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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

BRECKINRIDGE - GRAYSON COUNTIES

KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA

Prepared by
The Rough River Area Council
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
March, 1966

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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Breckinridge County - 14,734; Grayson County - 15,834

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Breckinridge, Grayson and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 6,204 men and 5,697 women. Number of workers available from both counties: 1,508 men and 1,392 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company provide railroad services to the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

Air: An airport capable of accommodating light-to-medium aircraft is located at Rough River Dam in the northwestern part of Grayson County. The nearest commercial airports are Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, Owensboro, Kentucky; and Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky.

Water: The Ohio River bounds Breckinridge County on its northern boundary. The City of Cloverport is located on the river.

Trucks: Ten common carriers serve the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound, Kentucky Bus Lines, and Continental Trailways provide the two-county area with local service and connections to all major metropolitan areas in the United States.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY
AREA, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	
	<u>Irvington</u>	<u>Leitchfield</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	379	366
Chicago, Ill.	377	384
Cincinnati, Ohio	162	183
Detroit, Mich.	446	439
Los Angeles, Calif.	249	262
Memphis, Tenn.	383	363
New Orleans, La.	694	674
New York, N. Y.	800	837
St. Louis, Mo.	291	264
Washington, D. C.	640	670

Electricity

Three companies supply electricity to the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Area Served</u>
Meade County RECC	Breckinridge County
Kentucky Utilities Company	Leitchfield
Warren RECC	Grayson County

Natural Gas

The Western Kentucky Gas Company, the Valley Gas Company, and the Leitchfield Gas Company all provide natural gas to the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

Water

All incorporated municipalities in the two counties have municipally owned water systems.

Sewerage

The communities of Cloverport, Hardinsburg and Leitchfield have municipally owned sewerage systems. Irvington and Clarkson are now in the process of planning sewerage systems.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

During the 1940 and 1950 decades, both Breckinridge and Grayson Counties declined in population. During the 1950 decade, Breckinridge County declined 5.4 percent and Grayson County 7.2 percent. The Kentucky Department of Health's 1963 population estimates for the two counties showed Breckinridge County having a population of 14,500, a 1.6 percent decrease from the 1960 level, and Grayson County with an increase of 1.7 percent to 16,100 persons.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND GRAYSON COUNTIES WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Breckinridge County		Grayson County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			19,878		15.5
1910	21,000		19,958	0.4	6.6
1920	19,652	- 6.6	19,927	- 0.2	5.5
1930	17,368	-11.6	17,055	-14.4	8.2
1940	17,744	2.2	17,562	3.0	8.8
1950	15,528	-12.5	17,063	- 2.8	3.5
1960	14,734	- 5.4	15,834	- 7.2	3.2

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

Four of the six incorporated municipalities within the two counties experienced good growth in population during the period 1950 to 1960. The remaining two municipalities had decreases in population.

The Grayson County community of Leitchfield had the largest rate of growth during the 1950 decade, 127.2 percent. The other communities had growth rates of from 32 to 53 percent.

TABLE 1-A

POPULATION DATA FOR INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES IN
BRECKINRIDGE AND GRAYSON COUNTIES

City	County	1960 Population	1950 Population	% Change 1950-1960
Cloverport	Breckinridge	1,334	1,357	- 1.7
Hardinsburg	Breckinridge	1,377	902	52.7
Leitchfield	Grayson	2,982	1,312	127.2
Caneyville	Grayson	278	377	- 26.0
Clarkson	Grayson	645	489	32.0
Irvington	Breckinridge	1,190	831	43.2

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

Economic Characteristics

The predominant economic characteristic of the Breckinridge-Grayson County area is agricultural. Farm employment for 1959 in Breckinridge and Grayson Counties was 2,591 and 2,481, respectively. In September, 1965, the two counties had 2,114 persons employed in industrial (nonagricultural) jobs. Of these, 886 persons were employed in manufacturing activities.

Estimated retail sales in 1964 for Breckinridge County totaled \$10,989,000 and in Grayson County \$12,647,000.*

Industrial wages for both counties during the third quarter of 1965 totaled \$1,918,049.

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

TABLE 2

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON 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*
Breckinridge	\$ 66.94	\$ 67.23	\$ 17,751	\$1,212	71
Grayson	64.86	59.17	18,168	1,163	76
Butler	58.63	57.00	8,019	878	101
Edmonson	54.92	57.31	6,222	800	109
Hancock	88.38	102.44	6,284	1,214	69
Hardin	76.53	80.80	206,739	2,803	1
Hart	59.46	61.41	14,968	1,077	83
Meade	121.31	144.85	33,551	1,524	40
Ohio	87.30	57.69	23,055	1,360	50

*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, 1964) for weekly wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this brochure to include Breckinridge, Grayson, Meade, Hardin, Hart, Edmonson, Butler, Ohio, and Hancock Counties.

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 population of the nine counties making up the Breckinridge-Grayson County area labor supply was 172,140 in 1960. There are an estimated 6,204 men and 5,697 women presently available for employment in Breckinridge and Grayson Counties. Table 3 presents a breakdown of the area's estimated labor supply.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA,
FEBRUARY, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,204	5,697	11,901	4,592	5,051	1,612	646
Breckinridge	561	714	1,275	400	650	161	64
Grayson	947	678	1,625	750	600	197	78
Meade	264	926	1,190	200	900	64	26
Hardin	842	908	1,750	507	775	335	133
Hart	646	504	1,150	550	400	96	104
Edmonson	732	298	1,030	460	195	272	103
Butler	771	469	1,240	590	400	181	69
Ohio	1,155	917	2,072	910	862	245	55
Hancock	286	283	569	225	269	61	14

*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).

In 1965 the counties of the labor supply area graduated 1,922 students from high school. Of these graduates 37.5 percent entered colleges, thus making a possible 1,202 high school graduates available for industrial employment. In the two counties of Breckinridge and Grayson, there were 413 high school graduates, with 140 of this number entering post high school educational institutions.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 17,633 males and 15,037 females who will become 18 years of age by 1970. Any exact forecast of the number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. The most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	17,633	15,037
Breckinridge	1,544	1,447
Grayson	1,806	1,638
Meade	1,905	1,873
Hardin	6,446	4,349
Hart	1,525	1,356
Edmonson	967	1,016
Butler	1,063	1,027
Ohio	1,843	1,770
Hancock	534	561

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Breckinridge-Grayson County Labor Supply area employment in the agriculture and nonagricultural industries. The primary industry in the labor supply area is agriculture. Manufacturing products produced in the labor supply area have achieved a degree of diversification, but the manufacturing employment remains light in relation to the labor potential. The distribution and the type of nonagricultural industry located in the nine counties of the Breckinridge-Grayson County area is presented in Tables 5 and 6.

TABLE 5

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL
EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	16,062	752	16,814
Breckinridge	2,353	238	2,591
Grayson	2,436	45	2,481
Meade	1,047	104	1,151
Hardin	2,579	154	2,733
Hart	2,471	50	2,521
Edmonson	1,310	30	1,340
Butler	1,323	29	1,352
Ohio	1,818	52	1,870
Hancock	725	50	775

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

During February, 1966, the Rough River Area Council conducted a survey of the principal industrial employers in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area to determine the quality of personnel procurement and training and the status of labor relations. Below is a summary of this survey.

Firms Surveyed: American Olean Tile Company; Eleanor Beard, Inc.; The Galante Studio, Inc.; Avalon Cheese Company; CP Electronics; Kane Manufacturing Company; Leitchfield Concrete Products, Inc.; Leitchfield Manufacturing Company; Walter T. Kelly Company; and Ragland Quarry.

Current Total Employment: 795 persons

Annual Turnover of Employees: 7.2 percent

Labor relations were reported to be excellent.

Only one of the firms had recently conducted an organized training program. This firm was CP Electronics, whose manager stated that he had never found more cooperation and interest from employees in a training program.

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All firms stated that personnel procurement presents no problem. All employers indicated they had long waiting lists of persons seeking employment. An announcement of an expansion of the labor force at CP Electronics has resulted in twenty-five applicants for each job available.

TABLE 6

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Breckin- ridge	Grayson	Butler	Edmonson	Hancock	Hardin	Hart	Meade	Ohio
Total manu- facturing	4,044	381	505	393	343	128	1,011	318	583	382
Food & kindred products	261	5	44	0	0	0	110	40	17	45
Tobacco	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	1,680	233	258	382	343	0	220	164	0	80
Lumber and furniture	317	5	50	11	0	0	0	29	0	222
Print., pub. and paper	126	5	6	0	0	0	78	16	5	16
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	726	0	0	0	0	0	168	4	554	0
Stone, clay and glass	388	133	21	0	0	128	99	0	7	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	232	0	126	0	0	0	50	43	0	13
Other	291	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	6

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

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Breckin- ridge	Gray- son	Butler	Edmon- son	Han- cock	Hardin	Hart	Meade	Ohio
Mining and Quarrying	722	47	12	55	10	1	71	32	36	508
Contract Construction	799	110	18	22	16	54	299	117	5	158
Manufacturing	4,044	381	505	393	343	128	1,011	318	583	382
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	963	26	186	11	0	0	402	123	171	44
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,504	247	436	103	79	61	1,848	333	105	292
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	542	29	43	19	14	6	320	39	21	51
Services	1,170	45	29	36	211	0	631	58	53	107
Other	23	0	0	0	5	0	8	3	0	7
Total	11,817	885	1,229	639	678	250	4,590	1,023	974	1,549

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

Table 8 is a representative list of manufacturing firms in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. This table indicates the labor demand and products available in the two counties. Selected wage figures for the two counties are also provided in a section following Table 8.

TABLE 8

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTIES MANUFACTURING FIRMS
WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Cloverport</u>				
American Olean Tile Co.	Unglazed quarry tile			94
<u>Hardinsburg</u>				
Eleanor Beard, Inc.	Spreads, comforters, and ladies' robes	2	20	22
Robert K. Ditto	Machine shop	3	1	4
The Galante Studio, Inc.	Needlecraft	3	122	125
T. M. Hook	Ready mixed concrete	3	1	4
White Stone Co.	Crushed stone	3	1	4
<u>Irvington</u>				
Wilson Publications	Newspaper, job printing	5	4	9
Kentucky Stone Co., Inc.	Crushed stone	17	0	17
<u>Leitchfield</u>				
Avalon Cheese Co.	Cheese	18	3	21
CP Electronics	Radio and television components	11	104	115
Grayson County News	Newspaper, job printing	1	3	4
Kane Manufacturing Co.	Men's clothing	5	75	80
Leitchfield Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	6	0	6
Leitchfield Concrete Products	Concrete blocks, septic tanks	16	2	18
	(cont'd)			

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Leitchfield (cont'd)</u>				
Leitchfield Gazette	Newspaper, job printing	4	2	6
Leitchfield Manufacturing Co.	Sportswear	10	250	260
Leitchfield Paving Co.	Road construction	3	1	4
Universal Retinning Co.	Retinning milk cans	16	1	17
John S. Hughes & Sons	Lumber	30	1	31
Ragland Quarry Caneyville	Crushed stone	14	0	14
Kirby Woosley Lumber Clarkson	Lumber	12	0	12
Walter T. Kelley Co.	Bee hives and bee comb foundations	30	10	40

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Job Classification</u>	<u>Wage Rate Per Hour</u>
Clerical and secretarial	\$1.25
Laborer	1.25 to \$1.50
Semiskilled	1.25 to 1.75
Skilled	1.50 to 2.00

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Textile Workers of America, AFL-CIO	American Olean Tile Co.

TRANSPORTATION

The Breckinridge-Grayson County area has a well integrated system of transportation. The system has the following facilities: railroads, commercial trucking, and waterways. Commercial airports are also easily accessible to most areas in the two counties.

Railroads

Two Class I railroads operate in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company serves Breckinridge County with commercial depots and sidings at Cloverport and Irvington. No store-door pickup or delivery is available within Breckinridge County.

Switching service is available six days per week at both Cloverport and Irvington. Sidings for seven cars are available at Cloverport and sidings for 100 cars are available at Irvington.

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad serves Grayson County with a commercial depot at Leitchfield. Switching service is available twice daily with sidings to accommodate 15 cars. Store-door delivery and pickup service is offered five days a week by Railway Express.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BRECKINRIDGE-
GRAYSON COUNTY AREA TO:

Town	Number of Hours	
	Cloverport (CL)	Leitchfield
Atlanta, Ga.	48	52
Birmingham, Ala.	48	40
Chicago, Ill.	48	44
Cincinnati, Ohio	24	20
Cleveland, Ohio	72	33
Detroit, Mich.	96	47
Knoxville, Tenn.	72	36

(cont'd)

Town	Number of Hours	
	Cloverport (CL)	Leitchfield
Louisville, Ky.	12	6
Los Angeles, Calif.	121	131
Nashville, Tenn.	24	30
New Orleans, La.	96	42
New York, N. Y.	120	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120	57
St. Louis, Mo.	24	48

Sources: Leitchfield - Illinois Central Railroad, March, 1966;
Cloverport - Louisville & Nashville Railroad, March, 1966.

Highways

The Western Kentucky Parkway is located along the southern city limits of Leitchfield. This limited access highway offers easy access to western and central Kentucky and connects at Elizabethtown and Eddyville, Kentucky, with the Federal Interstate Highway System. U. S. Highways located in the two counties are U. S. 60 and 62, serving Breckinridge and Grayson Counties, respectively. Both of these U. S. highways are East to West Routes. The two counties also have 17 state highways within their borders. These state routes crisscross the two counties providing access to nearly every section of the counties.

Completion of the Mauckport-Brandenburg toll bridge at Brandenburg, Meade County, over the Ohio River will greatly facilitate highway access to the northcentral states and allow better service by present truck shippers to these northern states.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA TO:

Town	Miles	
	Irvington	Leitchfield
Atlanta, Ga.	379	366
Birmingham, Ala.	366	317
Chicago, Ill.	377	384
Cincinnati, Ohio	162	183
Detroit, Mich.	446	439
Knoxville, Tenn.	249	262

(cont'd)

Town	Miles	
	Irvington	Leitchfield
Lexington, Ky.	128	124
Louisville, Ky.	51	73
Nashville, Tenn.	175	112
New York, N. Y.	800	837
Pittsburgh, Pa.	446	472
St. Louis, Mo.	291	264

Truck Service: Commercial truck lines serving selected communities in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area are:

Cloverport

McLean Trucking Company
Meade Transfer, Inc.
United Parcel Service, Inc.

Hardinsburg

Black Motor Line
McLean Trucking Company
Meade Transfer, Inc.
Robbins Truck Line*
United Parcel Service, Inc.

Irvington

Meade Transfer, Inc.
Black Motor Line
McLean Trucking Company
United Parcel Service, Inc.
Robbins Truck Line

Leitchfield

Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.
Leitchfield Transfer*
Denver-Chicago Trucking Co., Inc.
McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.
Majors Truck Line*
United Parcel Service, Inc.

Points of freight transfer are Owensboro and Louisville, Kentucky.

*Terminal facilities located in the town.

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON
COUNTY AREA TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*	
	Irvington (TL)	Leitchfield
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2
Chicago, Ill	1 or 2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2
Detroit, Mich.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1 or 2	2
Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	7	4
Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
New Orleans, La.	3	2
New York, N. Y.	3 or 4	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3
St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Irvington - Meade Transfer, Inc., Brandenburg, Kentucky, March, 1966; Leitchfield - Leitchfield Transfer, Leitchfield, Kentucky, March, 1966.

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Line offers through bus service for Hardinsburg, Cloverport, and Irvington, with three east-bound and three westbound buses daily. The Kentucky Bus Lines, with three trips daily between Louisville and Paducah, and the Continental Trailways, with two buses daily between Leitchfield and Bowling Green, serve Leitchfield.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: The communities of Cloverport, Hardinsburg, and Leitchfield have taxi service.

Air

Three commercial airports are within reasonable traveling distances of the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. These airports are Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, Owensboro, Kentucky; Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky; and Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport is served by Ozark Air Lines with three incoming and outgoing flights daily. Services include storage, major A & E repairs, general flying service, aerial crop spraying, and taxi.

Standiford Field is served by six regularly scheduled airlines having 75 daily flights. These airlines are American, Delta, Eastern, Ozark, Piedmont, and Trans World. Services include all octanes of gasoline, storage, major A & E repairs, restaurant, and Hertz and Avis Rent-A-Car. The Falls City Flying Service is located on the field.

The Bowling Green-Warren County Airport is served by Eastern Air Lines. Services include 80 and 100 octane, storage, minor A & E repairs, taxi and rental car service and restaurant.

The Rough River State Park Airport is centrally located in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. This airfield has a 2,500 by 75-foot paved runway and is capable of accommodating light to medium aircraft.

Water

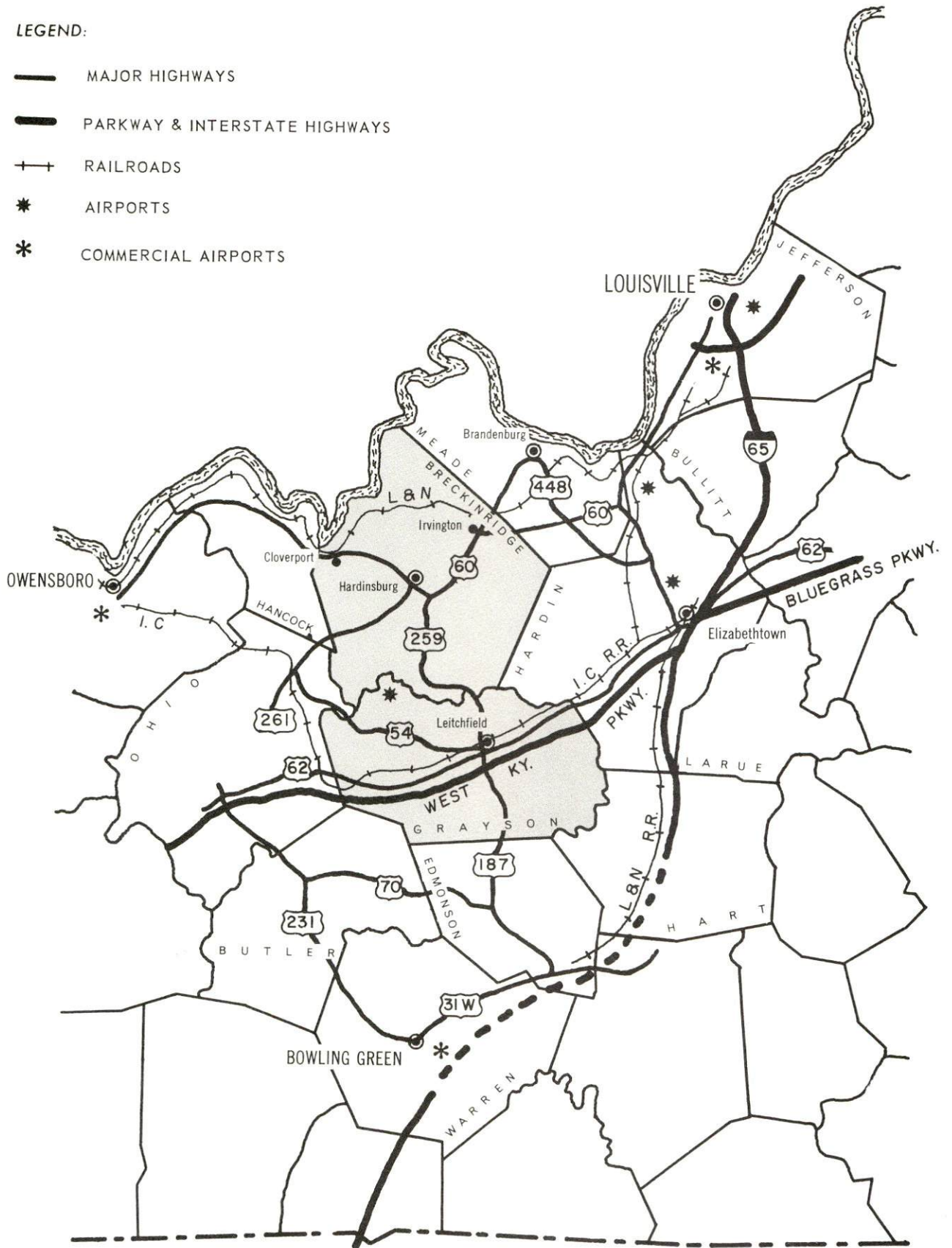
Breckinridge County bounds the Ohio River 23 miles along its northern extremity. A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained along the entire length of the Ohio River by a series of locks and dams. The system is currently being improved by the construction of new and larger locks and dams under the congressionally approved program of the Corps of Engineers. The program, in part, will provide for new dams to replace several smaller existing ones. In all, the number of locks will be reduced from 46 to 19, and the present method of double locking large tows will be eliminated by the new 1,200-foot lock chambers, increasing the channel depth to 12 feet. These improvements will substantially decrease transportation time and costs.

Some of the carriers operating between points along the Ohio River and connecting rivers include Ohio Barge Line, American Commercial Barge Line, Mississippi Valley Barge Line and Union Barge Line. Freight currently being shipped on the Ohio River amounts to well over 90,000,000 tons annually. Major products carried along the Breckinridge County river boundary area are oil and gasoline and coal and coke.

BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA

LEGEND:

- MAJOR HIGHWAYS
- PARKWAY & INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
- + + RAILROADS
- * AIRPORTS
- * COMMERCIAL AIRPORTS



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Three utility companies supply electricity to areas of the two counties, Breckinridge and Grayson.

Meade County RECC supplies Breckinridge County with electricity from two 66,000 volt transmission lines in the county. Meade County RECC has a two-way dual feed from Louisville Gas and Electric, and is a member of Big Rivers RECC.

Kentucky Utilities Company supplies Leitchfield with electricity. The company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW and has major interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and East Kentucky RECC.

Warren RECC supplies Grayson County with electricity. All power is purchased from TVA and distributed throughout the corporation's service area at TVA basic rental rates.

For information concerning electrical rates, contact the company serving the area in question. Address inquiries to:

Breckinridge County - Manager
Meade County RECC
Brandenburg, Kentucky

Leitchfield - Director
Industrial Development Department
Kentucky Utilities Company
Lexington, Kentucky

Grayson County - Manager
Warren RECC
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Natural Gas

One municipally owned company and two privately owned utility companies serve Breckinridge and Grayson Counties.

Western Kentucky Gas Company supplies Cloverport and Hardinsburg with natural gas. The Texas Gas Transmission Corporation is Western Kentucky Gas Company's source of supply.

Irvington and eastern Breckinridge County are supplied natural gas by the Valley Gas Company, whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Texas Gas Transmission Corporation has a 26-inch high pressure line which traverses the county from west to east and a line perpendicular to this from Hardinsburg north to Indiana, crossing the Ohio River at the corner of Breckinridge and Meade Counties. Gas pressure is maintained at 150 lbs. per square inch and has a BTU content of 1,000.

Leitchfield is served natural gas by its municipally owned company, Leitchfield Gas Company. The source of supply is from locally owned wells. The gas company maintains two 4-inch transmission lines from the gas field. A pressure of 25 pounds per square inch and a BTU content of 880 are maintained.

There is no natural gas in the remaining portion of Grayson County.

Inquiries should be addressed to the companies serving the areas in question and should be sent to:

Eastern Portion of Breckinridge County - Manager
Valley Gas Company
Irvington, Kentucky

Western Portion of Breckinridge County -
Industrial Development Division
Western Kentucky Gas Company
Owensboro, Kentucky

Leitchfield - Manager
Leitchfield Gas Company
Leitchfield, Kentucky

Manufactured Gas

There are several bottled gas dealers throughout the two counties that are capable of supplying and maintaining industrial quantities of this type of gas.

Coal and Coke*

Both Breckinridge and Grayson Counties are served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 mines in 11 counties produced 35,716,000 tons in 1963. Four of the counties produced more than three million tons, the remaining less than one million. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 11 and 16 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Underground mines produce 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed, and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

Western Kentucky coals are high-volatile bituminous. The ash and sulphur content is generally greater than that of Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

The communities of Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Irvington and Leitchfield have municipal water companies.

Hardinsburg is supplied water by the Hardinsburg Municipal Water Company. Its source of supply is from impounded waters at Hardins Creek. The treatment plant has a capacity of 240,000 gallons per day and utilizes a treatment process of settlement filtration, chlorination and fluorination. Distribution is through 6-, 4-, and 2-inch mains under 55 psi. The peak daily use has been 160,000 gallons; average daily use is 125,000 gallons. Treated water is stored in a 50,000-gallon elevated tank and a 100,000-gallon tank. Average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 9 hours. Summer temperature of treated water is 80 degrees and winter temperature is 60 degrees.

Cloverport is supplied by water taken from 3 wells. These wells have pumps of 250 gpm, 125 gpm, and 175 gpm. Existing lines from the 3 wells are 4 and 6 inches. The treatment plant has a capacity of 18,000 gallons per hour. The raw water is treated with chlorine, soda-ash and is aerated. Finished water is stored in a 48,000-gallon clear well and a 75,000-gallon standpipe. Water is distributed at 90 to 95 psi through 2- to 8-inch mains. The average daily usage is 75,000 gallons with the peak daily usage at 93,000 gallons. Approximately 5 1/2 hours of pumping is required to meet the average daily usage.

Irvington is supplied water by the Irvington Municipal Water Works. The source of supply is 4 deep wells, 3 of which pump 3,500 gph, with the other pumping 2,800 gph. The treatment plant has a daily capacity of 168,000 gallons with an average daily use of 85,000 gallons. Treatment is by soda-ash, alum, and filtering. Finished water is stored in a 50,000-gallon elevated tank and a 50,000-gallon storage tank located at the preparation plant. Water is distributed to customers through 2- to 8-inch mains at a pressure of 75 psi. Presently, there are 356 customers served by the Irvington Municipal Water Works.

Water is supplied Leitchfield by the Leitchfield Water and Sewer Company, whose source of supply is local wells. Raw water storage is provided by a 30-acre reservoir. Filtered water is stored in a 75,000-

gallon elevated tank. The filter capacity is 500,000 gallons per day. Average daily use is 200,000 gallons, thus rendering a daily surplus of approximately 300,000 gallons. The maximum daily use has been 270,000 gallons. Water is distributed in mains ranging from 2 to 6 inches, and the pressure is maintained at 70 psi.

Two other communities in Breckinridge County have partial water systems. These communities are Kingswood and Westview. The water system consists of raw water from springs treated with chlorination.

A county-wide water district, Breckinridge County Rural Water District, has been formed in Breckinridge County. This water district will supply water not only to rural residences of the county, but will be the source of supply for Hardinsburg and Irvington. Preliminary plans are under consideration at present. The primary purpose of this system is to provide an adequate supply of water necessary to meet the future water requirements of the county.

Breckinridge County Water Resources*

Public and industrial water supplies are secured from both surface and ground water. The Ohio River offers an unlimited supply of surface water. Other sources are secured from impounded small streams.

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

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Meramec Group (Outliers in the eastern portion of the county)

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

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

Chester Group

"Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm."

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Alluvium

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common."

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

Grayson County Water Resources*

Surface Water: Both surface and ground water are used for public and industrial supplies. The average discharge (U. S. Geological Survey) of Rough River at Falls of Rough and Bear Creek at Leitchfield are 742 cfs (15 years record) and 46.6 cfs (14 years record), respectively. Other surface water may be secured from impounded small streams.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Upper Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (U. S. Geological Survey) as follows:

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

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Chester Group

"Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs some of which discharge more than 100 gpm."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Western Coal Field

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

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

Sewerage System

The Hardinsburg sewerage plant provides primary treatment of sewerage by means of a trickle filter. The disposal plant, which began operation in 1951, has a capacity of 700 gpm. Sanitary mains throughout the city are 12 inches with discharge into Hardins Creek. The system at the present time serves 60 percent of the city.

Cloverport began operation of a new 9,000 gpm capacity sewerage treatment plant in September, 1964. Primary treatment is by a digester-clarifier process. Daily average flow is 3,000 gpm. Mains are 10, 8, and 6 inches in diameter with discharge into the Ohio River. The cost of the system was \$518,818.

Sewerage facilities are made available by the Leitchfield Water and Sewer Company. The recently constructed \$700,000 disposal plant accommodates approximately 98 percent of Leitchfield. Mains range from 10 to 12 inches, and the capacity of the system is 720,000 gallons per day. Primary and secondary treatments are used with the effluent discharged into a local creek.

The communities of Clarkson, Grayson County and Irvington, in Breckinridge County, are in the process of planning a sewerage system.

Sewerage System Rates:

Hardinsburg - 75 percent of water bill

Cloverport - 100 percent of water bill

Leitchfield - 60 percent of water bill

INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 15 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: North of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 60, one-half mile east of Irvington city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 60 borders the south side of the site.
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad is approximately 355 yards north of site.
WATER: Irvington Municipal Water Works has a 4-inch main one-half mile from site.
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
GAS: Valley Gas Company has a 4-inch transmission line running 60 feet parallel to southern boundary.
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not available at present.
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Excellent to good
ZONING: Light to medium industry
- SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: South of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 60, one-half mile east of the Irvington city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 60 borders along the northern boundary of the site. A county access highway is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.
RAILROADS: Sidings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are located within close proximity to site.
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
WATER: Irvington Municipal Water Works has a 4-inch main one-half mile from site.
GAS: 4-inch transmission line of the Valley Gas Company is adjacent to the northern boundary
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not presently available.
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Excellent to good
ZONING: Light to medium industry

SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 120 acres of level land
LOCATION: West of and within Irvington city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Southeastern boundary is adjacent to
U. S. Highway 60
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks are
located 566 yards north of site
WATER: 4-inch water main maintained by Irvington Municipal
Water Works is located 25 feet from southern section
of site
GAS: Valley Gas Company has a 3-inch gas line located on
southern part of the site
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not presently available
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Good

SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 100 acres of level to gently
rolling land.
LOCATION: Adjacent to Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 20
yards west of Irvington city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: No roadway presently serves the site,
city street is within 15 yards of site.
RAILROADS: The northern boundary is adjoining the Louis-
ville & Nashville main line.
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
GAS: Valley Gas Company has a 3-inch gas line located at the
southeastern corner of the site. Pumping station is lo-
cated 500 feet from site
WATER: Irvington Municipal Water Works has a 4-inch water
main terminating at eastern boundary of site
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not presently available.
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Excellent
ZONING: Medium and heavy industry

SITE #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 20 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: Adjoining north edge of Irvington city limits and fronting State Highway 448
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on State Highway 448
RAILROADS: Sidings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are located within close proximity of site.
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
GAS: Valley Gas Company has a 3-inch main located along southern boundary of site
WATER: Irvington Municipal Water Works has a 4-inch water main along southern boundary of site
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not presently available.
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Good
ZONING: Medium to light industry

SITE #6: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within the city limits of Cloverport
HIGHWAY ACCESS: A city street gives access to U. S. Highway 60
RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad main line and siding are adjoining the southern boundary
WATER: The Cloverport Municipal Water Works maintains a 6-inch main on site
GAS: Gas is supplied by Western Kentucky Gas Company through a 6-inch main located on the property
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
SEWERAGE: Cloverport Municipal Water Works maintains a 12-inch main on the property
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Excellent
ZONING: Light to medium industry
GRADING: Grading has already been completed

SITE #7: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 1,040 acres of level land
LOCATION: 1,000 to 3,000 feet from the Ohio River, 2,000 feet below Lock No. 45, Addison, Kentucky, about 8 miles northeast of Cloverport
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Highway 64 fronts the 10,000 feet of the site
RAILROADS: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is 500 feet from the site running parallel to and northeast of Kentucky Highway 64.
WATERWAY: The Ohio River runs northeast of and 1,000 to 3,000 feet from site.
RAW WATER: Ohio River 1,000 to 3,000 feet from site
GAS: 6-inch main on site supplied by Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Meade County RECC
SEWERAGE: Sewerage is not available.
SOIL TYPE: Clay
DRAINAGE: Good
ZONING: Heavy industry

SITE #8: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 21 acres of gently rolling land
LOCATION: On the east side of Leitchfield
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City street to U. S. Highway 62
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad bounds the property on the north
WATER: Leitchfield Water and Sewer System
GAS: Leitchfield Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Leitchfield Water and Sewer System

SITE #9: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 69 acres of gently rolling land
LOCATION: On the northeast side of Leitchfield
HIGHWAY ACCESS: City streets to U. S. Highway 62 and Kentucky Highway 259
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad borders the property on the south
WATER: Leitchfield Water and Sewer System
GAS: Leitchfield Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Warren RECC
SEWERAGE: Leitchfield Water and Sewer System

ROUGH RIVER AREA COUNCIL

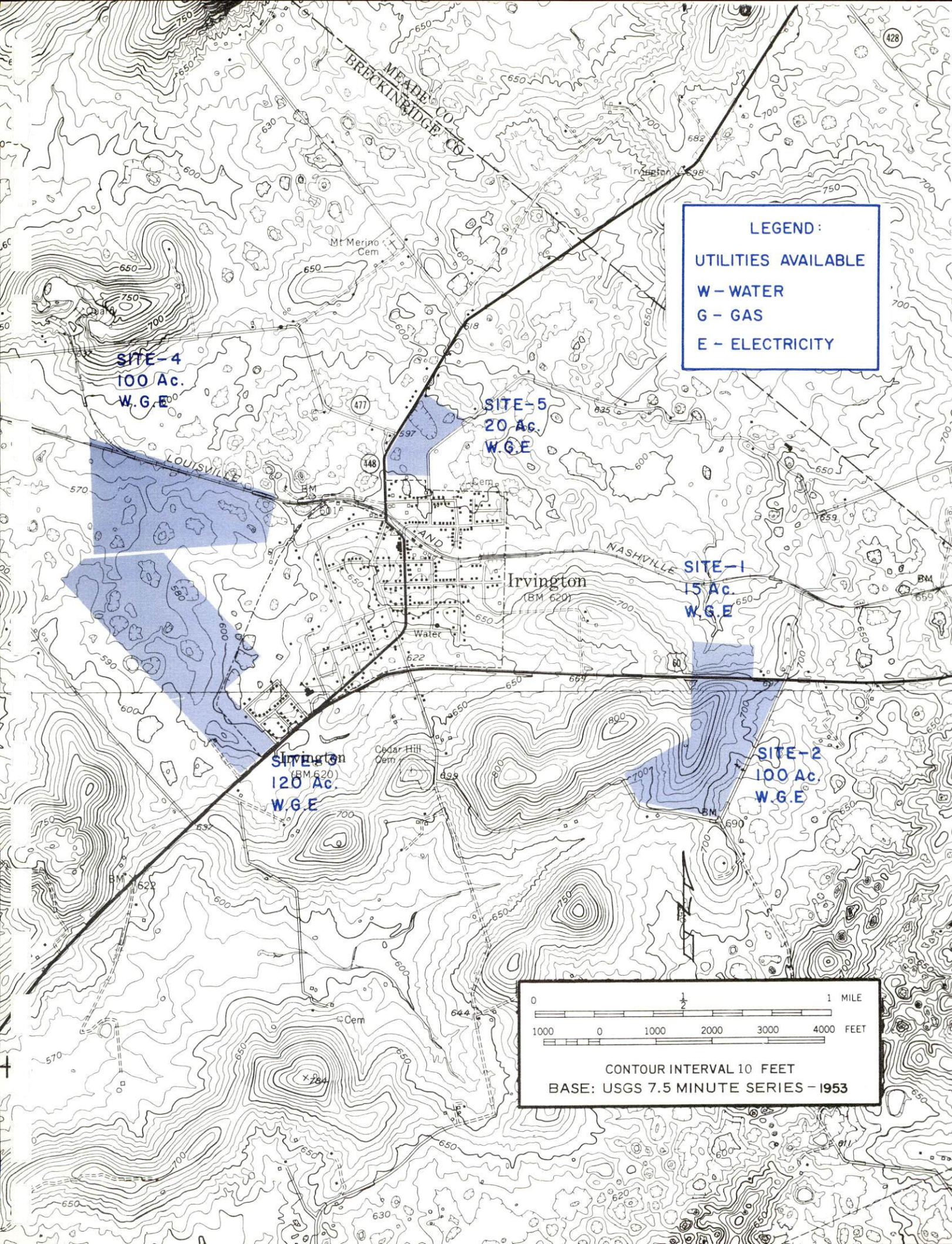
The Rough River Area Council is an organization composed of civic, industrial, governmental, educational, and service organization leaders of Breckinridge and Grayson Counties associated together in 1964 for the purpose of improving the economic conditions of the area. Two corporations, Breckinridge-Grayson Counties Area Development Council, Inc., and Breckinridge-Grayson Counties Economic Opportunity Corporation, were formed. The organization was named Rough River Area Council. This organization has since qualified as the Community Action Agency for the two-county area and is certified to administer the federal programs available under Anti-Poverty legislation.

The Council is engaged in programs to improve the education, both academic and vocational, from preschool age up to and beyond retirement age. An active program to upgrade the living conditions of the residents of the area is in operation. Industrial development programs are underway in the cities within the area which are designed to make use of funds available under the Economic Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-136.

The Rough River Area Council represents a large cross section of the varied interests of the two counties. The organization is run by a Board of Directors consisting of nine directors from each of the two counties. The Council regularly employs nine persons who work full time at the job of accomplishing the aims of the organization.

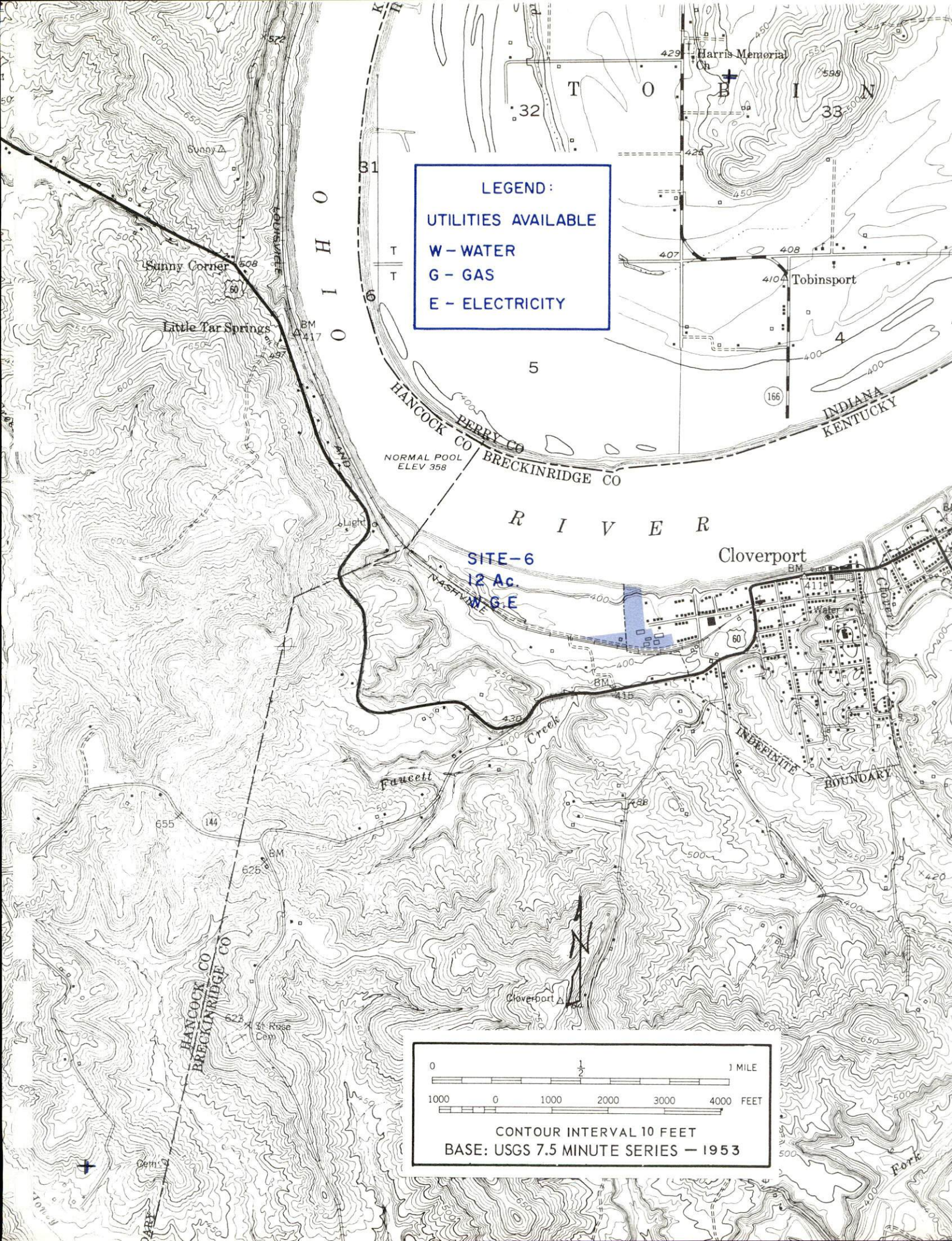
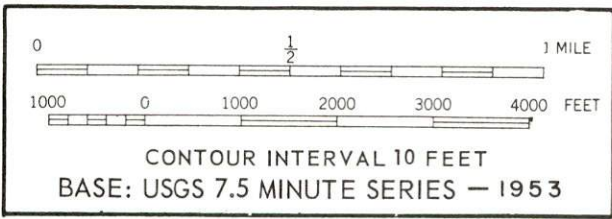
INDEX MAP
INDUSTRIAL SITES
BRECKINRIDGE - GRAYSON COUNTIES AREA



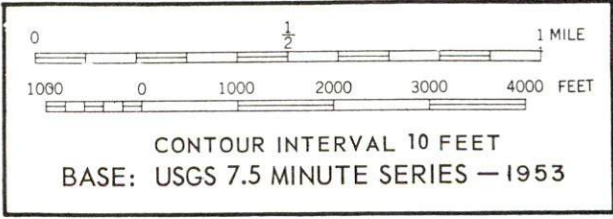
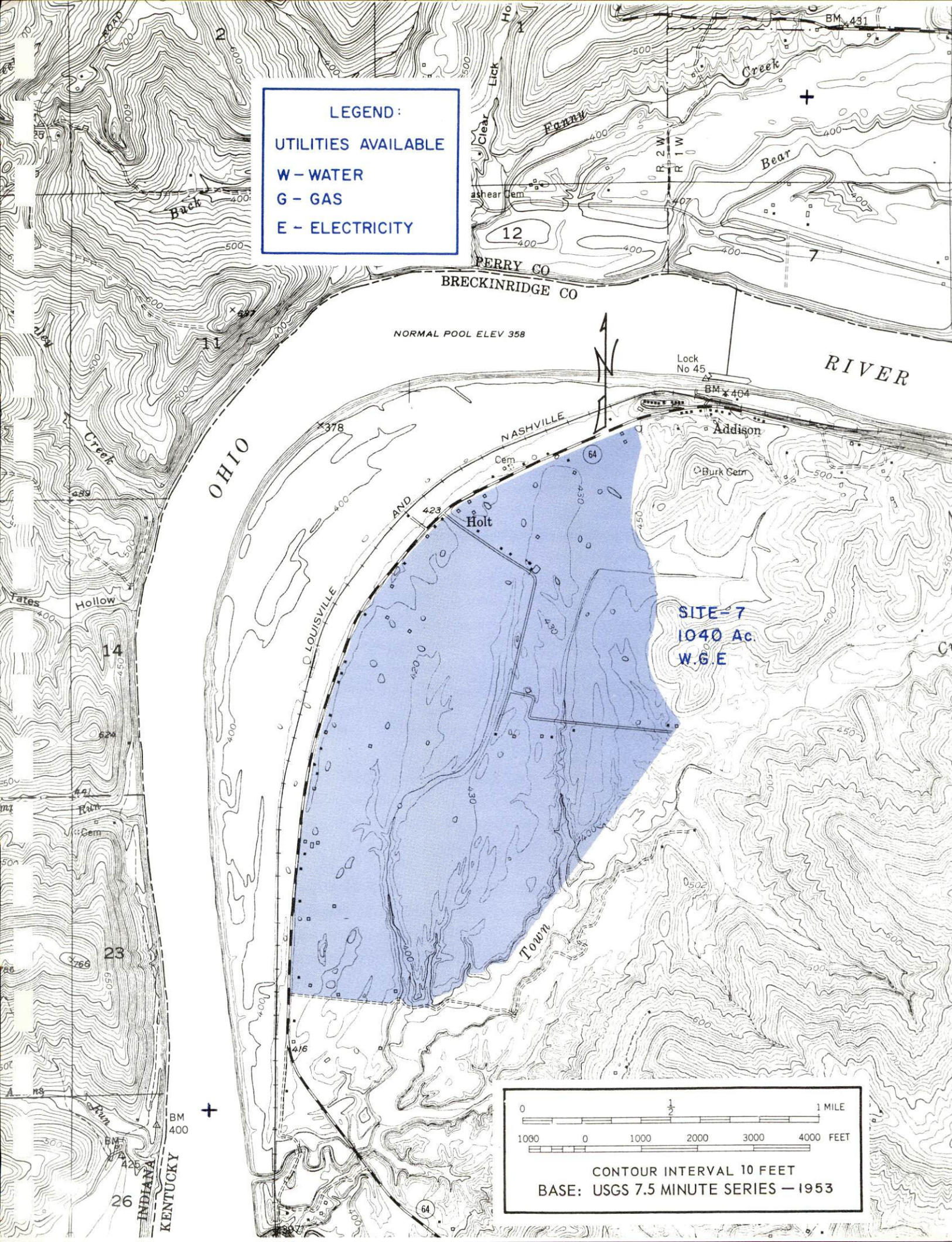


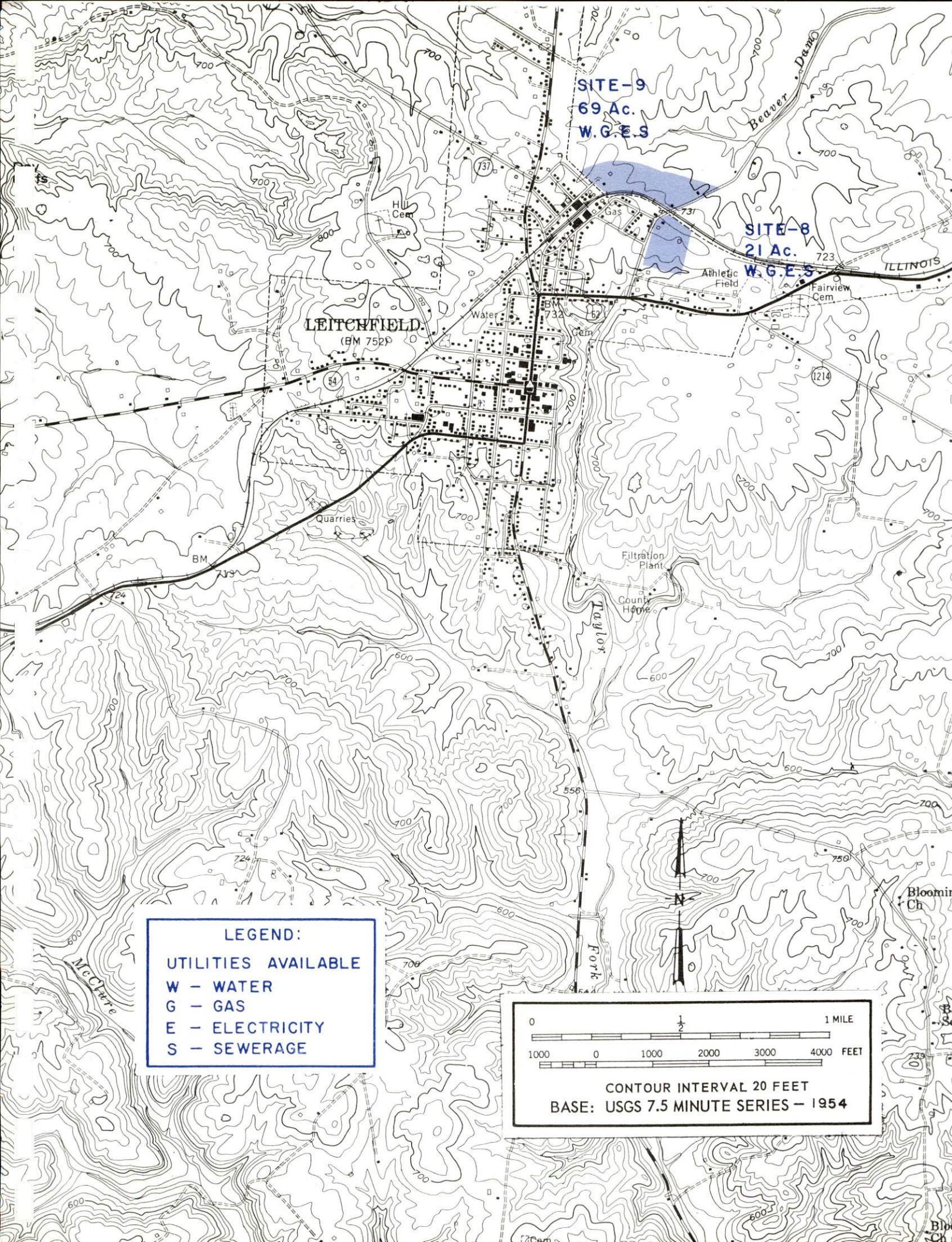
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-6
12 Ac.
W.G.E.



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



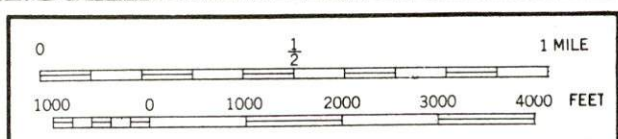


SITE-9
69 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-8
21 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

LEITCHFIELD
(BM 752)

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Cities: The communities of Cloverport, Hardinsburg, and Leitchfield are governed by a mayor, elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen elected at large for two-year terms.

The communities of Irvington, Caneyville, and Clarkson are sixth-class cities governed by a Board of Trustees, elected at large for two-year terms.

Counties: Breckinridge County is governed by a Fiscal Court which is composed of a County Judge and six magistrates, elected by district for four-year terms.

Grayson County is governed by a Fiscal Court which is composed of a County Judge and six magistrates, elected by district for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: Any of the cities located in Breckinridge and Grayson Counties may allow a five-year property tax exemption to industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: Hardinsburg requires a \$10 license fee to be levied on all businesses.

Cloverport requires business licenses, fees ranging from \$5 to \$25, an unloading tax of \$10, and a \$2 auto tag.

Irvington requires a \$10 unloading fee, a \$15 occupational tax, and a \$10 auto tag.

Leitchfield requires a limited number of business licenses, consisting of unloading, cigarette, soft drink, novelties, and insurance.

Planning and Zoning

There are no planning and/or zoning regulations presently in effect in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

Fire Protection

Communities offering fire protection are Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Leitchfield, and Irvington.

Hardinsburg has a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief and 19 firemen, all volunteers. Equipment includes a fully equipped 750-gpm pumper truck.

Cloverport has a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief and 20 firemen. Equipment consists of a fully equipped 400-gpm pumper truck.

Irvington has a volunteer fire department staffed by a chief and 15 firemen. Equipment consists of a fully equipped 750-gpm pumper truck.

Leitchfield has twenty-five volunteer firemen. Equipment includes a new truck with a 750-gpm pump; two additional pumper trucks, each with a 500-gpm pump; and an emergency truck, with reserve equipment, capable of light to medium rescue work. A telephone alarm system is used by the Leitchfield Fire Department.

NBFU insurance ratings for the Breckinridge-Grayson County area communities are:

Hardinsburg	Class 8
Cloverport	Class 7
Irvington	Class 7
Leitchfield	Class 7

Police Protection

The Breckinridge County Sheriff's Department consists of one sheriff and two deputies. Headquarters for the department is located in the county seat, Hardinsburg, and motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars, both two-way radio-equipped.

The Grayson County Sheriff's Department consists of one sheriff and two deputies. Headquarters for the department is located in Leitchfield. Equipment consists of two, two-way radio-equipped patrol cars.

Community police protection is provided in Hardinsburg by two full-time patrolmen. Equipment includes a two-way radio-equipped patrol car.

Cloverport and Irvington both have one police officer. The officers utilize two-way radio-equipped patrol cars.

The Leitchfield Police Department includes three full-time officers, one part-time officer, and two radio operators. Motorized equipment consists of a radio-equipped cruiser.

All county law enforcement organizations maintain communications with the State Police detachment located in Elizabethtown. State patrolmen are also assigned to both counties.

Garbage and Sanitation

The communities of Hardinsburg, Leitchfield, and Cloverport offer garbage pickup service. These communities maintain land fill disposal areas.

In Hardinsburg garbage collection is by city leased contract. Collection is daily for all businesses and twice weekly for residences. Monthly fees are \$3 for business establishments, 50 cents per office, and \$1 per residence.

Cloverport provides free garbage pickup service by city leased contract. Collection for business and residences is weekly.

Irvington does not provide garbage service but does supervise a land fill disposal area.

Leitchfield renders a garbage collection service, with collection once a week in the residential areas. Disposal is by the open dump method with the dry matter burned on a city-leased farm. There is no charge for collection, except where excessive pickup is required.

Financial Information

The following information is a summary of the financial position of the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

	<u>Irvington</u> (Dec. 31, 1964)	<u>Hardinsburg</u> (Dec. 31, 1964)
Income	\$40,508.31	\$ 33,854.76
Expenditures	44,707.68	24,940.67
Bonded Indebtedness		
Water and Sewerage Revenue	None	345,000.00
School	None	None

	<u>Cloverport</u> (Dec. 31, 1964)	<u>Leitchfield</u> (June 31, 1965)
Income	\$ 13,994	\$ 64,890
Expenditures	13,311	76,333
Water and Sewerage Revenue	300,000	715,000
School	89,000	None

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

	<u>Breckinridge</u>	<u>Grayson</u>
Budget (1965-66)	\$149,000.41	\$150,000
Bonded Indebtedness		
Courthouse (as of May 1965)	128,000.00	None
Hospital (as of May 1965)	238,000.00	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

Table 12 shows property tax rates applying to property located in both Breckinridge and Grayson Counties. Community property tax rates are also presented in the table. A more detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
BRECKINRIDGE AND GRAYSON COUNTIES, 1965

	Taxing Units					Total
	Health	County	City	School	State	
Breckinridge County	\$ --	\$.90	\$ --	\$2.00	\$.05	\$2.95
Cloverport	--	.90	.75	2.00	.05	3.70
Hardinsburg	--	.90	.90	2.00	.05	3.85
Irvington	--	.90	.75	2.00	.05	3.70
Grayson County	.10	.50	--	1.67	.05	2.32
Caneyville	.10	.50	.75	1.67	.05	3.07
Clarkson	.10	.50	.75	1.67	.05	3.07
Leitchfield	.10	.50	.75	2.25	.05	3.65

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965.

Real Estate Assessment Ratios for 1963

Grayson County	20%
Breckinridge County	20%

Net Assessed Value of Property (1965-66)

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>
Breckinridge County	\$8,463,602	\$1,885,302	\$3,910,450
Grayson County	6,626,425	2,170,318	2,139,006

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONSEducational Facilities

Graded Schools: Two county and two independent school systems are operated in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. The county systems are the Breckinridge County School System and the Grayson County School System. The two independent school systems are located in the communities of Cloverport and Leitchfield. A parochial high school and four parochial elementary schools are also located within Breckinridge County.

The Breckinridge County School System maintains one high school and five elementary schools. The appropriated budget for the county system was \$965,322.64 for the fiscal year 1964-65. In addition to normal educational facilities, the county has two vocational guidance instructors and one home visiting instructor and provides an adult educational program on both the high school and college level.

A major step forward in the Breckinridge County educational system was accomplished in September, 1965, with the completion of a new consolidated county high school. This new \$1,000,000 school has 31 classrooms, a gymnasium, and an athletic field. In addition to these facilities, two special education units were built at the new high school.

The Grayson County School System includes two high schools and eleven elementary schools. Recently, an extensive building program was completed at a cost of \$157,000. The Grayson County School System budget for 1965-1966 is \$700,000.

The Cloverport Independent School System maintains one high school, one elementary school and a gymnasium. The school budget for fiscal year 1964-65 was \$134,000. In 1963, the school system completed a \$20,000 expansion and remodeling of science facilities in the high school.

Leitchfield has one elementary school and one high school. The budget for the 1965-1966 year is \$268,366.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO FOR BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON COUNTY AREA

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Breckinridge County High School	802	39	21
Breckinridge County Elementaries (Total)	1,874	68	27
Grayson County High Schools (Total)	641	30	21
Grayson County Elementaries (Total)	1,943	69	28
Frederick Fraize High School, Cloverport	106	6	17
Frederick Fraize Elementary, Cloverport	248	9	27
Leitchfield (Ind.) High School	406	16	25
Leitchfield (Ind.) Elementary	447	18	24
St. Romuald High School (Breckinridge County)	160	9	17
Catholic Elementaries (Total both counties)	729	28	26
St. Paul High School (Grayson County)	147	8	18

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.

Presently two vocational schools serve the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. Grayson County is served by the Western State Vocational School at Bowling Green. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, machine shop, office machine repair, practical nursing, refrigeration and air conditioning, woodworking and carpentry.

Breckinridge County is served by the Owensboro Area Vocational School, which offers courses in auto mechanics, cosmetology, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, printing, radio, television, woodworking and carpentry.

The Elizabethtown Vocational Extension Center, located in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, is presently under construction and will be completed during the Summer of 1966. In September, 1966, the Center will offer courses in auto body repair, auto mechanics, drafting, building trades, and the repair of small appliance motors.

The trade preparatory courses listed 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 Elizabethtown Community College, located at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, is a two-year college associated with the University of Kentucky. The college is within 40 miles of any section of Breckinridge and Grayson Counties. Although the college has been opened only since the fall term of 1964, it has already had a positive effect on the two-county area. Course areas include business administration, forestry and wood technology, nursing and secretarial science.

Within a 60-mile radius of the Breckinridge-Grayson County area are:

Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky
Nazareth Junior College, Bardstown, Kentucky
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky

Health

Hospitals: Two hospitals are operated in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area. Breckinridge County is served by the new \$545,000 Breckinridge Memorial Hospital, located outside of Hardinsburg. This facility opened January, 1965. It is a general, short-term hospital with 25 beds and 8 bassinets. Facilities include modern operating room, X-ray equipment, laboratories and pediatrics rooms. The staff is made up of five doctors, three full-time and three part-time registered nurses, two licensed practical nurses and thirty other employees. Emergency outpatient service is available.

The Grayson County War Memorial Hospital located in Leitchfield has a capacity of 37 beds and 12 bassinets. The staff includes one surgeon, seven private practicing physicians, eight registered nurses and one registered lab technician. Available facilities include emergency room, maternity ward, X-ray and laboratory equipment.

Public Health Service: The Grayson County Health Department occupies a recently constructed health clinic. The department is served by visiting doctors and a dentist, in addition to a full-time health officer, three sanitarians, two registered nurses, an educator and two clerks. The program is comprised of acute communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, mental health services, school health, and general sanitation.

The Breckinridge County Health Department has full-time personnel consisting of one administrative assistant, two nurses, and one clerk. Part-time employees are one health officer and two sanitarians. Programs of the County Health Department include family planning service, venereal disease control, nutrition service, dental health service, chronic disease control, vital statistical services, tuberculosis control, and communicable disease control. A pollution ordinance is in effect concerning the Rough River Recreational Area of Breckinridge County.

Housing

Outside of Leitchfield, there are few rental properties in Grayson County. In Leitchfield there are numerous two- and three-bedroom apartments which rent for \$50 to \$75 a month. Cost of constructing a three-bedroom brick house with full basement ranges from \$14,000 to \$17,000.

There are only a few houses for rent in Breckinridge County. Cost of construction of a three-bedroom brick house with full basement ranges from \$12,000 to \$16,000, depending upon the location and materials used.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves the communities of Hardinsburg and Cloverport and the Rough River Area of Breckinridge County. Expansion of exchange facilities in Hardinsburg and Cloverport and a new area cable serving both areas were completed in 1964 at a cost of \$113,450,000.

The community of Irvington and the extreme eastern portion of Breckinridge County are served by the Brandenburg Telephone Company. Expansion in this area was completed in late 1965 and provides 1-2-4 party lines from the present 2-4-8 party lines. The cost of this project is estimated at \$300,000, with an estimated completion date of mid-1966. Toll free service from Irvington is available for the entire county and also extends to Brandenburg in Meade County.

The General Telephone Company provides service to Grayson County with a dial system.

Telegraph service is provided Leitchfield by Western Union, Monday through Saturday, between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., C. S. T.

Postal Facilities: The three incorporated communities in Breckinridge County, Hardinsburg, Cloverport, and Irvington, each have a second-class post office.

Hardinsburg receives and dispatches mail three times per day. Extensive remodeling work was completed on this post office during 1964 at a cost of \$53,000.

Cloverport receives mail five times and dispatches mail four times daily. City delivery is provided for both residential and business districts. A new \$40,000 postal building was completed in the Fall of 1965.

Irvington receives mail six times and dispatches mail four times daily. During March, 1965, the Irvington post office began serving Irvington from new facilities costing \$43,000.

Leitchfield has a first-class post office with nine employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily by truck. The postal receipts for 1964 were \$60,000.

Newspapers: Three weekly newspapers are published in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area.

The Breckinridge County Herald News is published at Hardinsburg every Thursday. The paper has a circulation of 3,890.

The Leitchfield Gazette is published in Leitchfield on Wednesday of each week. The paper has a circulation of 3,800.

The Grayson County News, also a weekly, is published every Thursday and has a circulation of 1,300.

Daily papers are received in the area from Louisville, Bowling Green, and Owensboro, Kentucky.

Radio: Leitchfield has a radio station, WMTL, which operates from sunrise to sunset at 250 KC with an assigned power output of 1,580 watts. Other stations which may be heard in the two counties are from Elizabethtown, Owensboro, and Louisville, Kentucky, and Tell City, Indiana.

Television: Television reception is from: Louisville and Bowling Green, Kentucky, Evansville, Indiana, and Nashville, Tennessee. All major networks are received within the two-county area.

Libraries

The Breckinridge County Library is located in Hardinsburg, and has branch libraries in Cloverport and Irvington. The main library has 8,144 volumes and each branch library has 1,300 volumes. The average monthly circulation for all libraries in the county in 1964 was 7,610 volumes. Breckinridge County also maintains a bookmobile which serves the outlying communities of the county and provides a rotating book service between the branch libraries and the main library.

Churches

Church denominations represented in the various communities of Breckinridge and Grayson Counties include: Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, U. S. A., Church of Christ, Pilgrim Holiness, Evangelical United Brethren, Jehovah's Witnesses, Christian, Nazarene, Church of God, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Leitchfield Deposit Bank, Leitchfield	\$4,942,564.00	\$4,516,686.00
Bank of Caneyville, Caneyville	1,989,680.42	1,644,539.87
Big Clifty Banking Company, Big Clifty	1,054,439.67	895,088.86
Bank of Clarkson, Clarkson	3,513,818.49	3,167,025.67
First State Bank, Irvington	2,761,377.26	2,448,573.58
The Farmers Bank, Hardinsburg	3,713,830.44	3,355,828.40
Breckinridge-Bank of Cloverport, Cloverport	2,757,956.54	2,507,202.96

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Units</u>
Willoughby's Motel	Hardinsburg	10
Simmons Motel	Irvington	16
Ket-Tuc-Inn	Irvington	6
Rough River State Park	Rough River	24
Jones Motel	Leitchfield	16
Frank's Motel	Leitchfield	16
Southland Manor Hotel	Leitchfield	4
Alexander Hotel	Leitchfield	26
Heyser Hotel	Leitchfield	24

Clubs and Organizations

Hardinsburg

Business and Civic: Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce,
Breckinridge County Athletic Boosters Club

Fraternal: Masons, Eastern Star

Women's: Woman's Club, Homemakers

Youth: Boy Scouts, FFA, FHA, Junior Conservation, Little
League

Cloverport

Business and Civic: Optimist, St. Rose P. T. A.

Fraternal: Masons, American Legion, Eastern Star

Women's: Homemakers

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, Babe Ruth
League

Irvington

Business and Civic: Rotary, Irvington Athletic Association

Fraternal: Masons, Eastern Star

Women's: Homemakers

Youth: Boy Scouts, Babe Ruth League, Little League

Leitchfield

Business and Civic: Civitan Club, Leitchfield Chamber of Commerce, Leitchfield Development Council, Rotary Club, Lions Club

Fraternal: Masons, VFW, American Legion

Women's: Women's Club, Homemakers Club

Youth: 4-H Club, Little League, FFA, FHA, Boy Scouts

Recreation

Local: Located in southern Breckinridge County and northern Grayson County is the Rough River Reservoir and Rough River State Park. The reservoir covers a total area of 1,600 acres and is 27 miles in length, during normal pool stage. This impoundment has created vast opportunities for boating, fishing, swimming, and other forms of water recreation. Facilities include a 24-room lodge, 15 completely equipped cottages, children's playground, beach area, boat supplies, supervised recreation program, swimming pool, and a 3,500-foot paved air strip.

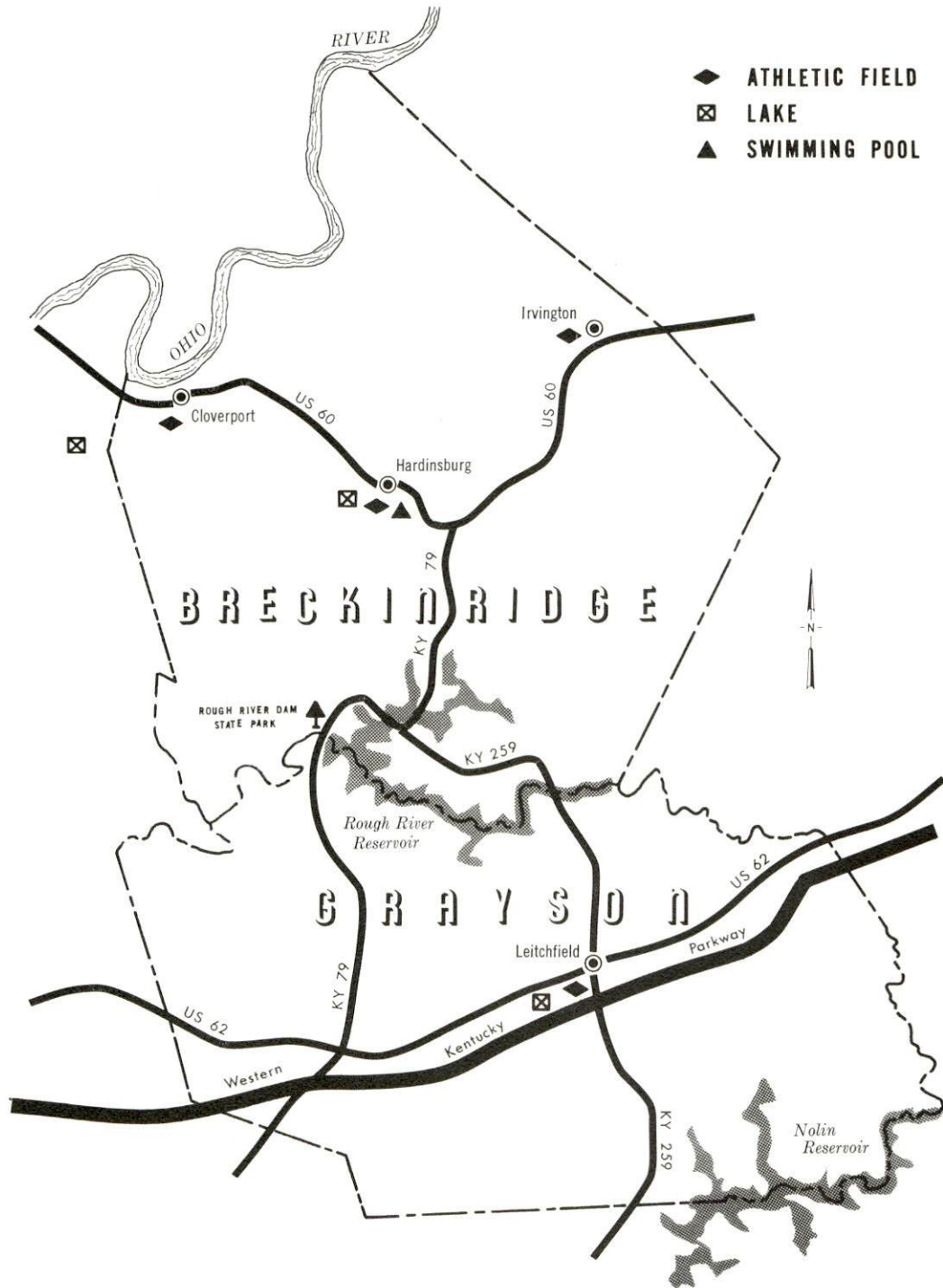
All incorporated municipalities in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area have planned supervised recreational summer programs for children. These include children's playground facilities, little league, and Babe Ruth baseball.

Hardinsburg recreational facilities include a drive-in motion picture theater, a miniature golf course, U. S. 60 Drag Ways, roller skating rink, and stock car race track. Other facilities in Hardinsburg include a gymnasium and softball field at the high school, a swimming pool which is operated by the Future Farmers of America, and a baseball park at the Breckinridge County Fairgrounds. An 11-acre municipal lake is stocked with fish and offers opportunities to the sportsman.

The high school in Cloverport has facilities for softball and baseball. Since the city is located on the banks of the Ohio River, there are unlimited opportunities to the sportsman.

RECREATION AREAS

- ◆ ATHLETIC FIELD
- ☒ LAKE
- ▲ SWIMMING POOL



Carter Memorial Field, in Irvington, has softball and baseball facilities. Other facilities include a drive-in motion picture theater, and a roller skating rink.

Indian Lake, a 100-acre privately owned lake and picnic area, is located 6 miles from Cloverport in adjoining Hancock County. Facilities are available for boating, picnicking and swimming. A clubhouse is available for certain youth activities and special parties.

Recreational facilities in Leitchfield include a bowling alley, one indoor theater and one drive-in theater, a skating rink, and playground equipment at the schools. The two new subdivisions located in Leitchfield have playground areas. A little league baseball club has been organized, consisting of seven teams, with approximately 100 boys participating. Allens Lake, 5 miles east of the city, has facilities for swimming, boating, and fishing.

Area: Mammoth Cave National Park, one of the world's largest networks of cavern corridors, is located 30 miles south of Leitchfield. Facilities available include numerous lodges, hotel and motel accommodations, a park museum, cave trips, camping and picnic areas.

My Old Kentucky Home, Bardstown, 57 miles distant, is considered the state's immortalized shrine. Many historical and scenic points of interest are found in the immediate vicinity.

Nearing completion is the Nolin River Reservoir, located on the southern boundary of Grayson County. Recreational facilities will include boating, fishing, and swimming.

Other area recreation facilities include: Pennyriple Forest State Park, Dawson Springs, Kentucky Village State Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, and Otter Creek Park.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Formation of the Breckinridge-Grayson Counties Area Development Council, Inc., which has the following projects completed or under development:

- a. Development of a two-county water district, whose source of supply would be the Ohio River. Over 100 miles of mains would be included along with filtration plant and booster stations. This project is presently in the engineering phase of development.
 - b. 25,000-acre hunting preserve having a game management program
 - c. 18-hole golf course
 - d. Dude ranch, to include 60 miles of bridal paths, hiking trails, and redevelopment of the first Kentucky state highway
 - e. Development of the Falls of Rough Community as a tourist attraction and historical site
 - f. Development of youth centers in all municipal communities
2. New area cable from Harned to Garfield which now allows toll free service to Irvington from Hardinsburg and Cloverport
 3. Completion of a new \$545,000 Breckinridge County hospital. This facility has 26 beds and 8 bassinets, with facilities for X-ray, operating rooms, and laboratories.
 4. The Grayson County School System completed an extensive building program in 1964 at a cost of \$157,000.
 5. The Breckinridge County School System completed in 1965 a 31-classroom central high school. The cost of the high school was \$1,000,000.
 6. Caney Creek watershed in Grayson County is now under construction. The estimated cost of this project is \$400,000.

Hardinsburg

1. Extensive remodeling of post office at a cost of \$53,000 was completed in 1965.
2. Opening of the Blancett subdivision, in order to help alleviate housing shortage
3. Water system expansion at a cost of \$28,000

4. Expansion of cable services by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company at a cost of \$60,000

Irvington

1. New town hall, library, and fire station costing approximately \$30,000.
2. Completion of new post office facilities, costing \$43,000, in 1965
3. The receiving of natural gas in the area supplied by the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
4. Development of sites available for light and medium industry
5. Development of a privately owned subdivision in order to help alleviate the housing shortage of the community

Cloverport

1. Expansion of telephone cable service and central telephone exchange at a cost of \$53,450
2. Completion of a \$518,818 sewerage system with a capacity of 9,000 gpm.

Leitchfield

1. New two-way radio equipment was installed in all municipally owned vehicles in 1965
2. A new bowling alley was completed in 1965
3. A new U. S. Post Office was completed in 1965.
4. The Leitchfield Deposit Bank has constructed and occupied a new bank building.

Planned:

1. Development of a 15-acre park located on the Ohio River. The park will have 2 boat launching ramps and picnic facilities. The project is to be completed in 1968 in conjunction with a U. S. Corps of Engineers' project on the Ohio River.

Irvington

1. Expansion of the water system to include 2 new storage tanks with a combined capacity of 125,000 gallons and the installation of 8-inch mains. The estimated cost is \$135,009.50.
2. An application for public low-rent housing has been submitted and is at present awaiting approval.

Cloverport

1. Planned horse show rink with facilities to include illuminated show rink.
2. Development of a city park with picnic and playground facilities.

Leitchfield

1. A new industrial building is under construction for CP Electronics.
2. First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Leitchfield has begun construction of a new building.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 2,013 farms in Grayson County covering 235,361 acres, an average of 116.9 acres per farm. During the same year Breckinridge County had 1,877 farms with a total of 311,931 acres, an average of 166.2 acres per farm. The following tables show livestock and agricultural statistics for Breckinridge and Grayson Counties and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND GRAYSON
COUNTIES AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Breckinridge County	3,150
Grayson County	6,200
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Breckinridge County	45,700
Grayson County	32,600
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Breckinridge County	1,450
Grayson County	1,350
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

TABLE 15

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BRECKINRIDGE
AND GRAYSON COUNTIES AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Breckinridge County (tons)	2,700	2.25	6,080
Grayson County (tons)	800	2.05	1,640
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Breckinridge County (tons)	9,400	1.25	11,700
Grayson County (tons)	6,700	1.10	7,370
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	696,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Breckinridge County (tons)	9,700	1.05	10,180
Grayson County (tons)	12,200	1.05	12,810
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Breckinridge County (bu)	14,200	54.5	774,000
Grayson County (bu)	13,300	54.0	718,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Breckinridge County (bu)	3,600	29.0	104,400
Grayson County (bu)	1,900	24.0	45,600
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Breckinridge County (bu)	600	22.5	13,500
Grayson County (bu)	200	21.0	4,200
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Breckinridge County (lbs)	3,370	2,060.0	6,942,000
Grayson County (lbs)	1,700	2,200.0	3,740,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

Breckinridge County Minerals*

Petroleum and limestone constitute the most important mineral resources of Breckinridge County. Other minerals present include sand and gravel, clay and rock asphalt. Some cannel coal has been produced along the northwestern portion of the county and minor amounts of natural gas have been secured in the Cloverport area.

Petroleum: Through 1965, Breckinridge County has produced an accumulative total of 931,610 barrels of oil, the peak year being 1961 when 204,205 barrels were produced. This rapid increase in production is a result of additional water flooding in the McQuady, Balltown and other shallow pools in the county. During 1964, 28 wells totaling 9,021 feet were drilled.

Limestone: The Mississippian limestone belt which crosses the western half of the county offers an unlimited supply of stone suitable for concrete aggregate, roadstone, railroad ballast and agstone. The belt contains high-calcium (95 percent or more CaCO_3) zones which have potential chemical use. Analyses from a quarry near Irvington show several ledges with thicknesses ranging from 4 to 18 feet and having a calcium carbonate content greater than 95 percent. Two quarries are currently in operation.

Clay: Alluvial clay deposits along the Ohio River are used for the manufacture of brick and tile near Cloverport. Other clay deposits suitable for brick manufacture occur in other localities of the county but they are not known to be present in commercial quantities.

Rock Asphalt: Deposits of rock asphalt are known to occur in eastern Breckinridge County near Garfield and in the extreme western section of the county near the Hancock County line. This material occurs in the Tar Springs and Cypress sandstone. In the past, deposits have been worked extensively in counties to the south but these are not being commercialized at the present time.

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

Grayson County Minerals*

The principal mineral resources of Grayson County consist of limestone, coal, and petroleum and natural gas. Other potentially important minerals include rock asphalt and clay. Small deposits of vein minerals in the form of sphalerite, galena and calcite, associated with the Rough Creek fault disturbance are present but these have not been found in sufficient quantity for commercial extraction.

Limestone: Limestone, suitable for roadway construction, concrete aggregate and agstone, occurs in northern and eastern portions of the county. The eastern sector lies in a generalized high calcium (95 percent or more CaCO_3) belt. This stone, when present, offers a wide range of uses in the chemical industry. Two quarrying operations were reported in 1964.

Coal: Coal seams occur in the Coal Measures which extend across the southwestern portion of the county. Total accumulative production through 1963 amounted to 598,006 tons. No production was reported before 1948. No production was reported in 1963.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: The first reported oil production in Grayson County occurred in 1956. Through 1963 an accumulative total of 656 barrels have been produced.

Natural gas has been produced in commercial quantities from the basal Mississippian horizon in the vicinity of Leitchfield. Most of this gas, however, has been depleted.

Rock Asphalt: Deposits of asphalt rock in the basal Pottsville and underlying Chester sandstones are found in several localities in Grayson and adjacent counties to the south. These deposits have been operated to a considerable extent in the past, principally for road surfacing.

Clay: Clay deposits, suitable for common brick, sewer pipes and paving blocks are present. These might be developed if sufficient quantities can be found.

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.

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

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.

Forests

There are approximately 281,000 acres of forested land in the Breckinridge-Grayson County area, 40 percent of the total land area. The principal trees are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, 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 protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

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

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 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 the 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.

**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Breckinridge-
Grayson Co.

The following information summarizes the consumer market information for the Breckinridge-Grayson County area:

	<u>Breckinridge County</u>	<u>Grayson County</u>
Average Weekly Wage, 1964*		
All Industries	\$ 66.94	\$ 64.86
Manufacturing	67.23	59.17
Total Industrial Wages (Third Quarter, 1965)**	791,278.00	1,126,771.00
Per Capita Income, 1963***	1,212.00	1,163.00
Estimated Retail Sales, 1964****	10,989,000.00	12,647,000.00

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security. (Average Weekly Wages 1964, by Counties, for Firms Covered by the Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law).

**Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Total Wage Paid in Industries covered by Unemployment Insurance, Third Quarter, 1965).

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

****Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

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 BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	36.3	4.46	81	73
February	38.4	3.60	76	63
March	45.8	4.62	77	63
April	56.8	3.91	67	48
May	65.8	4.11	81	56
June	74.4	4.42	84	59
July	77.7	3.54	87	57
August	76.5	3.14	86	57
September	70.1	2.84	93	69
October	59.2	2.41	82	58
November	46.1	3.42	80	69
December	37.7	3.44	76	67
Annual Norm.	57.1	3.91		

*Station Location: Irvington, Kentucky

**Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings 2 years;
6:00 P.M. readings 2 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 yrs. of record) Clear - 103, cloudy - 159,
partly cloudy - 103

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 yrs. of record) - 61%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 yrs. of record) - 115

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (23 yrs. of record) - 4

Days with thunderstorms: (23 yrs. of record) - 48

Days with heavy fog: (23 yrs. of record) - 14

Prevailing wind: (14 yrs. of record) South, southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 4,586 degree days.

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

TABLE 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GRAYSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A.M.(CST)	6:00 P.M.
January	37.0	5.33	81	73
February	39.0	3.99	76	63
March	46.3	5.07	77	63
April	57.1	4.18	67	48
May	66.0	4.12	81	56
June	74.4	4.50	84	59
July	77.7	4.11	87	57
August	76.7	3.38	86	57
September	70.4	2.97	93	69
October	59.5	2.65	82	58
November	46.7	3.89	80	69
December	38.4	4.00	76	67
Annual Norm.	57.4	48.21		

*Station Location: Leitchfield, Kentucky

**Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings - 2 years;
6:00 P.M. readings - 2 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 yrs. of record) - 103 clear, 103 partly cloudy,
159 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 yrs. of record) - 61%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 yrs. of record) - 115

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (23 yrs. of record) - 4

Days with thunderstorms: (23 yrs. of record) - 4

Days with heavy fog: (23 yrs. of record) - 14

Prevailing wind: (14 yrs. of record) South, southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-
term means 4,586 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

Breckinridge County became the 39th county of the state in 1799, taken from part of Hardin County. Named in honor of the famous lawyer and statesman, John Breckinridge, the county is situated on the Ohio River in the west central part of the state. With the Ohio River as its northern boundary, it is surrounded by Hardin County on the east, Grayson on the south, and Hancock on the west. Its fertile soil has a basis of red clay and limestone, and the principal sources of drainage are the Sinking Creek, located in the northern section, the Clover Creek in the west, and the Rough River and its North Fork in the south and east. The Rough River forms the county's southern border, separating it from Grayson County. Breckinridge has a land area of 566 square miles.

Hardinsburg, the county seat of Breckinridge, was named after Captain William Hardin, its founder. Captain William Hardin, one of the earliest settlers of Breckinridge County, was a noted hunter and Indian Fighter. He established a fort on April 20, 1780, which was to be located in the middle of the county and located sixty-five miles from the City of Louisville. Later, in 1782, the fort became known as Hardinsburg. The town was laid out in 1782 and was incorporated in 1800. In 1870 it had a population of 455.

Cloverport, located on the Ohio River twelve miles northeast of Hardinsburg, was originally called Joesville and established in 1808. It was early noted for its considerable river business, and had an 1870 population of 849.

Stephensport, located on the Ohio River ten miles above Cloverport, was incorporated in 1825. It was named after one of its early settlers, Richard Stephens, who owned a great deal of the land there. Believing that he possessed "one of nature's wonders," he called it "Summer Seat." It was on an elevation, which rose with great regularity on all sides, causing an unusual formation on the plane where it stood. Upon Summer Seat, he conceived the idea of constructing a huge lighthouse, which he believed would illuminate the country for many miles. Progressing rapidly at first, the building of this wonder suddenly came to a halt when the workmen, afraid that the huge mass of stone might fall on them, refused to continue. Today, upon this elevation, and hewn out of the rock, are the burial places of Richard Stephens and his wife.

Irvington, with an altitude of 620 feet, is now a thriving trade center, although after the Civil War it was often the victim of bands of raiders who, following the Ohio, looted the rich farms around the town and seized the livestock and produce, before leaving with their booty for Indiana. In 1939, it had a population of 764. A sixth-class city, it now has a population of 1,190, which is a 43.2 percent increase from 1950.

Near the town of Harned, is the location of the Kingswood Christian College, which was opened in 1937 by a small fundamentalist group for the training of ministers and missionaries. It consists of a highly-elevated campus surrounding four two-story white frame structures, and a tabernacle amphitheater. It was originally the site of a Holiness College, founded by Dr. J. W. Hughes, but ceased operating in 1932.

In the northwestern part of the county, and around Cloverport, was found extensive banks of fine quality coal, and some lead and lead ore of good quality.

The Sinking Creek got its name from the fact that it suddenly sinks from the face of the earth, flowing below the surface for several miles, then reappearing again above the ground, and continuing to flow into the Ohio River.

The first courthouse of Breckinridge County was built of logs at Hardinsburg. In 1869, a new, handsome, brick courthouse was built at a cost of \$37,000. This building existed until February 7, 1958, when a fire destroyed it completely. Although most of the records were saved, unfortunately, most of the historical documents were lost.

In 1810 Grayson County was created from the Western part of Hardin County and the eastern part of Ohio County, becoming the fifty-fourth county formed in Kentucky. Situated in the westcentral part of the state, the county is in general, topographically level. Plentiful with fine timber, it has some stone, coal and iron ore, and its leading products are wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco. Its principal water courses are: Nolin, Rough, Rock, Big Clifty, Little Clifty, Short, Bear, Canoloway, and Caney Creeks.

Grayson County was named for Colonel William Grayson, a distinguished statesman of Virginia, who was elected to Congress from that state in 1784.

Appendix A

After the organization of the county, Leitchfield was finally decided to be made the county seat. The land where Leitchfield was located was formerly owned by Major David Leitch, of Leitch's Station, in Campbell County, Kentucky. It is believed that there is no other town in the world with the exact name of Leitchfield -- there are other towns with the same pronunciation, but not with the same spelling. Leitchfield was incorporated by the Legislature on February 5, 1866, the population then being less than 300.

Jack Thomas is the most popular man connected with the early history of Grayson County. Being the first county and circuit court clerk, he held these two offices continuously from the formation of the county until 1851, a span of forty-one years. The house in which he was born was built by Thomas Lincoln, the father of the President.

Edwin Thomas, the son of Jack, succeeded his father as county and circuit court clerk for another twenty-nine years, bringing the reign of Jack and Edwin Thomas to a total of 70 years. In the early history of Grayson County, there was established what grew into a rather outstanding educational institution for a frontier county. Known as the Grayson Seminary, it was incorporated on January 1, 1816, and continued until after the Civil War.

Grayson County has had to erect four courthouses. The first building was burned by the Confederate soldiers, under the command of General H. B. Lyons, on Christmas Eve, 1864. The hastily retreating soldiers forced several boys at the point of bayonet to chop up wooden benches and set them on fire, which resulted in the total destruction of the courthouse. The next building stood until the night of June 16, 1896, when it, along with all the county records, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. A third courthouse was built and stood until April 3, 1936, when again a fire consumed the entire building; however, this time, the records were all saved.

A section of land in Grayson County, in and around what is known as Yeaman, was once owned by George Washington. In his will he valued the land at \$2.00 an acre, and regarded it as being more valuable on account of the abundance of iron ore in it. This land was acquired by Washington from Henry Lee, generally known as "Light-horse Harry" Lee. On December 9, 1788, George Washington made this entry in his diary:

"Concluded my exchange after dinner today with Colo. Hy. Lee of Magnolia (Washington's famous horse) for 5,000 acres of Kentucky land."

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BRECKINRIDGE AND GRAYSON COUNTIES

Industry	Breckinridge County		Grayson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	885	100.0	1,229	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	47	5.3	12	1.0	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	110	12.4	18	1.5	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	381	43.1	505	41.1	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	5	0.6	44	3.6	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	0	-	0	-	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	233	26.3	258	21.0	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	5	0.6	50	4.1	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	5	0.6	6	0.5	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	-	0	-	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	133	15.0	21	1.7	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0	-	0	-	11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equipment	0	-	126	10.3	73,558	13.9
Other	0	-	0	-	3,615	0.7
Transportation, Commu- nication and Utilities	26	2.9	186	15.1	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	247	27.9	436	35.5	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	29	3.3	43	3.5	24,837	4.7
Services	45	5.1	29	2.4	45,903	8.7
Other	0	-	0	-	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1965.

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

Subject	Breckinridge County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,406	7,328	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	<u>5,138</u>	<u>5,138</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	3,674	1,017	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	3,663	--	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,454	960	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,520	610	440,020	208,384
Government workers	233	249	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,665	76	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	36	25	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	209	57	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,464	4,121	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	17	20	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	361	497	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,086	3,604	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	460	2,670	91,626	539,838
65 and over	626	934	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>3,454</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional and technical	172	171	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	1,370	24	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	146	39	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	54	149	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	102	64	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	351	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	392	198	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	9	104	1,123	25,183
Service workers	76	158	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	528	13	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	214	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	40	28	26,006	16,978

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

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

Subject	Grayson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,994	7,840	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	<u>5,536</u>	<u>5,465</u>	<u>1,036,440</u>	<u>1,074,244</u>
Labor force	3,526	1,145	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	3,526		705,411	290,783
Employed	3,331	1,032	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,271	636	440,020	208,384
Government workers	330	206	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,617	126	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	113	114	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	195	63	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,010	4,320	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	15	8	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	512	431	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,483	3,881	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	694	3,002	91,626	539,838
65 and over	789	879	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>3,331</u>	<u>1,082</u>	<u>660,728</u>	<u>275,216</u>
Professional and technical	147	135	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	1,257	57	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	187	50	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	69	136	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	120	100	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	428	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	330	241	140,192	45,305
Private household workers		93	1,123	25,183
Service workers	44	163	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	331	75	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	292	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	76	20	26,006	16,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

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 rates regardless of assessment ratios 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 assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property 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
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Intangible personal property (not subject to a specific rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.												
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100											
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100											
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100											

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

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; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal court of

the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

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. (1946)

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 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1962)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and

determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account. (1962)

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

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BRECKINRIDGE-GRAYSON
COUNTIES, KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

ROUGH RIVER AREA COUNCIL

MARCH, 1966