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Industrial Resources: Crittenden County - Marion

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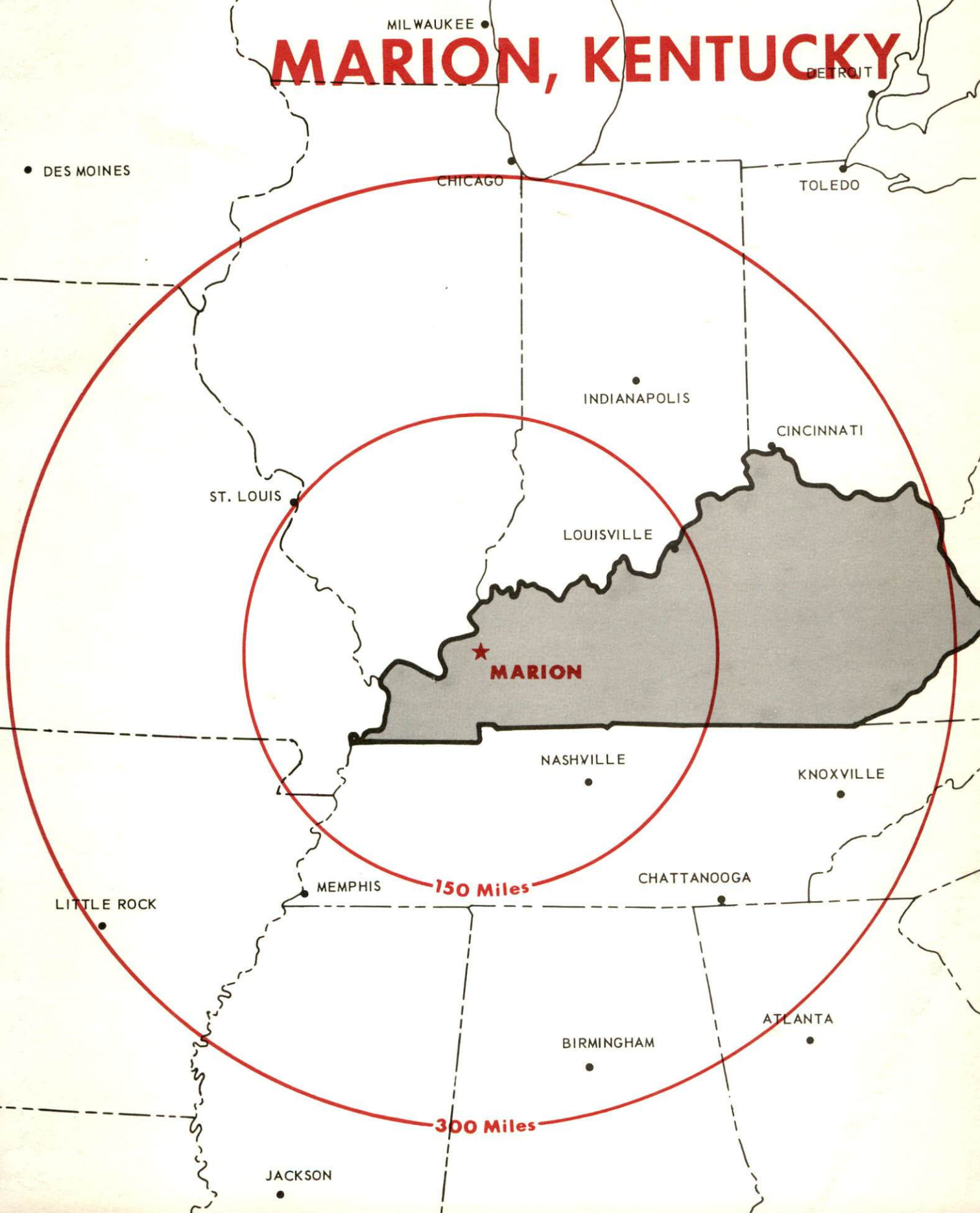
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MARION, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MARION, KENTUCKY

21867

Prepared by

City of Marion

and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

June, 1959

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - MARION, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR MARION, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Marion - 2,375; Crittenden County - 10,818.
1957 (est.) Crittenden County - 8,019.

MARION LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Crittenden and all adjoining counties.
Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,139 men and 3,421 women. Number of workers available from Crittenden County - 420 men and 638 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Illinois Central Railroad with daily switching service and LCL pick-up and delivery.

Air: Nearest commercial airports are at Paducah and Evansville. Airport for private planes at Sturgis, 15 miles distant.

Trucks: Three common carrier truck lines provide excellent service.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Marion

<u>To</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	381	Chicago, Ill.	357
Nashville, Tenn.	124	Detroit, Mich.	512
Birmingham, Ala.	344	St. Louis, Mo.	185

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with a generating capacity of 639,000 kilowatts and interconnections with five large private power companies and TVA.

Natural Gas: Municipally owned gas system whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Source of water is two impoundments.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary mains. Disposal system consists of two Emhoff tanks.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Marion was 2,375. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Marion, Crittenden County, and Kentucky.

Year	<u>Marion</u>		<u>Crittenden County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,064		15,151		
1910	1,627	52.9	13,296	-12.2	6.6
1920	1,718	5.6	13,125	- 1.3	5.5
1930	1,892	10.1	11,931	- 9.1	8.2
1940	2,163	14.3	12,115	1.5	8.8
1950	2,375	9.8	10,818	-10.7	3.5
1957 (est.) <u>1/</u>			8,019	-25.9	.4

Percent of Negro Population in City and County - 1.2.

Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - 0.1.

Labor Force 2/

Definition and Population Trend. The Marion, Kentucky labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Crittenden and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Union and Webster. This is the geographical area from which workers would be expected to be drawn to jobs located at Marion, especially on an initial commuting basis.

The population of this area was estimated at 61,470 in 1956 by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, which was a decrease of 7,032 since the 1950 Census count of 68,502. Crittenden County population decreased from 10,818 in 1950 to 8,980 in 1956. This heavy outward movement of population is a definite indicator that the local labor force is increasing much more rapidly than the local supply of jobs.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the area is heavily agricultural with 8,325 persons employed on farms according to the 1950 Census of Population. Farming is not uniformly prosperous as 1,091 of the area's 3,831 commercial farms had cash sales below \$1,200 in 1954.

Manufacturing employment in the area is exceedingly thin with only 1,423 jobs in September, 1958. This was equal to only 2.3 percent of the population. There were 195 manufacturing jobs in Crittenden County last September.

The lack of industrial-agricultural balance in the area plus a farm economy which is spotty has resulted in a low income position for the counties in this area. In 1956, per capita income in the United States was \$1,940 and \$1,339 for Kentucky. Per capita income for the area counties ranged from \$693 in Livingston to \$1,353 in Union. Crittenden was somewhat in between with \$719.

The average weekly wage in industries covered by unemployment insurance was \$74.74 for all industries and \$86.07 for manufacturing in the third quarter of 1958 in Kentucky. The average weekly wage for area counties for the same period ranged from \$38.80 in Lyon County to \$71.08 in Livingston for all industries (Crittenden County's was \$50.99). The average in manufacturing ranged from \$31.78 in Lyon County to \$60.96 in Crittenden.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants, which is a minimum figure.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs, such as farming, and women not now in the labor force, but who would enter if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that in the Marion labor supply area about 2,139 men and 3,421 women could be recruited for industrial jobs.

This includes 449 men and 165 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in April, 1959. It is estimated that Crittenden County alone could furnish 420 men and 638 of the women included in the above total.

Due to distances involved and other factors all of the area's total labor supply, which is roughly within 35 miles of Marion, would not be attracted to jobs at Marion on a commuting basis. It is estimated that about 1,100 men and 1,300 women of the area labor supply would accept jobs at Marion and probably commute at least during the initial months of work.

In addition to the estimated current supply of labor, 5,841 boys and 5,766 girls will become 18 years of age in these counties during the next ten years and will be a continual replenishment of the labor supply. Crittenden County has 1,009 of the boys and 1,054 of the girls. It can reasonably be assumed that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want employment upon reaching working age. It is likely that these young workers would be available for employment located at any single point in the area due to their greater mobility.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.40 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour; skilled - \$1.50 to \$2.25 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Marion are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Alexander Stone Company	Crushed lime, ready mixed concrete	35	0	35
B. N. C. Laboratories, Inc.	Patent medicine	1	0	1
Crittenden Press	Newspaper, commercial printing	3	1	4
Kentucky Fluorspar Co., Inc.	Ground & dried fluorspar	12	1	13
Kentucky Plastics Moulding, Inc.	Moulded expandable polyethylene plastics	5	0	5
Mi-Marker Company	Marking kits for Armed Services	1	5	6
Moore Business Forms, Inc.	Business forms	55	65	120
Rodgers & Rodgers	Aluminum storm windows	5	1	6

continued

Table 2, continued

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
R. E. Rodgers Company	Plastic stamps & pads	1	3	4
Turner & Conyer	Rough lumber, furniture dimension	12	0	12
Winn & Tobin Milling Company	Corn meal, chicken feeds	4	0	4

Unionization

There are no industrial unions represented in the city or in the immediate vicinity of Marion.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad serves Marion with one local freight daily each way. Switching and package car service is available six days per week. All LCL is presently handled by over the road trucks which run daily between Evansville, Indiana and Hopkinsville, Kentucky. There is no local passenger service.

The Marion yard is handling about 20 inbound cars per month and 40 outbound per month. Outbound shipments consist mainly of fluorspar.

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	46 hours	Louisville, Ky.	15 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	34 "	Los Angeles, Calif.	101 "
Chicago, Ill.	42 "	Nashville, Tenn.	40 "
Cincinnati, Ohio	28 "	New Orleans, La.	37 "
Cleveland, Ohio	41 "	New York, N. Y.	59 "
Detroit, Mich.	49 "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	57 "
Knoxville, Tenn.	43 "	St. Louis, Mo.	42 "

Highways

Marion is served by U. S. Highways 60, 641 and Kentucky Routes 91 and 120. U. S. 60 is a main east-west artery, 641 a main north-south highway. The transportation map on the following page shows major highways, railroads, waterways and recreational areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by A & H Truck Lines, Inc., with terminals and general offices in Evansville, Indiana; Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; and Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Madisonville, Kentucky. One day service is given to Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Nashville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Bus Lines. Bus service is provided by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines with regularly scheduled stops in Marion. Connections to all points are made in Paducah, Henderson and Louisville.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Marion, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	381	Lexington, Ky.	244
Birmingham, Ala.	344	Louisville, Ky.	200
Chicago, Ill.	357	Nashville, Tenn.	124
Cincinnati, Ohio	311	New York, N. Y.	965
Detroit, Mich.	512	Pittsburgh, Pa.	601
Knoxville, Tenn.	320	St. Louis, Mo.	185

Airways

The nearest commercial airports are located at Paducah, 44 miles distant, and at Evansville, Indiana, 64 miles. Paducah is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines, and Evansville is served by Delta.

One mile southeast of Sturgis, 15 miles from Marion, there is a Class IV airport which has three 5,000 foot paved runways.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Marion is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Kentucky Utilities

Company serves all or part of 84 Kentucky counties. With the addition of a 120,000 KW generating station at its Green River plant, the company has a generating capability of 639,000 KW. The company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, T. V. A., and through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Natural Gas

The gas distribution system in Marion is municipally owned and operated. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 4" high pressure line connects Marion with the Texas Gas Transmission system, 13 miles away. The BTU content of the gas is 1000 and the specific gravity is .60.

Industrial rates are negotiable.

Residential and Commercial Rate

First	1100 cu. ft.	\$2.00 (minimum)
Next	1400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3000 cu. ft.	.80 per MCF
Next	10000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF
Next	15000 cu. ft.	.65 per MCF

Water

The municipally owned water system has a filter capacity of 850,000 gallons per day. The maximum daily use is 300,000 gallons per day. Source of raw water is two impoundments. A 150,000 gallon elevated tank and two clear wells provide storage. Mains are 8", 6" and 4", pressure is maintained at 65 psi. The monthly rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gallons	\$2.00 (minimum)
Next	3,000 gallons	.80 per 1000 gallons
Next	10,000 gallons	.55 per 1000 gallons
Next	10,000 gallons	.45 per 1000 gallons
Next	25,000 gallons	.35 per 1000 gallons
Next	50,000 gallons	.30 per 1000 gallons
Next	100,000 gallons	.20 per 1000 gallons

FUEL

Fuel Oil

An ample supply of fuel oil is available from refineries in Kentucky and bordering states. Because of the many types and grades, prices are not quoted. Current prices may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Coal and Coke

Various grades of bituminous coal are available from the Western Kentucky Coal Field which produced 30,365,081 tons in 1957. 4/

Coke is available from plants in Kentucky and bordering states. Current delivered prices of coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development, Frankfort, Kentucky.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Marion has a second class post office with 17 employees. Mail is received and dispatched six times daily by truck. There are two city routes and eight rural routes. Postal receipts for 1958 totaled \$43,165.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Marion and Crittenden County. A new dial system was put into operation on September 7, 1958. Southern Bell serves over 1700 customers in the city and county.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. Approximately 32 acres, located on a paved road within the

Marion city limits. Access to U. S. Highway 641 is provided by paved streets. City water, electricity, natural gas and sewers are available.

Site #2. Approximately 7 acres on U. S. 641 and adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad. Bordered on two sides by paved roads and on the third by 641. An available industrial building (15,000 sq. ft.) is located across the road from this site. City water, electricity, natural gas and sewers available.

Site #3. Approximately 77 acres bounded on the north and west by a hard surfaced road and on the east by the Illinois Central Railroad. Road access is provided to U. S. Highway 641. City water, natural gas, electricity and sewers are available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Marion, the county seat of Crittenden County, is a fourth class city governed by a mayor, elected for four years, and six councilmen, elected for two year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by Kentucky Revised Statute 92.300, Marion may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended.

Business Licenses. There are no business or occupational licenses or fees in Marion. The city does have a \$5.00 auto registration fee.

City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department has a chief and 12 volunteer firemen. Equipment includes two fully equipped 500 gpm pumpers, one of which was purchased late in 1958. The city's fire insurance rating is Class 7.

Police Protection. Police protection is provided by three full-time and one part-time policemen. The department has one car. Money has been set aside for the purchase of a radio station which is to be operated in conjunction with the county sheriff's office. Radio contact will be possible with all law enforcement agencies in the area.

LEGEND:

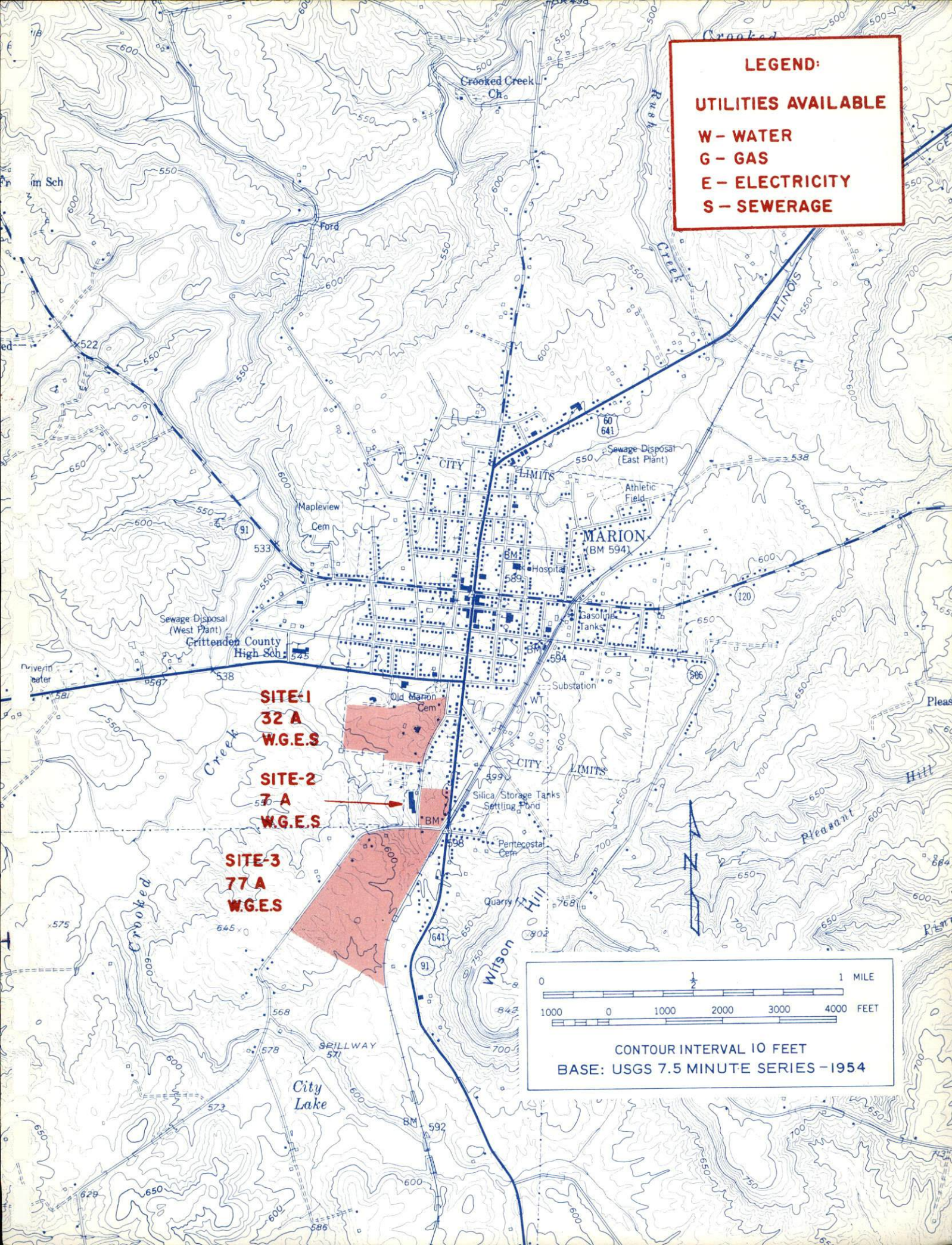
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



0 1 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are a few houses in Marion for rent and for sale. The rental range is \$40 to \$75. Construction cost for two and three bedroom homes will range from \$9,000 to \$14,000 depending on design and type of materials used. At present, there is one 32-lot subdivision open for development.

Health

The Crittenden County Hospital has 26 adult beds and 11 bassinets. Medical service is provided by 4 practicing physicians, 2 dentists, 1 osteopath, 1 chiropractor, 1 optometrist and 3 registered nurses.

The Crittenden County Health Department provides programs of immunizations and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control, maternal and child health, general laboratory and sanitation services.

Education

Graded Schools. The Crittenden County school system has a total of 60 elementary and 19 high school classrooms. The six elementary and high schools are all modern buildings with cafeteria, gymnasium and auditoriums. Two new elementary schools and a \$250,000 addition were completed in 1959. The system is not at capacity and will handle the normal increase in enrollment for some time. Listed below is the enrollment and teachers in the county.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Marion and Crittenden County ^{5/}

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Crittenden County High	538	24
Crittenden County Elementary	1,431	52

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Marion is served by the Madisonville Trade School at Madisonville, 37 miles from Marion. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, sheet metal and others.

Courses change from time to time to meet the demands of industry and business.

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Paducah Junior College, Paducah, 39 miles; Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 50 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 63 miles; Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 83 miles; Bowling Green College of Commerce and Western Kentucky State College at Bowling Green, 123 miles; and Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 63 miles.

Libraries

Marion has a county public library containing over 3,000 volumes, the Central Grade School Library, which serves all county elementary schools and the high school library at Marion. Each employs a full-time librarian.

Churches

There are 15 churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian and Church of Christ.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1958</u>	
	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Total Resources</u>
Farmers Bank and Trust Co.	\$3,233,420.82	\$3,641,129.48
The Peoples Bank	\$1,702,595.01	\$1,876,869.41

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Crittenden Hotel	18 rooms
Colonial Guest House	9 rooms
Gladys' Motel	7 units
Tobins Tourotel	19 units

A new 5-unit motel is now under construction in downtown Marion.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Crittenden Press, a weekly newspaper, has a circulation of 1,700. Daily papers are received from Evansville, Paducah and Louisville. The nearest radio station is in Paducah.

Television reception is good from Nashville, Paducah, Henderson and Evansville.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic and Business. Rotary, Kiwanis, Business and Professional Women.

Fraternal. American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary.

Women's. Homemakers, Woman's Club.

Youth. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FFA, FHA, 4-H Club.

Recreation

The combined city and school recreational facilities are open all year. During the summer months a full-time recreation director is in charge of the program. The band instructor at the high school is employed all year. Concerts are given throughout the summer months. Some local facilities that are available include lighted baseball and softball diamonds, a lighted football stadium, gymnasiums, tennis courts, a downtown theater, a drive-in theater, picnic grounds, tables and outdoor ovens.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park is only 33 miles from Marion. This park is located at the TVA dam which impounds Kentucky Lake, one of the world's largest man-made lakes. Park facilities include boat docks, above and below the dam, housekeeping cottages, 18-hole golf course, sand beach and bath house, bridle paths, theatre and dining room. There is also an airport with a 3500' paved runway located on park property. A \$167,000,000 Corps of Engineers dam (Barkley Dam) is under construction on the Cumberland River approximately 25 miles from Marion. This lake will lie just east of Kentucky Lake and will be connected to it by a canal.

Pennyrile Forest State Park, located 35 miles away, features housekeeping cottages and cabins, dining room, recreational lodge, beach, bath house, boat dock and picnic facilities.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Over the past two years the following community improvements have

been made in Marion and Crittenden County.

1. The city owned water system has been expanded by adding a new pump, clear well, lines, etc. This \$75,000 addition will take care of Marion's water needs for many years to come.

2. A new telephone building and dial system were completed in September, 1958.

3. The Crittenden County School system has spent some \$406,000 on two new elementary schools and additions to existing schools.

4. The city of Marion has made two annexations and extended water and gas distribution lines.

5. Several businesses have remodeled inside and out.

6. A new armory has been constructed.

7. Just outside the city limits of Marion is one of the world's largest pony sales. The West Kentucky Pony Sale opened in 1957. The last sale brought buyers from 21 states and consignments from 19 states. The record price for a pair of mares sold was \$32,000. The facility is now being enlarged to include training of ponies.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Crittenden County contained 1,157 farms in November, 1954. The average size farm was 149.7 acres and the value per acre averaged \$38.88. The table below lists some statistics on Crittenden County and Kentucky.

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Total Production
Corn (bu.)	22,000	35.0	770,000
Wheat (bu.)	1,600	19.0	30,400
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	23	1,300.0	30,000
Soybeans (bu.)	1,200	16.0	19,000

continued

Table 7, continued

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Total Production
Alfalfa hay (tons)	1,150	1.95	2,240
Clo-Tim hay (tons)	4,000	1.45	5,800
Lespedeza hay (tons)	4,000	1.25	5,000
Product		Value of Farm Product Sold 1954	
Crops			399,000
Livestock			1,200,000
Dairy products			136,000
Poultry			81,000
Forest			12,000
<u>Livestock Statistics for Kentucky, 1957</u>			
Livestock	No. on Farms, Jan. 1, 1957	Total Value (dollars)	
All cattle & calves	1,863,000	165,807,000	
Milk cows	654,000	76,518,000	
Hogs & pigs	1,239,000	25,895,000	
Sheep & lambs	605,000	11,616,000	
Chickens	8,745,000	7,958,000	
Turkeys	70,000	308,000	

Forests

There are approximately 93,000 acres of forested land in Crittenden County which represents 40 percent of the total land area. Chief tree species include oaks, hickory, sweet gum, some yellow poplar and red cedar.

Kentucky's forest are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportions used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Crittenden County. The principal mineral resources of Crittenden County are fluorspar and glass sands. Other minerals include coal, petroleum, sands and gravels, clays, and lead and zinc.

Fluorspar. The Kentucky-Illinois Fluorspar District, of which Crittenden County is a part, is the nation's largest fluorspar producing area. Fluorspar is a strategic mineral and will continue to be vital to the

nation's economy, particularly during emergencies. Two mining operations were reported in Crittenden County in 1957.

Glass Sands. Large quantities of high-grade glass sands have been worked from the Hardinsburg sandstone in the vicinity of Marion. Analyses of the deposit worked are given below.

<u>Screen Analysis</u>		<u>Chemical Analysis</u>	
<u>Screen Size</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
40 mesh	8.9	Ignition loss	.25
40-60 mesh	22.3	SiO ₂	98.96
60-80 mesh	35.2	Fe ₂ O ₃	0.027
80-100 mesh	18.3	Al ₂ O ₃	.70
100-140 mesh	13.1	CaO	.04
140-200 mesh	2.9	MgO	Nil
200 mesh	.9		
		Total	100.00

Limestone. A portion of Crittenden County lies in a high-calcium limestone belt (high-calcium limestone is defined as a carbonate rock containing 95 percent or more calcium carbonate). One quarry southwest of Marion is reported to contain a ledge eighteen feet in thickness and in excess of 95 percent calcium carbonate. One quarry was operated in 1957.

Coal. The coal producing areas are confined to the eastern margin of the county. Production has been intermittent over the past years. Since 1889, approximately 210,000 tons have been produced. Peak production was in 1926 and 1950 when 67,881 and 58,524 tons were produced respectively.

Petroleum. Small amounts of oil are secured. Since 1945, when oil production was first reported, over 13,000 barrels have been produced. In 1958, about 740 barrels were produced.

Sands and Gravels. These occur as river bed deposits and are suitable for general construction purposes.

Lead and Zinc. Small amounts of these minerals are secured in conjunction with fluorspar mining.

Clays. Clays are possibly present in local stream beds and upland deposits. Information at hand is insufficient to determine their commercial significance.

Kentucky. In 1954, Kentucky ranked 11th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$327 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1954 ^{7/}		
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Short tons	56,964,408
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	13,701
Natural Gas (marketed production)	Million cubic feet	72,713
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Short tons	10,129,725
Clays	Short tons	571,481
Fluorspar	Short tons	35,831
Sand and Gravel	Short tons	4,729,606
Natural Gas Liquids	Thousand gal.	218,190

MARKETS

Marion, Crittenden County, is located in Western Kentucky, 39 miles northeast of Paducah and 55 miles southwest of the Evansville-Henderson area. Good rail and nearby river transportation facilities make it easily accessible to and from large population centers in the North and South. Within a 300 mile radius of Marion are the cities of Paducah, Evansville, Owensboro, Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and Chattanooga.

Crittenden County retail sales were estimated at \$5,541,000 in 1958. Effective buying income was estimated at \$944 per capita for the same year. ^{8/}

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about

six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. 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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Crittenden County, the 91st in order of formation, was formed out of the eastern part of Livingston County in 1842. The County was named in honor of John J. Crittenden, who was several times a senator from Kentucky, and who was twice named Attorney General of the United States.

Marion, the county seat, was named in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution. It was incorporated in 1844.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division - Crittenden County, Kentucky

Industry, September, 1958	Crittenden County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	627	100.0	439,281	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	94	15.0	37,044	8.4
Contract Construction	34	5.4	34,724	7.9
Manufacturing	195	31.1	162,843	37.1
Food & kindred products	5	.8	27,177	6.2
Tobacco	---	---	10,970	2.5
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	---	---	23,612	5.4
Lumber & furniture	15	2.4	15,381	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	128	20.4	8,826	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	---	---	12,284	2.8
Stone, clay & glass	37	5.9	5,370	1.2
Primary metals	---	---	9,177	2.1
Machinery, metal & equip.	---	---	48,089	11.0
Other	10	1.6	1,957	.4
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	81	12.9	33,913	7.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	185	29.6	114,006	26.0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	21	3.3	18,724	4.3
Services	17	2.7	36,078	8.2
Other	---	---	1,949	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Crittenden County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Crittenden County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,344	5,474	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,870	4,011	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor Force	3,083	380	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	3,083	379	777,155	213,916
Employed	2,957	371	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	1,297	242	437,752	156,377
Government workers	137	53	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,433	61	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	90	15	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	126	8	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	126	8	28,082	7,281
New workers	- - -	- - -	415	307
Not in labor force	787	3,631	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	21	3,105	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	382	184	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	5	- - -	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	379	342	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	222	269	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	106	57	47,447	28,952
65 and over	51	16	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	2,957	371	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	82	51	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,072	5	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & Props.	214	26	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	49	65	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	85	54	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	311	3	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	506	32	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	1	46	1,584	21,408
Service workers	59	75	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	83	2	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	299	4	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	177	3	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	19	5	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952)
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28 and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm <u>2/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	36.5	4.53	82	72
February	38.8	3.35	80	68
March	48.0	4.96	78	62
April	57.8	4.23	74	57
May	66.8	4.14	75	58
June	75.6	4.02	77	59
July	78.6	3.47	78	57
August	77.6	3.51	81	61
September	71.5	3.06	83	63
October	59.4	2.79	82	62
November	47.1	3.67	79	65
December	38.7	3.84	82	72
Annual Norm	58.0	45.57		

1/ Station Location: Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Evansville, Indiana.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 54 years; 6:30 PM readings - 41 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (54 years of record) - 112 days clear; 131 days partly cloudy; 122 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (40 years of record) - Annual 62 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (55 years of record) - 115 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (54 years of record) - 50 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (55 years of record) - 50 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (55 years of record) - 12 days.

Prevailing Wind: (55 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (50 years of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,546 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

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

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

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

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

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

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

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

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

**KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	None	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.									
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: right;">85</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky 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 L. 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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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