catlettsburg:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Associated Transport	Huntington, W. Va.	Interstate
Bell Lines, Inc.	Charleston, W. Va.	Interstate
Commercial Motor Freight, Inc.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Interstate
Glenn Cartage Co.	Girard, Ohio	Interstate
Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc.	Louisville, Ky.	Interstate and intrastate
Liquid Transporters, Inc.	Louisville, Ky.	Interstate and intrastate
O. K. Trucking Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate
Point Express, Inc.	Charleston, W. Va.	Interstate and intrastate
Suburban Motor Freight, Inc.	Columbus, Ohio	Interstate
Wilson Freight Forwarding Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate and intrastate
Yellow Transit Freight Lines	Kansas City, Mo.	Interstate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM ASHLAND AREA TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

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

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Point Express, Inc., Charleston, W. Va., October, 1966.

Bus Lines: Bus service in the Ashland Area is provided by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., Trailways System, and Ohio Valley Bus Lines. City buses run from Catlettsburg to Ashland.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Twenty-four hour taxi service is provided in both Ashland and Catlettsburg. There are two car and truck rental agencies in Ashland.

Air

Commercial air service is provided by the Tri-State Airport, Kenova, West Virginia, 5 miles from Catlettsburg. Over thirty daily flights are provided by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines.

The Ashland-Boyd County Airport, located 6 miles northwest of Ashland in Greenup County, is used by several of the industries in the area. This airport has a paved, lighted 5,000 by 100-foot runway.

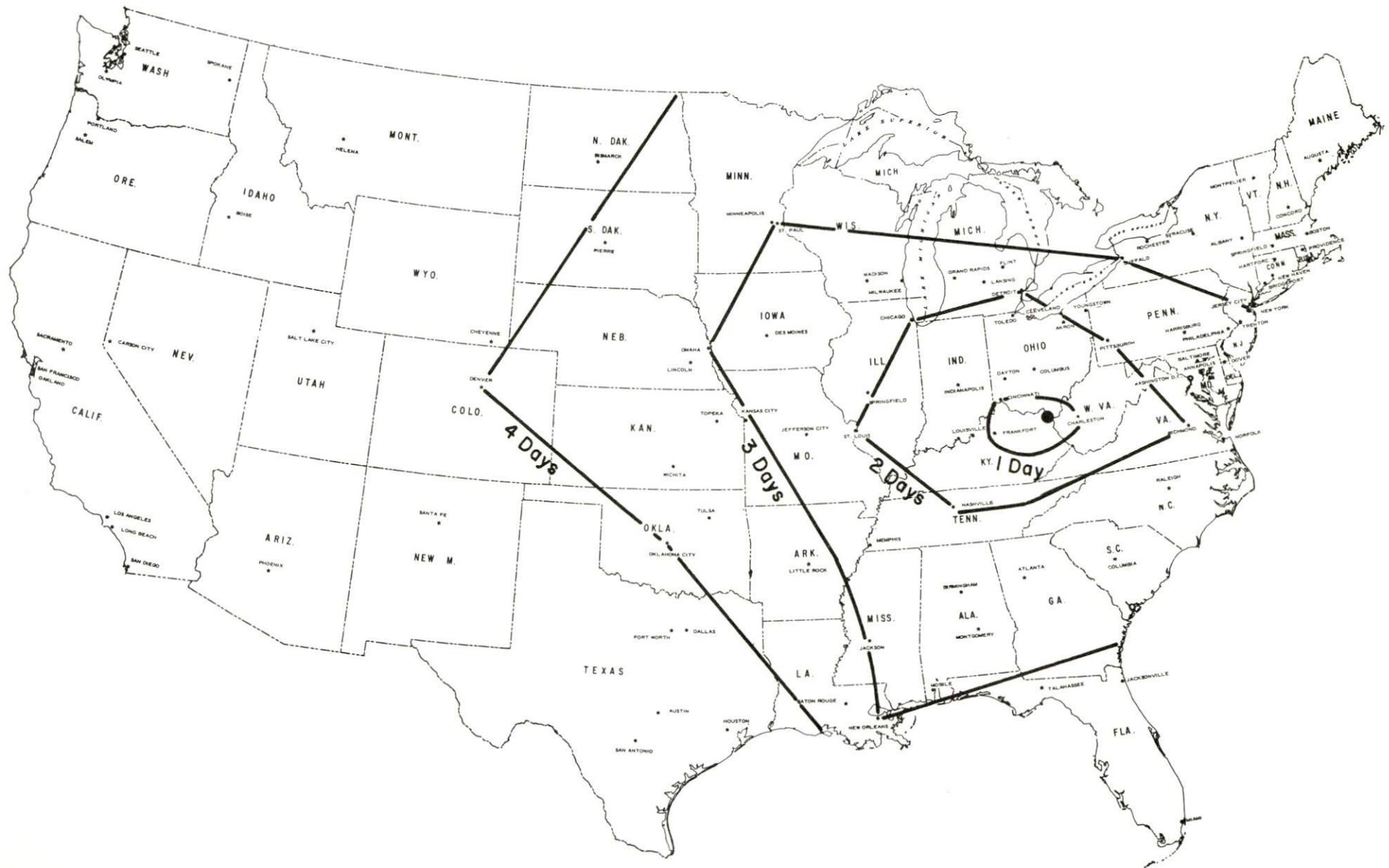
Water

The Ashland Area 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 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 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.

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM ASHLAND TO:



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Ashland Area is served by the Kentucky Power Company which is an integrated part of the American Electric Power Company's interconnected system which has a present generating capacity of 8 million kilowatts. This will be increased to 10 million kilowatts by 1968.

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 at 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, with an approximate generating capacity of 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 supplied to the Ashland Area by Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose source of supply is the United Fuel Gas Company. United Fuel Gas 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 the Ashland Area has a BTU content of 1,050 and a specific gravity of .610.

Transmission lines serving the area include 12- and 14-inch lines and standby lines of 8, 10 and 12 inches. 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 per MCF
Next	570,000 cu. ft.	.6876 per MCF
Over	600,000 cu. ft.	.5476 per MCF
Minimum Bill		\$2.30

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

Manufactured Gas

Several firms in the Ashland Area are distributors of manufactured gas.

Coal and Coke*

The Ashland Area is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field and 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 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

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

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed in Ashland 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 7,500,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is 5,560 gpm. The average daily use is 3,522,989 gallons with the peak daily use being 5,471,000 gallons. Water pressure varies from 25 to 100 psi.

Rates are as follows:

Monthly meter rates - 5/8 inch meter

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

Minimum monthly rates according to size of meter

		<u>5/8 inch</u>	<u>3/4 inch</u>	<u>1 inch</u>	<u>1 1/2 inches</u>
First	2,000 gals.	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.05
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
		<u>2 inches</u>	<u>3 inches</u>	<u>4 inches</u>	<u>6 inches</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 inch meter

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

Minimum quarterly rates according to size of meter

	<u>5/8 inch</u>	<u>3/4 inch</u>	<u>1 inch</u>	<u>1 1/2 inches</u>	<u>2 inches</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: These rates are subject to a 70 percent city tax to retire revenue bonds for construction of a \$3,052,000 sewage disposal plant and improvements of Ashland's sewer system.

Water is distributed in Catlettsburg by the privately owned Catlettsburg, Kenova, and Ceredo Water Company, Inc., whose source of supply is the Big Sandy River. A raised steel tank provides a treated surplus of 1,000,000 gallons. Average daily consumption is 1,000,000 gallons while pumping capacity is approximately 2,000,000 gallons daily. City water is distributed through lines varying from 4 to 16 inches and pressure is maintained at 120 psi. Extensive improvements have been made to the system totaling \$25,000. This company also serves part of Boyd County and the City of Kenova, West Virginia.

Rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	10,000	\$.80
Next	40,000	.70
Next	50,000	.60
Next	50,000	.50
Next	100,000	.40
Next	100,000	.35
All over	350,000	.25
Monthly minimum charge		\$1.65

Sewerage System

Approximately 97 percent of Ashland is served by sanitary sewers; 55 percent is served by separate storm and sanitary sewers. The disposal plant has a capacity of 13,000,000 gallons per day. The estimated average daily flow is 4,000,000 gallons and the peak-day flow 10,000,000 gallons. Final discharge enters the Ohio River. Improvements costing \$1,000,000 are presently being made.

The sewerage service charge is 70 percent of the water service charge.

Catlettsburg's municipally owned sewerage system serves Catlettsburg with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The system was designed for a population of 5,000, and has a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day. Treated sewerage is emptied into the Ohio River. The rate is 130 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

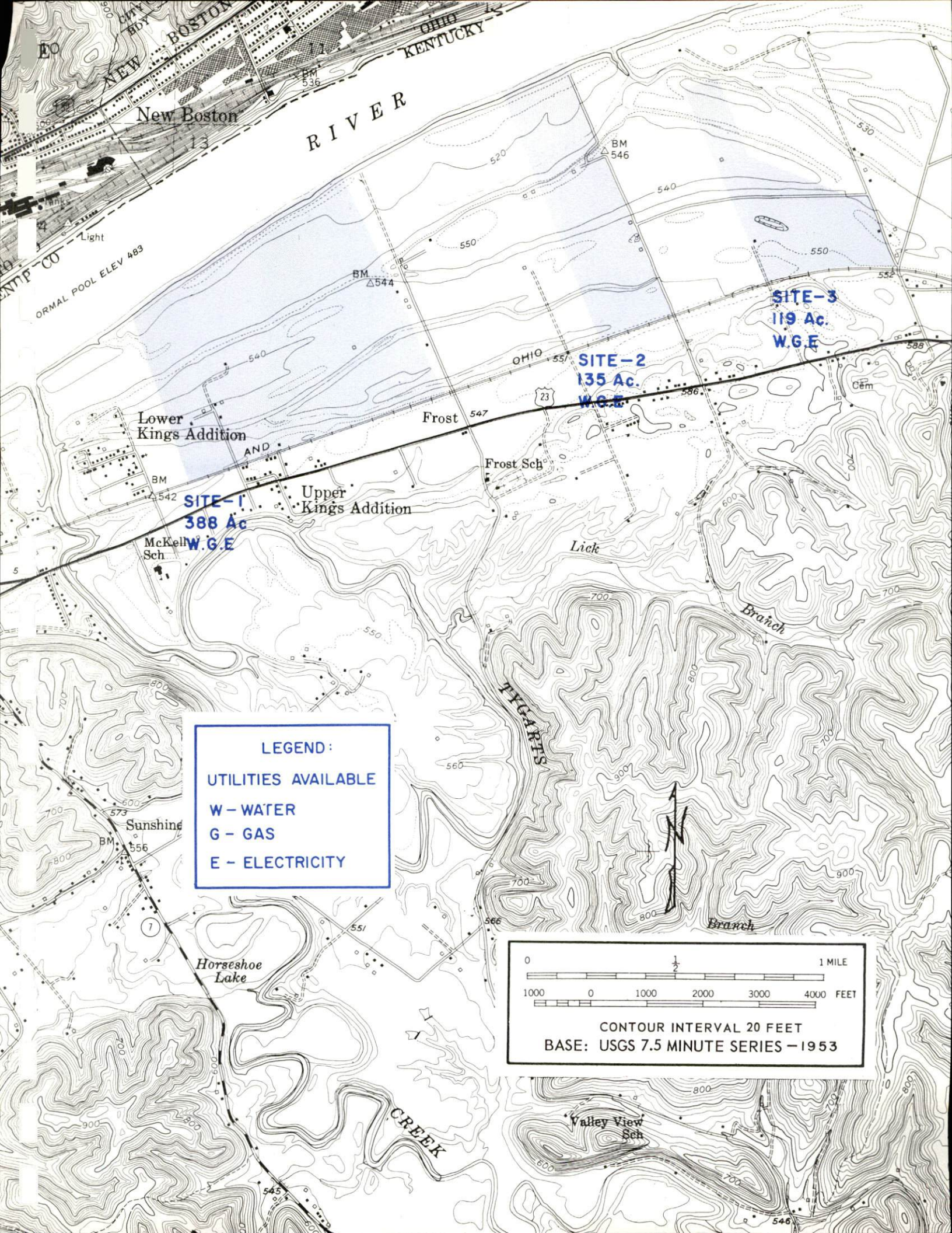
There are numerous large tracts of land available as industrial sites in the Ashland Area. The sites range from 32 to 400 acres accommodating any size of industry.

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent, Mr. Roger Thompson, Kentucky Power Company, Ashland, Kentucky, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 388 acres of level land
LOCATION: Approximately 29 miles northwest of Ashland
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Two county roads leading to U. S. Route
23 approximately 500 feet south
RAILROADS: This site is bound by the Chesapeake & Ohio
Railway
WATER: Surface water from the Ohio River
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
OWNER: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 135 acres, level land
LOCATION: 28 miles northwest of Ashland and between the
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and the Ohio River
HIGHWAY ACCESS: A county road leads to U. S. Route 23,
1/4 mile south.
RAILROADS: Bordered by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway
on the south
WATER: Surface water from Ohio River
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
OWNER: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company

SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 119 acres, level land
LOCATION: 27 miles northwest of Ashland and on the Ches-
apeake & Ohio Railway
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Two county roads lead to U. S. Route 23
1,500 feet south
RAILROADS: The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway borders the site
on the south
WATER: Surface water from Ohio River
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
OWNER: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company



New Boston

KINGS RIVER

ORMAL POOL ELEV 483

Lower Kings Addition

SITE-1
388 Ac.
W.G.E.

Upper Kings Addition

Frost 547

Frost Sch

SITE-2
135 Ac.
W.G.E.

SITE-3
119 Ac.
W.G.E.

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

0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

Sunshine

Horseshoe Lake

Valley View Sch

TIGAR'S CREEK

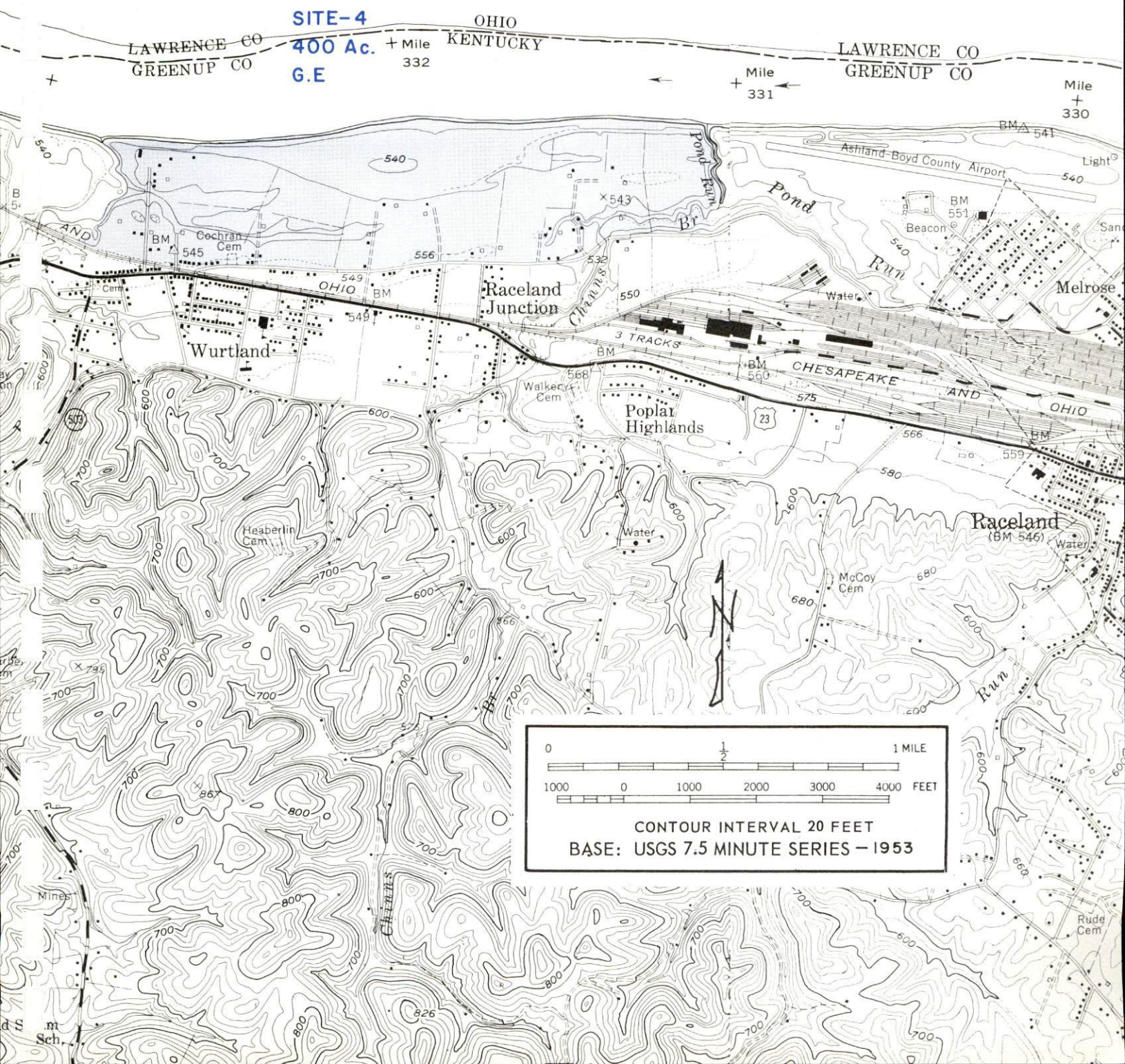
Lick

Branch

Branch

SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 400 acres, level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: 8 miles northwest of Ashland on the Ohio River and just off U. S. Route 23
HIGHWAY ACCESS: No portion of this site is more than 2,000 feet from U. S. Route 23 and access is obtained by using six county roads
RAILROADS: The southwestern portion of this site borders the Raceland-Russell Yards of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.
WATER: Surface water from Ohio River
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
OWNER: Kentucky Power Company

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY



SITE-4

400 Ac.

G.E

OHIO
KENTUCKY

LAWRENCE CO
GREENUP CO

LAWRENCE CO
GREENUP CO

+ Mile
332

+ Mile
331

+ Mile
330

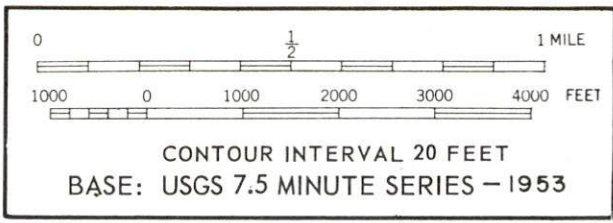
Wurtland

Raceland
Junction

Poplar
Highlands

Raceland
(BM 546)

Melrose

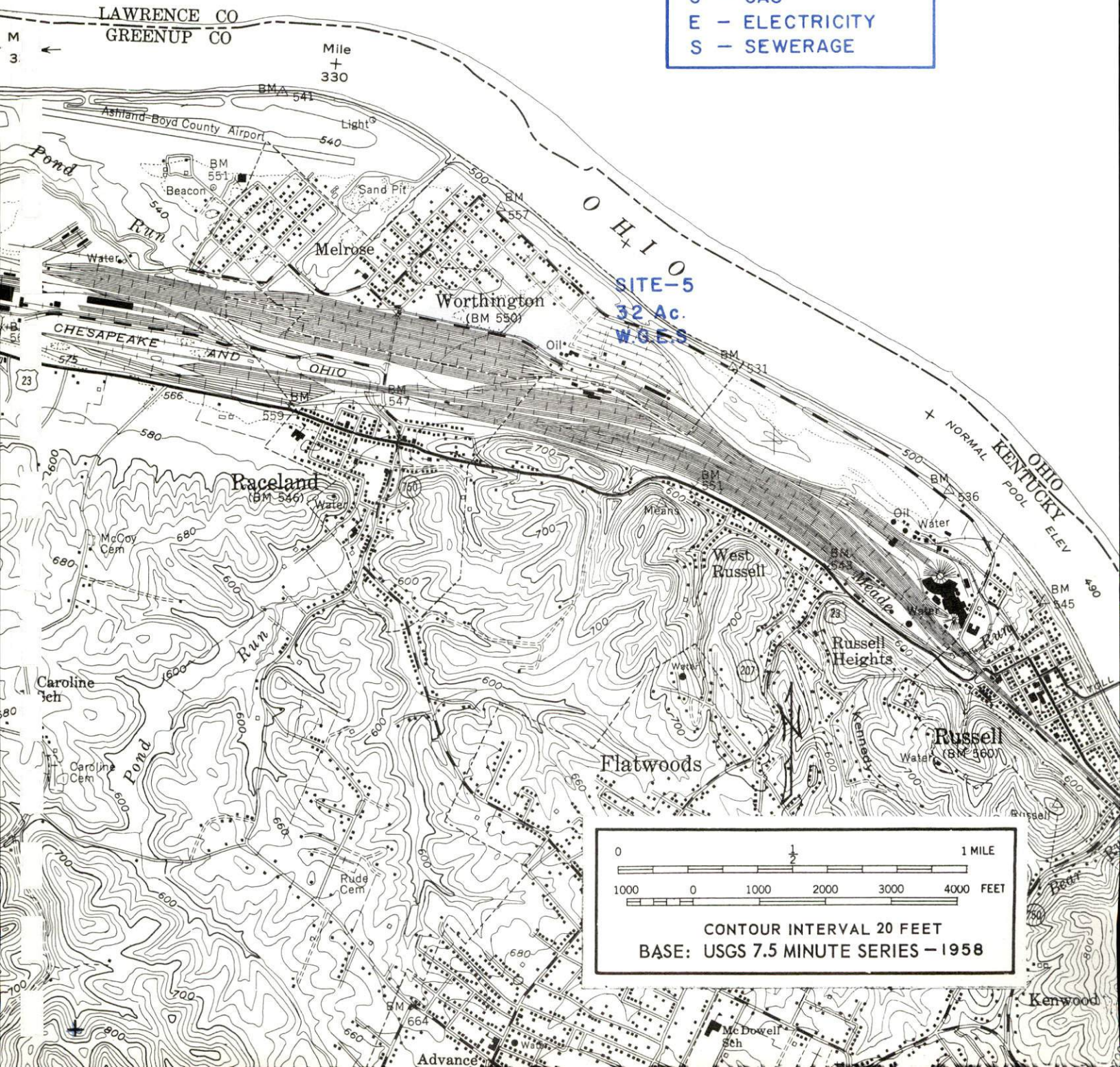


SITE #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 32 acres, level land
LOCATION: Approximately 6 miles from Ashland on Kentucky
Route 244
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Bound by Kentucky Route 244 on the south
RAILROADS: A spur extending from the Raceland-Russell
Yards of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company enters
the southeastern portion of this site.
WATER: Raceland Water Works
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
SEWERAGE: Worthington Sewer System
OWNER: Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company

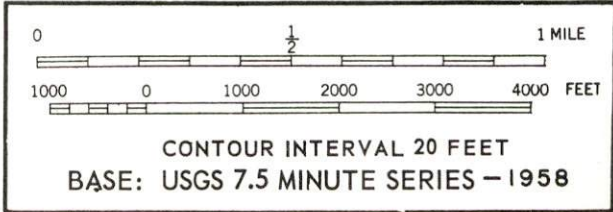
LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

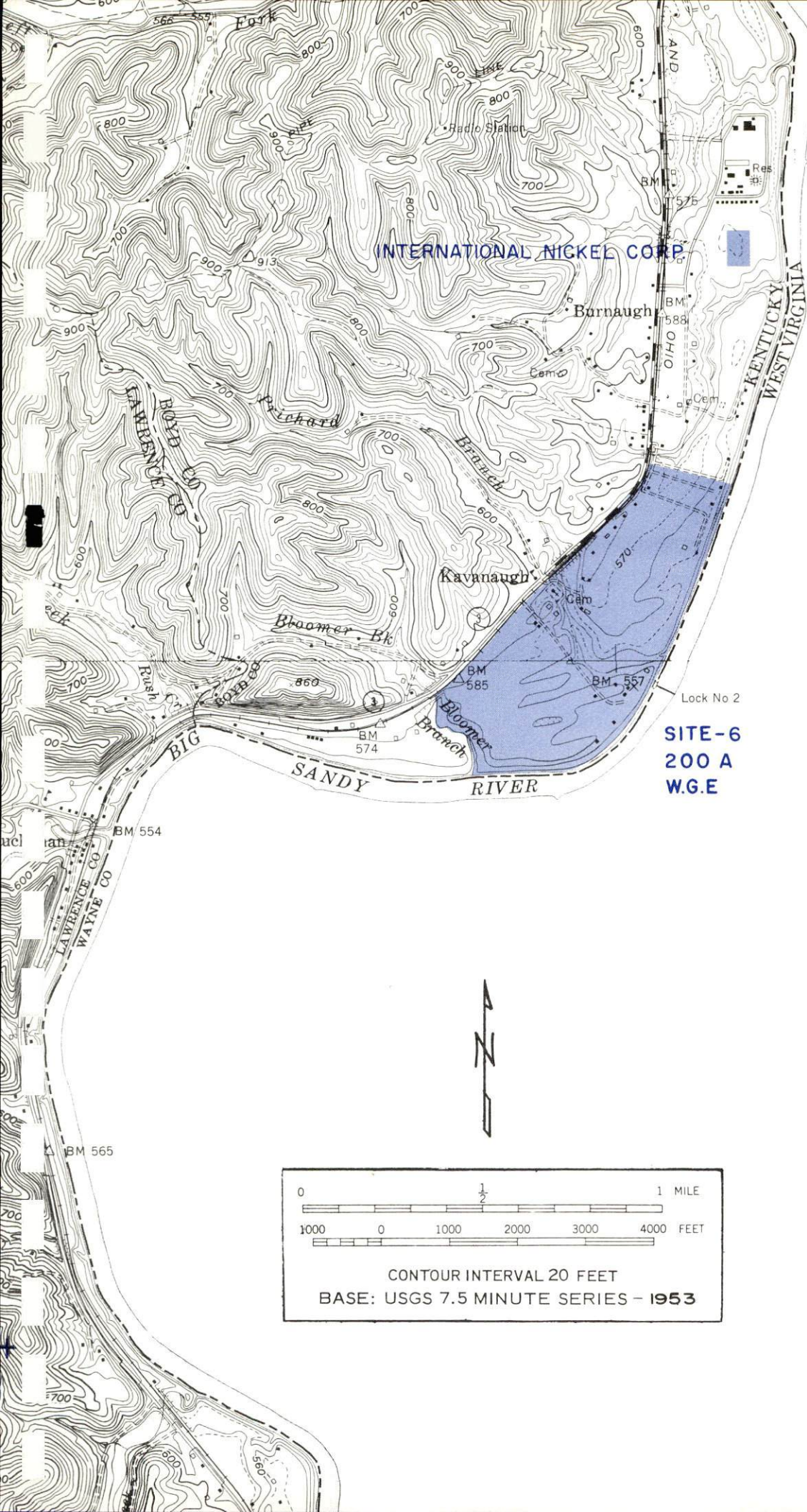
- W - WATER
- G - GAS
- E - ELECTRICITY
- S - SEWERAGE



SITE-5
32 Ac.
W.G.E.S.



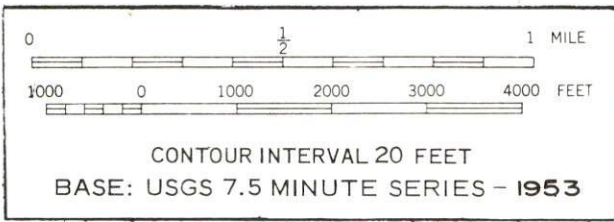
SITE #6: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 200 acres of level land
LOCATION: 16 miles south of Ashland adjacent to U. S.
Route 23
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Route 23 is adjacent to this site.
RAILROADS: The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway bounds this
property.
RIVER TRANSPORTATION: A 9-foot channel in the Big Sandy
River exists from the Ohio River to this site.
WATER: Surface water from Big Sandy River
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company
GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky
OWNER: Jointly owned by the Kentucky Power Company and
the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company



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

Lock No 2

**SITE-6
200 A
W.G.E**



SITE #7: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 190 acres of level-to-gently
rolling land

LOCATION: Approximately 20 miles south of Ashland

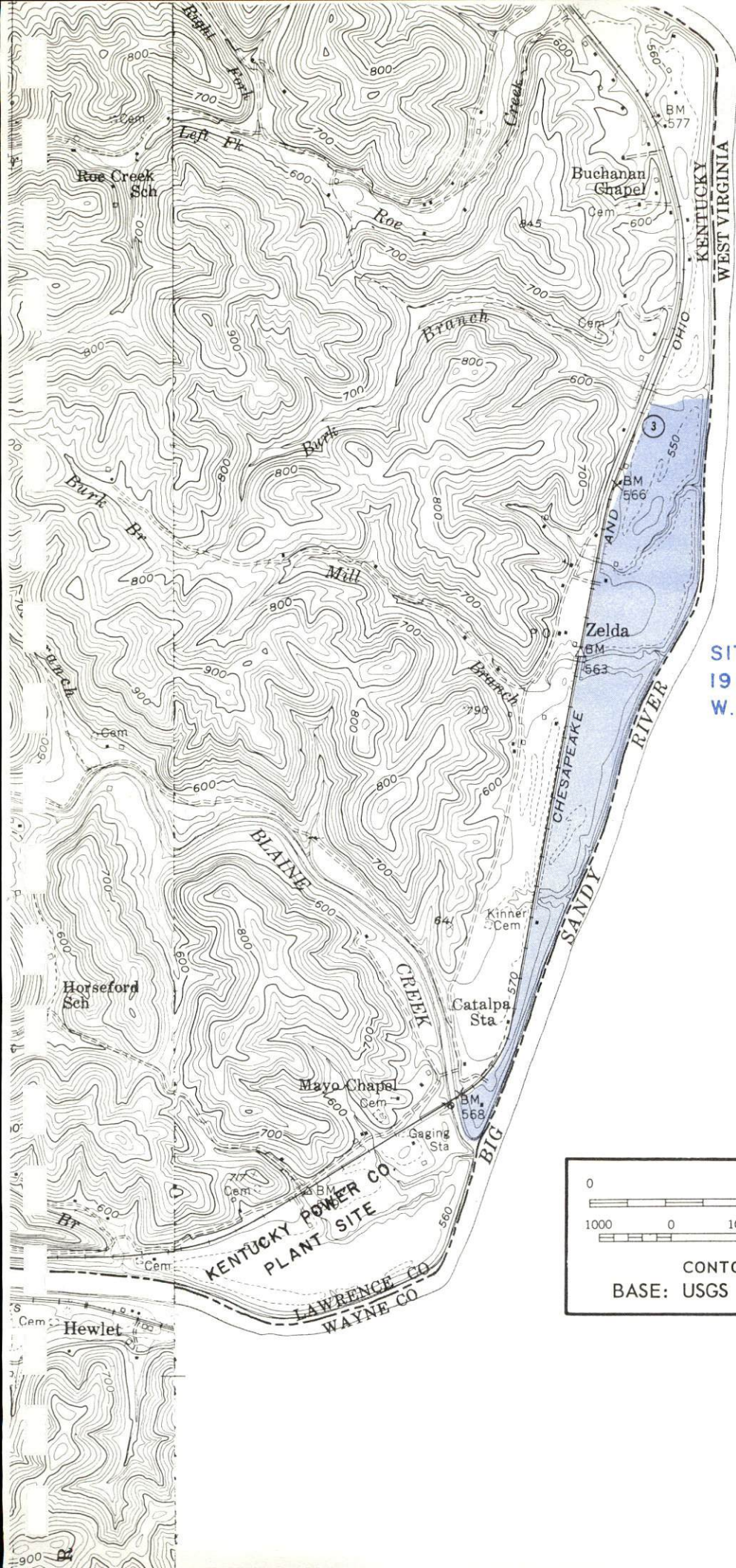
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Route 23 bounds the property.

RAILROAD: Bound by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway

WATER: Surface water from Big Sandy River

ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Power Company

GAS: Columbia Gas of Kentucky



LEGEND:

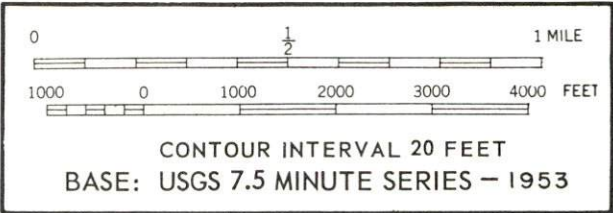
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-7
190 Ac.
W.G.E



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Ashland, a second-class city, has a council-manager form of government. The mayor is elected for a four-year term and the four council members are elected for two-year terms.

Catlettsburg, the county seat of Boyd County, is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor elected every four years and eight councilmen elected every two years.

County: Boyd County is governed by a fiscal court, composed of a county judge, three magistrates, and three commissioners. All are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Ashland levies business licenses ranging from \$5 to \$200 per year. Also, a \$20 annual automobile license is required.

An occupational tax of one percent of gross salary is levied in Catlettsburg.

Planning and Zoning

The Ashland-Boyd County Planning and Zoning Commission has a full-time planner and staff. Existing programs consist of Neighborhood Analysis, Community Facilities Plan, Public Improvements Program, Future Land-Use Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Major Transportation Plan, and Central Business District Study. Projects for 1966 include further land-use mapping, recreational and annexation study.

The Catlettsburg Planning Commission was established May 16, 1958. The city entered into a contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development, for technical services in the preparation of a General Plan.

The Catlettsburg Planning Commission has submitted a workable program to the Housing and Home Finance Agency outlining their plan of action. This workable program sets forth all the planning studies, codes and ordinances prerequisite to receiving Federal aid.

Catlettsburg has also appointed a Catlettsburg Municipal Housing Authority. This Authority has constructed a 50-unit, low-rent housing project.

Urban Renewal: The Urban Renewal Agency of Ashland has a 13.4 acre tract of land which is being processed for the relocation of the Ashland Center of the University of Kentucky. A 33.6-acre tract adjacent to this property is to be acquired for expansion of the college facilities.

Fire Protection

Fire protection is provided Ashland by a chief, assistant chief, nine captains, twelve drivers and thirty-six full-time firemen. Equipment includes: five fully equipped 750-gpm pumper trucks, one 1,000 gpm pumper truck, one aerial truck equipped with a 65-foot ladder, and an army duck equipped with a 500-gpm pump. All trucks are radio-equipped.

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. Ashland has a Class-4 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Catlettsburg's fire department includes a chief, two assistants, and sixteen volunteers. Equipment consists of a new 1964 Seagraves 750-gpm pumper with A. C. outlet and 2,500 feet of hose. Other equipment includes a Seagraves 500-gpm pumper with 2,300 feet of hose, a 1,300-gallon tank truck with 600 feet of hose, 8 hook and extension ladders, 2 portable generators, a boat and 2 Scott air packs.

Catlettsburg has a Class-7 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Ashland Police Department is staffed by a chief, assistant chief, three captains, three sergeants, twenty-seven patrolmen, two

detectives, and two motorcyclists. Motorized equipment includes four cruisers and two motorcycles. Radio connections are maintained with Ironton, Ohio, and Huntington, West Virginia.

The Catlettsburg Police Department includes a chief and five patrolmen. Equipment includes one patrol car equipped with a two-way radio.

The Boyd County Sheriff has three field deputies and three office deputies.

Garbage and Sanitation

In Ashland, wet and dry garbage is collected by the city. Residential pickup is weekly while business collections are made when needed. Residents pay \$3.25 every three months and businesses pay 30 cents per 20-gallon can per month. A city-leased land-fill is used for disposal.

Catlettsburg is provided garbage collection by a private contractor. Pickups are weekly in the residential area and on demand in the business district. Monthly fees are \$1.25 for residences and \$1.25 to \$6 for businesses, depending upon the amount of garbage collected.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Ashland, Catlettsburg and Boyd County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Ashland (Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1965)

Income	\$ 1,378,301
Expenditures	1,335,704
Bonded Indebtedness	
Sewer (General Obligation)	50,000
Flood Wall (General Obligation)	24,000
School Bond (Voted)	3,875,500
Utility (Revenue)	9,489,000
City Improvement	800,000

Catlettsburg (1965)

Income	\$ 153,847.91
Expenditures	147,160.01
Bonded Indebtedness	686,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Boyd County Estimated Budget, 1966-67	\$ 485,480
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the 1966 property tax rates for the Ashland Area. A more detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is given in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
ASHLAND, CATLETTSBURG AND BOYD COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Ashland	Catlettsburg	Boyd County	Fairview School District	Russell** School District
County	\$.135	\$.135	\$.135	\$	\$
City	N. A.	.345*			
School	N. A.	.643	.591	.942	.69
State	.015	<u>.015</u>	<u>.015</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total		\$1.138	\$.741	\$.942	\$.69

*Additional \$.495 inside flood protection area.

**Located in both Boyd and Greenup Counties.

Source: Preliminary estimates of local rates by Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Ashland, 1965	\$ 48,326,460
Catlettsburg, 1966	10,772,237
Boyd County, 1966	295,296,299

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Ashland Independent School District has ten elementary, two junior high, and one high school. The 1965-66 budget totaled \$2,319,430.

The Catlettsburg Independent School District has three elementary schools and one high school.

The Fairview Independent School District has three elementary schools, one junior high school, and one high school.

The Boyd County School System has seven elementary schools and one high school. The 1965-66 budget totaled \$1,410,593.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS,
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN BOYD COUNTY

School	Grade	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Ashland Ind. (Elem.)	1-6	3,571	123	29
Ashland Ind. (Jr. High)	7-9	1,591	58	27
Ashland Ind. (High)	10-12	1,345	59	22
Catlettsburg (Elem.)	1-8	618	24	25
Catlettsburg (High)	9-12	267	13	20
Fairview (Elem.)	1-6	708	25	28
Fairview (Jr. High)	7-8	231	8	28
Fairview (High)	9-12	413	18	22
Boyd County (Elem.)	1-9	2,629	103	25
Boyd County (High)	9-12	1,012	41	24

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

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

Ashland is 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.

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

Colleges: Located in Ashland is the University of Kentucky Ashland Community College. This coeducational institution strives to: (1) provide two years or up to 67 hours of academic work, (2) to offer certain terminal programs of technical or pre-professional nature, and (3) provide courses of cultural or personal improvement nature to adults. Courses in ornamental horticulture, consumer finance management, communication technician and junior business management are to be added this year.

In the Fall of 1965, there were 736 full- and part-time students enrolled in the Ashland Community College.

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 17 miles
Morehead State University, Morehead, Kentucky, 62 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 135 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 135 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 134 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Ashland Area is served by two general hospitals: the King's Daughters' Hospital, located in Ashland, and Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital, located in Bellefonte, Greenup County, Kentucky. The King's Daughters' Hospital has 326 beds and 34 bassinets and Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital has 127 beds and 24 bassinets.

The staff of the King's Daughters' Hospital includes 57 medical doctors, 67 registered nurses, 29 licensed practical nurses, 95 nurses aides, 69 orderlies and 425 other employees. Our Lady of Bellefonte's

staff consists of 46 medical doctors, 20 registered nurses, 15 licensed practical nurses and 135 other employees.

Also located in Ashland is the Kentucky District Four Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Hospital. This hospital has 117 beds and serves 15 counties.

Public Health: The Boyd County Health Department, located in Ashland and operating with a \$92,403.91 budget, is staffed with 5 registered nurses, 3 sanitarians, 3 clerks, 1 laboratory technician, 1 auxiliary worker, a 4/5 health officer, and 5 other employees. The current program includes: preschool, school-age, crippled children, chronic disease, communicable disease, tuberculosis control, dental and mental health, vital statistics, maternal and child care, sanitation, and general services.

Housing

There are approximately 300 houses for rent or sale in the Ashland Area. Rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is from \$45 to \$85 per month. Construction cost for an average three-bedroom brick house with full basement is \$14 per square foot. Approximately 80 percent of the houses in the area are owned.

Several Federal housing projects have been completed in the area with a total of 350 units.

One hundred and twenty-eight unit elderly housing apartments are being constructed. The estimated cost is \$1,564,000.

A 172-unit, low-rent housing project is being planned.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: General Telephone Company of Kentucky serves approximately 17,000 customers in the Ashland Area with a modern dial communications system. All of these customers may use direct distance dialing service.

In addition these customers can reach approximately 7,000 other customers through toll free service throughout Boyd County and part of Greenup County.

Free consultation service for business clients is available and a complete line of business communication services are furnished.

Newspapers: The Ashland Daily Independent, which is published seven days per week, serves 22,620 subscribers in the area. Other daily newspapers are received from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky; Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Postal Facilities: Ashland has a first-class post office with 114 employees. Mail is received and dispatched nine times daily via train and highway post office. Airmail is also received and dispatched eleven times daily. There are twenty-seven city routes, two parcel post routes, three rural routes, and five star routes. Postal receipts for 1965 exceeded \$754,322.

Catlettsburg has a second-class post office with fourteen employees. Mail is received four times and dispatched seven times daily. Postal receipts for 1965 exceeded \$57,000.

Radio: The following radio stations are located in Ashland:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Operating Hours</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WCMI	1,000	1340	6:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.	CBS
WCMI-FM	1,000	93.7 mg.	6:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.	CBS
WTCR	5,000	1420	Dawn to dusk	ABC
WIRO	1,000	1230	Full time	Mutual

Television: Television reception is from Charleston and Huntington, West Virginia. Cable television is also available. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The area is served by the Ashland Public Library, which houses 60,906 volumes and reports an annual circulation of 121,578. It is staffed by eight full-time and four part-time employees. This library is also a depository for government publications. The rural areas are served by a bookmobile which has a circulation of 47,871.

Churches

There are approximately 80 churches in the Ashland Area representing most of the major denominations existing in the United States today.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
<u>Ashland</u>		
Second National Bank	\$39,273,289.89	\$34,231,734.75
Third National Bank	23,164,582.96	20,736,887.86
<u>Catlettsburg</u>		
Kentucky Farmers Bank	\$ 9,248,000	\$ 7,895,000

Hotels and Motels

There are two hotels with approximately 325 rooms and twelve motels with approximately 330 units in the Ashland Area.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Optimist Club, and Rotary Club

Fraternal: American Legion, Eagles, Fraternal Order of Police, IOOF, Masonic Lodge, Moose Lodge, Knights of Templar, Shrine, VFW, Three Arts Club, Odd Fellows, Elks and YMCA

Women's: Senior and Junior Women's Club, Beta Sigma Phi, Business and Professional Women's Club, DAR, DAV, Eastern Star, YWCA, Heritage Club, Homemakers, Garden Club and Rebekahs

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Little League and Babe Ruth League, Jaycee Teen Club, Rho-Club, F. F. A., F. T. A., F. H. A., Beta Club, F. B. L. A. and 4-H

Other: Catlettsburg Boat Club, Ashland Community Concert Association

Recreation

Local: Ashland and Catlettsburg both have city parks. There are several lighted baseball parks in the area, which are utilized by Little League and Babe Ruth League teams.

Bellefonte Country Club, a private club, has an 18-hole golf course, an attractive clubhouse, and a swimming pool. Five other golf courses, Cedar Knoll, Twin Valley, Sundowner, Rolling Meadows and the Ponderosa, 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.

Breezeland, a private swimming club, has an Olympic size pool, clubhouse, tennis courts and picnic area.

The local YMCA offers complete gymnasium facilities and an indoor 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.

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

Greenbo Lake State Park, approximately 19 miles from Ashland, has facilities for boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, and hiking. A boat launch and slips are utilized. A snack bar is also maintained.

The Ashland Area has all other types of recreation common to large metropolitan areas.

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.

Community Improvements

Ashland Recent:

1. Eighty-three bed addition renovation to King's Daughters' Hospital, cost \$1,823,000 (\$567,000 raised by public subscription).
2. One hundred and twenty-eight unit elderly housing apartments in process of construction, estimated cost \$1,564,000.
3. Five and one-half mile street resurfacing program, cost \$74,000.
4. One million-gallon storage water tank, cost \$112,000.
5. River bank restoration and erosion protection project, cost \$85,000.
6. Small boat launching ramp, cost \$54,000.
7. Five paved tennis courts in Central Park.
8. Parking facilities at Public Library and tennis courts.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Ashland Area

9. Children's native animal zoo established in Central Park.
10. Private Olympic size swimming pool.
11. New privately operated car parking lot in business district.
12. New 18-hole public golf course opened in 1965.
13. The exterior and interior of the post office have been renovated and air-conditioning installed.
14. Addition to Central Fire Station in process.
15. Collector sewer line extension under construction.
16. Replacement of sub-disposal plant in sewer system.
17. Construction of water storage tank and extension of mains, cost \$195,000.
18. Forty-one bed addition to Bellefonte Hospital, costing \$750,000.
19. This city is on direct distance dialing.
20. An urban renewal project involving 13.4 acres and a privately owned tract of 33.6 acres to be used for the redevelopment of the Ashland Area University of Kentucky Community College.
21. There is a major transportation plan and a central business district study underway.
22. Thirty-two bed addition at King's Daughters' Hospital for long-term convalescent patients.

Planned:

1. Community civic center.
2. One hundred and seventy-two unit, low-rent housing project.
3. Replacement of main city trunk lines, estimated cost \$164,000.
4. New central business district white way lighting system in process.

5. 1,000,000-gallon water storage tank with 16-inch main extension on Kentucky Route 168, estimated cost \$195,000.
6. Extension of 12-inch water main to connect existing reservoir with Summitt main and recently constructed 1,000,000-gallon storage tank.
7. New aerial 100-foot fire truck on order

Catlettsburg

Recent:

1. Completed in 1964 at a cost of \$995,000, a new sewerage collection system for the city with a modern up-to-date disposal plant with sufficient surplus capacity for considerable expansion of services in the future.
2. The city purchased additional fire equipment during 1964 with a new high capacity pumper complete with pioneer and salvage tools costing \$30,000. A 1,300-gallon tank truck with booster pump has been provided to fight brush fires around the city limits.
3. Extensive improvements have been made to the water system totaling \$25,000.
4. All three grade schools have been renovated at a cost of \$60,000.
5. A new \$400,000, high school has been completed.
6. A 50-unit, low-rent Public Housing Project has been completed at the cost of \$1,000,000.
7. A four-acre park is being developed on land secured from the Federal government by reason of the abandonment of the lock and dam on the Big Sandy River. Active promotion and installation of various picnic tables, tennis courts and other similar facilities has begun.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 277 farms in Boyd County covering 40,245 acres, an average of 145.3 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Boyd County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR ASHLAND AREA AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Boyd County (tons)	800	2.40	1,920
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Boyd County (tons)	400	1.25	500
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Boyd County (tons)	700	1.25	880
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Boyd County (bu)	1,000	55.0	55,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Boyd County (lbs)	30	2,130.0	64,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR ASHLAND AREA AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Boyd County	1,450
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Boyd County	6,200
Kentucky	2,495,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

Coal, clay, and petroleum were secured from Boyd County in 1964 (U. S. Bureau of Mines). Terrace deposits of sand occur in commercial quantity along the Ohio River. Carbonate iron ores were operated several years ago in the vicinity of Hanging Rock, but are of no economic significance now.

Coal: Coal is the most important mineral resource in the county. For the period 1890 through 1964 over 11,600,000 tons of coal were produced with original reserves estimated at 456,500,000 tons (U. S. Bureau of Mines). Jillson, 1928, noted that about ten seams have been recognized in the county; however, the Princess No. 7 is the source of nearly all production. Coals in the county are high volatile, bituminous rank, usually low in ash and moisture. According to the Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1964, the Princess analyzed as follows:

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

(Sample tested as received)

Clay and Shale: Alluvial and residual clay deposits, fire clays, and clay-shale formations have relatively widespread occurrence throughout the county. Miscellaneous clay was mined in 1964 for use in heavy clay products (U. S. Bureau of Mines). Tests indicate certain deposits may be suitable for decorative clay products.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Present oil and gas yields are of secondary importance although gas production in large quantities has been secured in the past from the Devonian Black Shale, "Corniferous," and Mississippian and Pennsylvanian subsurface sections. Accumulative oil production for the period 1921 through 1965 was slightly in excess of 22,665 barrels with 37 barrels produced in 1965.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

(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."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Water Resources*

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 near Ashland and the Big Sandy River at Louisa (Lawrence County) are 83,550 cfs (13 year record) and 4,242 cfs (25 year record), respectively.

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

Ground Water: Recent reports by the USGS indicate that ground water in Boyd County is available from alluvium along the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers and their tributaries, as well as from the Breathitt Formation. Most dug and drilled wells yield adequate amounts of water for a minimum domestic supply (more than 100 gpd). Some wells will yield amounts adequate for a modern domestic supply (more than 500 gpd). The median yield of large capacity wells in the Ohio River alluvium is 150 gpm with the maximum reported yield being 360 gpm. Compound horizontal wells could be constructed in this area that would yield more than these amounts. Almost all springs yield less than 5 gpm.

Water from most wells is moderately hard to hard and contains variable amounts of iron. Drilled wells in the Breathitt Formation will possibly encounter salty water at depths less than 100 feet below the level of the principal valley bottoms in the southern and western parts of the county.

Forests

There are 57,100 acres of commercial forest land in Boyd County, covering 56 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, yellow poplar, hickories, and beech.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Ashland, there are more than 1,400,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 80 million board feet of timber was harvested from this northern Cumberland 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.

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 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales 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	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Boyd County in 1963 was \$2,328, which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Boyd County in 1965 totaled \$79,491,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

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 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR ASHLAND-CATLETTSBURG,
BOYD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M. (EST)
January	37.1	3.78	82	74
February	38.6	3.07	81	71
March	45.4	4.15	79	64
April	56.3	3.39	74	58
May	65.4	3.95	74	60
June	73.7	3.86	78	66
July	77.0	4.04	80	67
August	75.8	3.32	83	70
September	69.9	2.81	84	71
October	58.8	1.36	84	70
November	46.6	1.88	81	71
December	38.3	2.83	81	76
Annual Norm.	56.9	39.80		

*Station Location: Ashland, Kentucky

**Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia

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

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

Percent of possible sunshine: (67 yrs. of record) 48%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (76 yrs. of record) 143

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (76 yrs. of record) 8

Days with thunderstorms: (76 yrs. of record) 44

Days with heavy fog: (64 yrs. of record) 12

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

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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HISTORY

Boyd County, the 107th in order of formation, was organized in 1860, out of parts of Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence Counties, and named after the Honorable Linn Boyd, who was for many years a member of Congress from the First Kentucky District and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Catlettsburg, the county seat of Boyd County, is located on the west bank of the Big Sandy River at its junction with the Ohio River.

The first white man known to have set eyes on the timbered wilderness that was then the Ashland area was the Reverend David Jones of New Jersey in 1772. In 1773-74, Simon Kenton, one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, William Grills, Jacob Greathouse, Samuel Cartwright and Joseph Lock spent the winter around the mouth of the Big Sandy River, engaged in hunting and trapping. They sold their peltries in the spring to a French trader, and as an Indian war appeared inevitable they moved farther on up the Ohio River. Reverend Jones soon returned, made a camp at the mouth of the Big Sandy, and described that area as "the most beautiful and fertile county to be settled."

From 1787 until 1854—67 years—the settlement was known as Poage's Landing, named after two settlers, George and Robert Poage. It was in 1854 that the settlement became a town and was named Ashland, after the famous home of Henry Clay in Lexington.

In 1847, a post office for Ashland was established. In the 1850's, the town got its first industrial nibble when a Maysville group offered to set up a plant to turn the abundant native clays into bricks. The year 1856 was an important one. The town's first newspaper, The Ashland Kentuckian, was begun, and the first bank, The Ashland National, was organized. In this same year, Ashland was incorporated as a town, and the visit of "The Constitution" marked the arrival of the railroad.

Ashland was not drastically affected by the Civil War. Most of its citizens remained loyal to the Union, although many families were split on the issues and tension ran high. Union soldiers camped in Central Park and rallies were held there for the northern enlistments.

After the Civil War, Ashland's slumping industry began to show life again. The wealth of northeastern Kentucky's coal fields caused the Ashland Coal and Iron Company Railroad to channel through Ashland. The Ashland Iron Furnace was started in 1869, with a capacity of 45 tons a day, then the largest in the land. In 1872, the Norton Iron Works built a blast furnace,

rolling mill, and nail and key factory. The furniture factory of H. Hermann came in 1883, the Ashland Hub and Spoke Factory in 1887, and the Ashland Foundry and Machine Shops in 1889.

Ashland had been recognized as a "community with a future" as early as March 11, 1876, when the Kentucky Legislature enacted legislation creating the "City of Ashland, Kentucky."

The city organized a telephone company in 1882, furnished electric lights in 1889, supplied natural gas in 1899, and planned street paving in 1904.

It was during World War I that the open hearth steel plant of the Ashland Iron and Mining Company, successor of the Ashland Coal and Iron Company, was built, in 1916-17. Following this war, the greatest single event in Ashland's history occurred. The American Rolling Mill Company selected Ashland as the site for its new steel processing plant. In 1920, construction was begun on the Armco plant, where steel sheets were to be produced by the new continuous rolling method—the first operation of its kind in the country.

The "Roaring '20's" were indeed roaring for Ashland. New suburbs and new schools quickly sprang up. In 1924, the city's second largest employer—the Ashland Oil and Refining Company—came into existence. The Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad passenger station, the Ashland Culvert Works, and a new city building all came in 1925.

But the prosperity of the '20's was followed by the depression of the '30's, and Ashland's growth was dampened, although it still fared better than many other communities. And in 1937, with the coming of the "Great Flood," the city realized the need for a floodwall.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Ashland took on an added significance because of its steel plant. The city rendered both men and steel for our nation's cause. During the War, in 1942, Armco's Bellefonte Furnace was completed and soon operated at a maximum production rate of 1,000 tons of steel a day—one of the world's largest yields. Clayton-Lambert opened up in Ashland to help in the war cause by making steel cartridge cases. Ashland Oil and Refining Company soon expanded its refineries, and there followed a "war-time" boom.

In 1943, an Ashland attorney, Simeon S. Willis, a Republican, was elected as Governor of Kentucky, and served from 1944 to 1948.

Being strategically located upon an important river, it is natural that Ashland should continue in its prominence as a river port. But it should not be assumed that Ashland was built for only one industry. Steelmaking was, and still is, the big industry with Armco, operation of Amanda, the world's largest blast furnace. However, there are many other important industries which round out the city's personality. For more than a century, the city has had good leather,

Appendix A

lumber, and chemical products. Coal, another of the region's resources, also plays an important role. It is also becoming something of a medical center, with a growing population of doctors, as a result of the building of the million dollar state tuberculosis sanatorium.

Ashland, the industrial pace setting city, has achieved a balanced level of living through the labors of many people in many industries. Today, it remains as Kentucky's main representative at the apex of a great tri-state commercial triangle which swings into the neighboring states of West Virginia and Ohio.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
ASHLAND AREA AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Boyd County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	15,364	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	170	1.1	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	1,272	8.3	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	6,856	44.6	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	211	1.4	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	1	0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	371	2.4	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	51	0.3	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	112	0.7	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	709	4.6	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	139	0.9	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	5,028	32.7	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	234	1.5	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	899	5.9	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,597	29.9	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	484	3.2	24,888	4.6
Services	984	6.4	45,262	8.4
Other	102	0.7	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December 1965.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
BOYD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Boyd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	25,609	26,554	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	17,809	18,898	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	13,111	4,972	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	13,087		705,411	290,783
Employed	11,929	4,693	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	9,893	3,620	440,020	208,384
Government workers	789	614	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,215	388	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	32	71	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	1,158	279	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	4,698	13,926	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	124	39	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,748	1,570	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	2,826	12,317	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,423	10,124	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,403	2,193	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	11,929	4,693	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	939	633	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	188	24	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	1,203	209	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	772	1,118	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	714	591	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	3,142	20	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	2,614	503	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	9	487	1,123	25,183
Service workers	564	791	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	125	22	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	1,277	26	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	382	269	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. 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. 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.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

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

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. 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 corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
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

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	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 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

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 3% 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 and U. S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. 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 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% 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

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. 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 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 drive-ways 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.

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky