

1967

Industrial Resources: Hardin County - Elizabethtown

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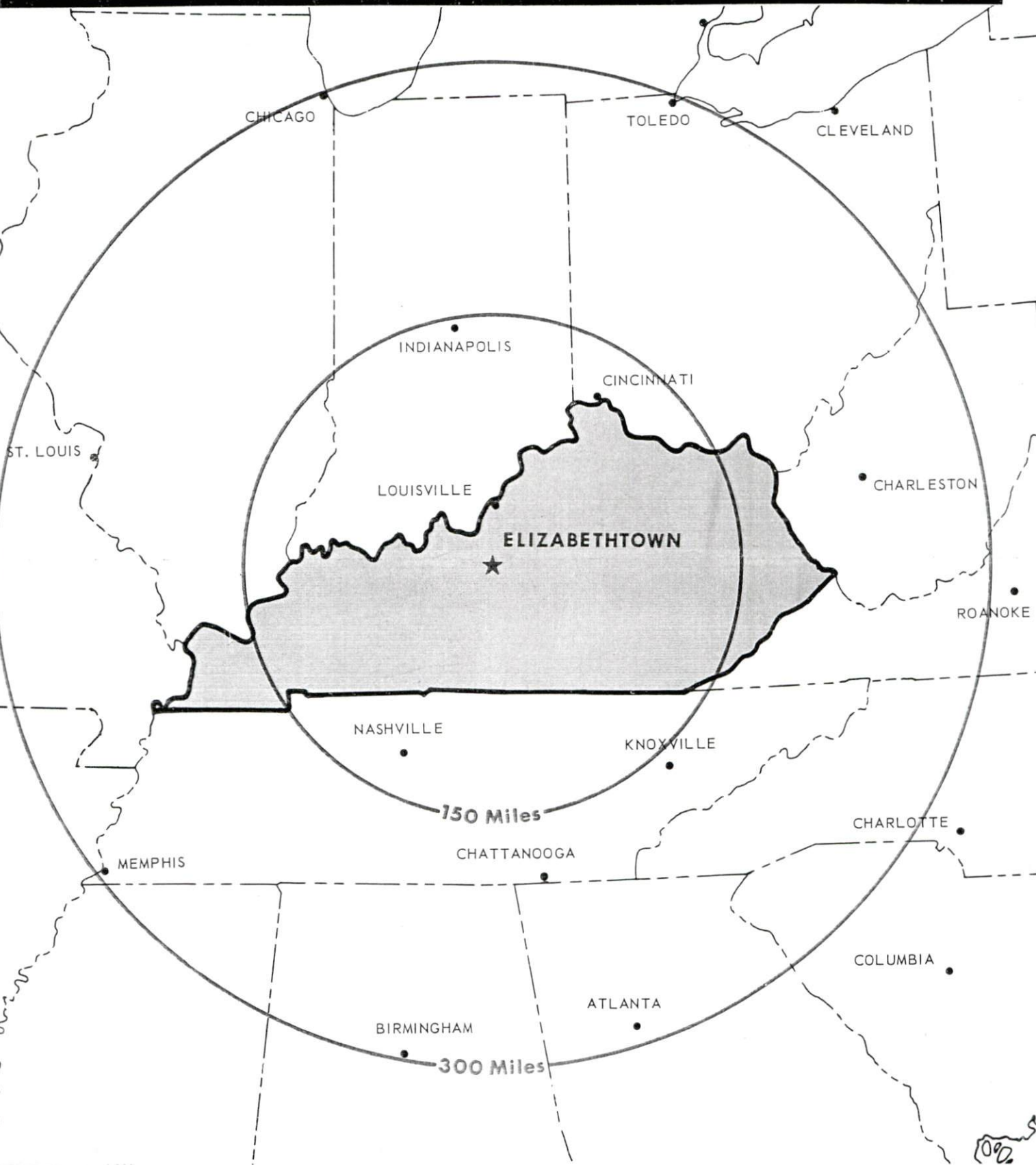
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

ELIZABETHTOWN KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Elizabethtown-Hardin County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

Kentucky Library WKSC

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960:	Elizabethtown - 9,641	Hardin County - 67,789
1966: (Est.)*	Elizabethtown - 12,000	Hardin County - 72,000

ELIZABETHTOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hardin and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 6,100 men and 6,850 women. Number of workers available from Hardin County: 1,100 men and 1,100 women.

The future labor supply will include 9,373 boys and 9,102 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Elizabethtown is served by the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and by a branch line of the Illinois Central.

Air: Standiford Field, located in Louisville, Kentucky, only a 45 minute drive from Elizabethtown, is the nearest major airport. The Elizabethtown-Hardin County Airport Board operates an airport with a 2,800-foot paved runway.

Water: River barge service is available at Louisville, 40 miles from Elizabethtown. Inland waterway routes accessible to Louisville shippers extend throughout the midwest and to the principal gulf ports.

Trucks: Crutcher Transfer Line and North Tennessee Freight Lines maintain terminals in Elizabethtown. Elizabethtown is served by 12 other truck lines.

*Elizabethtown-Hardin County Chamber of Commerce.

Bus Lines: Elizabethtown is provided daily bus service by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc. Kentucky and Central Kentucky Bus Lines and Trailway Bus Line also serve Elizabethtown.

Highways: Elizabethtown is served by U. S. Routes 31-W and 62, and Kentucky Routes 61, 251, 567, and 1357. Interstate 65, the Western Kentucky Parkway, and the Bluegrass Parkway, all four-lane highways, intersect at Elizabethtown.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Nolin RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: Natural gas is distributed in Elizabethtown by a municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: A municipally owned water company supplies Elizabethtown with water. The capacity of the treatment plant is 2,500,000 gpd.

Capacity of Freeman Creek is 300,000,000 gallons.

Sewer System: Elizabethtown is served by a municipally owned sewerage system. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1,100,000 gpd.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Elizabethtown Industrial Development Foundation, Inc., owns a 92-acre industrial site that has water, sewer, gas, electricity, and rail available on the site.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Table 1 shows population data for Elizabethtown, Hardin County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Elizabethtown		Hardin County		Kentucky
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	%Change
1900	1,861		22,937		15.5
1910	1,970	5.8	22,696	- 1.0	6.6
1920	2,530	28.4	24,287	7.0	5.5
1930	2,590	2.4	20,913	-13.9	8.2
1940	3,667	41.5	29,108	39.2	8.8
1950	5,807	58.3	50,312	72.8	3.5
1960	9,641	66.0	67,789	34.7	3.2
1966 (Est.)*	12,000		72,000		

*Elizabethtown-Hardin County Chamber of Commerce.

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

Economic Characteristics

The Elizabethtown area is basically agricultural economically with approximately 7,256 people employed in agriculture in Hardin County in the Fall of 1964. However, industry ranks a very close second with 6,320 people employed in all industries in Hardin County in December 1966. Of this number 2,150 were employed in manufacturing.

TABLE 2

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

County	Average Weekly Wages, 1965*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank**
Hardin	\$ 78.48	\$ 84.71	\$ 206,739	\$2,803	1
Breckinridge	69.49	69.54	17,751	1,212	71
Bullitt	82.86	100.79	23,436	1,362	49
Grayson	66.37	63.99	18,168	1,163	76
Hart	63.67	57.30	14,968	1,077	83
Larue	67.71	80.59	13,879	1,313	56
Meade	123.23	145.58	33,551	1,524	40
Nelson	91.18	94.95	31,401	1,354	51
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Elizabethtown labor supply area includes Hardin and the adjoining counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Hart, Larue, Meade, and Nelson. The population of the labor supply area was 179,654 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 5,300 to 6,100 males and from 6,050 to 6,850 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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

TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	11,350-12,950	5,300-6,100	6,050-6,850
Hardin	2,000- 2,200	1,000-1,100	1,000-1,100
Breckinridge	950- 1,150	600- 700	350- 450
Bullitt	1,050- 1,250	250- 350	800- 900
Grayson	1,800- 2,000	1,200-1,300	600- 700
Hart	1,150- 1,350	600- 700	550- 650
Larue	1,300- 1,500	500- 600	800- 900
Meade	1,400- 1,600	350- 450	1,050-1,150
Nelson	1,700- 1,900	800- 900	900-1,000

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some proportion of the 9,373 males and 9,102 females who will become 18 years of age by 1973. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
ELIZABETHTOWN AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	9,373	9,102
Hardin	2,852	2,710
Breckinridge	803	750
Bullitt	927	904
Grayson	869	843
Hart	745	722
Larue	534	532
Meade	1,274	1,227
Nelson	1,369	1,414

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

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

TABLE 5

ELIZABETHTOWN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	43,699	1,010	44,709
Hardin	7,110	146	7,256
Breckinridge	5,705	243	5,948
Bullitt	2,910	99	3,009
Grayson	6,756	82	6,838
Hart	7,036	38	7,074
Larue	3,945	99	4,044
Meade	3,682	84	3,766
Nelson	6,555	219	6,774

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

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

TABLE 6

ELIZABETHTOWN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1966

Area	Total	Hardin	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Grayson	Hart	Larue	Meade	Nelson
Total manu- facturing	6,592	2,150	361	808	564	674	308	534	1,193
Food and kindred products	1,889	118	5	685	38	32	83	33	895
Tobacco	451	0	0	0	0	411	0	0	40
Clothing, textile and leather	1,323	267	229	0	283	178	180	0	186
Lumber and furniture	156	0	5	10	56	19	36	0	30
Print., publ. and paper	237	72	7	103	4	20	6	6	19
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	1,131	635	0	0	0	4	0	487	5
Stone, clay and glass	219	55	115	0	20	0	3	8	18
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	889	713	0	10	156	10	0	0	0
Other	297	290	0	0	7	0	0	0	0

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

Elizabethtown

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TABLE 7

ELIZABETHTOWN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Hardin	Breckinridge	Bullitt	Grayson	Hart	Larue	Meade	Nelson
Mining and Quarrying	212	63	26	9	13	36	0	39	26
Contract Construction	1,040	284	73	67	59	95	84	19	359
Manufacturing	6,592	2,150	361	808	564	674	308	534	1,193
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,242	494	27	26	110	85	45	263	192
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,616	2,139	237	340	458	357	221	231	633
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	650	364	30	47	44	42	29	23	71
Services	1,596	811	42	298	66	125	50	58	146
Other	19	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Total	15,967	6,320	796	1,595	1,314	1,417	737	1,167	2,621

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

ELIZABETHTOWN MANUFACTURING FIRMS
WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Armour & Co.	Cheese	23	2	25
Bean Publishing Co., Inc.	Newspaper, letter- press printing, offset printing	24	11	35
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	90	12	102
Crucible Steel Co.	Ceramic, alnico magnets	397	90	487
Diecks Lumber Co., Inc.	Concrete blocks, cabinets	35	2	37
Dow Corning Corp.	Silicone sealants			185
E-Town Sportswear Corp.	Men's slacks	45	155	200
Edlins Machine Shop	Machine shop	3	0	3
Elizabethtown Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream, ice	22	10	32
Elizabethtown Ready Mix Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	19	0	19
Gates Rubber Co.	Auto v-belts, curved auto hose	312	132	444
Hardin County Locker Plant	Meat packing	4	1	5
The Ingraham Company	Electro mechanical timing devices, electric coils	97	195	292
Interstate Auto Supply Co.	Rebuilt motors	27	5	32
The Jenkins-Essex Co., Inc.	Wood windows, doors, cabinets, concrete blocks	43	2	45

(cont'd.)

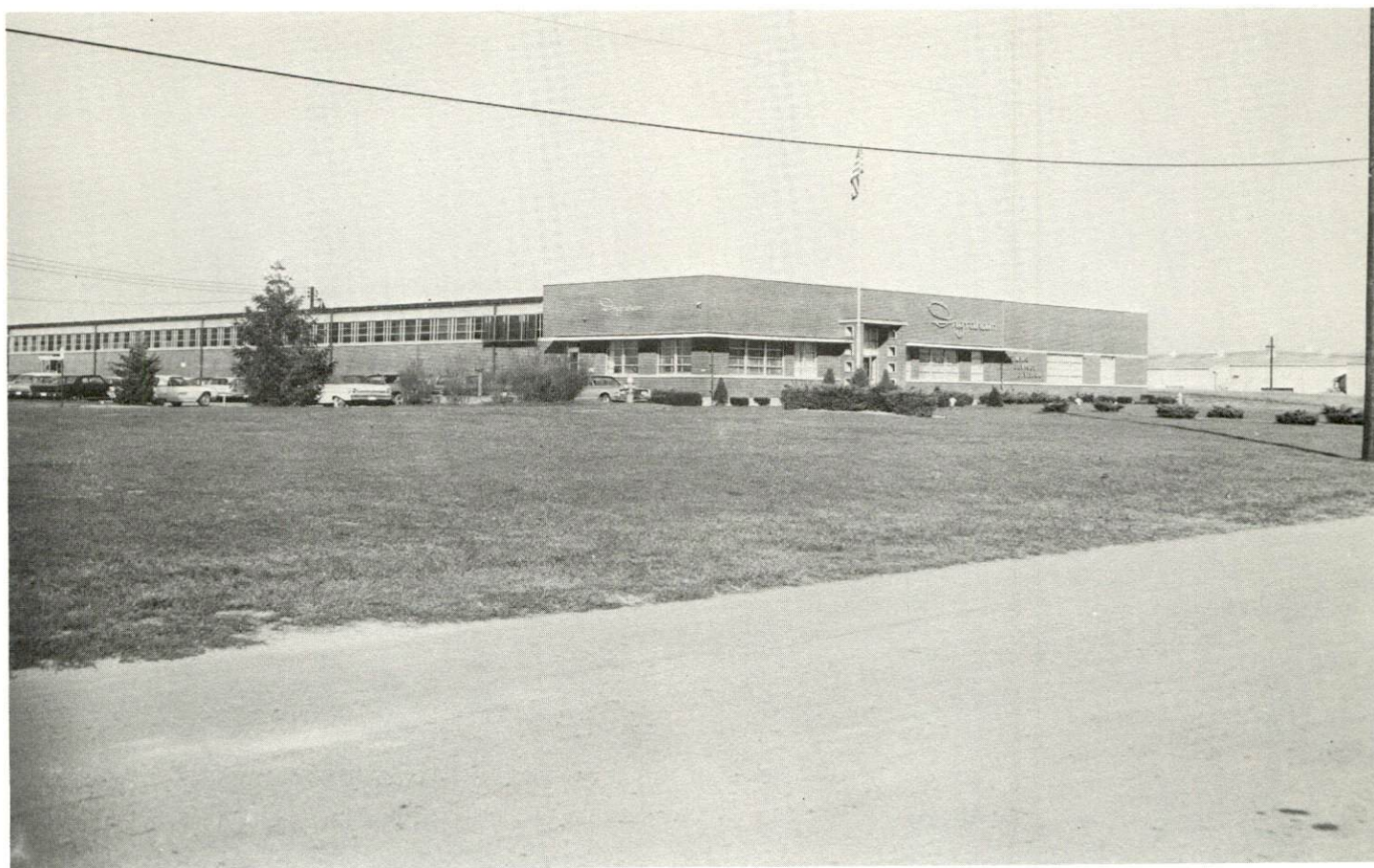
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Kent Records, Inc.	Phonograph records	10	25	35
Kentucky Thermo-Plastics	Vinyl, plastic compounds	10	1	11
Modern Welding Co., Inc.	Steel fabrication	4	1	5
White Dove Bakery	Bakery products	3	4	7

Prevailing Wage Rates

Prevailing wage rates may be obtained by contacting the Elizabethtown-Hardin County Chamber of Commerce in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America	Gates Rubber Company
International Union of Electrical Workers	Polyflex Division of Gates Rubber Company
United Mine Workers	Elizabethtown Ready Mix Concrete Company
International Chemical Workers, Local 604	Dow Corning Corporation
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Local 762 (AFL-CIO)	Crucible Steel Company
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Local 764 (AFL-CIO)	The Ingraham Company



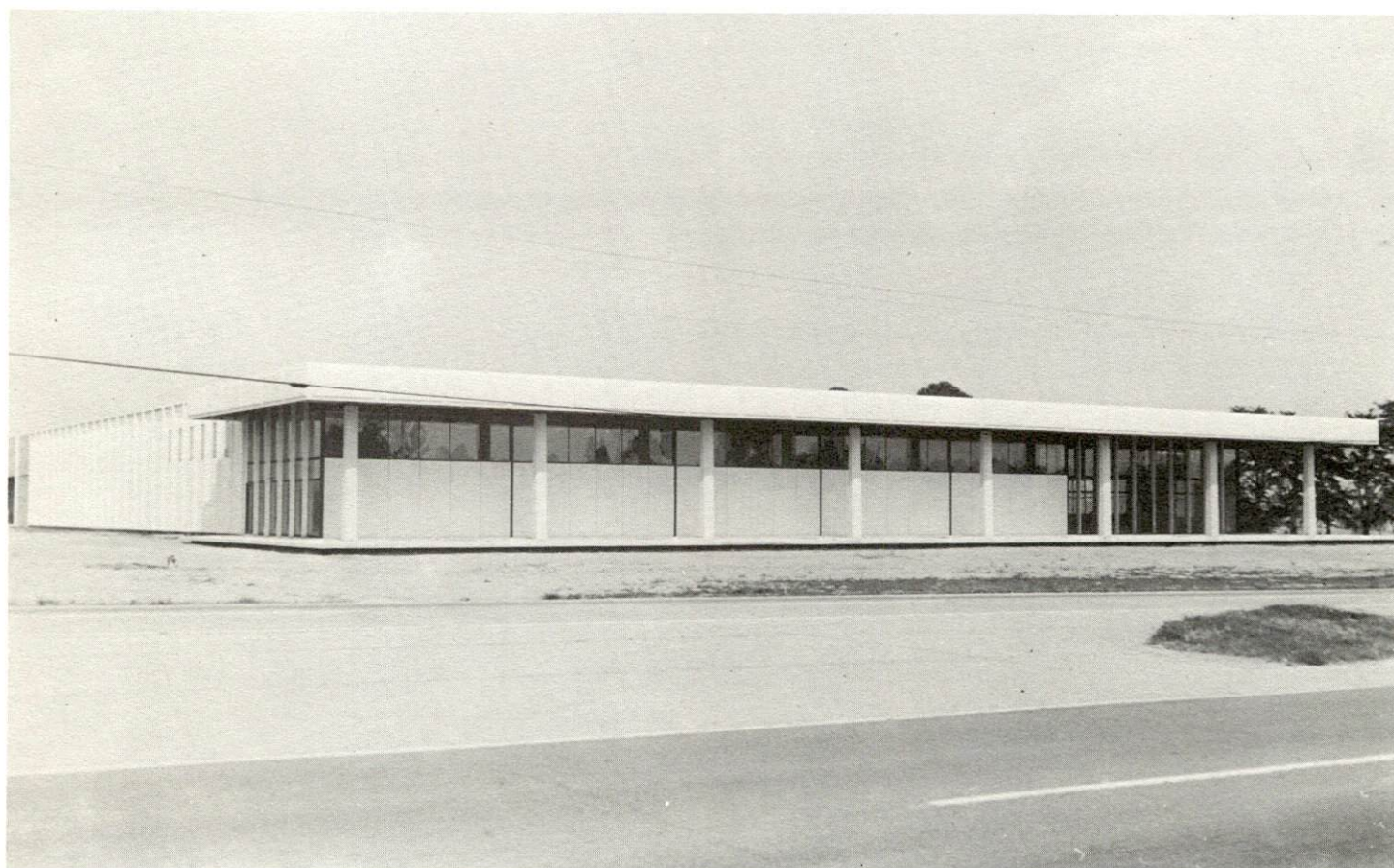
INGRAHAM COMPANY



DOW CORNING CORPORATION



CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY



COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY



GATES RUBBER COMPANY

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Elizabethtown is served by the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and by a branch line of the Illinois Central. The Louisville & Nashville provides local freight service daily except Sunday, passenger service daily, and switching service for 25 cars daily except Sunday. The Illinois Central has an average of two freights per week. Switching service includes one public delivery track accommodating 15 cars.

Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

No. of Days		No. of Days	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga	3	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	8
Chicago, Ill.	4	Nashville, Tenn.	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N. Y.	6
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	St. Louis, Mo.	3

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Highways

Elizabethtown is served by U. S. Routes 31-W and 62 (a four-lane highway through the city), I-65, the Western Kentucky Parkway and the Bluegrass Parkway. Elizabethtown is also served by Kentucky Routes 61, 251, 567, and 1357.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	368	Lexington, Ky.	91
Birmingham, Ala.	348	Louisville, Ky.	40
Chicago, Ill.	337	Nashville, Tenn.	178
Cincinnati, Ohio	153	New York, N. Y.	799
Detroit, Mich.	416	Pittsburgh, Pa.	434
Knoxville, Tenn.	271	St. Louis, Mo.	315

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Elizabethtown:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
North Tennessee Freight Lines*	Nashville, Tennessee	Interstate
Dixie Highway Express, Inc.	Meridian, Mississippi	Interstate - Intrastate
Associated Transport, Inc.	New York, New York	Interstate - Intrastate
Crutcher Transfer Line*	Elizabethtown, Kentucky	Interstate - Intrastate
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	Chicago, Illinois	Interstate - Intrastate
Leitchfield Transfer	Leitchfield, Kentucky	Interstate - Intrastate
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	Louisville, Kentucky	Interstate - Intrastate
Wilson Freight Forwarding Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate - Intrastate
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate
Johnson Freight Lines Co.	Nashville, Tennessee	Interstate
Southern Forwarding Co.	Memphis, Tennessee	Interstate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate - Intrastate
Terminal Transport Co.	Atlanta, Georgia	Interstate

*Terminal in Elizabethtown.

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	Same day
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	New Orleans, La.	4	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2

*Delivery time in days.

Sources: McLean Trucking Co., Wilson Freight Forwarding Co.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., serves Elizabethtown with daily bus service. Elizabethtown is also served by the Kentucky and Central Kentucky Bus Lines, and Trailway Bus Line.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Taxi service is available 24 hours a day in Elizabethtown. Car and truck rentals are available from local auto dealers.

Air

Standiford Field, Louisville's modern air terminal, is only 45 minutes by car from the central Elizabethtown area. It is located at the junction of the North-South and East-West Expressways and is accessible in approximately 15 minutes by car or taxi from virtually any point in the city. Standiford Field is the hub of a 650-mile radius, with fast direct and connecting service to the country's important centers. Eighty-three scheduled flights are handled at Standiford Field daily. Seven airlines operating regular schedules are: American, Delta, Eastern, Ozark, Piedmont, Trans World, and Lake Central.

The Elizabethtown-Hardin County Airport Board operates an airport located 4 miles north-northwest of Elizabethtown on U. S. Route 31-W. A 2,800-foot paved runway is available for landing of planes up to DC-3. A hangar and other necessary facilities have been added. The Elizabethtown Flying Service is the fixed base operator and offers charter service, aircraft rentals, instructors, fuel and light maintenance.



PROPOSED ELIZABETHTOWN
BYPASS CORRIDOR

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Elizabethtown is supplied electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Nolin RECC serves a portion of Hardin County.

Most of the area in Hardin County is provided electric service by the Nolin Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Nolin RECC and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system. Rate inquiries should be directed to Nolin RECC, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Elizabethtown by a municipally owned company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Elizabethtown completed construction of a 6-inch line to its supplier, Texas Gas, in 1957. Pressure is maintained at 100 psi. BTU content is 1,000 and specific gravity is .60. This line is capable of handling pressure up to 300 psi. The rates per month are as follows:

General Rate Schedule:

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Per MCF</u>
First	600	\$1.50 (Minimum)
Next	600 to 2,000	1.00
Next	2,000 to 5,000	.80
Next	5,000 to 100,000	.75
All over	100,000	.70

High Load Factor Rate Schedule:

The city will furnish metered gas service to any commercial or industrial consumer using natural gas principally for process steam generation, manufacturing purposes, or any other base-load application, and where the use of gas for space heating is only incidental. This rate is not available to consumers whose use of gas during the month of least consumption is less than 50 percent of the use of gas during the month of greatest consumption.

	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Per MCF</u>
First	20,000	\$.75
Next	20,000 to 100,000	.70
Next	100,000 to 500,000	.60
All over	500,000	.50

Coal and Coke*

Elizabethtown is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field, which occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field 92 mines in 10 counties produced 39.2 million tons in 1965. Four of the counties produced more than five million tons. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 17.6 and 9.8 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 426,000 tons. Underground mines produced 34 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 66 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.

Twenty-eight cleaning plants cleaned 71 percent of the coal produced; 60 percent was crushed, and 8 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.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Elizabethtown is supplied water by a municipally owned company, whose sources of supply are two springs and two deep wells. A spring at the treatment plant has a flow of 850 gpm; a second spring, 2 miles southeast of the treatment plant, has a flow of 500 gpm; two deep wells produce 250 gpm and 400 gpm, respectively.

The treatment plant's capacity is 2,500,000 gpd. The average daily use is 1,500,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been 2,500,000 gallons. The storage capacity consists of 5 elevated tanks with a total capacity of 915,000 gallons and one standpipe with a capacity of 116,000 gallons. The total storage capacity is 1,031,000 gallons.

Plans have been formulated to lay a 12-inch raw water transmission pipe line from Star Mills to the city water plant, 10 miles distant. A raw water intake structure and a raw water pumping station will also be constructed at the mill pond.

A 3,000,000-gallon raw water storage reservoir has been constructed at the water plant.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$2.70
Next	3,000	1.10
Next	5,000	.95
Next	5,000	.85
Next	10,000	.75
Next	10,000	.60
Next	20,000	.40
All over	55,000	.30

Valley Creek Watershed: The Valley Creek Watershed Project is one of the outstanding developments in the history of Elizabethtown.

The project includes:

Structure No. 4, consisting of 165 acres, at the north city limits for storage and recreation has been completed.

Structure No. 3, consisting of 14 acres, on Buffalo Creek, 2 miles northeast of the city and used for flood protection.

Structure No. 9, consisting of 20 acres, also on Buffalo Creek between the Toll Road and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and will be for flood protection.

Structure No. 8, consisting of 45 acres, on Valley Creek will be for flood control.

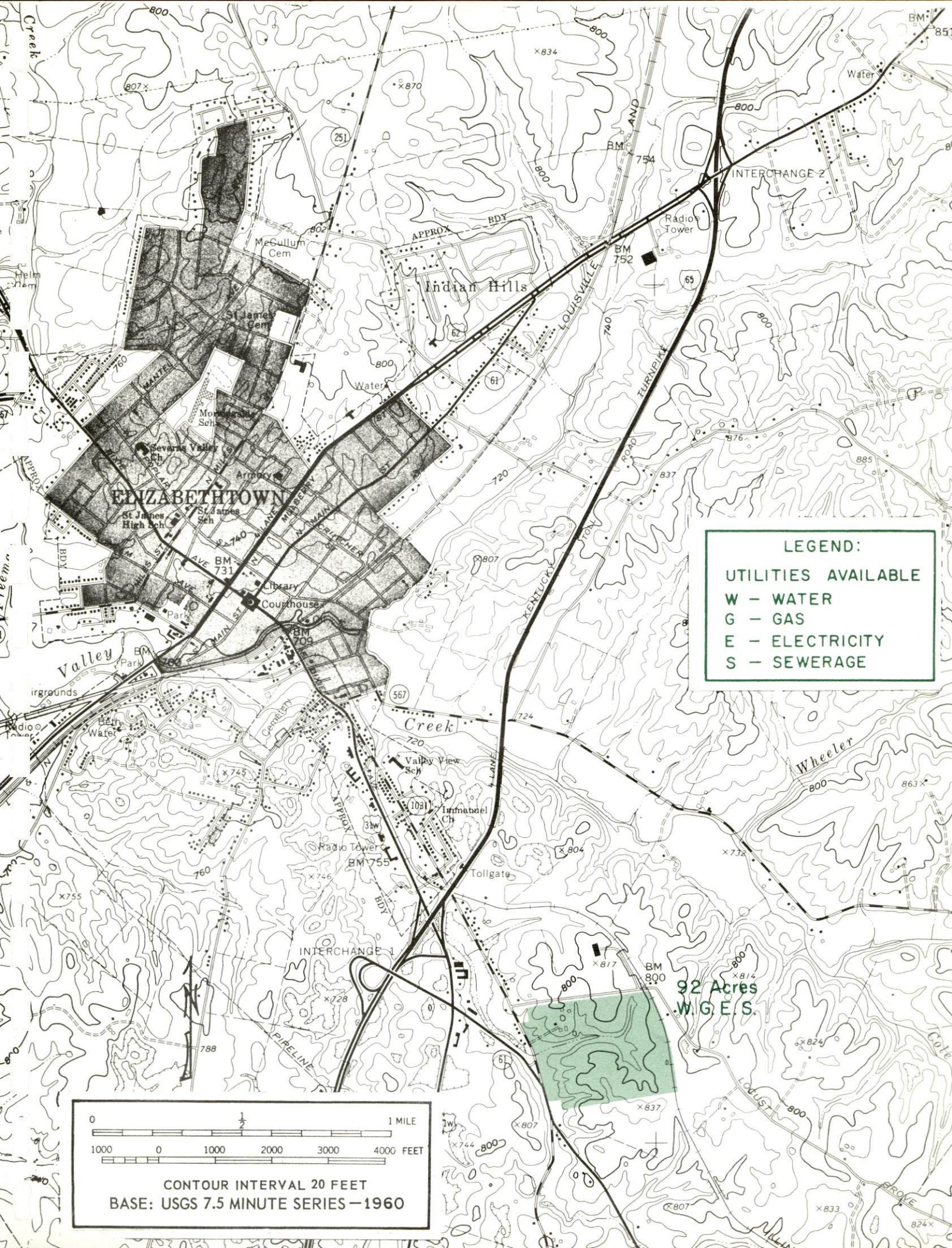
Sewerage System

Elizabethtown's municipally owned sewerage system serves Elizabethtown with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The capacity of the system is 1,100,000 gallons per day. The maximum daily flow has been 700,000 gallons, leaving a surplus of 400,000 gallons. The charge for sewer service is a minimum of \$1.50; after using 3,700 gallons of water, the service charge is increased to one-third of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Elizabethtown Industrial Development Foundation, Inc., owns a 92-acre industrial site that has water, sewer, gas, electricity, and rail available on the site. Additional information will be furnished upon request by the Agent, Harry Stafford, Kentucky Utilities Company, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, Phone 765-4101, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 92 acres, level to rolling
LOCATION: Within the Elizabethtown city limits
ZONING: Industrial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 61
RAILROADS: The east boundary of the site is on the Illinois
Central Railroad line.
WATER: Elizabethtown's municipally owned water company
SIZE LINE: 8-inch
GAS: Elizabethtown's municipally owned gas company
SIZE LINE: 3-inch
ELECTRICITY: Three-phase electric power - Kentucky
Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Elizabethtown's municipal sewerage system
OWNERSHIP: Elizabethtown Industrial Development
Foundation, Inc.
COST PER ACRE: \$1,500

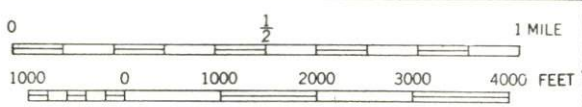


LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

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

92 Acres
W.G.E.S.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1960

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Elizabethtown is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen elected for two-year terms. They are slated on a nonpartisan basis.

County: The Hardin County Fiscal Court consists of a county judge and six magistrates, all elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: The City of Elizabethtown levies a business license which ranges from \$2 to \$300 annually, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

In 1958 the city requested planning assistance from the Kentucky Department of Commerce and the Department assisted the city in revising their Zoning Ordinance and Map, the preparation of a Major Streets Plan, Subdivision Regulations, and a Housing and Population Study. This work was completed in approximately 1959 and on completion the program was discontinued.

In 1965, the city again expressed interest in a planning program. At this time the city entered into a 2-year contract for assistance in the preparation of the following work: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis-Population-Economic Base, and a Neighborhood Analysis. Work was initiated on this project but now, however, work has been discontinued.

Parking Facilities

Elizabethtown has ample parking facilities available. Presently there are four metered lots, which are blacktopped and lighted, and one free lot. A sixth parking lot was recently completed and blacktopped and will provide all-day parking for 25 cents.

Fire Protection

Elizabethtown has a volunteer fire department with 25 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes two 750-gpm pumpers, two 500-gpm pumpers, and a reserve truck. All trucks are equipped with necessary hose and ladder. Alarm is given by telephone and by radio contact with a central system for alerting the men.

Elizabethtown has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

City: The Elizabethtown Police Department is staffed with a chief, an assistant chief, ten patrolmen, and three radio operators. Motorized equipment consists of three radio-equipped cars.

County: The Hardin County sheriff and his deputies are uniformed and use radio-equipped cars.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected by a private contractor in compact trucks twice weekly in the residential area and daily in the business district. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Elizabethtown and Hardin County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966	\$ 267,873.79
Expenditures, 1966	297,164.26
Bonded Indebtedness, January 1, 1967	
Parking	\$ 104,000.00
Gas	942,000.00
School (City)*	1,045,000.00
Water and Sewer	1,471,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1967	\$ 500,018.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	
Voted Hospital	900,000.00
Building Commission	
1st Mortgage Hospital	500,000.00

*City School District directly responsible.

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Elizabethtown and Hardin County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Elizabethtown	Hardin County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.140	.140
School	.619	.461
City	<u>.210</u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$.984	\$.616

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property

Elizabethtown, 1967	\$ 61,198,266 Real Estate & Tangibles
Hardin County, 1966	\$149,756,433 Real Estate 21,584,174 Tangibles 20,312,819 Franchise

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Elizabethtown Independent School District had a 1966-67 budget of \$1,088,074.26. The school's bonded indebtedness is \$1,045,000. Special education teachers include two remedial reading teachers, plus the teachers and assistants required for the Head Start Program.

The Hardin County School System had a 1966-67 budget of \$3,159,000. Special teachers include one for the trainable, one for the educable, and nine special reading teachers.

A 20-room school building was completed and occupied in January of 1967. This building will be part of the new North Hardin High School that is to be constructed within the next year and one-half.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
East Hardin High School 9-12	571	27	21-1
North Hardin High School 9-12	820	39	21-1
West Hardin High School 9-12	459	25	18-1
Fort Knox High School 9-12	730	35	21-1
Hardin County Elementary Schools 1-8	10,127	368	27-1
Elizabethtown High School 9-12	692	33	21-1
Elizabethtown Elementary Schools 1-8	2,049	73	28-1
Elizabethtown Catholic High School 9-11	220	14	16-1
St. James Elementary 1-8	397	12	33-1
West Point Ind. Elementary 1-8	252	8	31-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

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

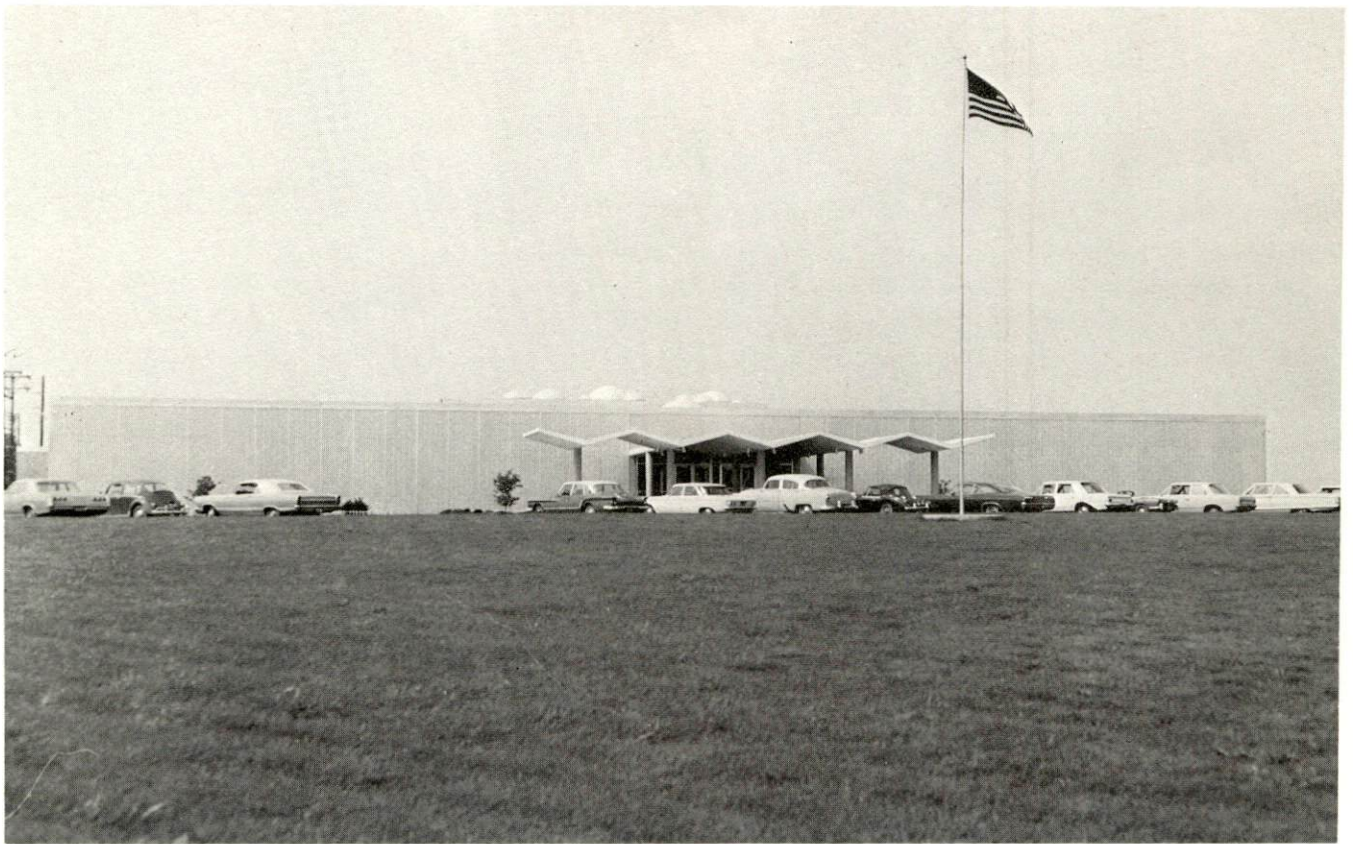
A state vocational school is located in Elizabethtown. The school serves students from Hardin and Larue Counties and the city of Elizabethtown. The courses offered include: auto body repair, auto mechanics, drafting, building trades, and the repair of small appliance motors.

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

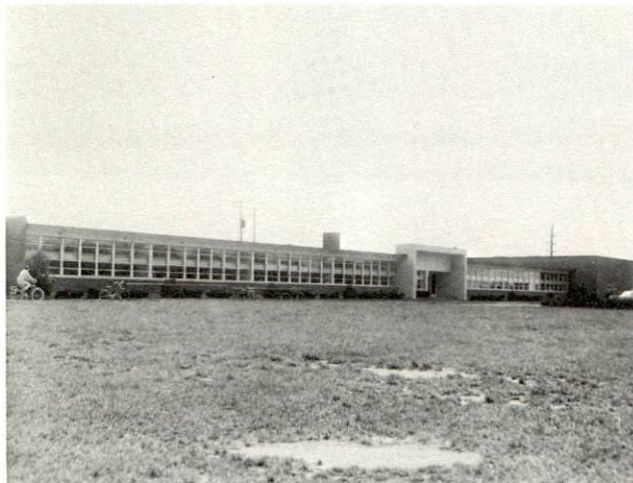
Colleges: The Elizabethtown Community College, a two-year college that is a branch of the University of Kentucky, opened in the Fall of 1964. The courses offered include: pre-professional, arts and science, and night courses for adults and technical training. The college is located on 230 acres of land and is fully staffed and accredited by the University of Kentucky.

Other Kentucky institutions of higher learning in the Elizabethtown area include:

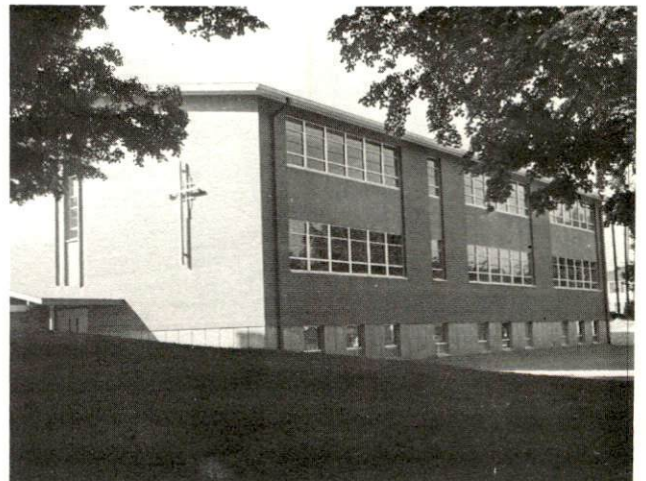
Georgetown College, Georgetown, 98 miles
Nazareth Junior College, Nazareth, 25 miles
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 40 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, 40 miles
Catherine Spalding, Louisville, 40 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, 40 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, 40 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 91 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 91 miles
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, 91 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, 70 miles
Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, 48 miles



ELIZABETHTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE



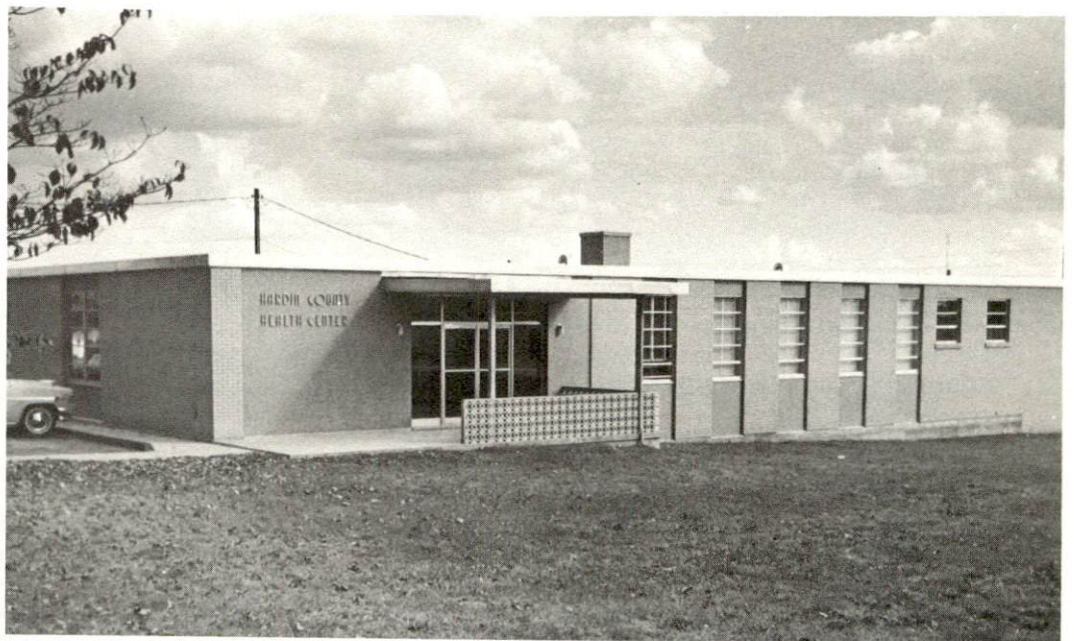
HELMWOOD HEIGHTS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



ST. JAMES PAROCHIAL SCHOOL
(ELEMENTARY)



HARDIN
MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL



HARDIN
COUNTY
HEALTH
DEPARTMENT



REGIONAL
HEARING
CENTER

Health

Hospitals: Elizabethtown is served by the Hardin County Memorial Hospital, which has a capacity of 159 beds and 25 bassinets and emergency facilities for 170 patients. The hospital has medical and dental facilities for diagnosis and treatment including: surgery, pediatrics, X-ray with a full-time medical director, extensive care facility, laboratory under the direction of a pathologist, pharmacy and complete maintenance facilities.

A 79-bed addition to the hospital was completed in May, 1967, at a cost of \$2,300,000.

Nursing Homes: Elizabethtown has three licensed nursing homes.

Public Health: The Hardin County Health Department, housed in a modern building, is located in Elizabethtown. The county health program includes: immunization and tests, tuberculosis and venereal disease control programs, maternal and child health program, dental program, a regional hearing center, and general sanitation and laboratory services. The staff includes: a health officer, an administrative assistant, two clerks, three sanitarians, five nurses and a janitor.

Housing

The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$75 to \$110 per month. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$10,500 to \$18,000, depending upon the location, structure and types of material used. Elizabethtown has four new subdivisions under development. Two of them are in beautiful settings with rolling terrain and trees, which have been left undisturbed by the developers.

Communication

Telephone Facilities: The General Telephone Company serves Elizabethtown and Hardin County with a toll free exchange. Foreign service and teletype service are available as well as eleven FX services. There are 7,794 phones in Elizabethtown.

Rates are as follows:

Business Rates: Private line - \$14.30; two-party line - \$12.60; extension - \$1.85.

Residence Rates: Private line - \$5.95; two-party line - \$4.80.

The telephone company occupied their new Elizabethtown division office in February, 1966.

Telegraph Service: Telegraph service is available in Elizabethtown.

Postal Facilities: Elizabethtown has a first-class post office with 42 employees. Mail is received 20 times daily and dispatched 19 times daily by train, truck and highway post office.

A new post office building was occupied in early 1965. The Elizabethtown post office is a sectional center and acts as a receiver and dispatcher for 73 satellite post offices.

Gross postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$241,568.

Newspapers: The Elizabethtown News, a semi-weekly with a circulation of 7,130, and the Hardin County Enterprise, a semi-weekly with a circulation of 7,500, serve Elizabethtown and Hardin County.

Other papers are received from Louisville.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilo-cycles</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Network</u>
WIEL	Elizabethtown	1000	1400	6 a. m. to 11 p. m.	ABC
WSAC	Radcliff	1000	1470		Ind.

Television: Television reception is good from Louisville, Lexington, and Bowling Green, Kentucky; Evansville, Indiana; and Nashville, Tennessee. All major networks are represented.

Libraries

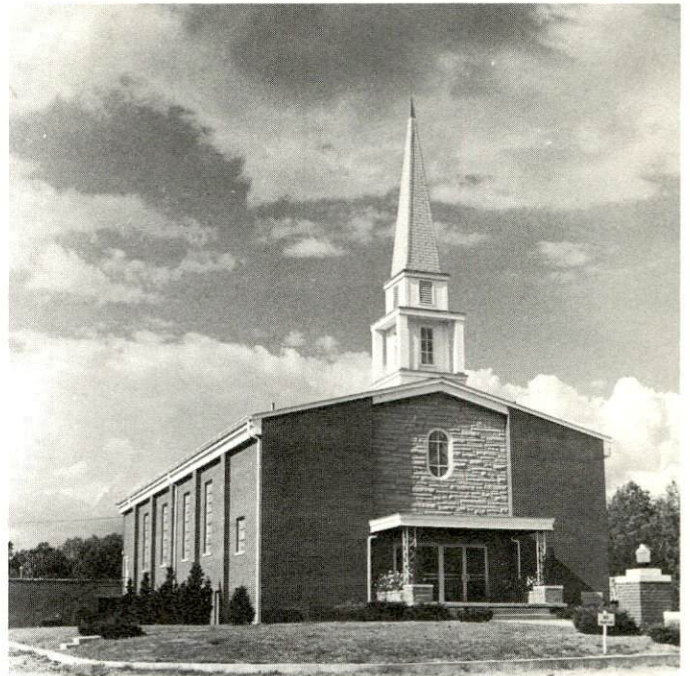
The Hardin County Free Library is located in Elizabethtown. The library has 31,000 volumes and an annual circulation of approximately 53,000. The bookmobile serving Hardin County has an approximate annual circulation of 92,000. The library is open 5 days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and on Friday from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. The library just recently moved into a new ultramodern building which serves as a regional library.

Churches

There are at the present time 17 churches in Elizabethtown representing the following denominations: Church of Christ, Christian, Methodist, Episcopal, Pilgrim Holiness, Catholic, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Church of God, Nazarene, and Baptist.



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH



PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH



SEVERNS VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH



MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH



CITIZENS BANK



THE FIRST HARDIN NATIONAL BANK

Financial Institutions

<u>Banks</u>	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1967</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Banks of Sonora	\$ 1,105,212.07	\$ 771,888.56
Citizens Bank of Elizabethtown	4,665,972.77	4,106,703.55
First Hardin National Bank	23,545,768.88	22,617,876.49
Farmers Bank	3,000,000.00	2,967,368.44
Cecilian Bank	4,683,908.16	3,819,713.89
<u>Savings & Loan Associations</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Shared Accounts</u>
First Federal Savings & Loan Association	\$31,593,349.17	\$28,288,794.56

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rooms or Units</u>
Airview Tourotel	25 units
Tahlor Hotel	30 rooms
Joplin Hotel	53 rooms
Lion Hotel	46 rooms
Holiday Motel*	48 units
Cloverleaf Motel*	63 units
Cardinal Motel*	67 units
Elizabethtown Motel*	27 units
Holiday Inn Motel*	80 units
Dockery's Sleepy Hollow	20 units
Southern Trails Motel*	17 units
Colonial Motel	35 units
Blair's Motel	8 units
Shady Grove Motel	15 units
Oak Lawn Motel	10 units
Dixie View Motel	10 units
Maple Motel	12 units
Lincoln Trail*	20 units

A new Holiday Inn and Ramada Inn, both with 100 units, will be constructed in Elizabethtown in the future.

*Swimming pool.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Lions, Rotary, Optimist, Civitan, Civic Club Council (composed of eight civic organizations)

Fraternal: Knights of Columbus, Moose, American Legion, VFW, Masonic, Modern Woodmen

Women's: Homemakers, Junior Woman's Club, PTA, Woman's Club

Youth: FHA, FFA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts

Recreation

Local: Local recreation facilities are under the direction of a full-time city recreation director. His duties include supervision of Little League baseball at a regulation park, tennis, and complete indoor and outdoor programs at the Memorial Recreation Center.

A 30-acre municipal park with complete recreation facilities, including a large swimming pool, is financed by the city. The park has a par-3 nine-hole golf course, picnic tables, and a baseball park.

Elizabethtown Sportsman's Lake is a man-made, privately owned facility covering 92 acres located 3 1/2 miles south of Elizabethtown on old 31-W. The 55-acre lake, supported by a 25 by 600-foot earth dam, is stocked with game fish. There is a supervised swimming area 200 by 300 feet with a sand beach. Facilities include a clubhouse 30 by 50 feet and two large picnic areas with tables. Surrounding the lake are 200 building lots. Six cottages have already been built. Lake Elizabeth, located 3 1/2 miles from the city limits, provides facilities for swimming, picnicking, and boating.

Elizabethtown Country Club, located 3 miles southeast of the city, has a beautiful new air conditioned club building with 220 members and a full-time manager and pro. There are 57 acres with a modern 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, 2 tennis courts, practice putting green, practice approach green, and driving range. The initiation fee is \$400. Annual dues are \$120.

Dix-E-Town Lanes, located 3 1/2 miles north of the city, is air conditioned and has 16 bowling lanes and a restaurant.

Hardin County Community Fair, Inc., is governed by a Board of Directors composed of city and farm members. This 4-day fair offers farm products and machinery exhibits, horse shows and carnival entertainment.

Area: The Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park - 13 miles from Elizabethtown; Kentucky Highway 61 to Hodgenville and 2 miles south of Hodgenville on U. S. Highway 31-E.

Lincoln's Knob Creek Home - traditional cabin, located 5 miles east of Hodgenville on U. S. Highway 31-E. Lincoln lived here for 5 years.

Mammoth Cave National Park - 35 miles south of U. S. Highway 31-W.

My Old Kentucky Home - Bardstown, 26 miles out U. S. Highway 62.

Stephen Foster Drama - Bardstown, 26 miles.

Patton Museum - Fort Knox, 15 miles north of U. S. Highway 31-W.

Rough River State Park - 28 miles southwest of Elizabethtown, new modern lodge and cottages, fishing, 150 miles of shore line, 3,200 acres water area, 11 launching ramps.

Nolin Reservoir - 30 miles southeast of Elizabethtown, 76 miles of permanent shore line and 2,070 acres water area.

Churchill Downs - home of the Kentucky Derby, only 40 miles from Elizabethtown on toll road, fall and spring racing.

Kentucky State Fair and Exposition Center - 38 miles north by toll road. The Coliseum has a larger seating capacity than Madison Square Garden in New York and is fully air-conditioned. World championship horse shows, NCAA basketball finals, State high school basketball tournament, University of Louisville basketball games, ice shows, circus and other major events are held here throughout the year.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Part of the Valley Creek Watershed Project is completed.
2. A new 20-room school building was completed and occupied in January, 1967.

3. Elizabethtown Community College opened in 1964.
4. A 79-bed addition to the hospital was completed in May, 1967, at a cost of \$2,300,000.
5. Four new subdivisions are under development.
6. A new post office and sectional center was occupied in early 1965.
7. The Elizabethtown Country Club has a new air-conditioned building.
8. Gates Rubber Company has constructed a new building at a cost of \$12,000,000.
9. Crucible Steel Company has constructed a 155,000 square foot building.
10. An 8-apartment building was recently constructed.
11. General Telephone Company's district office is now completed and cost \$409,000.
12. Several new commercial establishments have been constructed.
13. Other recent improvements include:
 - a. Library
 - b. Lincoln Heritage House
 - c. Houchen's Shopping Center

Underway:

1. Construction is underway for the completion of the Valley Creek Watershed Project.

Planned:

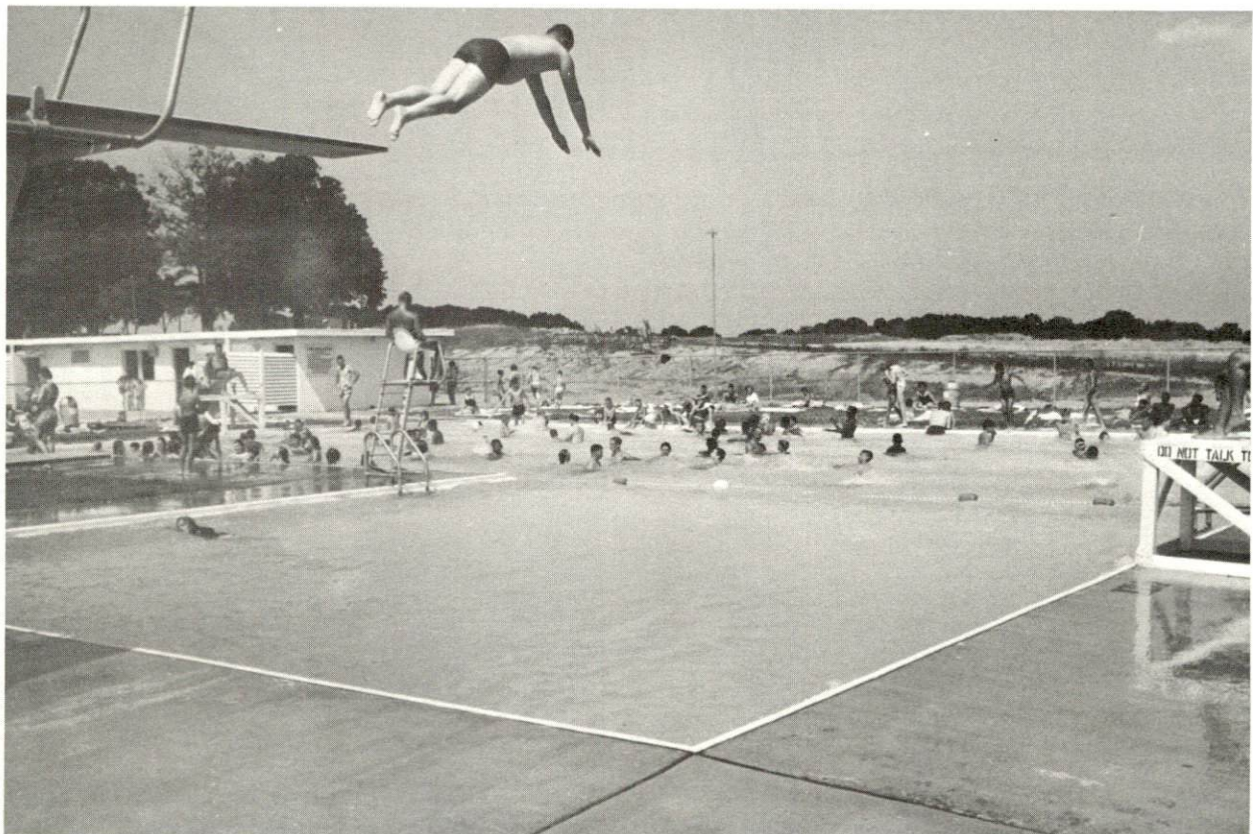
1. Plans are being made for another parking lot to be blacktopped.
2. A new 100-unit Holiday Inn will be constructed in the future.
3. A new 100-unit Ramada Inn is to be constructed in the future.
4. Other planned improvements include:
 - a. Shopping center, Helmwood Manor
 - b. Shopping center, Indian Trails



HOUCHEN'S SHOPPING CENTER



ELIZABETHTOWN COUNTRY CLUB



ELIZABETHTOWN MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Hardin County is located in the three land resource areas of Kentucky known as the Western Coal Fields, Western Pennyroyal, and Knobs area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of tobacco with supplemental income from production of livestock, grains, and dairying. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$5,000 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 394,240 acres with 2,033 farms comprising 66.0% of this area. The average farm size is 128.0 acres, valued at \$150.45 per acre (including buildings).*

The topography of Hardin County is level to undulating and karst. The parent material is that of limestone, loess, and sandstone. The relative inherent fertility is medium to moderately high. The soil drainage is of medium to rapid runoff with slow to medium internal drainage.**

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

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

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

TABLE 14

CROP PRODUCTION, HARDIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Burley Tobacco (1000 lbs.)	Corn for Grain (1000 bu.)	Soybeans for Beans (bu.)	Wheat (bu.)	Alfalfa Hay (tons)	Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)
<u>Hardin County:</u>						
1965	4,058	1,787	46,000	132,600	27,840	9,400
1955	3,022	1,254	14,500	70,200	13,340	7,560
<u>Kentucky:</u>						
1965	395,280	76,176	7,488,000	5,376,000	926,000	726,000
1955	304,290	79,253	2,412,000	4,020,000	620,000	579,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, HARDIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Cattle & Calves on Farms (number)	Hogs & Pigs on Farms (number)	Sheep & Lambs on Farms (number)	Milk Cows on Farms (number)	Milk Production (1000 lbs.)	Egg Production (1000 eggs)
<u>Hardin County:</u>						
1965	54,000	35,700	3,650	7,200 (1964)	43,488(1964)	24,553(1963)
1954	29,751	24,974	9,707	8,459	39,809(1960)	13,323(1960)
<u>Kentucky:</u>						
1965	2,495,000	1,298,000	206,000	455,000 (1964)	2,639,000(1964)	913,000 (1963)
1954	1,671,821	1,059,766	535,823	556,491	2,495,000 (1960)	888,000 (1960)

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

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

TABLE 16

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, HARDIN COUNTY

	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$8,381,814	\$5,172,299
Average Per Farm	4,123	2,076
All Crops Sold	3,238,395	2,393,295
Field Crops	3,184,155	2,357,699
Vegetables	7,562	2,512
Fruits and Nuts	7,733	16,120
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	38,945	16,964
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	5,138,596	2,779,004
Poultry & Poultry Products	275,747	199,536
Dairy Products	1,256,667	475,255
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	3,606,182	2,104,213

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

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Hardin County consist of limestone and petroleum. Other potentially important minerals include rock asphalt, glass sand, sand and gravel, and clay. Some natural gas has been found in conjunction with the oil production. Total value of minerals produced in 1965 amounted to \$2,580,672 from limestone (Minerals Yearbook, 1965).

Limestone: Limestone occurs in quality and quantity suitable for most purposes. A generalized high-calcium (95 percent or more CaCO_3) limestone belt extends through the western half of the county. This stone, when present, offers important uses in the chemical industry. In 1965, six quarries produced 2,280,628 tons of stone for concrete aggregate, roadstone, rip-rap, fertilizer filler and agstone.

Petroleum: For the period 1935 through 1966, 54,913 barrels have been produced. The peak year was in 1959 when 35,211 barrels were secured. Production is sporadic, and this peak in production and drilling activity was mainly spurred from the opening of the Green County oil field and as a result of a new oil discovery at Flint Hill in the old Sonora gas field. The Laurel formation, which occurs at medium depth, is the producing horizon. There has been no reported oil production in the county since 1963.

Rock Asphalt: Rock asphalt occurs in the vicinity of Summit where it has been commercially produced for the construction of highways, and in the southwestern portion of the county particularly in the vicinity of Big and Little Meeting Creeks. These deposits, however, are not commercially operated at present. Interest is now being shown in this material for its skid-resistance qualities.

Glass Sand: Several silica sand deposits are scattered throughout the county. Recent investigations in the vicinity of Eastview and Tip Top indicate these deposits offer possibilities for the manufacture of fiber glass, abrasives, sand blasting and certain grades of glass containers.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel deposits suitable for general construction and other purposes could be obtained from the Ohio River. These are being developed along the Ohio River where markets are favorable.

Clay: Residual clay deposits occur in several localities throughout the county. Recent analysis indicate these could be used for the manufacture of common brick and tile.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$466,381,000

(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, 1965.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the Ohio River, Salt and Rolling Fork Rivers. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Ohio River at Louisville and Rolling Fork River at Boston are 112,100 cfs (37-year record, 1928-65) and 1,679 (27-year record, 1938-65), respectively. Other supplies are secured from local impoundments.

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

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group (Limited area in eastern portion of county)

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

Meramec Group (Central portion of 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 (Limited area in western portion of County)

"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 general ground water conditions in these systems.

Forests

There are 149,300 acres of commercial forest land in Hardin County, covering 37.9 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, beech, hard maple, ash, and yellow pines.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Elizabethtown, the county seat, there are more than two million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 143 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut of fiber sizes and grades could be larger. The adjacent part of Indiana is also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 18

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	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	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	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Hardin County in 1963 was \$2,803, which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,205.

Retail sales in Hardin County in 1966 totaled \$61,834,000.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR ELIZABETHTOWN, HARDIN COUNTY,
KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7 A. M.	7 P. M. (EST)
January	34.9	5.16	77	67
February	37.1	3.86	78	65
March	44.4	4.78	73	59
April	56.5	4.22	72	58
May	64.8	4.13	74	53
June	72.5	4.36	76	54
July	76.8	4.12	83	60
August	75.4	3.64	83	57
September	69.3	2.74	83	62
October	58.1	2.54	77	58
November	44.9	3.56	79	66
December	36.3	3.76	80	71
Annual Norm.	55.9	42.71		

*Station Location: Cecilia, Kentucky

**Station Location Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7 A.M. readings 3 years;
7 P.M. readings 3 years.Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of record) 100 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
160 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 6.1%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 128Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 5Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 48Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 18Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) SouthSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966; U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1966.

APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Hardin County, the fifteenth county formed in Kentucky, dates from 1792. Its territory was taken from Nelson County. Later it gave lands to form Ohio (1798), Breckinridge (1799), and Larue (1843), and parts of Grayson (1810), Hart (1819), and Meade Counties (1823). The Rolling Fork of Salt River flows along its northeast boundary, the Ohio forms its northern line, which is only six or seven miles long, and Nolin River, after meandering across its southern portion, forms part of its boundary with Grayson County. Its surface is hilly in the northern part, rolling in the eastern and southern sections, and comparatively level in the central area. These latter regions are parts of the Barrens. The soil in the county ranges from thin in the north to fertile in the south. Agricultural production in the county is above the average for the state. There are several forested tracts from which a good grade of lumber is cut for the market.

The first settlers who came to Hardin County included John Severns, after whom the valley in which Elizabethtown stands was first known, and Captain Thomas Helm, Colonel Andrew Hynes, and Samuel Haycraft. They chose the present site of Elizabethtown in 1780 and built three blockhouses in a triangle about a mile distant from each other. Also among these early settlers was Christopher Bush, whose daughter Sarah became the stepmother of Abraham Lincoln.

The first fiscal court was held on July 23, 1793, at the home of Isaac Hynes who became sheriff. John Paul became clerk, Samuel Haycraft assessor, and Ben Helm surveyor at that time, and these men served the young community with distinction. Colonel Andrew Hynes donated thirty acres for a townsite and named it in honor of his wife's Christian name, Elizabeth.

A Baptist Church was organized at Elizabethtown on June 17, 1781, by the Reverend William Taylor and Reverend Joseph Barrett. The Reverend John Berrard became the first pastor, who lost his life in a struggle with the Indians after a few months.

The first brick house in Hardin County was built by Ben Helm, who transported nails used in its construction from Lexington on horseback. The Court-house was the second brick house and was erected in 1804 to 1806. The first newspaper was the Western Intelligencer established in 1826, and edited by John E. Hardin. During the next thirty years The Kentucky Statesman, The Kentucky Register, and the Democrat made their appearances.

Appendix A

The Civil War had its effects on Elizabethtown and Hardin County. On September 18, 1861, some of General S. B. Buckner's troops reached Elizabethtown after having destroyed several railroad bridges in the vicinity. On December 22, 1862, a desperate engagement occurred which resulted in the capture of a Federal force of 600 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith by General John Hunt Morgan's cavalry. On June 13, 1863, a Confederate raid through the county resulted in the capture of 120 horses and the burning of three railroad cars. On July 11, 1864, a band of guerrillas attacked Elizabethtown but was repulsed. And on December 23 and 24, 1864, the Confederates under General H. B. Lyon captured the Federal garrison there, burned the stockade, railroad depot, and two bridges, paroled the men, and retreated upon the arrival of a large Federal detachment. Destruction of property, disruption of lives, and the engendering of hatreds resulted from these activities.

The Hardin County Memorial Hospital opened its doors in 1954. It has a capacity of 81 beds. There is a County Health Department with an officer and staff.

A unit of the University of Kentucky Community College System is located in Elizabethtown. The campus, a little distance from downtown, is beautifully landscaped and its academic work is of high caliber.

Hardin County was named for Colonel John Hardin, a native of Virginia. He served in Lord Dunmore's War, and was a noted member of Daniel Morgan's Riflemen during the Revolutionary War. His services at Saratoga in October, 1781, were particularly outstanding. He moved to Washington County, Kentucky, in 1786. He saw services in the Indian Wars in the early 1790's. In 1792 he was sent to negotiate a treaty with the Miami Indians and was murdered by them at what is now Hardin, Ohio.

Elizabethtown, the county seat, is 708 feet above sea level and had a population of 9,641 in 1966. It is a busy trading center for a rather large rural area in which tobacco, livestock, and grain are produced. The Smith Hotel, formerly the Old Eagle House, was visited by Jenny Lind in April, 1851. She intended to sing there, but so many people came that the performance was moved to the Brown-Pusey Community House, where she entertained them from the stone steps.

The farmers of Hardin County planted 23,300 acres in corn, 4,200 in wheat, 2,000 in soybeans, 200 in sorghum, 2,440 in barley, 2,060 in tobacco, and 24,000 in hay in 1964. They also raised 131,300 hens, the most of any county in the state, 53,000 cattle, the third in the state, 48,600 hogs, also the third in Kentucky, and 3,900 sheep, the fourth in the state.

Appendix A

In 1966, Elizabethtown had 18 industrial plants, Vine Grove 2, and West Point 1. Crucible Steel Company of America, which makes ceramic and alnico magnets; Gates Rubber Company, which makes auto v-belts and curved auto hose; and The Ingraham Company, which builds motors, electro mechanical timing devices, and electric coils, all in Elizabethtown are the largest. Four quarries produced limestone for road purposes. The largest producers were Osborne Brothers, Kentucky Stone Company, and Waters Construction Company.

Hardin County has produced its share of important citizens for the state and nation. Thomas Lincoln lived in Elizabethtown for a short time in 1796. While he lived at Knob Creek, then a part of Hardin County, with his son Abraham, James Buchanan, later president of the United States, lived in Elizabethtown for a short time. These two persons, James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln, who became Presidents of the United States in succession, lived within twenty miles of each other. It is probable that they saw each other since Young Abraham often accompanied his mother on shopping trips to Elizabethtown. Duff Green, later a member of President Andrew Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," became the merchant-partner of Major Ben Helm. John L. Helm was Governor of Kentucky twice. He died after only five days of his second administration, which was the second shortest on record. (William Goebel was Governor for less than three days in 1900.) General Ben Hardin Helm commanded the First Kentucky Cavalry, which came to be known as "The Orphan Brigade" since so many of its officers were killed in action. (The exploits of this unit have been told by Albert D. Kirwan in his Johnny Green of the Orphan Brigade.) General George Custer lived in Elizabethtown from 1871 to 1873 while writing My Life on the Plains. John Young Brown was a citizen of Hardin County when he was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1891. Ray Jenkins headed a local committee in 1959 who planned for the sesquicentennial of Lincoln's birth, and the re-enactment of the trek of Thomas Lincoln's family from Knob Creek as it passed through Hardin County on its way to Central City, Indiana.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
HARDIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Hardin County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6, 320	100.0	577, 258	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	63	1.0	29, 239	4.9
Contract Construction	284	4.5	39, 921	6.9
Manufacturing	2, 150	34.0	237, 482	41.1
Food and kindred products	118	1.9	24, 940	4.3
Tobacco	0	0	17, 434	3.0
Clothing, textile and leather	267	4.2	36, 303	6.3
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15, 507	2.7
Printing, pub. and paper	72	1.1	13, 322	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	635	10.0	19, 599	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	55	0.9	6, 692	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	12, 057	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	713	11.3	87, 763	15.2
Other	290	4.6	3, 865	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	494	7.8	38, 628	6.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2, 139	33.8	155, 345	26.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	364	5.8	25, 830	4.5
Services	811	12.8	49, 478	8.6
Other	15	0.2	2, 335	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1966.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
HARDIN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Hardin County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	43,516	24,273	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	34,859	16,002	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	31,903	4,178	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	7,694	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,229	3,617	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	3,447	2,126	440,020	208,384
Government workers	1,819	1,194	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,908	207	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	55	90	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	465	225	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,956	11,824	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	64	16	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,218	1,204	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,674	10,604	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	824	9,438	91,626	539,838
65 and over	850	1,166	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	7,229	3,617	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	489	473	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,206	24	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	699	162	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	450	899	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	433	383	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	1,320	62	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,142	367	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	13	343	1,123	25,183
Service workers	376	516	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	359	16	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	440	25	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	302	347	26,006	16,978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

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

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

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

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

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

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

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

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

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

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

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

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

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

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

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

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.

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
ELIZABETHTOWN
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

ELIZABETHTOWN-HARDIN COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1967