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## Industrial Resources: Ohio County

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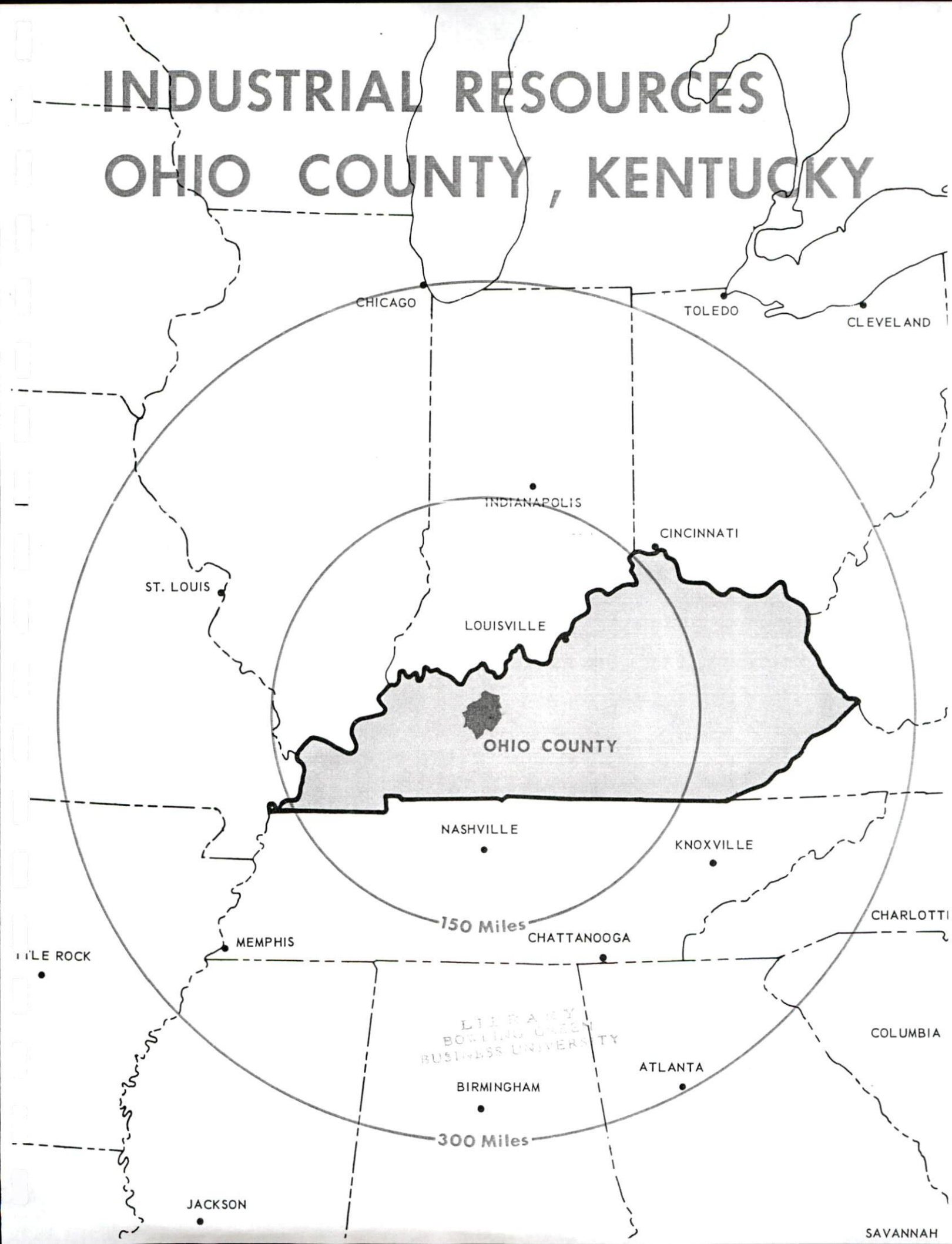
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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The Ohio County Chamber of Commerce  
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The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1963

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Rockport	-	396	Centertown	-	327
Hartford	-	1,618	Fordsville	-	524
Beaver Dam	-	1,648	Ohio County	-	17,725

### OHIO COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Ohio and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,954 men and 6,497 women. Number of workers available from Ohio County - 1,094 men and 908 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Ohio County is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport located in Owensboro, which is 26 miles from Hartford and 29 miles from Beaver Dam.

Water: The Green River forms the southwestern boundary of Ohio County. A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained for 103 miles.

Trucks: Ohio County is served by three trucking agencies with the nearest terminals located in Owensboro and Caneyville.

Bus Lines: Two bus lines serve Ohio County: Fuqua Bus Lines and Trailway Bus Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	367	Memphis, Tenn.	289
Chicago, Ill.	354	New Orleans, La.	697
Cincinnati, Ohio	230	New York, N. Y.	885
Detroit, Mich.	483	St. Louis, Mo.	238
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,182	Washington, D. C.	735

### Electricity

Ohio County is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company and five rural electric cooperatives.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is available in Hartford and Beaver Dam.

### Water

Ohio County has three water systems located in Hartford, Beaver Dam, and Rockport.

### Sewerage

Beaver Dam has the only sewerage disposal plant in the county.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Ohio County is classified entirely rural according to the 1960 U. S. Bureau of Census. The county has shown a net population decrease during each decade for the past 50 years, although the communities of Beaver Dam and Hartford have shown a net increase during each of these decades for which statistics are available. These figures are shown in the following table.

Table 1

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

Year	<u>Hartford</u>		<u>Centertown</u>		<u>Fordsville</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1940	1,385		424		587	
1950	1,564	12.9	370	-12.8	533	-9.2
1960	1,618	3.4	327	-11.7	524	-1.7

Year	<u>Beaver Dam</u>		<u>Ohio County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900			27,287		
1910	762		27,642	1.3	6.6
1920	788	3.4	26,473	-4.2	5.5
1930	1,036	13.1	24,469	-7.6	8.2
1940	1,166	12.5	24,421	-0.2	8.8
1950	1,349	15.6	20,840	-14.7	3.5
1960	1,648	22.1	17,725	-15.0	3.2

### Economic Characteristics

Ohio County is classified entirely as rural. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and mining and quarrying. Ohio County, which is located in the heart of the Western Kentucky Coal Field, has approximately one-third of its area owned or under option to coal-mining agencies. In the fall of 1959 there were 1,870 workers engaged in agriculture. In December 1961 there were 404 people engaged in mining and quarrying.

Wage rates for Ohio County are below the state average. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$80.25 for all industries and \$47.75 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. The 1961 per capita income for Ohio County was \$990. This was below the state average of \$1,412.\*

Retail sales in Ohio County during 1961 totaled \$8,659,000.\*

### Labor Market

Supply Area: For the purpose of this statement the Ohio County supply area includes Ohio and the adjoining counties of Breckinridge, Butler, Daviess, Grayson, Hancock, McLean and Muhlenburg.

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

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

Numbers Available: The total population of the Ohio County labor supply area was reported to be 170,943 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 431 persons since the 1950 census count of 170,512 persons. It should be noted that the entire growth occurred in Daviess County and that each of the other counties showed a net decrease in population for the 10 year period.

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



Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY  
WITH COMPONENTS, OHIO COUNTY AREA, MARCH, 1962\*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,954	6,497	12,451	4,118	6,062	1,836	435
Breckinridge	556	744	1,300	479	720	77	24
Butler	687	595	1,282	590	572	97	23
Daviess	1,246	1,170	2,416	369	951	877	219
Grayson	1,063	757	1,820	882	702	181	55
Hancock	268	280	548	225	269	43	11
McLean	260	512	772	160	487	100	25
Muhlenberg	780	1,531	2,311	503	1,499	277	32
Ohio	1,094	908	2,002	910	862	184	46

The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 17,699 boys and 17,292 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. Probably the most influential internal factor determining the number that would make up the area work force would be the type of local employment available. This area breakdown by county is shown in table 3.

Table 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	17,699	17,292
Breckinridge	1,544	1,447
Butler	1,063	1,027
Daviess	7,119	6,874
Grayson	1,806	1,820
Hancock	534	561
McLean	947	907
Muhlenberg	3,026	2,916
Ohio	1,660	1,740

\*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

Table 4

OHIO COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	13,600	782	14,382
Breckinridge	2,353	238	2,591
Butler	1,323	29	1,352
Daviess	2,579	246	2,825
Grayson	2,436	45	2,481
Hancock	725	50	775
McLean	1,050	51	1,101
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Ohio	1,818	52	1,870

\* U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

\*\* Regular workers (employed 150 or more days).

Table 5

OHIO COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*  
DECEMBER, 1961

	<u>Area</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Breckin-</u> <u>ridge</u>	<u>Butler</u>	<u>Daviess</u>	<u>Gray-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Han-</u> <u>cock</u>	<u>McLean</u>	<u>Muhlen-</u> <u>berg</u>	<u>Chio</u>
Total Manu- facturing	10,162	433	332	8,299	161	0	307	422	208
Food & kindred products	1,642	5	0	1,523	44	0	7	36	27
Tobacco	682	0	0	654	0	0	0	28	0
Clothing, Tex- tile & leather	587	155	332	0	62	0	0	0	38
Lumber & furniture	1,403	3	0	660	36	0	295	334	75
Print., publ. & paper	197	5	0	147	5	0	5	16	19
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	177	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	542	265	0	255	14	0	0	8	0
Primary metals	527	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	4,373	0	0	4,345	0	0	0	0	28
Other	32	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	21

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Table 6

OHIO COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT\*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1961

	<u>Area</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Breckin-</u> <u>ridge</u>	<u>Butler</u>	<u>Daviess</u>	<u>Gray-</u> <u>son</u>	<u>Han-</u> <u>cock</u>	<u>McLean</u>	<u>Muhlen-</u> <u>berg</u>	<u>Ohio</u>
Mining & Quarrying	3,141	28	65	1,004	12	17	44	1,567	404
Contract Construction	1,377	59	0	1,085	33	5	11	110	74
Manufacturing	10,162	433	332	8,299	161	0	307	422	208
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	1,995	27	9	1,440	78	1	88	322	30
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,230	239	83	3,492	366	38	65	717	230
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	664	30	19	449	32	5	18	64	47
Services	1,185	16	44	886	15	0	12	128	84
Other	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23,780	832	552	16,681	697	66	545	3,330	1,077

\* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security



## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industry is represented in Ohio County by the following firms. The product of each firm and their employment is also shown.

Table 7

### OHIO COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1961

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Hartford</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Carmine Garden		Cabinets	2	0	2
Chinn-Sharp Lumber Co.		Custom millwork cabinets	16	1	17
Dixie Feed Mill		Mix sweet feeds	3	0	3
N. W. Dockery's Slaughterhouse		Meat processing	2	1	3
Fort Hartford Stone Co.		Crushed rock	48	2	50
Hartford Printing Co., Inc.		Commercial printing	4	3	7
Holman Company		Eyeglass cases	0	3	3
Joe Carson		Sheetmetal	1	0	1
Leach Dairy		Butter	3	0	3
Montpelier Glove Co.		Leatherwork gloves	13	28	41
Riverview Coal Co.		Coal	70	0	70
W. F. Schapmire & Sons		Job printing	1	0	1
Sharp-Pfister Lumber Co.		Lumber mill - building contract	18	1	19
Standard Brass Corp.		Metal stamping & plating	4	26	30
State Contracting & Stone Co.		Crushed rock & lime- stone	150	400 (seasonal)	
<u>Beaver Dam</u>					
The Embury Newspapers, Inc.		Newspaper publishing	5	3	8
Farmers Supply of Ohio Co., Inc.		Feeds	4	0	4
Ohio County Lockers		Meat processing	6	2	8
Peabody Coal Co.		Stripmine coal	150	0	150
Phep Render		Sheetmetal	2	1	3
Reid McCrockline		Masonry contractor	10	0	10
Royal Crown Bottling Co.		Soft drinks	30	7	37
H. B. Stanley		Ready-mix concrete	50	1	51
Young Manufacturing Co.		Oak treads, sills	42	3	45

### Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Janitor	\$1.15
Pattern Maker	1.35
Assembler	1.36
Machinist, Set up	1.75
Punch Press, set up	1.50
Sprayer or Painter	1.35
Stenographer	1.30
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	1.50

### Unions

The only union represented in Ohio County is the United Mine Workers of America which represents the employees of the Peabody Coal Company and the Riverview Coal Company.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Ohio County is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and by the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between St. Louis and New Orleans with a depot located in Hartford, has two local freights daily, one north and one south. Switching service is available 5 days per week.

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Louisville and Fulton, has tracks passing through Beaver Dam, Rockport, and Horse Branch. There are two local freights daily, one north and one south. Switching service is available 6 days per week. Most inbound loads consist of building materials and most outbound loads are coal and scrap leather.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is not available.



Table 8

## RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	43	Louisville, Ky.	16
Birmingham, Ala.	38	Los Angeles, Calif.	103
Chicago, Ill.	32	Nashville, Tenn.	23
Cincinnati, Ohio	26 1/2	New Orleans, La.	63 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	68 1/2	New York, N. Y.	64
Detroit, Mich.	65	Pittsburgh, Pa.	51
Knoxville, Tenn.	55	St. Louis, Mo.	28

Highways

Ohio County is served by U. S. 62 and 231 and by Kentucky Routes 54, 69, 85, 136, 176, 261, 269, 369, 403, 505, 764, 878, and 1544. The West Kentucky Turnpike will pass through Ohio County and will have an interchange near Beaver Dam.

Table 9

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	367	Lexington, Ky.	164
Birmingham, Ala.	330	Louisville, Ky.	119
Chicago, Ill.	354	Nashville, Tenn.	110
Cincinnati, Ohio	230	New York, N. Y.	885
Detroit, Mich.	483	Pittsburgh, Pa.	520
Knoxville, Tenn.	268	St. Louis, Mo.	238

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\* Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky

Truck Service: Ohio County is served by three trucking agencies: Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky; Denver Chicago Trucking Co., Inc., of Kentucky, Owensboro, Kentucky; and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois. Both intrastate and interstate service is available.

The nearest terminals are located in Caneyville and Owensboro, Kentucky.

Table 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM HARTFORD, KENTUCKY TO SELECTED  
MARKET CENTERS\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Altanta, Ga.	3	3	Louisville, Ky.	ON	ON**
Birmingham, Ala.	3	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	5	5
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	5	5
Detroit, Mich.	3	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	3	St. Louis, Mo.	3	3

Bus Lines: The Fuqua Bus Lines, operating between Owensboro and Bowling Green, has four daily runs through Ohio County - two east and two west. The Trailway Bus Lines, operating between Louisville and Paducah, has six scheduled stops - three north and three south.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport located 3 miles west of downtown Owensboro and 26 miles from Hartford. Eastern and Ozark Airlines offer five daily scheduled flights. The Hartford Airport, located in Hartford, has a 2,300' unlighted turf runway that is able to accommodate light aircraft.

\* Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky

\*\* ON - Overnight

### Water

A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained in the Green River for 103 miles. This portion of the river passes through Rockport, Ohio County, Kentucky. For an additional 95 miles, a 5.5-foot navigation channel is maintained.

The nearest commercial terminal is the Owensboro River-Rail Terminal, approximately 125 river miles distant. Here excellent facilities for transferring all types of dry commodities to and from barge, rail, or truck are available.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

The cities of Hartford, Beaver Dam, Rockport, and Centertown are provided electricity by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

Fordsville is served by the Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

The Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in five counties: Meade, Breckinridge, Ohio, Grayson and Hardin. The Cooperative operates approximately 82 miles of 69 KV transmission line within the five counties and 1,600 miles of distribution line. All transmission line is provided with a two-way feed with the present power source being supplied by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company. For complete rate schedules contact the General Office, Brandenburg, Kentucky.

Other portions of Ohio County are served by the following Rural Electric Cooperatives: Henderson-Union, Pennyrite, Green River, and Warren County.



### Natural Gas

In July 1962, gas was made available to Hartford and Beaver Dam by the Western Kentucky Gas Company. A 4" high pressure pipe line paralleling U. S. Highway 231 from the Ohio-Daviess County boundary to Beaver Dam connects with a 26" Texas Gas Transmission line in Daviess County. The average btu content per cubic foot is 1,040 and specific gravity is .60. Rates are as follows:

#### General Service Rate 1:

Rate Net:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	.0895
Next	7,000	.0725
Next	40,000	.0665
All additional		.0595

#### Seasonal Service Rate 2:

Rate Net:

First	500	\$0.475 per Mcf
All additional Mcf per month		.425 per Mcf

#### Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

Individually metered service where customer requires and contracts for not less than 20 Mcf per day.

Base Load	all gas per month	@ \$0.475 per Mcf
Excess of Base Load	all gas per month	@ \$0.595 per Mcf

#### Special Industrial Rate:

Industrial rates to customers using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Director of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

### Manufactured Gas

The portions of Ohio County not mentioned under the "natural gas" heading are served by bottled gas.

### Coal and Coke

Ohio County is located in the heart of the Western Kentucky Coal Field. During 1960 Ohio County ranked third in the production of coal in this field.

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties, with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 per cent, and strip mines 58 per cent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f. o. b. mine. Shipments were 95 per cent by rail and water and 5 per cent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.\*

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

### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset, and Covington. This supply is supplemented by border state operations.

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

Ohio County has three water treatment plants located in Hartford, Beaver Dam, and Rockport.

Hartford is supplied water by the Hartford Municipal Waterworks, whose source of supply is the Rough River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 420,000 gpd with the peak daily demand being 251,000 gallons and

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

the average use is 175,000 gpd. Raw water is treated with alum, lime, settling, filtration, chlorination, and copper sulphate. Storage facilities consist of a 125,000-gallon elevated standpipe and a 75,000-gallon elevated standpipe. Water is distributed in 2", 4", and 6" mains at a pressure of 68 to 70 psi.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per 3 month period</u>
First	10,500	\$7.35 Minimum
Next	6,000	.70 per 1,000 gal.
Next	6,000	.55 per 1,000 gal.
Next	278,000	.45 per 1,000 gal.
All over	300,000	.30 per 1,000 gal.

Beaver Dam is supplied water by the municipally owned Beaver Dam Water and Sewer Company, whose source is five wells ranging in depth from 230 to 325 feet with yields of 8.5 to 43 gpm, and the Hartford Waterworks. The Hartford Municipal Waterworks supplies 46,000 gallons of finished water daily to Beaver Dam. The Beaver Dam treatment plant has a capacity of 100,000 gpd, with the peak demand being 170,000 gpd, and the average rise being 146,000 gpd. Requirements above this capacity are met by the Hartford Municipal Waterworks. Storage facilities consist of a 75,000-gallon elevated standpipe. Water is distributed in 1 1/4" to 8" mains at a pressure of 50 psi.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>
First	2,000	\$2.20 Minimum
Next	3,000	.90 per 1,000 gal.
Next	5,000	.80 per 1,000 gal.
Next	15,000	.65 per 1,000 gal.
Next	25,000	.55 per 1,000 gal.
Next	50,000	.45 per 1,000 gal.
All over	100,000	.35 per 1,000 gal.

Rockport is supplied water by the municipally owned Rockport Waterworks whose source is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 374,400 gpd, and the average daily use is 47,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a 55,000-gallon elevated standpipe.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>
First	2,000	\$2.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	.75 per 1,000 gal.
Next	2,000	.65 per 1,000 gal.
Next	2,000	.55 per 1,000 gal.
All over	8,000	.50 per 1,000 gal.



## Surface Water Resources

The largest source of surface water is from the Green and Rough rivers. Other sources are from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Green River at Calhoun and Rough River near Dundee is 10,750 cfs (31 years record) and 959 cfs (22 years record) respectively.

## Ground Water Resources

The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian System. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

### PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

#### Western Coal Field

"Where conglomerate, sandstone, or siltstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. Some wells yield 100 to 500 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water may be obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous small springs."

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

## Sewerage System

Beaver Dam, at present, has the only sewerage disposal plant in the county.

The Beaver Dam disposal plant is operated by the Beaver Dam Water and Sewer Company. The sewage is given primary and secondary treatment and disposed into the Rough River. The capacity of the system is 800 gpm and it is presently operating at 75% of the capacity. The mains are 8" and 10". The sewerage rate is 40% of the water bill.

Hartford has no disposal plant but sewage is collected in sanitary sewers ranging in size from 6" to 24". The sewage is chemically treated and discharged into the Rough River. Sewerage rates are \$3.00 for the first 10,500 gallons of water used and \$.02 per 100 gallons of water used over 10,500 up to \$12.00.

Centertown, Fordsville, and Rockport dispose of sewerage by means of individually owned septic tanks.

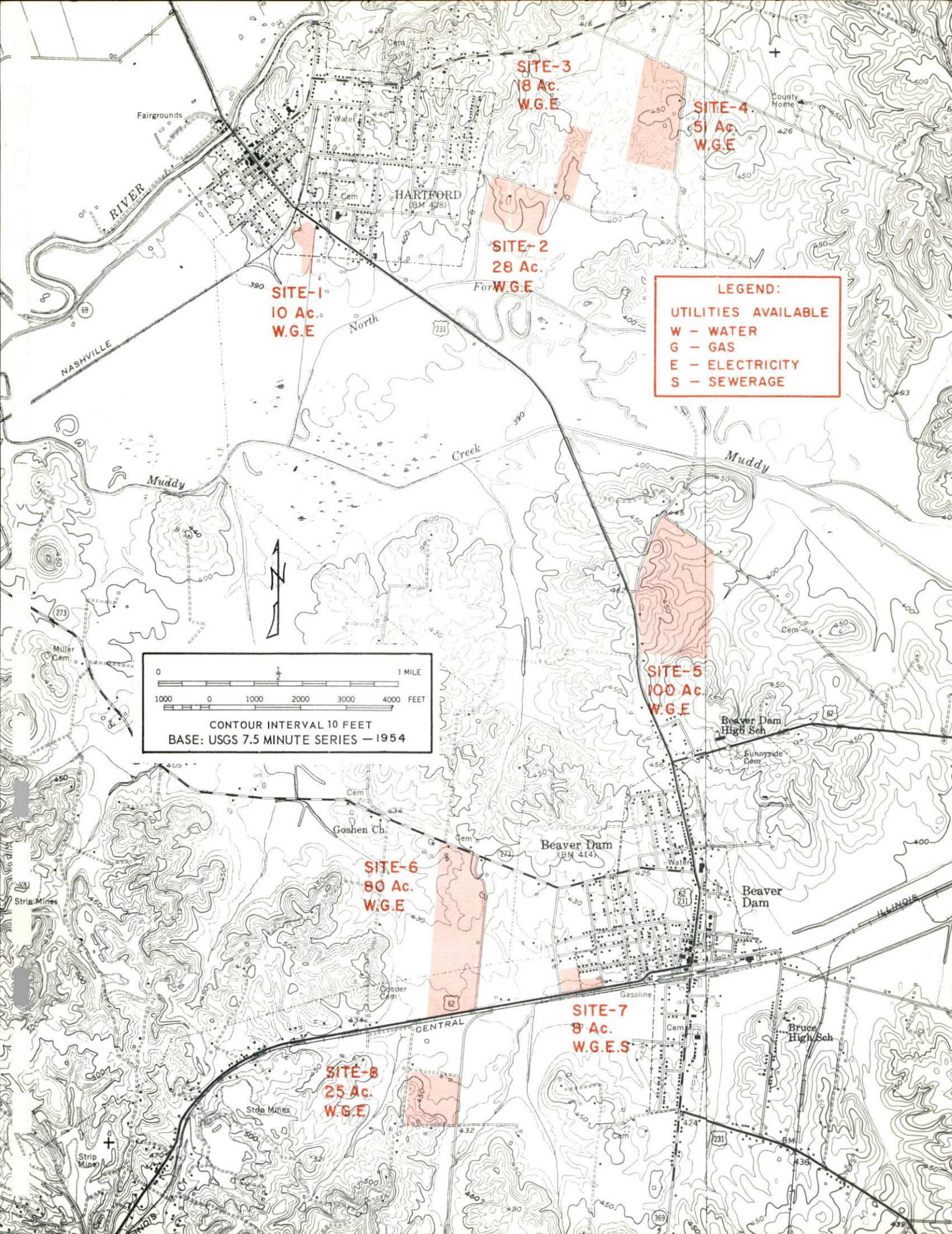
## INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 10 acres of level land  
LOCATION: Within the southwestern city limits of  
Hartford.  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. 231  
RAILROAD: Bound by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on the extreme western portion.  
WATER: Hartford Municipal Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
- SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 28 acres of level-to-gently  
rolling land  
LOCATION: 150 yards from eastern city limits of  
Hartford  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on paved road leading to city  
maintained street 150 yards distant  
RAILROAD: The L & N railroad is 3/4 mile distant.  
WATER: Hartford Municipal Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
- SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 18 acres of level-to-gently  
rolling land  
LOCATION: 500 yards beyond eastern city limits of  
Hartford  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on paved road leading to a city  
maintained street 500 yards distant  
RAILROAD: The L & N railroad is 1 mile distant.  
WATER: Hartford Municipal Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
- SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 51 acres of level-to-gently  
rolling land  
LOCATION: 3/4 mile northeast of the Hartford city limits.  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on paved roads leading to  
Kentucky 69 which is 1/4 mile distant.  
RAILROAD: The L & N depot at Hartford is 1 mile distant.  
WATER: Hartford Municipal Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company



- SITE # 5: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres of level-to-gently rolling land  
LOCATION: 1/2 mile north of the Beaver Dam city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. 231  
RAILROAD: The Illinois Central depot at Beaver Dam is 1 1/2 miles distant  
WATER: Beaver Dam Water and Sewer Company  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
- SITE # 6: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 80 acres of level land  
LOCATION: 1/2 mile west of the Beaver Dam city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. 62 and backs on Kentucky 273.  
RAILROAD: The Illinois Central Railroad is directly across U. S. 231  
WATER: Beaver Dam Water & Sewer Company  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
- SITE # 7: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 8 acres of level land  
LOCATION: The western boundary line of the Beaver Dam city limits bisects this site.  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. 62  
RAILROAD: The Beaver Dam Illinois Central depot is 1/4 mile distant  
WATER: Beaver Dam Water and Sewer Company  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company  
SEWERAGE: Beaver Dam Water & Sewer Company
- SITE # 8: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 25 acres of level-to-gently rolling land  
LOCATION: 3/4 mile southwest of the Beaver Dam city limits.  
RAILROAD: The Illinois Central Railroad is 1/4 mile away  
WATER: Beaver Dam Water and Sewer Company  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company  
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
- SITE # 9: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres level-to-rolling land  
LOCATION: 3/4 mile northeast of the Rockport city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on a paved road leading to U. S. 62 which is 1/4 mile distant.  
RAILROAD: The Illinois Central Railroad bounds this site on the south.  
WATER: Rockport Water Works  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company

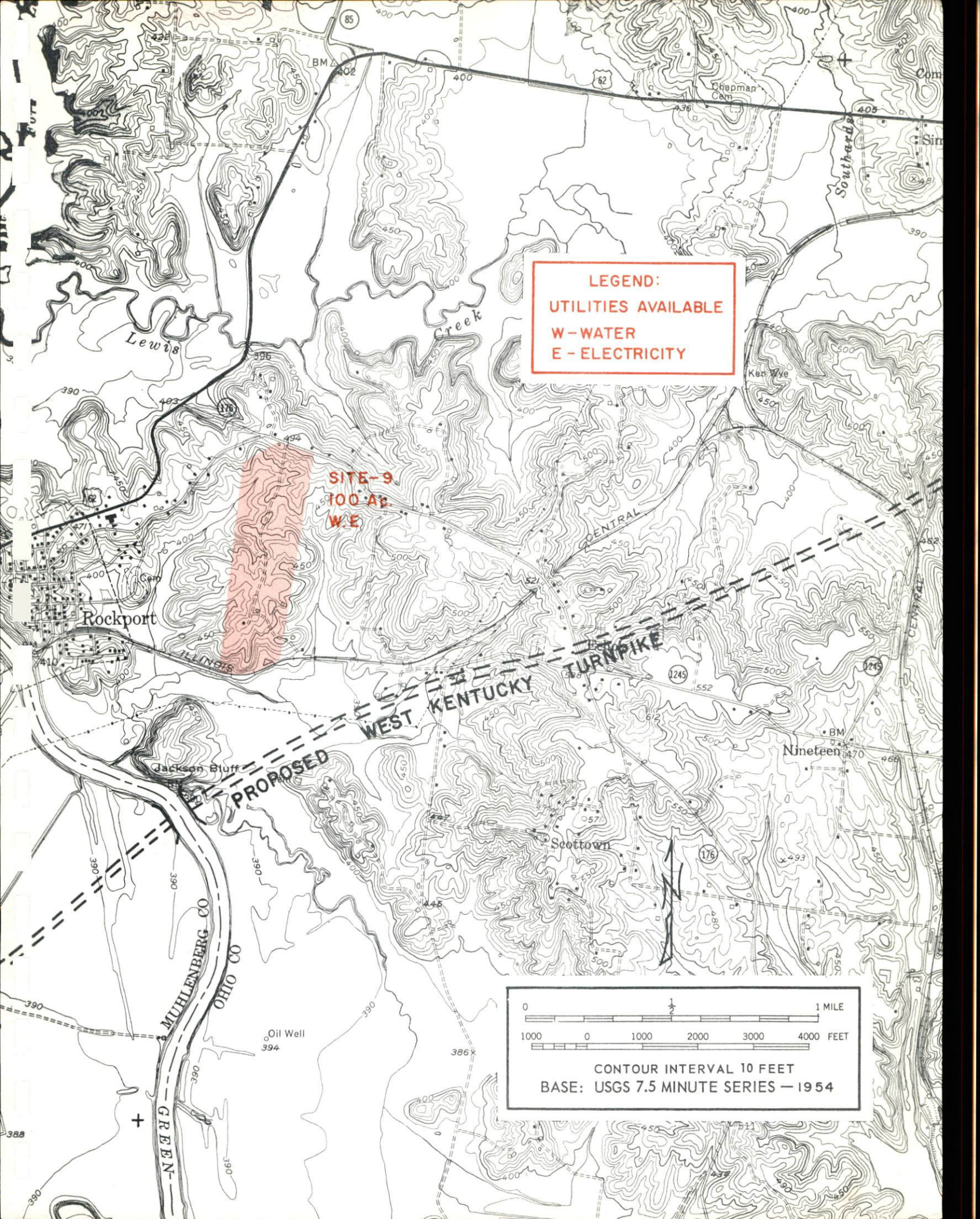






**LEGEND:**  
**UTILITIES AVAILABLE**  
**W - WATER**  
**E - ELECTRICITY**

**SITE-9**  
**100 AC.**  
**W.E.**





## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Both Hartford and Beaver Dam are governed by a mayor and 6 councilmen who are elected for four and two year terms, respectively. Fordsville has a mayor who is elected for a four year term and 5 councilmen that are elected for two year terms. Centertown is governed by a 5-member Board of Trustees.

County: Ohio County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a county judge elected for a four year term and 6 magistrates elected for four year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, the cities of Ohio County may allow a five year property tax exemption. This cannot be extended beyond this period.

Business Licenses: Hartford, Beaver Dam, and Fordsville require business licenses costing from \$10 to \$25, \$5 to \$50, and \$5 to \$15, respectively.

### Planning and Zoning

The Beaver Dam Planning and Zoning Commission was formed in 1960. Since that time it has completed an existing land use map, a city base map, and has established building codes.

Hartford has a zoning ordinance.

Centertown and Fordsville have no planning and zoning ordinances.

### Fire Protection

The Hartford Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by 26 volunteers. Equipment consists of a 1961, 750 gpm pumper truck, a 1950, 500 gpm pumper truck, and an emergency truck.

The Beaver Dam Volunteer Fire Department has 30 volunteers. The equipment consists of a 750 gpm pumper truck, a 500 gpm pumper truck and a tank truck.



The Centertown Volunteer Fire Department is equipped with one tank truck with two pumps.

Fordsville has one tank truck.

The NBFU insurance rating in Hartford and Beaver Dam is Class-7.

#### Police Protection

County: Ohio County is protected by a sheriff and 4 deputies who utilize 3 radio-equipped cars that can interconnect with the state police short-wave band.

City: Hartford has two policemen who use their own automobiles. One automobile is equipped with a radio furnished by the city.

Centertown and Fordsville have a town marshall.

Beaver Dam has two patrolmen who utilize one city-owned, radio-equipped cruiser.

#### Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage is collected in Hartford and Beaver Dam by private contractor and disposed of in municipally owned dumps. Biweekly collections are made in the business districts and weekly collections are made in the residential areas. Residential service costs \$1.50 per month and business district service is negotiated. Garbage in Centertown and Fordsville is disposed of on an individual basis.

#### Financial Information

##### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, 1961:

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Bonded Indebtedness</u>
Hartford	\$28,294.27	\$22,692.24	\$20,700
Beaver Dam	27,407.13	32,536.47	5,000
Fordsville	1,500.00	1,500.00	None
Centertown	1,200.00	1,200.00	None

County Income and Bonded Indebtedness, fiscal year 1961-62:

Ohio County Budget	\$208,533
Indebtedness	190,000 Hospital

TAXES

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for property in Ohio County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in the Appendix.

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR HARTFORD, BEAVER DAM, FORDSVILLE, CENTERTOWN, AND OHIO COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Hartford</u>	<u>Beaver Dam</u>	<u>Fordsville</u>	<u>Centertown</u>	<u>Ohio County</u>
County	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60	\$ .60
State	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
City	.75	.75	.75	.75	---
School	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Total	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.90	\$2.15

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Ohio County - 29.5%

Net Assessed Value of Property - Full local rate

Hartford	- \$ 1,200,000
Beaver Dam	- \$ 1,300,000
Fordsville	- \$ 300,000
Centertown	- \$ 200,000
Ohio County	- \$19,508,222 (Subject to taxes 1960)

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Ohio County School System is comprised of 12 elementary schools and 5 high schools. There are 7 elementary school gymnasiums and 5 high school gymnasiums. Hot lunches are served throughout the school system. The current year budget is \$1,100,000.

Table 12

### SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN THE OHIO COUNTY SYSTEM

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Ohio County (Elem.)	3,043	108.5	28
Ohio County (High)	1,147	57.5	20

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

Ohio County is served by the Owensboro Area Vocational School, Owensboro, Kentucky. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, cosmetology, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, printing, radio, television, and woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges: The communities of Ohio County are within 30 miles of Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, which are located in Owensboro, Kentucky. Both colleges are four-year coeducational, fully accredited institutions offering B. A. and B. S. degrees. Kentucky Wesleyan is a Methodist Church affiliated school and Brescia is affiliated with the Catholic Church.



Other colleges and universities in the area include:\*

Western State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 48 miles  
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 62 miles  
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 126 miles

### Health

Hospitals: The Ohio County Hospital is located in Hartford and has 32 beds and 9 bassinets. Facilities for minor surgery, x-ray, cardiograph, emergencies, and general services are available. The staff includes: Four medical doctors, ten registered nurses, two licensed practical nurses, two laboratory technicians, and one x-ray technician.

Public Health: The Ohio County Health Center, located in Hartford, is staffed by a full-time nurse, sanitarian, and clerk and by a part-time health officer. The present program includes: Preschool, communicable disease, crippled children, sanitation, tuberculosis control, dental health, maternal and child care, chronic disease, nutrition, mental health, laboratory services, and general public health.

There are 2 licensed rest homes in Ohio County.

### Housing

Ohio County has a shortage of rental property and it is estimated that between 50 and 100 houses are saleable. Construction cost of an average 3-bedroom brick home with a full basement ranges from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Ohio County has three telephone exchanges located in Hartford, Beaver Dam, and Fordsville. They have a total of 2,720 subscribers. Service within the county is toll free.

The system is not yet equipped for Direct Distance Dialing.

Beaver Dam has a Western Union office. In Hartford telegraph messages are relayed by the L & N Railroad.

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\* Mileage based from Hartford, Kentucky



Postal Facilities: Hartford has a second-class Post Office with 11 employees. Mail is received 5 times daily and dispatched 6 times daily via truck. Postal receipts for 1961 totaled approximately \$22,000.

Beaver Dam has a second-class Post Office with 16 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 9 times daily via truck. Postal receipts for 1961 totaled approximately \$22,500.

There are third-class Post Offices in Centertown, Fordsville, Horse Branch, and McHenry.

There are fourth-class Post Offices located in Cromwell, Dundee, Echols, Equality, Narrows, Olaton, Reynolds, Rockport, and Rosine.

Newspapers: Ohio County is served by two weekly newspapers. The Ohio County News is published in Hartford and has a circulation of 2,600. The Ohio County Messenger is published in Beaver Dam and reports a circulation of 2,000. Daily papers are received from Owensboro and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: Ohio County is served by WNES located in Central City, Kentucky. This 500 watt station operates on 1050 kilocycles between 6:00 A.M. and 5:15 P.M., seven days a week. Excellent reception also is received from Owensboro and Louisville, Kentucky and Evansville, Indiana.

Television: Excellent television reception is received from Bowling Green and Paducah, Kentucky, Evansville, Indiana, and Nashville, Tennessee, with the three major networks represented.

#### Libraries

Ohio County is served by the Ohio County Library, located in Hartford, which is the headquarters for the Green River Region. This 5-room library has approximately 10,000 volumes and a combined library and bookmobile circulation of 55,000.

#### Churches

Ohio County has approximately 75 churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Full Gospel, Church of God, and Catholic.

## Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Beaver Dam Deposit Bank	\$4,719,846.93	\$4,200,394.30
Hartford Deposit Bank	3,456,417.86	3,162,881.25
Citizens Bank	1,215,503.61	1,100,991.08
Bank of Fordsville	1,160,658.49	1,032,018.14
Bank of Dundee	1,199,334.66	1,048,596.19
The Farmers Bank	713,700.96	646,549.14

Ohio County has one Savings and Loan Association - the Ohio County Federal Savings and Loan Association which has assets totaling \$1,419,482.06.

## Hotels and Motels

Daniels Mototel	24 Units
Colonial Motel	10 Units
Hartford Motel	11 Units

## Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions Club.

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, American Legion, Modern Woodsmen, Shriners.

Women: Women's Club, Younger Women's Club, Progressive Club, Junior Women's Club.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Junior Conservation, FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA, Little League, 4-H Club.

Other: Ohio County Fish and Game Club, Ohio County Saddle Club, Ohio County Country Club.

## Recreation

Local: Hartford has a municipal swimming pool and the city owns the old Rough River lock and dam which is approximately 12 miles southwest of Hartford. Fishing and camping are feasible on this 4-acre tract of land. There is a lighted ball diamond and tennis and croquet courts on the school grounds.

Beaver Dam has a 5-acre park with a lighted ball diamond and picnic grounds.

On the school grounds at both Rockport and Centertown, there is a lighted ball diamond and tennis and croquet courts. The Fordsville school has a lighted ball diamond.

The Ohio County Fairgrounds, home of the annual Ohio County Fair and Horse Show, has a show ring with bleachers, 2 merchants buildings, 2 stock buildings, and an office building.

The Ohio County Country Club, located approximately 2 miles north of Hartford, has a 9-hole golf course, clubhouse, and fishing lake.

Lake Washburn, a state lake, located approximately 5 miles north of Hartford has facilities for boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping and cabin sites.

Area: Rough River Dam State Park, located approximately 30 miles northeast of Hartford, provides boating, swimming, fishing, and camping. A 25-room lodge is located near the dam. Also an airport with a 3,000' paved runway is maintained on the park property.

Pennyrile Forest State Park is approximately 65 miles from Hartford on Kentucky Route 109. This park is situated in the heart of the 15,000-acre Pennyrile Forest. A 56-acre lake is located near the center of the park and excellent fishing, boating, and swimming facilities are available. Other facilities provide for horseback riding, hiking, picnicking and camping. Modern cottages, motel units, and dining facilities are also available.

Other facilities of the area include Kentucky Lake and Kentucky Dam Village, 95 miles from Hartford.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1957

1. A new Post Office building was constructed in Hartford costing \$40,000.
2. The 32-bed Ohio County Hospital was completed.

1958

1. A \$700,000 county-wide dial system was installed.



1960

1. The Ohio County Country Club was opened.
2. Hartford constructed a new \$12,000 fire station.

1961

1. Hartford installed a 125,000-gallon elevated standpipe costing \$40,000.
2. The Ohio County Regional Library was opened in Hartford.
3. Two new motels were constructed in the county.
4. Hartford purchased a \$16,000 pumper fire truck.

1962

1. Beaver Dam opened a new \$50,000 Post Office.
2. Natural gas was extended to Hartford and Beaver Dam.

Planned:

1. The new West Kentucky Turnpike will pass through Ohio County with an interchange located near Beaver Dam.
2. Centertown plans to construct a municipally owned water plant.



## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,691 farms in Ohio County covering 198,692 acres, an average of 117.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Ohio County and Kentucky.

Table 13

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR OHIO COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Ohio Co. (bu)	27,923	33.9	947,006
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Ohio Co. (bu)	563	17.7	9,985
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Ohio Co. (bu)	10,237	17.8	183,163
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Ohio Co. (lbs)	1,165	1,078.0	1,255,974
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Ohio Co. (tons)	260	1.6	436
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Ohio Co. (tons)	3,209	1.3	4,432
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Ohio Co. (tons)	8,810	1.3	11,883
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR OHIO COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Ohio Co.	14,368
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Ohio Co.	2,224
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Ohio Co.	2,937
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Ohio County consist of coal, petroleum and limestone. Transported and residual clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile are found, however, quantitative work has not been done on these deposits. Small amounts of natural gas have also been secured in conjunction with oil drilling.

Coal: The coals of Ohio County, like those of the remainder of the Western Kentucky Coal Field, are bituminous in rank. The No. 9 coal is the most important seam worked. This seam makes an excellent domestic stoker coal because it is free burning and holds fire and treatment well. Typical analyses of this seam are as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>As Loaded</u>			<u>Dry Basis</u>		<u>BTU</u>	<u>Ash Fusion Tem.</u>
	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Carbon Fixed</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>		
Egg	4.5	40.2	50.3	9.5	3.0	13300	2050
Screenings	6.0	39.4	48.0	12.6	3.70	12670	2020
Run of Mine	5.0	39.8	49.7	10.5	3.15	12942	2040

Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1962

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

Production: For the period 1890 through 1960, Ohio County ranked tenth among the coal producing counties of the state in total accumulative production with nearly 67 million tons. In 1960 a total of 3,216,814 tons were produced from twenty-four mines, mainly, from stripping operations.

Petroleum: The oil producing areas for the most part are located in the northern portion of the county. Production is chiefly from the Upper Mississippian pays at shallow to medium depths. Several important pools have been recognized. Total accumulative oil production for the period 1918 through 1961 amounts to nearly 3 1/2 million barrels. The county produced 981,708 barrels in 1961 and was among the top five counties in Kentucky in drilling activities.

Limestone: Mississippian limestone deposits have been brought to the surface by the Rough Creek fault which traverses the county east-west through the northcentral portion. This stone is being used for riprap, concrete, roads, railroad ballast and agstone purposes. Two quarries are currently in operation.

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



Table 15

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

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

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



## Forests

There is approximately 150,000 acres of forested land in Ohio County, which covers 39% of the total land area. The predominant trees are: Oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum, and red cedar.

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

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

## MARKETS

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

LIBRARY  
BOWLING GREEN  
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Table 16

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Per capita income in Ohio County during 1961 was \$990.\*

Retail sales in Ohio County during 1961 totaled \$8,659,000.\*

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

## CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

The following table lists climatic data for Ohio County.



Table 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:00 A.M.</u>	<u>6:00 P.M.</u>
				(CST)
January	31.3	1.51	83	75
February	43.0	4.73	81	68
March	51.0	5.23	80	61
April	52.7	4.40	80	57
May	62.2	7.26	82	60
June	70.8	8.80	83	60
July	76.2	6.81	85	60
August	74.4	2.86	89	62
September	71.8	1.33	89	63
October	59.6	2.64	88	66
November	46.9	5.97	82	68
December	38.5	4.33	83	75
Annual Norm	56.5	55.87		

\* Station Location: Beaver Dam, Ohio County, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 20 years;  
6:00 P.M. readings 20 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (21 yrs. of record) - 101 clear; partly cloudy 102,  
cloudy 162

Per cent of possible sunshine: (21 yrs. of record) - 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (21 yrs. of record) - 116

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 yrs. of record) - 4

Days with thunderstorms: (21 yrs. of record) - 47

Days with heavy fog: (21 yrs. of record) - 15

Prevailing wind: West

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term  
means 4,360 degree days

Table 17

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March	51.0	5.23	80	61
April	52.7	4.40	80	57
May	62.2	7.26	82	60
June	70.8	8.80	83	60
July	76.2	6.81	85	60
August	74.4	2.86	89	62
September	71.8	1.33	89	63
October	59.6	2.64	88	66
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## APPENDIX

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Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
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## HISTORY

Ohio County became the 35th county of the state in 1798 from part of Hardin County. Originally including the present counties of Ohio and Daviess, and portions of Butler, Grayson, Hancock and McLean, it was named after the beautiful Ohio River which then bound both this county and the entire state on the north and west. Ohio County, located in the midwestern section of the state, is drained principally by the Green River, which forms most of its southern border; the Rough River, which flows from the northeast to the southwest in the central part of the county; the South(East) Fork of Panther Creek, located in the northern section; and Caney Creek, which runs along the eastern border into the Rough River.

In the past the county has produced excellent crops of corn, tobacco, oats, potatoes, clover and other grasses. It contains a heavy amount of timber of a superior quality, and iron ore and coal have been found extensively also. Oil was discovered in Ohio County in 1912 in a deep well about four miles east of Hartford. This well became the first profitable well in western Kentucky. At various times since then Ohio County has ranked first in the state as an oil producing county.

The immediate vicinity of Hartford was settled at a very early period, and often became the scene of bloody strife between the white settlers and the Indians. Hartford and Barnett's Station, about two miles apart, were frequently harassed by Indian parties. Hartford, located on the bank of the Rough River, which flows west to join with the Green River, became the seat of the county. At an elevation of 425 feet, it is surrounded by hills which rise from 650 to 700 feet above it, and is located approximately 110 miles from Louisville and 160 from Frankfort. Founded in 1790, it was originally named Deer Crossing, and then later became known as "Hart-ford." In 1808 it was incorporated, and by 1840, with a population of 400, consisted of a brick courthouse, eight other county buildings, two churches, six lawyers, six physicians, two taverns, fifteen stores and groceries, and ten mechanic shops.

Ohio County has built four courthouses--all located at Hartford. The first courthouse, built of logs in 1800, was a novelty in architecture. It was built on top of the jail, also of logs. The jail was entered through a trap door in the floor of the courthouse. In 1813, the structure was burned purposely in celebrating the victory of Commodore Perry and construction of a new courthouse was started at a cost of \$3,036. In December of 1864 this building was burned by the Confederate General H. B. Lyons, then on his raid through western Kentucky. A third structure was erected from 1865-70 on the same site at a cost of \$18,500. In 1939, the people of the county voted to build a new courthouse, which was started in 1940 and completed in 1943.



Today, Hartford is a fifth-class city, and had a 1960 population of 1,618, which represented a 3% growth from 1950.

Beaver Dam, today the largest city of Ohio County, was described in 1870 as having a blacksmith shop, Baptist Church, railroad depot, drug store, general store, hotel and livery stable. In 1874 it had added a planing mill and a race track. In 1898 an Illinois editor predicted that Beaver Dam was destined to become the foremost city of Ohio County. In giving his reasons, he believed that with its superior location and natural facilities, and its alert businessmen who were fast pushing it to the front, and, with the assistance given by the Illinois Central Railroad by way of low freight rates, it would be only a matter of time before it would become a city of great importance to Ohio County. By 1938 Beaver Dam had a population of 1,036, and had become an important mining center for the western Kentucky coal field. Today, Beaver Dam is a fifth-class city, with a 1960 population of 1,648, which represented a 22% increase from 1950.

The sixth-class cities of Ohio County include Centertown, with a 1960 population of 327; Fordsville, with a population of 524; McHenry, 446 and Rockport, 396.

In 1800, Ohio County had a population of 1,223; in 1850, 9,749; and in 1870, 15,561. In 1846, the valuation of taxable property in the county was \$1,280,237; the number of acres of land in the county was 309,630; and the average value of land per acre was \$2.08. In 1870 the valuation of taxable property had increased to \$3,343,006; the number of acres of land to 335,192; and the average value of land per acre to \$6.48.

Among the many beauties of Ohio County is the Green River, with its slow-flowing and deeply-colored water, and trees which overhang it, making a most serene and peaceful scene. Considered to be probably the narrowest stream in Kentucky, it can be navigated for some distance by boat, due to a constant five foot channel that is made possible by several locks and dams. The river is believed to have once been a subterranean stream, which surfaced after its ceiling wore away. Along the stream have been found shell mounds of a type which are exceedingly rare in Kentucky. Also near this stream was found a tree which bore the name of Daniel Boone.

Located near the river is also the ghost town of Airdrie, which was the site of the home of Robert Alexander, who bought 17,000 acres of land along this section where ore had been found. Alexander built an iron furnace, a mill, a large stone house, a hotel, and several homes for iron workers whom he obtained from Scotland. However, it was an unprofitable venture and he was forced to abandon it in 1857.

In 1866 General Don Carlos Buell purchased 1,000 acres of this land, which included the Airdrie furnace, with hopes to discover oil. Finding more coal and iron than oil, Buell worked these deposits, but was forced to abandon them because of the high freight rates on the Green River, the only outlet. However, he continued to live there until his death in 1898.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
OHIO COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, December 1961	Ohio County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	1, 077	100.0	456, 064	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	404	37.5	30, 615	6.7
Contract Construction	74	6.8	31, 047	6.8
Manufacturing	208	19.3	176, 243	38.6
Food & kindred products	27	2.5	25, 618	5.6
Tobacco	0	---	16, 840	3.6
Clothing, tex. & leather	38	3.5	25, 380	5.5
Lumber & furniture	75	6.9	13, 589	2.9
Printing, pub. & paper	19	1.7	10, 516	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	---	13, 620	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	0	---	5, 580	1.2
Primary metals	0	---	9, 388	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	28	2.5	53, 168	11.6
Other	21	1.9	2, 544	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	30	2.7	32, 973	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	230	21.3	126, 298	27.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	47	4.3	20, 579	4.5
Services	84	7.7	36, 437	7.9
Other	0	---	1, 872	.4



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

Subject	Ohio County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	8,844	8,881	1,508,536	1,529,620

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	6,440	6,522	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,246	1,342	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	4,246		705,411	290,783
Employed	3,876	1,253	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	2,081	756	440,020	208,384
Government workers	244	307	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,451	133	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	100	57	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	370	89	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,194	5,180	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	18	16	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	539	560	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,637	4,604	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	742	3,306	91,626	539,838
65 and over	895	1,298	91,489	136,556

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	3,876	1,253	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	123	203	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,062	34	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	205	65	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	92	124	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	130	119	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	628	12	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	942	296	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	3	60	1,123	25,183
Service workers	74	177	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	259	32	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	275	20	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	83	111	26,006	16,978

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

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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



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

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

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

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

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

#### Public Service Company Taxes

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

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

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



## General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

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



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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