

1967

Industrial Resources: Lyon County

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/lyon_cty



Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Lyon County" (1967). *Lyon County*. Paper 13.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/lyon_cty/13

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Lyon County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LYON COUNTY KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

TOLEDO

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

LOUISVILLE

ST. LOUIS

★
LYON
COUNTY

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

CHATTANOOGA

MEMPHIS

LITTLE ROCK

150 Miles

BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

300 Miles

JACKSON

ST. CINCINNATI

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LYON COUNTY

Prepared by

Kuttawa-Eddyville-Lyon-Livingston Chamber of Commerce

and

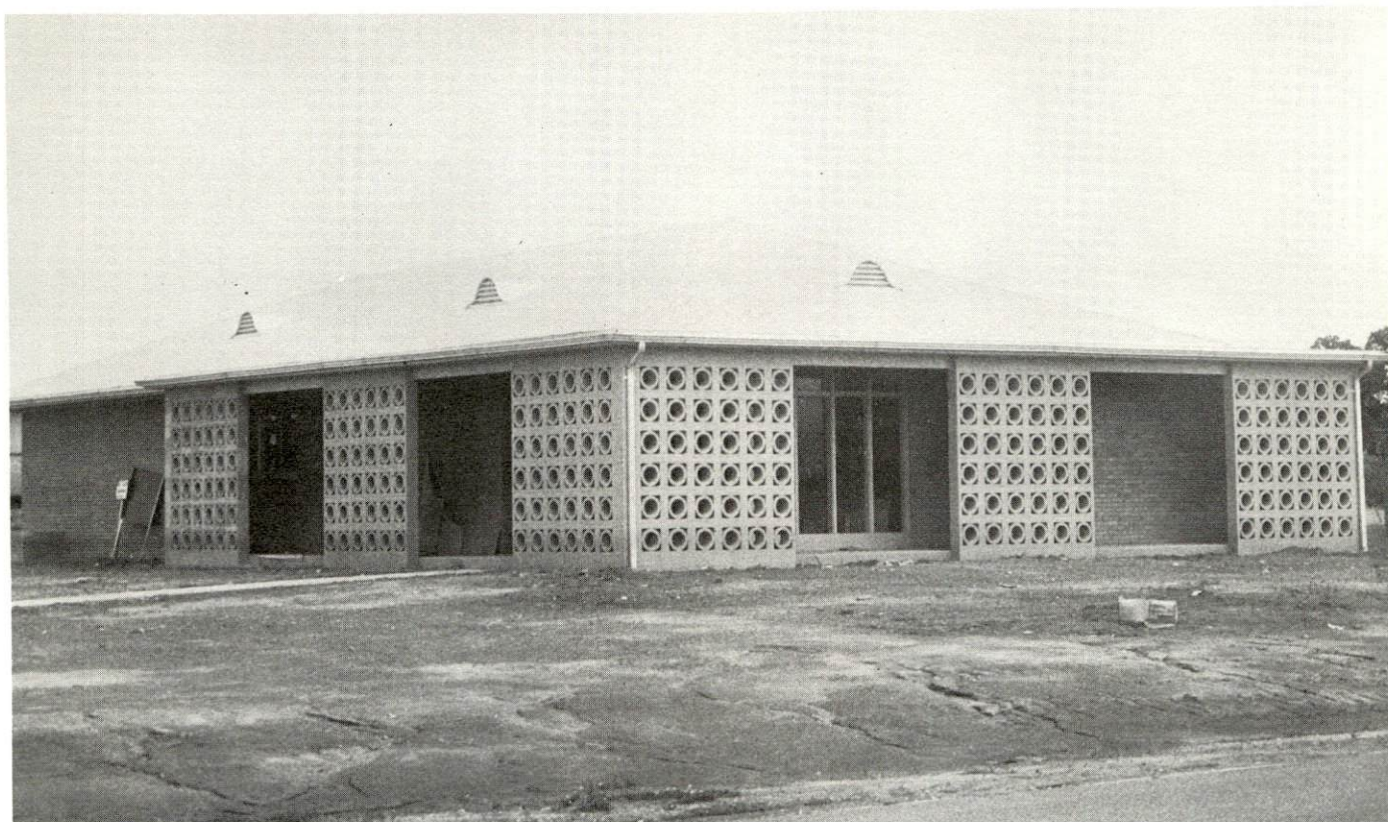
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

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

EDDYVILLE



LYON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICE



KENTUCKY HIGHWAY OFFICE



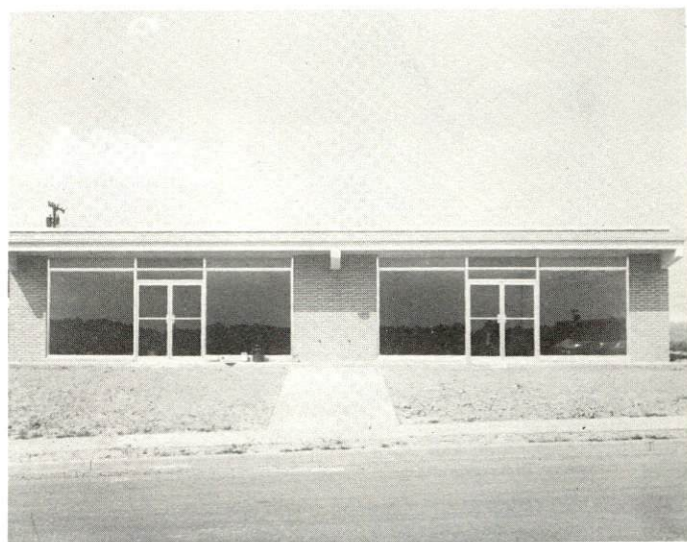
KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
MASONIC LODGE



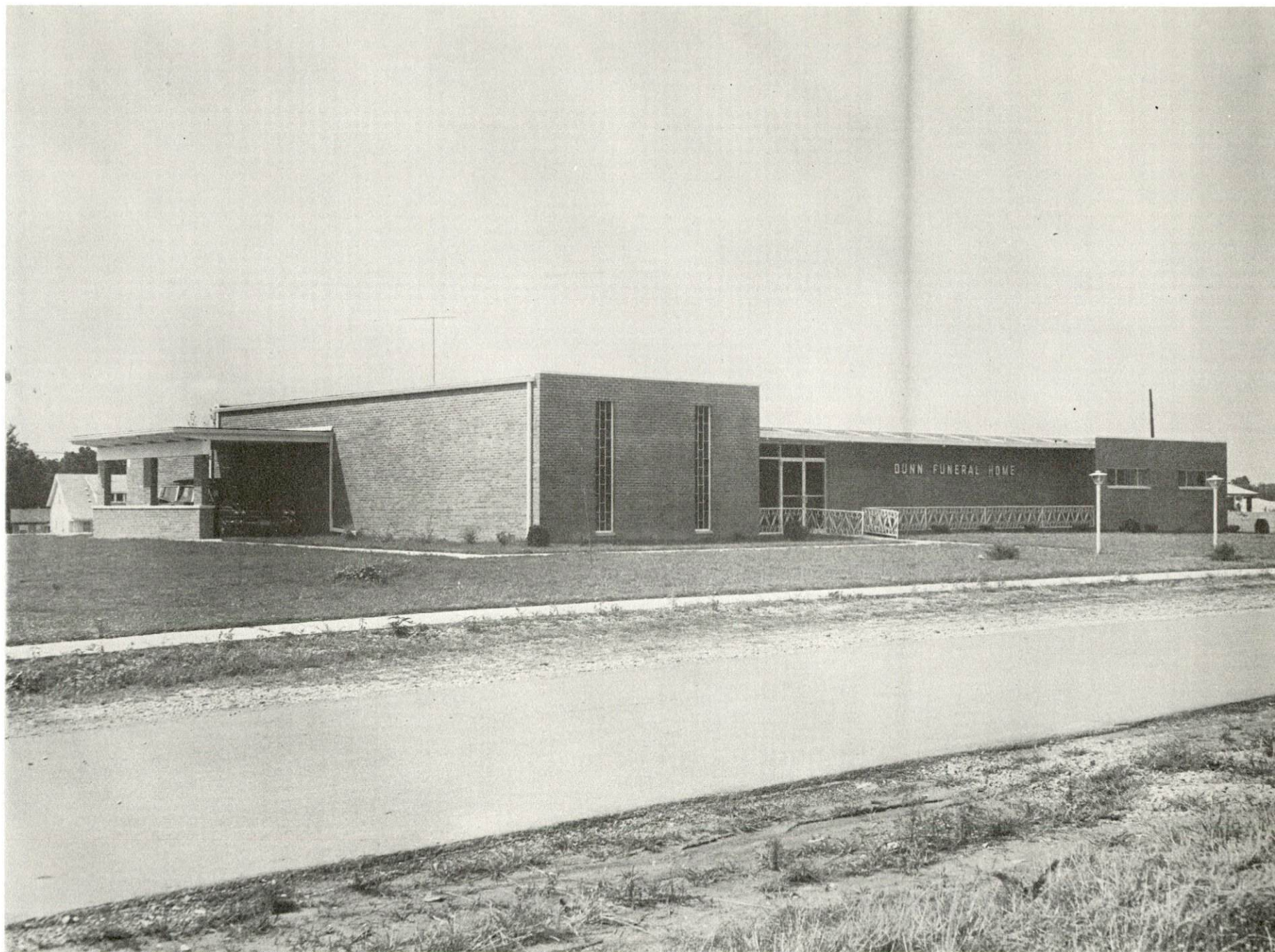
POST OFFICE



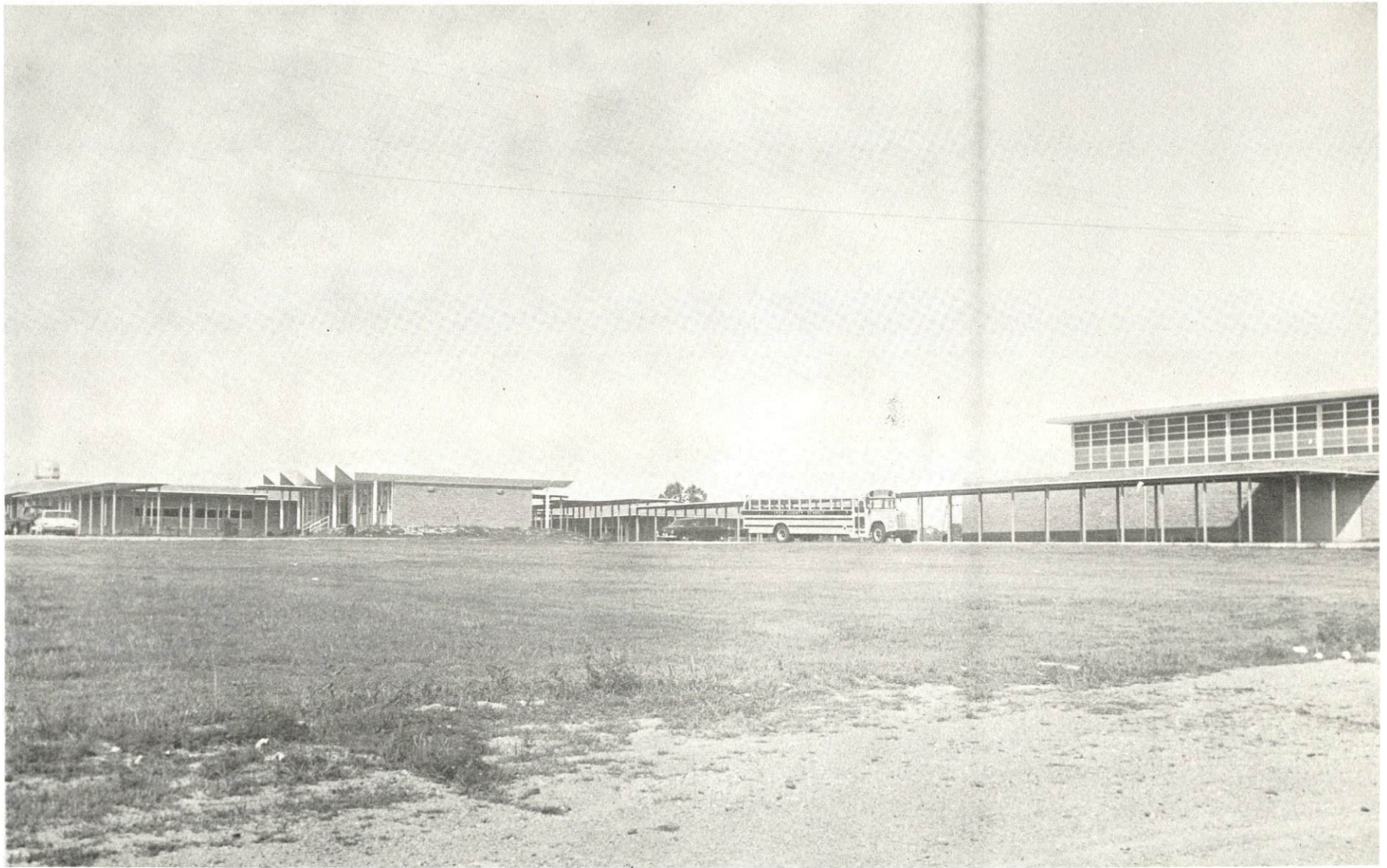
CITY HALL



HODGE BUILDING



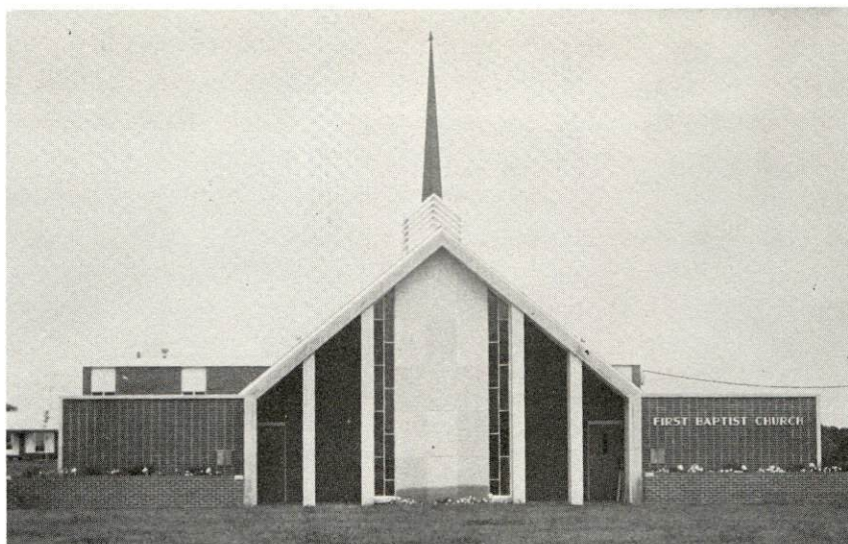
DUNN FUNERAL HOME



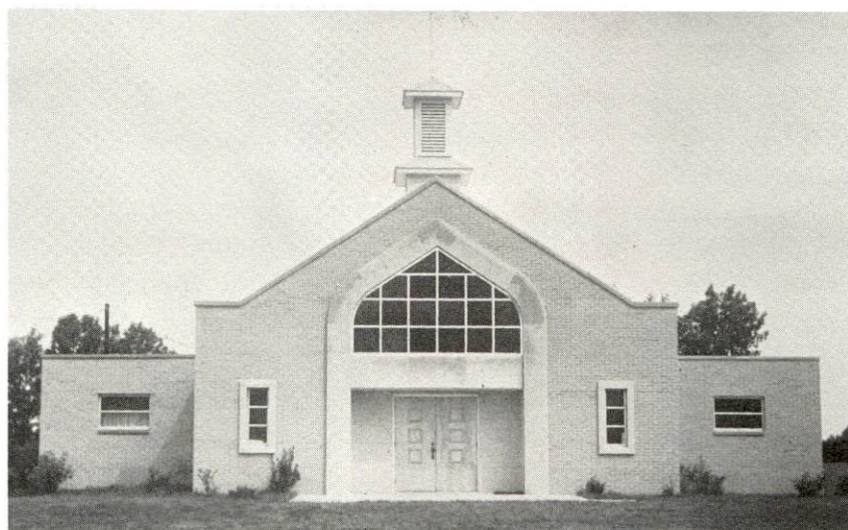
EDDYVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



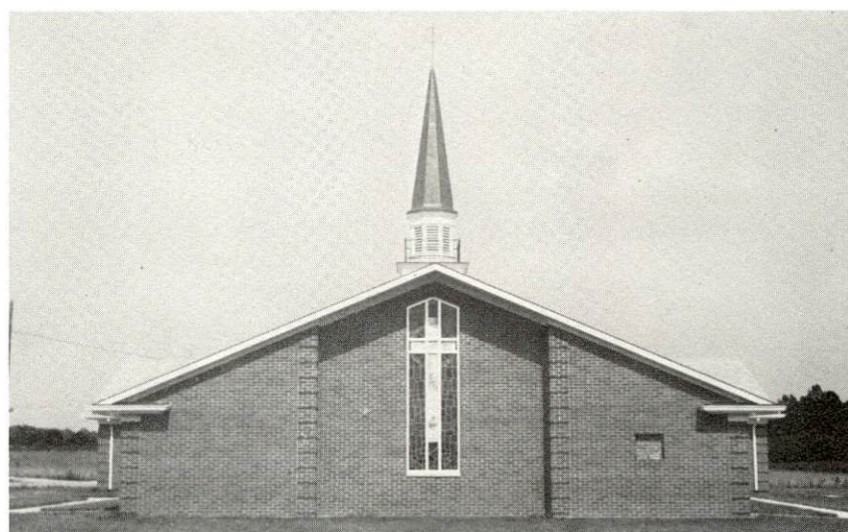
CITIZENS STATE BANK



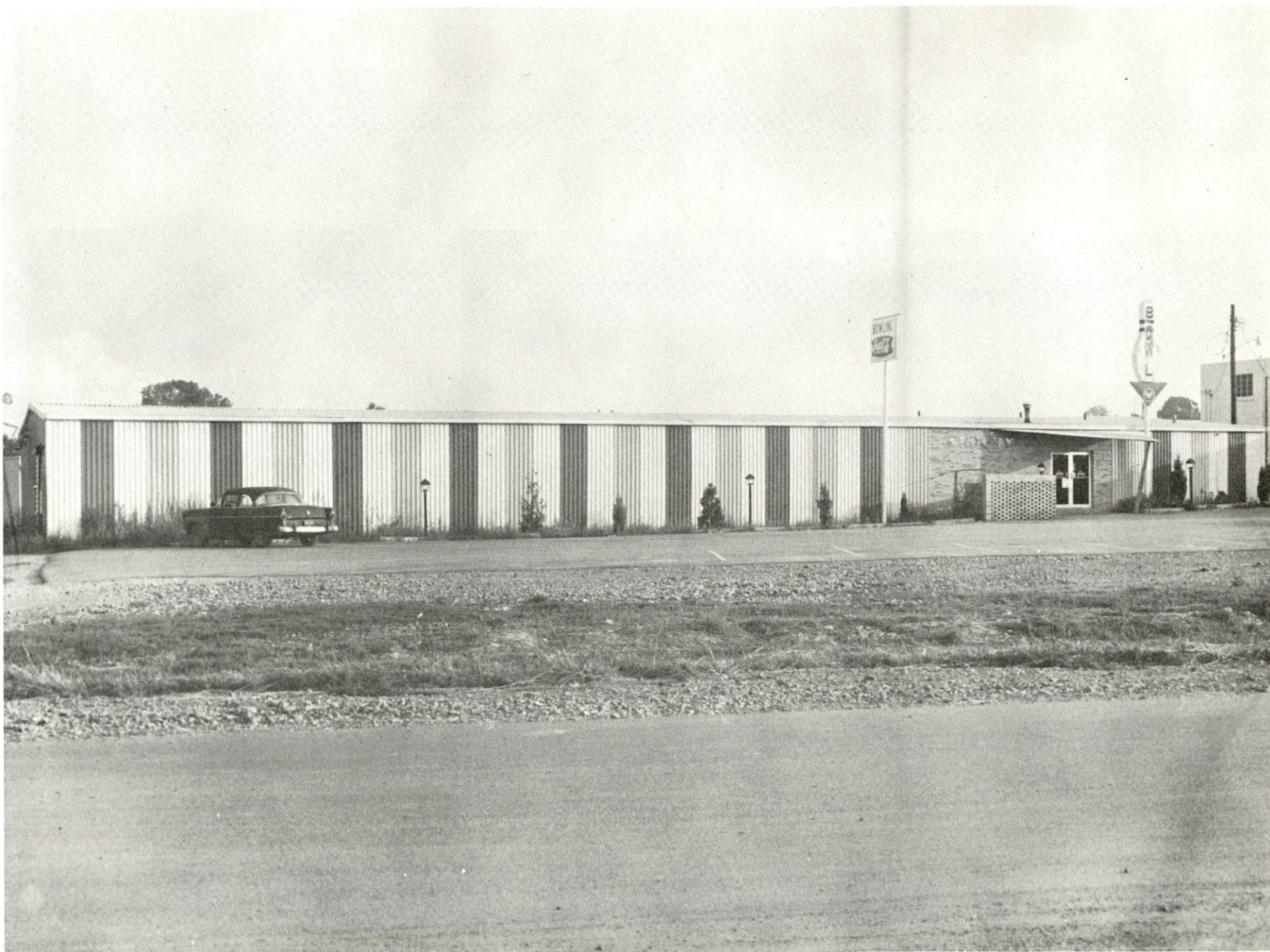
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



CHURCH OF CHRIST



METHODIST CHURCH



KENTUCKY BOWLING CENTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET	3 - 8
Population	3
Economic Characteristics.	3
Labor Market	4
Supply Area.	4
Current Labor Potential	4
Future Labor Supply.	5
Area Employment Characteristics.	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	9
Prevailing Wage Rates	9
Unions	9
TRANSPORTATION.	11 - 13
Railroads	11
Highways	11
Truck Service.	12
Bus Lines	12
Air.	13
Water.	13
UTILITIES AND FUEL	15 - 18
Electricity	15
Natural Gas	16
Manufactured Gas	17
Coal and Coke	17
Fuel Oil.	18

**POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET**

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES**

TAXES

**OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS**

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKETS

CLIMATE

APPENDIX

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Lyon County

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
WATER AND SEWERAGE	19 - 20	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Public Water Supply.	19	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Sewerage System	20	
INDUSTRIAL SITES	21 - 22	TRANSPORTATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	23 - 24	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Type Government.	23	
City	23	
County	23	WATER AND SEWAGE
Laws Affecting Industry	23	
Municipal Tax Exemption	23	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Business Licenses	23	
Planning and Zoning.	23	
Fire Protection.	24	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Police Protection.	24	
Garbage and Sanitation	24	
Financial Information	24	
City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness	24	TAXES
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness.	24	
TAXES.	25	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
Property Taxes.	25	NATURAL RESOURCES
Net Assessed Value of Property	25	
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	27 - 32	MARKETS
Educational Facilities	27	
Graded Schools.	27	CLIMATE
Vocational Schools	27	
Colleges	28	
Health.	28	APPENDIX
Hospitals	28	
Public Health	28	
Housing	28	

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Lyon County

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>	
Communication	29	POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET
Telephone and Telegraph	29	
Postal Facilities	29	
Newspapers	29	LOCAL MANUFACTURING
Radio	29	
Television	29	
Libraries.	29	TRANSPORTATION
Churches.	29	
Financial Institutions	30	
Hotels and Motels	30	UTILITIES AND FUEL
Clubs and Organizations	30	
Recreation	30	
Local	30	WATER AND SEWAGE
Area	31	
Community Improvements	31	
Recent.	31	INDUSTRIAL SITES
Planned	32	
NATURAL RESOURCES.	33 - 36	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES
Agriculture	33	
Minerals	34	TAXES
Water Resources	36	
Surface Water	36	
Ground Water	36	OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS
Forests	36	
MARKETS.	37 - 38	NATURAL RESOURCES
CLIMATE.	39 - 40	
APPENDIX		MARKETS
A. History		
B. Employment by Industry Division		CLIMATE
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population		
D. Major Kentucky Taxes		APPENDIX
E. Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings		
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation		
G. Cooperating State Agencies		
G. - 1 Policy on Industrial Access Roads		
H. Map Section		

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Kuttawa - 635
Eddyville - 1,858

Lyon County - 5,924

LYON COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Lyon and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,300 to 3,900 men and 1,600 to 2,200 women. Number of workers available from Lyon County: 500 to 600 men and 350 to 450 women.

The future labor supply will include 2,879 boys and 2,674 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: Lyon County is served by the Illinois Central Railroad operating between Princeton and Paducah, Kentucky. Railway transit time from Eddyville to various cities throughout the United States is shown in the Transportation Chapter.

Air: The nearest major airport with regular scheduled flights is located at Paducah, Kentucky, 35 miles from Eddyville. Barkley Field is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines. Two small craft fields are within 8 miles of Lyon County, one at Kentucky Dam Village and one at Princeton, Kentucky.

Water: Lyon County is bordered on the southern and western sides by the Cumberland River. Barkley Dam, 8 miles distant, backs up the waters of the Cumberland River to form the massive Barkley Lake.

Trucks: McDuffee Motor Freight of Lebanon, Kentucky, and McLean Trucking Company of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, provide Lyon County with common carrier service. Truck transit time from Eddyville to various cities throughout the United States is shown in Table 11.

Bus Lines: The Kentucky Bus Lines serves Lyon County with four buses daily between Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky. Connections to other major cities can be made at Paducah and Louisville.

Highways: Highways serving Lyon County include U. S. Routes 62 and 641 and Kentucky Highways 93, 293, 295, and 1285. Proposed Interstate 24 will pass between Kuttawa and Eddyville when construction is completed.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Henderson-Union RECC, Pennyriple RECC

Note: These systems are interconnected

Gas: Eddyville is provided natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company and Kuttawa is served by the Kuttawa Municipal Natural Gas System. Both companies are supplied by the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The Eddyville Water Works and the Kuttawa Municipal Water and Sewer Department serve Eddyville and Kuttawa, respectively. The source of supply for both systems is Barkley Lake.

Sewer System: The Eddyville Water Works serves Eddyville with a 130,000 gpd sewerage treatment plant. The Kuttawa Municipal Water and Sewer Department serves Kuttawa with a 720,000 gpd treatment plant.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Since the 1940 population count Eddyville and Kuttawa have shown a very definite decrease in population. At the 1960 census count, Eddyville had a net decrease in population of 22.3 percent and Kuttawa had a net decrease of 43.5 percent below the 1940 population. Lyon County shows a net decrease of 34.6 percent below the 1940 figure.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR EDDYVILLE, KUTTAWA AND LYON COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Eddyville		Kuttawa		Lyon County		Kentucky %Change
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	
1900	1,210				9,319		15.5
1910	1,442	19.2			9,423	1.1	6.6
1920	1,182	-18.0			8,795	- 6.7	5.5
1930	1,990	68.4			8,530	- 3.1	8.2
1940	2,407	21.0	1,125		9,067	6.2	8.8
1950	1,840	-23.6	794	-11.6	6,883	-24.5	3.5
1960	1,858	1.0	635	-20.0	5,924	-13.6	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

With a large rural population it is not surprising that agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in Lyon County. There were 594 family workers and 15 hired laborers employed in this industry in the Fall of 1959. The next largest employment group is wholesale and retail trade with 38 workers reported in June, 1966. Total employment at that time in all industries was 124.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Lyon	\$ 94.69	\$ 74.48	\$ 6,526	\$1,201	72
Caldwell	62.41	60.30	16,335	1,241	64
Crittenden	71.79	82.59	9,794	1,213	70
Livingston	81.40	41.22	9,397	1,333	54
Marshall	135.96	141.92	43,732	2,441	5
Trigg	62.41	56.12	10,732	1,232	66
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	--

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Lyon County labor supply area includes Lyon and the adjoining counties of Caldwell, Crittenden, Livingston, Marshall, and Trigg. The population of the labor supply area was 60,280 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 3,300 to 3,900 males and from 1,600 to 2,200 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, LYON COUNTY,
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,900-6,100	3,300-3,900	1,600-2,200
Lyon	850-1,050	500- 600	350- 450
Caldwell	800-1,000	600- 700	200- 300
Crittenden	550- 750	300- 400	250- 350
Livingston	950-1,150	550- 650	400- 500
Marshall	900-1,100	700- 800	200- 300
Trigg	850-1,050	650- 750	200- 300

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 2,879 boys and 2,674 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973. Distribution of these children is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
LYON COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	2,879	2,674
Lyon	227	179
Caldwell	629	605
Crittenden	425	359
Livingston	314	309
Marshall	833	827
Trigg	451	395

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The area's economy is primarily agriculture-based. During the Fall of 1959, there were 5,876 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The following three tables show the Lyon County area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

LYON COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	5,502	374	5,876
Lyon	594	15	609
Caldwell	948	117	1,065
Crittenden	928	27	955
Livingston	720	67	787
Marshall	1,445	20	1,465
Trigg	867	128	995

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6
LYON COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Lyon	Caldwell	Critten- den	Living- ston	Marshall	Trigg
Total manu- facturing	5,620	20	1,773	610	0	3,026	191
Food & kindred products	27	0	17	0	0	0	10
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	712	0	556	0	0	0	156
Lumber and furniture	265	0	36	30	0	176	23
Print., pub. and paper	200	8	22	156	0	12	2
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	2,066	7	14	0	0	2,045	0
Stone, clay and glass	74	5	19	35	0	15	0
Primary metals	778	0	0	0	0	778	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,485	0	1,109	376	0	0	0
Other	13	0	0	13	0	0	0

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

TABLE 7

LYON COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1966

Area	Critten- Living-						
Total	Lyon	Caldwell	den	ston	Marshall	Trigg	
Mining and Quarrying	401	0	77	64	207	53	0
Contract Construction	2,229	32	27	40	70	1,957	103
Manufacturing	5,620	20	1,773	610	0	3,026	191
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	320	0	142	31	67	57	23
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,507	38	543	181	91	435	219
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	210	11	46	24	20	90	19
Services	338	23	119	11	20	121	44
Other	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	10,629	124	2,727	965	475	5,739	599

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

A list of manufacturing firms in Lyon County, with product and employment data, is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

LYON COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Eddyville</u>				
Lakeside Ledger	Newspaper			4
<u>Kuttawa</u>				
Emulsified Asphalt Co.	Emulsified asphalt			5
Kentucky Asphalt Sales Co.	Asphalt			18
West Kentucky Concrete	Ready mixed concrete	5	0	5

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Unskilled	\$1.40 to \$1.81
Semiskilled	2.02 to 2.32
Skilled	2.34 to 2.76

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Teamsters Local 236	Schwerman Trucking Co.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

With the relocation of the cities of Eddyville and Kuttawa due to the Barkley Lake project, the facilities of the Illinois Central Railroad were also relocated. A new station, "Fairview," 11 miles southwest of Princeton and 33 miles northeast of Paducah, has been established to serve all Lyon County customers.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM EDDYVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

Highways

Highways serving Lyon County include U. S. Routes 62 and 641 and Kentucky Highways 93, 293, 295, and 1285. Proposed Interstate 24 will pass between Eddyville and Kuttawa when completed.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM EDDYVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	371	Louisville, Ky.	197
Birmingham, Ala.	320	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,072
Chicago, Ill.	373	Memphis, Tenn.	234
Cincinnati, Ohio	303	Minneapolis, Minn.	785
Cleveland, Ohio	547	Nashville, Tenn.	115
Detroit, Mich.	555	New Orleans, La.	635
Kansas City, Mo.	476	New York, N. Y.	965
Knoxville, Tenn.	312	Pittsburgh, Pa.	586
Lexington, Ky.	243	St. Louis, Mo.	190

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Lyon County:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
McDuffee Motor Freight	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and intrastate

TABLE 11

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

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

*Delivery time in days.

Source: McDuffee Motor Freight, Lebanon, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Eddyville and Kuttawa are on the Kentucky Bus Lines' Paducah-Louisville route. There are two buses daily each way, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. Connections are made with Southern Greyhound Lines in Paducah and Louisville.

Air

The nearest commercial airline service is at Barkley Field, located in Paducah, Kentucky, 35 miles from Eddyville. Barkley Field is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines.

There are two small craft fields located in the area. One is a state-owned airport at Kentucky Dam Village, 6 miles distant, and the other is a 3,000 by 75-foot paved strip located at Princeton, Kentucky, 8 miles from Eddyville.

Water

Lyon County is bordered on the southern and western sides by the Cumberland River. Barkley Dam, 8 miles distant, backs up the waters of the Cumberland River to form massive Barkley Lake. Barkley Lake is connected to Kentucky Lake by a navigable canal.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Eddyville and Kuttawa are provided electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The rural sections of Lyon County are served by Henderson-Union RECC and Pennyriple RECC.

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.

The Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service to over 21,000 homes and commercial services in all or part of the following counties located in the western part of the state: Christian, Todd, Logan, Trigg, Caldwell, Muhlenberg, Lyon, Butler, and Simpson.

The Cooperative purchases all of its electrical power for distribution over its 3,700 miles of distribution and transmission lines on a 20-year contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority, executed in 1962. Power is distributed from 14 delivery points, many of which have two or more sources of supply from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Henderson-Union Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation serves 450 consumers in Lyon County.*

*1966 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Eddyville by the Western Kentucky Gas Company which is supplied by the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The gas is transmitted to Eddyville through a 3-inch high pressure line. The average btu content is 1,000; specific gravity is .60. The available supply is unlimited.

Industrial Gas Rates:

Rate 3-A:

Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.

Interruptible Service:

	<u>Cu. ft. per month</u>	
First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ per M cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

The city of Kuttawa and adjoining areas are provided natural gas by the Kuttawa Municipal Natural Gas System, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Kuttawa is served with a 6-inch high pressure line from the source of supply. Average btu content is 1,000. There are 32 miles of distribution mains in the system.

Rates:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$1.30 (minimum)
Next	2,000 cu. ft.	.90 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	.73 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000 cu. ft.	.67 per M cu. ft.
All over	50,000 cu. ft.	.60 per M cu. ft.

Special industrial rate by negotiation.

Manufactured Gas

LP gas is available to all areas of Lyon County not served by natural gas.

Coal and Coke*

The Western Kentucky Coal Field is only 25 miles east of Lyon County. Large quantities of coal are shipped through Lyon County by rail to barges on Kentucky Lake.

The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

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

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

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

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

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

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Eddyville is provided water through the 150,000 gpd treatment plant of the municipally owned Eddyville Water Works. Raw water is taken from Barkley Lake, treated and distributed through mains ranging in size from 6 to 8 inches. Storage capacity totals 325,000 gallons. The water is treated by settling, filtering and chlorination. The average daily use is 90,000 gallons and the peak daily use has been 110,000 gallons. The system has 340 customers.

Plans are underway to connect the two water plants of old Eddyville and new Eddyville. This project would greatly increase the supply of treated water to the Eddyville area.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$2.50 (minimum bill)
Next	1,000 to 3,000	.50
Next	3,000 to 6,000	.40
Next	6,000 to 10,000	.30
Next	10,000 to 15,000	.20

The Kuttawa Municipal Water and Sewer Department serves the residents of Kuttawa with an 864,000 gpd treatment plant. The water is treated by sedimentation, filtration and chlorination. Treated water is distributed through mains ranging in size from 6 to 12 inches at pressures of 65 to 90 psi. The average daily use is 65,000 gallons with the peak daily use being 70,000 gallons. Storage capacity totals 600,000 gallons.

Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$3.20 (minimum)
Next	2,000	1.00
Next	1,000	.95
Next	5,000	.90
Next	5,000	.80
Next	5,000	.70
All Over	20,000	.60

Sewerage System

The municipally owned Eddyville Water Works provides primary and secondary treatment to all sewage. Storm and sanitary mains range in size from 8 to 56 inches. The capacity of the treatment plant is 130,000 gpd with the maximum daily flow to date being 50,000 gallons. The system serves 98 percent of the city. The sewer rate is 50 percent of the water bill.

The Kuttawa Municipal Water and Sewer Department, in 1964, placed into operation its new 720,000 gpd sewerage treatment plant. The sewage is collected in 12-inch mains and given primary and secondary treatment. Effluent is discharged into a nearby stream. The maximum daily flow has been 63,000 gallons. The system serves approximately 200 customers inside the city limits and 25 customers residing in Lyon County. The sewer rate is 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Lyon County has several industrial sites located in the Eddyville and Kuttawa area. These sites range in size from two to two hundred acres. Many of the sites have all utilities available. Electric power is very abundant in this area with three major power companies serving the area.

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agents or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Agent

Phillip Glen
Kuttawa, Kentucky
Area Code 502
Phone 388-2217

Alternate

Willis Town
Eddyville, Kentucky
Area Code 502
Phone 388-7281

Kuttawa:

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 200 acres, rolling
LOCATION: One-fourth mile north of U. S. 62; one-fourth
mile from corporate limits of Kuttawa
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 62 with county access road
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad passes through the
site.
WATER: Kuttawa Municipal Water and Sewer Department
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Kuttawa Municipal Water and Sewer Department
OWNERSHIP: Private ownership

Eddyville:

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 80 acres, level to slightly
sloping
LOCATION: One-half mile west of city limits off U. S. 62
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 62
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad runs through the
northern corner of the property.
WATER: Eddyville Water Works
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: None
OWNERSHIP: Private ownership

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

SITE-1
200 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

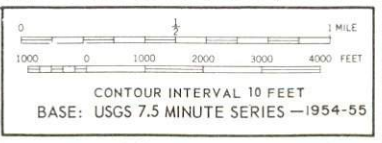
SITE-2
80 Ac.
W.G.E.

RELOCATION
EDDYVILLE

RELOCATION
KUTTAW

BARKLEY LAKE

EDDYVILLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Eddyville, the county seat of Lyon County, is governed by a mayor and six councilmen. Terms of office are four and two years, respectively.

Kuttawa is governed by a mayor and six councilmen who serve terms of four and two years, respectively.

County: Lyon County is governed by a fiscal court, consisting of a county judge and three magistrates elected by district for terms of four years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Lyon County 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: No business or occupational licenses are required in Eddyville or Kuttawa.

Planning and Zoning

Both Eddyville and Kuttawa have a planning and zoning program. Eddyville has an advisory contract with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

The Kuttawa Planning and Zoning Commission, composed of seven members, has recently completed a project including a zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations. The Commission is now in the process of forming a coordinating board including Eddyville, Kuttawa, and Lyon County.

Fire Protection

The Eddyville Fire Department, staffed with a chief, assistant chief, and 22 volunteers, has two fire trucks that are fully equipped to state regulations. The city recently purchased 2,400 feet of new hose. Two fire stations provide adequate protection for any section of the city. Eddyville has a Class-8 NBFU insurance rating.

Kuttawa is provided fire protection by the Kuttawa Volunteer Fire Department. The department's 19 volunteers utilize one 500-gpm pumper equipped with all necessary fire fighting equipment. Kuttawa has a Class-8 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

Police protection is provided to Eddyville by one policeman. The city of Eddyville provides a radio-equipped patrol car. Radio contact is maintained with the county sheriff and the state police.

Kuttawa and the rural sections of Lyon County are provided police protection by the county sheriff, four deputies, and one Kentucky State Police unit. The sheriff's department utilizes three radio-equipped patrol cars.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected in Eddyville and Kuttawa by a private contractor. Garbage is collected weekly at a cost of \$2 per customer per month. Disposal is by means of a land-fill project.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Eddyville, Kuttawa, and Lyon County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1966)

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Bonded Indebtedness</u>
Eddyville	\$40,532.92	\$31,056.95	\$205,000
Kuttawa	71,937.81	50,638.48	548,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$ 58,810
Bonded Indebtedness	-0-

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the 1966 property tax rates in Eddyville, Kuttawa, and Lyon County. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR EDDYVILLE, KUTTAWA, AND LYON COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Eddyville	Kuttawa	Lyon County
State	\$.015	\$.015	\$.015
School	.378	.378	.378
City	.191	.191	
County	<u>.091</u>	<u>.091</u>	<u>.091</u>
Total	\$.675	\$.675	\$.484

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property, 1966

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>	<u>Total</u>
Eddyville				\$ 7,301,810
Kuttawa				2,080,277
Lyon County	\$24,023,970	\$2,872,079	\$6,575,000	\$33,471,049

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Lyon County School System is composed of one high school and one elementary school located in Eddyville. Specialized personnel and teachers include: one superintendent, one supervisor and guidance counselor, one director of pupil personnel, two principals, two librarians, two vocational agriculture teachers, two home economics teachers, one art teacher, one band director, one remedial reading teacher, and one physical education instructor. The budget for the 1966-67 school year totals \$508,137.26.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Lyon County Elementary	627	21	29.8-1
Lyon County High School	273	10.5	26 -1

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

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

Lyon County is served by Tilghman Area Vocational School and West Kentucky State Vocational School, both located in Paducah. Courses offered at Tilghman include: auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, woodworking and carpentry. Courses offered at West Kentucky include: auto mechanics, barbering, brick masonry, commercial cooking, cosmetology, electronics, general industrial electricity, office practices, tailoring, woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Lyon County area include:

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 35 miles
Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 41 miles
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 45 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 106 miles

Health

Hospitals: Lyon County is served by the Caldwell County War Memorial Hospital in Princeton, Kentucky, 11 miles distant. The hospital has a capacity of 58 beds and 11 bassinets. Facilities are those normally found in a small community general hospital. They include diagnostic X-ray, clinical laboratory, emergency room, drug room, two operating rooms and complete obstetrical facilities. The hospital recently completed a 19-bed expansion program at a cost of \$385,000.

Public Health: The Lyon County Health Department, located in Eddyville, is staffed with three full-time and four part-time employees. The health program includes the following: communicable disease control, immunizations and tests, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, maternal and child health, school health, inspection services, vital statistics, dental health, adult health, chronic disease control, handicapped persons. The current year budget totals approximately \$22,000.

The only licensed personal care home in Lyon County is the Hilltop Rest Home. A new building is now in the planning stage.

Housing

A small number of houses and apartments are for rent in this area. Construction has kept pace with the demand for new houses. Construction costs will range from \$9 per square foot up.

There is one low-rent public housing project in the area and another project is planned.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Lyon County with a modern dial system. In Lyon County there are 1,033 customers and 1,296 telephones in service. The toll free exchange includes all of Lyon County.

Postal Facilities: Eddyville is served by a second-class post office staffed by six employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. City delivery is by box system and rural delivery is by two rural routes. Postal receipts for the fiscal year 1963-64 totaled \$18,465.

Kuttawa is provided mail service by a third-class post office with six employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. There are two rural routes and one star route. Postal receipts for the fiscal year 1964-65 totaled \$9,256.20.

Newspapers: Lyon County's local newspaper, The Herald-Ledger, is published every Thursday in Eddyville. The current circulation is approximately 2,900. Daily papers are received from Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: Radio reception is excellent from WPKY in Princeton, WPAD and WKYX in Paducah, and WCBL in Benton, Kentucky.

Television: Television reception is good from WPSD-TV in Paducah, Kentucky; WFVS-TV in Cape Girardeau, Missouri; WSIL in Harrisburg, Illinois; and three stations in Nashville, Tennessee. All major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Lyon County Library, located in Eddyville, serves the area with 6,404 volumes. The 1965 circulation totaled 7,227.

Churches

Approximately 80 percent of Lyon County citizens are church members and church attendance is high. The following denominations are represented: Church of Christ, Methodist, and Baptist.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1966

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Citizens State Bank of Lyon County	\$5,071,147.81	\$4,488,212.47

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units or Rooms</u>
Travelers Court	16
Sid's Motel	10
Benberry Motel	12

Facilities at Kentucky Dam Village State Park are also available.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Kuttawa Rotary Club, Lyon County Lyons Club, Kuttawa Jaycees, Kuttawa Woman's Civic Club, Eddyville Woman's Club, Masonic Lodge of Eddyville, Masonic Lodge of Kuttawa, K. E. L. L. Chamber of Commerce

Others: V. F. W., Civil Defense, Farm Bureau, Homemakers, Woodmen of the World, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, F. F. A., F. H. A., 4-H Club, Lake Barkley Riding Club, Eddyville Professional and Business Club, Inc.

Recreation

Local: During the summer months there are supervised baseball leagues for boys 7 through 15 years of age. Little League basketball is available for boys in the fourth through the sixth grades during the cooler months. These activities are supported by contributions from interested citizens and private clubs.

Through the cooperation of the board of education the school recreation facilities are available for all ages through the summer months. Two full-time, salaried directors are in charge.

Other local recreational facilities include two baseball fields (one is equipped with lights), two children's playgrounds, and one bowling alley.

Area: Kentucky and Barkley Lakes, with 3,300 miles of shoreline, are adjacent to Lyon County. These two tremendous man-made lakes are rapidly becoming the playground of Mid-America with boating, fishing, swimming, skiing, golfing, tennis, camping, archery, bicycling, hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, sailing, hunting, and touring.

Kentucky and Barkley Lakes run parallel for some 40 miles upstream with only the Land Between the Lakes to separate them. Near the dams a 1 1/4-mile canal connects the two lakes. For detailed information write or call the Land Between the Lakes, Tennessee Valley Authority, Golden Pond, Kentucky.

Also located on Kentucky Lake is Camp Currey, a Junior Conservation camp for boys of ages 10 to 14. This camp provides complete camping and swimming facilities for 170 boys for 12 weeks throughout the summer months. Various other camps such as Girl Scout, Boy Scout, and fishing camps dot the shoreline of Kentucky Lake.

The Ballard County Waterfowl Refuge and Management Area, approximately 48 miles west of Lyon County, is an 8,000-acre public hunting area. West Kentucky Field Trial Refuge, comprising 7,300 acres 14 miles west of Paducah, is the home of the Kentucky Quail Classic and American Amateur Shooting Dog Championships.

Community Improvements

Recent: Kuttawa and Eddyville were required to relocate their entire facilities due to the impounding of Barkley Lake. This relocation required the construction of new water and sewerage systems, streets, street lighting, churches, a new courthouse, two post offices, a health building, an elementary school, a high school, two new city halls and two new fire stations. The oldest building in town is not over seven years old.

Planned:

1. One mile of new 8-inch water lines are soon to be constructed.
2. A 50-unit, low-rent housing project is being planned.
3. Two miles of streets are scheduled for improvement.
4. The construction of one-half mile of paved street is soon to be realized.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 398 farms in Lyon County covering 62,756 acres, an average of 157.7 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Lyon County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR LYON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Lyon County (tons)	800	3.55	2,680
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Lyon County (tons)	2,200	1.80	3,200
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Lyon County (tons)	2,900	1.60	4,640
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Lyon County (bu)	6,900	54.0	373,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Lyon County (bu)	400	31.0	12,400
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Lyon County (bu)	200	20.0	4,000
Kentucky (bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Lyon County (lbs)	190	1,570.0	298,000
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR LYON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Lyon County	700
Kentucky	455, 000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Lyon County	9, 000
Kentucky	2, 470, 000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Lyon County	360
Kentucky	206, 000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resource of Lyon County is sand and gravel. Limestone, vein minerals, and silica sand occur in noteworthy quantities.

Sand and Gravel: Unconsolidated sands and gravels of Cretaceous age are available in large amounts for general construction use. This was the only mineral commodity produced in the county in 1964, and its value amounted to \$7,000 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Limestone: A general limestone belt (Middle Mississippian Age) extends through the eastern portion of the county. Local deposits suitable for building stone, highway and railway bed material, and agricultural lime have commercial potential.

Vein Minerals: Vein minerals, principally fluorite, occur in mineralized veins associated with fault zones. Sphalerite, galena, barite and calcite are associated minerals. These occurrences have not been productive and are only considered prospects.

Silica Sand: Recent investigations of a sand deposit near Eddyville indicate it may be suitable for the manufacture of lower grade glass.

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 16

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 source of public and industrial water supply is from the Cumberland River and Barkley Lake. The "Between the Lakes Area" of Lyon County also borders Kentucky Lake to the west. Other sources may be secured from local impoundments. The average discharge of the Cumberland River near Grand Rapids is 27,510 cfs (U. S. Geological Survey - 25 years record).

Ground Water: A recent report by the U. S. Geological Survey indicates that more than 75 percent of the wells drilled into rocks of Meramec age yield sufficient water for a modern domestic supply (more than 500 gallons per day). Wells which encounter large solution channels will yield more. Adjacent to Kentucky Lake, drilled wells into the Fort Payne chert generally yield supplies in excess of 5 gpm.

In rocks of Cretaceous age, drilled wells generally yield more than 100 gpd, but less than 500 gpd; however, some wells near Kentucky Lake yield more than 5 gpm.

Water supplies from the Cumberland River alluvium are usually inadequate.

Forests

There are 80,600 acres of commercial forest land in Lyon County, covering 49.6 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, sweetgum, cottonwood, ash, hard and soft maples, and blackgum.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Eddyville, the county seat, there are 1,221,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 104 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. The adjacent parts of Tennessee and Illinois are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	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 the 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 Lyon County in 1963 was \$1,201, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Lyon County in 1965 totaled \$2,142.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR LYON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M. (EST)
January	37.4	5.20	83	72
February	39.8	3.98	83	67
March	47.2	4.99	81	61
April	58.0	4.08	81	54
May	66.7	3.97	84	58
June	75.4	3.81	84	59
July	78.8	3.45	86	61
August	77.8	3.33	89	61
September	71.0	2.89	89	60
October	60.0	2.60	88	61
November	47.0	3.72	84	65
December	38.8	3.90	84	71
Annual Norm.	58.2	45.92		

*Station Location: Princeton, Kentucky

**Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 25 years;
6:00 P. M. readings 25 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 years of record) 105 clear, 109 partly cloudy,
151 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 years of record) 118

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

Days with thunderstorms: (23 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (23 years of record) 15

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,578 degree days.

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

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Lyon County, the one-hundredth and second county formed in the state, dates from 1854. It was taken from Caldwell County. Its surface ranges from level lands to hilly areas. Its soil is generally fertile and produces fruits, cereals, grasses, and potatoes of the highest quality. Three types of tobacco--burley, dark-fired, and dark air-cured, grow in the county. The west side of the county follows the Cumberland River from a point a few miles above Barkley Dam downstream to Crittenden County, and along the Tennessee River a few miles above Kentucky Dam upstream to Trigg County. Lyon County is situated in the western Kentucky recreational area, and contains a portion of the "Between the Lakes" playground region which is in a state of development. The Cumberland River bisects the southern half of it. Lyon County thus contains a portion of the lake created by Barkley Dam as well as bordering on a part of the lake made by Kentucky Dam in the Tennessee River. It shares with Trigg County in Kentucky and Stewart County in Tennessee the distinction of bordering on Kentucky Dam Lake while containing a portion of Barkley Dam Lake.

The Eighty-Third Congress in 1954 authorized the construction of the Barkley Dam. It created a lake some 118 miles long which caused the relocation of two towns in Lyon County, including her county seat. It also flooded some 62,000 acres of her land. The dam was built to help harness the meandering and often turbulent Cumberland River, improve navigation, produce electric power and open a vast new field of recreation and tourist business in the state. Barkley Dam and the one at Jamestown several miles upstream are the first of several slated to be built in the Cumberland valley. Barkley Dam is the largest in the Cumberland River; however, it is smaller than its companion Kentucky Dam across the Tennessee. The impact of these dams has already had two kinds of results--one of satisfaction to the people who saw in them the means for a brighter and more prosperous future for the area and for Kentucky, and the other, a dissatisfaction because of hardships and sacrifices endured by the people who gave up the rich lands, their homes, and their towns. Eddyville, the county seat, and Kuttawa were relocated a few miles from their original sites. Most of the residents of these towns traced their ancestry to England by way of Virginia or North Carolina. They were born here and they wanted to live and die here. But the relocations came, and the New Eddyville, with its modern courthouse, post office, municipal building, school, bank, churches, homes and other structures, has embarked on a brand new existence. The New Kuttawa has done likewise. Only the State penitentiary was not moved. Its elevated site was not touched by the backwater of Barkley Dam, and the institution now occupies a man-made island.

Appendix A

Lyon County contains large iron ore deposits, and in the late 1850's the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad opened them to domestic and international commerce. Because of the long, tedious routes to manufacturing centers, there never was a widespread interest in their development. Other deposits of iron ore, chiefly in Minnesota, were opened in the 1880's which proved fatal to Kentucky's chances to become an iron ore producing center.

Lyon County was named for Colonel Chittenden Lyon. He was the eldest son of Colonel Matthew Lyon who had the reputation as the most remarkable man in southwestern Kentucky during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Chittenden Lyon served in the state legislature from Caldwell County from 1822 to 1824, and in Congress for the next eight years. He was a large man who weighed 350 pounds and stood six and one-half feet tall. Like his father, he never failed to take a stand on public issues, and once a conclusion was reached he never changed it.

Eddyville, the county seat, was settled in 1799 by Matthew Lyon and was incorporated in 1810. It was named for the eddies in the Cumberland River above and below its site. It became the county seat of Caldwell County when that county was formed in 1809. Later the seat of government was moved to Centerville, once again back to Eddyville, then finally to Princeton. When Lyon County was established Eddyville became its permanent county seat.

It was at Eddyville that Colonel Matthew Lyon built several hulls of warships for the United States government in 1811-1812. Its companion town, Kuttawa, only two miles distant while they were located on the river, and now less far apart, was the home of William Kelly who discovered the air-boiling process, later known as the Bessemer process of making steel. Kelly's long struggle to obtain a patent for his discovery, after Bessemer had first obtained one, was as tense and bitter as any related in our history. It was unfortunate that he lost it through negligence within a few years and now only Bessemer's name is identified with the process.

A number of springs are in the vicinity of Eddyville, two of which flow out of the ground within the town limits. They are among the largest in Kentucky, but they are now under water. They were renowned during the nineteenth century for their tasteless mineral qualities.

Although Lyon County's soils are fertile, agricultural production has never been as extensive as it could have been. In 1964, only 6,800 acres were planted in corn, 500 in wheat, 150 in soybeans, 50 in sorghum, 210 in barley, 540 in all types of tobacco, and 6,000 cut for hay. Her farmers produced only 12,900 hens and pullets of laying age, 8,500 cattle, 7,200 hogs and 1,100 sheep.

Appendix A

Thomas Parker, for whom Parkersville, an unincorporated place, was named, owned several hundreds of acres in the vicinity. He encouraged people who worked for him to become land and home owners, and oftentimes financed such beginnings. Willis B. Machen, William J. Stone and Finis A. Wilson served one or more terms in the state legislature and were always ready to foster legislation to benefit the people of western Kentucky. Keen Johnson served as governor of Kentucky from 1939 to 1943.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
LYON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Lyon County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	124	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	32	25.8	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	20	16.1	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	0	0	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	0	0	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	8	6.5	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	7	5.6	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	5	4.0	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	0	0	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38	30.6	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	11	8.9	25,856	4.6
Services	23	18.5	50,564	9.0
Other	0	0	2,063	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, June 1966.

Appendix C

**ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
FOR LYON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960**

Subject	Lyon County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3,551	2,373	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	2,906	1,799	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	1,358	381	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	1,358	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,275	327	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	674	189	440,020	208,384
Government workers	194	67	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	395	55	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	12	16	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	83	54	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,548	1,418	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	1,175	16	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	94	165	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	279	1,237	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	106	984	91,626	539,838
65 and over	173	253	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	1,275	327	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	40	27	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	288	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	96	24	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	28	59	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	61	15	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	181	0	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	198	24	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	34	1,123	25,183
Service workers	43	112	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	113	8	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	195	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	32	20	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 proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky