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Industrial Resources: Caldwell County - Princeton

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PRINCETON KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PRINCETON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Princeton Chamber of Commerce,
The Princeton Industrial Foundation
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
February, 1966

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Princeton - 5,618

Caldwell County - 13,073

PRINCETON LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Caldwell and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,739 men and 5,413 women. Number of workers available from Caldwell County: 557 men and 480 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Princeton is the junction point of two lines of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Louisville-Memphis Line and the Evansville-Hopkinsville Line. Switching is handled on 12 tracks which can accommodate 550 cars. Railway Express has pickup and delivery service seven days a week.

Air: Princeton has just completed a 3,000 by 75-foot paved landing strip at a cost of \$100,000. The nearest major airports are Outlaw Field, near Clarksville, Tennessee, and Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky. Both are approximately 50 miles distant.

Trucks: There are now four truck lines serving Princeton that have common carrier authority to operate in Kentucky.

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

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PRINCETON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	359	Nashville, Tenn.	98
Chicago, Ill.	371	Detroit, Mich.	553
Cincinnati, Ohio	290	New York, N. Y.	950
Detroit, Mich.	493	St. Louis, Mo.	206
Lexington, Ky.	230	Louisville, Ky.	173

Electricity

Electricity is distributed by the Princeton Electric Plant Board, whose present source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company. In July, 1966, the plant board will enter into a twenty-year contract with TVA. Pennyrite RECC and Kentucky Utilities Company serve the rural areas of the county.

Natural Gas

Western Kentucky Gas Company supplies Princeton through 4- and 6-inch high pressure mains.

Water

The Princeton Municipal Water Works supplies water to the community. The water is brought from Barkley Lake under pressure through a 16-inch main.

Sewerage System

The Princeton Municipal Water Works provides primary and secondary treatment of sewage, and the disposal plant has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day. Sewer mains range from 8 to 16 inches with an average daily flow of 440,000 gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Except for the 1940's, Princeton's population has shown a net increase during each decade of this century. The rate of growth varied considerably; the largest increase occurred during the 1920's while the 1940's were low with practically no net change. The trend for Caldwell County as a whole was almost opposite that for its county seat. There were net decreases in each decade except for the 1930's. This data is presented in tabular form in Table 1.

Princeton is the only community in the county classified as urban. From data presented in the table below, it may be seen that 42 percent of the total county population resides in this urban community. The remaining population is, of course, classified as rural.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR PRINCETON AND CALDWELL COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60*

Year	Princeton		Caldwell County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	2,566		14,510		15.5
1910	3,015	18.0	14,063	-3.1	6.6
1920	3,689	22.4	13,975	-0.6	5.5
1930	4,764	29.1	13,781	-1.4	8.2
1940	5,389	13.1	14,499	5.2	8.8
1950	5,388	0.0	13,199	-9.0	3.5
1960	5,618	4.3	13,073	-1.0	3.2

*U. S. Census of Population, 1960, U. S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census

Economic Characteristics

With a large rural population it is not surprising that agriculture accounts for the largest employment group in Caldwell County. There were 948 family workers and 117 hired workers employed in this industry in the Fall of 1959. The next largest group is manufacturing with 1,509 workers reported in June of 1965. Total employment at that time in all industries was 2,466, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are generally low in Caldwell County. The average weekly earnings during 1964 were \$60.71 for all industries and \$58.18 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$93.06 for all industries and \$106.91 for manufacturing. This wage differential is largely explained by the relative weights of particular industries.

The annual Caldwell County per capita income was reported at \$1,241 for 1963, which is the latest year for which data is available. This is below the state average of \$1,799.*

Retail sales in Caldwell County totaled \$16,873,000 in 1964.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Princeton labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Caldwell, Christian, Crittenden, Hopkins, Lyon, Trigg and Webster Counties. Commuting distance within this area is not great, most of the labor force is within 35 miles of Princeton.

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

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

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1964.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Princeton supply area was reported at 146,121 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 8,839 persons since the 1950 census count of 137,282. It should be noted, however, that the entire growth credited to the area occurred in Christian County.

Those among the total population that are estimated to be currently available for industrial employment include 4,739 males and 5,413 females. These totals include 2,661 unemployed and 2,078 marginally employed males and 615 unemployed and 4,798 marginally employed females. Their distribution throughout the area is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, PRINCETON AREA, JANUARY, 1965*

	Total		Total	Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,739	5,413	10,152	2,078	4,798	2,661	615
Caldwell	557	480	1,037	198	364	359	116
Christian	918	1,267	2,185	352	1,083	566	184
Crittenden	602	515	1,117	314	452	288	63
Hopkins	936	1,471	2,407	457	1,425	479	46
Lyon	480	301	781	254	227	226	74
Trigg	503	471	974	239	385	264	86
Webster	743	908	1,651	264	862	479	46

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 12,776 boys and 12,029 girls who will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of these children throughout the labor supply area is shown in Table 3.

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	12, 776	12, 029
Caldwell	1, 267	1, 169
Christian	4, 340	3, 971
Crittenden	847	777
Hopkins	3, 710	3, 663
Lyon	454	430
Trigg	923	808
Webster	1, 235	1, 211

Area Employment Characteristics: The area economy is primarily agriculture-based. During the Fall of 1959 there were 8, 828 family and hired workers directly engaged in this industry. The distribution of these workers is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

PRINCETON AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959*

	Family Workers	Hired Workers**	Total
Area Total:	7, 751	1, 077	8, 828
Caldwell	948	117	1, 065
Christian	2, 140	585	2, 725
Crittenden	928	27	955
Hopkins	1, 266	144	1, 410
Lyon	594	15	609
Trigg	867	128	995
Webster	1, 008	61	1, 069

Tables 5 and 6 show the distribution of covered employment in manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

*U. S. Census of Agriculture

**Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

PRINCETON AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, JUNE, 1965*

	Area Total	Cald- well	Chris- tian	Crit- tenden	Hop- kins	Lyon	Trigg	Web- ster
Total manu- facturing	6,068	1,509	2,676	241	960	37	214	431
Food & kindred products	510	14	288	0	194	0	9	5
Tobacco	16	0	15	0	1	0	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	2,003	486	1,018	0	394	0	105	0
Lumber & furniture	527	43	194	26	98	20	98	48
Print., pub. & paper	432	16	57	155	51	3	2	148
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	382	24	33	0	138	7	0	180
Stone, clay & glass	165	19	77	53	11	5	0	0
Primary metals	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	1,990	907	994	0	37	2	0	50
Other	10	0	0	7	3	0	0	0

*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

PRINCETON AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1965

	Area Total	Cald- well	Christ- ian	Crit- tenden	Hop- kins	Lyon	Trigg	Web- ster
Mining & Quarrying	2,551	84	100	57	2,210	0	0	100
Contract Construction	1,528	39	481	40	740	96	119	13
Manufacturing	6,068	1,509	2,676	241	960	37	214	431
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,300	138	571	35	508	0	23	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,936	532	2,338	150	1,384	35	232	265
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	694	43	386	25	175	11	19	35
Services	1,610	121	667	37	635	31	46	73
Other	106	0	70	0	36	0	0	0
Total	18,993	2,466	7,289	585	6,648	210	653	942

*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

A complete list of all the manufacturing industries located in Princeton, along with their product and employment, is given in Table 7 below. This is to give an idea of the products and services available in Princeton.

TABLE 7

PRINCETON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arvin Industries	Radios	100	650	750
Joe D. Beshear Lumber Co.	Lumber and crossties	15	0	15
Caldwell County Times, Inc.	Job printing, newspaper	12	0	12
Cumberland Mfg. Co., Inc.	Ladies and men's clothes	11	54	65
Highway Asphalt Materials, Inc.	Asphaltic concrete	6	1	7
Kentucky Bi-Products	Ready mixed concrete	12	2	14
O. P. Link Handle Co., Inc.	Hickory blanks	7	0	7
Long Silo Co.	Concrete silo staves	20	0	20
The Pine Lumber Co., Inc.	Crossties, lumber	9	0	9
The Princeton Co.	Steel products	118	5	123
Princeton Hosiery Mills	Children's hosiery	120	330	450
The Princeton Leader	Job printing, newspaper	4	3	7
Tri-State Stave Co.	Barrel staves			6
Williamson Drug Products	Pharmaceutical preparations			
				2

Prevailing Wage Rates

Princeton manufacturing firms, as previously mentioned, are characterized by low rates. This is due primarily to the type industries and secondarily to the community's location in the rural south. Some examples of the existing wage structure are:

Unskilled	\$1.25 per hour
Semiskilled	1.50 to 1.80 per hour
Skilled	1.80 to 2.50 per hour

A new firm coming into the area and representing a different industry would probably import some element of their own industry wage structure. In other words, a chemical plant in this location would eventually pay wages more like the national chemical industry than the above examples.

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 65	Cumberland Mfg. Co.
United Mine Workers, District 50	Princeton Hosiery Mills
United Steel Workers	The Princeton Co.
International Association of Machinists	Arvin Industries

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities in this community are generally good and are programmed for improvement. A local airport has been completed, a highway by-pass is planned, and the Western Kentucky Parkway connecting Interstates 24 and 65 passes through Caldwell County within a few miles of Princeton. Specific features of the local transportation situation are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Railroads

Princeton is the junction point of two lines of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Louisville-Memphis Line and the Evansville-Hopkinsville Line. Switching is handled on 12 tracks which can accommodate 550 cars. Railway Express has pickup and delivery service seven days per week.

There are two trains daily, each way, on the Louisville-Memphis Line and one daily, each way, on the Evansville-Hopkinsville Line. Freight out of Princeton averages more than 50 carloads monthly, consisting principally of stone and lumber products. The volume of inbound freight averages less than one-half the outbound and is more heterogeneous in nature. Rail transit time from Princeton to selected points is shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PRINCETON, KENTUCKY, TO:*

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	5	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	10
Chicago, Ill.	2	5	Nashville, Tenn.	1	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	2	5
Cleveland, Ohio	3	**	New York, N. Y.	3	**
Detroit, Mich.	3	**	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	**
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	3	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

*Illinois Central Railroad

**Eastern connections have discontinued LCL service.

LCL shipments no longer accepted

Highways

Highways presently serving Princeton are U. S. Route 62 and State Routes 91, 128, 139, 278, and 293. The new Western Kentucky Parkway (toll road) passes just outside of Princeton, making Louisville, Kentucky, only 2 1/2 hours away.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PRINCETON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	359	Lexington, Ky.	230
Birmingham, Ala.	316	Louisville, Ky.	173
Chicago, Ill.	371	Nashville, Tenn.	98
Cincinnati, Ohio	290	New York, N. Y.	950
Detroit, Mich.	493	Pittsburgh, Pa.	573
Knoxville, Tenn.	296	St. Louis, Mo.	206

Truck Service: There are four truck lines servicing Princeton that have common carrier authority to operate in Kentucky. These are the McLean Trucking Co., (Interstate and Intrastate); Illinois Central Railroad Co., (Interstate and Intrastate); McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc. (Intrastate); and Railway Express Agency (Interstate and Intrastate). Examples of truck transit times were provided by the McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., with main office and terminal at Lebanon, Kentucky. This data is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM PRINCETON, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time**</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5-6	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

*McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky, February, 1966

**Delivery time in days

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

Taxi Service: Princeton is served by three taxi companies.

Air

The nearest major airline service is at Outlaw Field, near Clarksville, Tennessee, and Barkley Field, in Paducah. Both fields are approximately 50 miles distant. Ozark Air Lines serves Outlaw Field; Delta and Ozark Air Lines serve Barkley Field.

Princeton has just completed a 3,000 by 75-foot paved landing strip, taxi strips, and other airport facilities and services at a cost of \$100,000.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Effective July 1, 1966, the Princeton Electric Plant Board will begin purchasing electric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has completed a huge electric generating plant fourteen miles from Livermore at Paradise, Kentucky. This plant includes two turbogenerators yielding 1,300,000 kilowatts and two boilers producing 9,800,000 pounds of steam per hour. This \$183,000,000 installation has seven 161,000 volt lines entering the general TVA system and one 69,000 volt line entering the immediate area.

Rates are:

If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less:

Demand charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand

Energy charge:

	<u>Kilowatt-hours per month</u>	<u>Cent per kwh</u>
First	15,000	0.8
Next	25,000	0.6
Next	60,000	0.4
Next	400,000	0.3
Additional Energy		0.275

If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts (or if the customer with a contract demand less than 5,000 kilowatts arranges to take power at 44kv or above):

Demand charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand

\$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

The Kentucky Utilities Company and Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation also distribute electric power in Caldwell County.

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 Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides low cost electric service in all or part of ten counties in Southwestern Kentucky. By virtue of a 20 year Power Contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority, we are assured of low cost electricity in any quantity for the next 18 years. More than 25 percent of the residences served by our Cooperative heat their homes entirely with electricity. Rates for industrial, commercial and residential use will gladly be furnished upon request.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Princeton by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The gas is transmitted to Princeton through four- and six-inch high pressure lines. Gas is distributed under a minimum pressure of 15 psi during summer months and 25 psi during winter months. The average btu value is 1,040; specific gravity is .60. The current billing rates are as follows:

Gas service under rate 3-A, 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>Cubic Feet per Month</u>	<u>Per Cubic Feet</u>
First	1, 000	\$1. 50
Next	2, 000	. 895
Next	7, 000	. 725
Next	40, 000	. 665
All additional		. 595

Interruptible Service:

	<u>Cubic Feet 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

Coal and Coke

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

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

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

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

*Sources: U. S. Bureau Mines
Keystone Coal Buyers Manual

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Princeton Municipal Water Works supplies water to the community. The water is brought from Barkley Lake under pressure through a 16-inch main. Storage facilities include a 600,000-gallon standpipe and a 400,000-gallon clear well. A new 300,000-gallon elevated tank is slated for construction in early 1966. Normal usage is approximately 780,000 gallons daily. Peak daily use has been 888,000 gallons. The city has just completed and placed into operation a 2,000,000-gallon capacity plant which leaves, on a peak capacity day, a surplus of 1,112,000 gallons. Maximum pressure is 78 psi. Average temperature of water is 62 degrees in summer and 48 degrees in winter.

Rates are as follows:

	<u>Cubic Feet per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cubic Feet</u>
First	150	\$2.25(minimum)
Next	450	.65
Next	500	.55
Next	2,000	.45
Next	7,000	.35
Next	15,000	.30
Over	25,100	.25

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is from the Tradewater River which flows along the northeastern boundary of the county. The average stream discharge (USGS) of the Tradewater River at Olney is 316 cfs (24 years record - 1940-1964). Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

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

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Meramec Group (Southwestern portion of the county)

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

Chester Group (Extending northwestward through central portion of county)

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

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Western Coal Field (Northeastern portion of county)

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

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

Sewerage System

The Princeton Municipal Water Works provides primary and secondary treatment of sewage. The disposal plant has a daily capacity of 1,000,000 gallons; average daily flow is 440,000 gallons. The system has separate storm and sanitary mains which vary from 8 to 16 inches. The sewage rate is 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 57 acres, level to gently rolling land

LOCATION: 3/4 mile north of Princeton

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 278 and Western Kentucky Parkway (toll road)

RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad

WATER: Princeton Municipal Water Works

GAS: An extension would be necessary

ELECTRICITY: Princeton Electric Plant Board

SITE # 2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 70 acres, level to gently rolling land

LOCATION: 2 miles south of Princeton

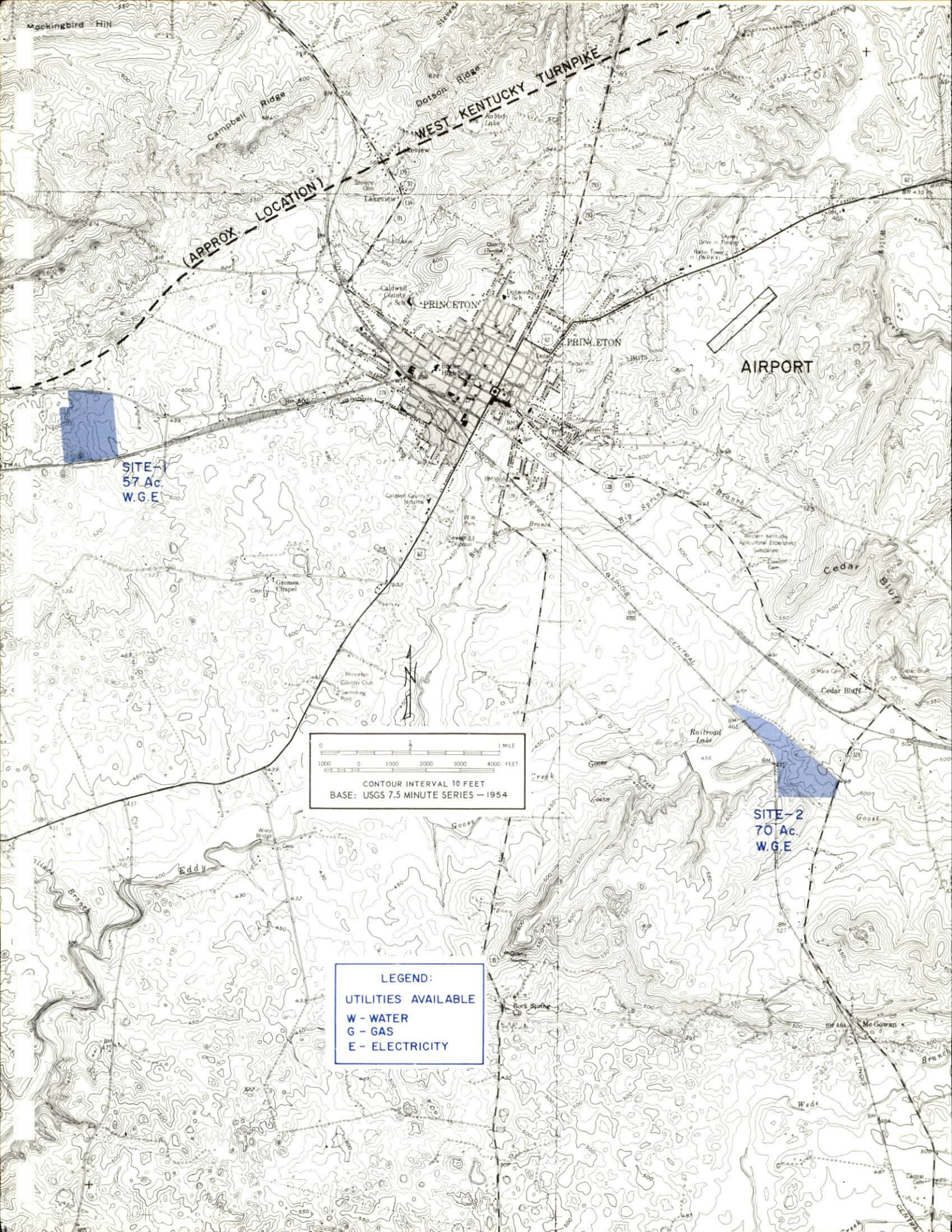
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Secondary road leading to Kentucky Routes 128 and 91

RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad

WATER: Princeton Municipal Water Works

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

ELECTRICITY: Princeton Electric Plant Board



(APPROX LOCATION)

WEST KENTUCKY TURNPIKE

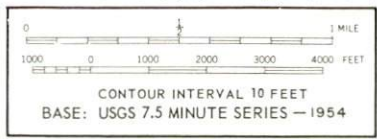
PRINCETON

PRINCETON

AIRPORT

SITE-1
57 Ac.
W.G.E.

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



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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Princeton, the county seat of Caldwell County, is a fourth-class city governed by a mayor, who is elected every four years, and six councilmen, who are elected every two years.

County: Caldwell County is governed by a Fiscal Court, consisting of a County Judge and seven magistrates elected by district.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Princeton may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: A nominal license tax or fee is required for certain businesses, occupations, trades and professions carried on within the city limits.

Planning and Zoning

Since 1960, when the Planning Commission was established, the following programs have been completed in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development: base map, zoning ordinance and map, subdivision regulations, land use analysis, existing land use map, base map (major revision), existing land use map (major revision), existing land use analysis, population study, and economic base.

The following programs are planned for the near future: major thoroughfare, land use plan, community facilities plan, and zoning ordinance revision.

Fire Protection

The Princeton Fire Department consists of 20 volunteers in addition to a chief and assistant chief who are paid on the basis of number and type of calls made. Equipment includes two 500-gallon pumper trucks, one utility truck, and a new emergency truck costing \$3,000, all of which are equipped with necessary hose, ladders, and extinguishers. Equipment

such as smoke masks and oxygen tanks are now available. The volunteers attend an annual State Fire School. Princeton has a Class-7 NBFU rating for insurance purposes.

Police Protection

The city police force consists of seven patrolmen and one police-woman. Two patrol cars, equipped with two-way radios are provided for police use. Radio contact is maintained with the county sheriff. Two members of the Kentucky State Police force are permanently stationed at Princeton.

Garbage and Sanitation

Trash removal service is provided once a week by the city in the residential areas. Garbage is removed by city street department trucks at no cost to the individual.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Princeton and Caldwell County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1964	\$333,850.36
Expenditures, 1964	271,267.91
Bonded Indebtedness, December 31, 1965	273,023.75

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1965-66	\$129,115.00
Bonded Indebtedness, as of December 31, 1965	
Voted Hospital	164,000.00

TAXES

Property Taxes

Property taxes accounted for almost 31 percent of Princeton's total General Fund revenue for 1965. Rates applying to property located in Princeton and Caldwell County are shown in Table 11. A detailed explanation of 1966 property tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR PRINCETON AND CALDWELL COUNTY, 1965

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Princeton</u>	<u>Caldwell County</u>
County	\$.60	\$.60
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
State	<u>.05</u>	<u>.05</u>
Total	\$2.90	\$2.15

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Princeton, 1964 25.3%
Caldwell County, 1964 25.3%

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1965)

Princeton \$ 5,781,221
Caldwell County 15,833,904

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Caldwell County public school system has a total enrollment of just over 2,900 students and 130 teachers, giving a student-teacher ratio of 22.8 to 1. The 1965-66 budget totaled \$900,000. The Caldwell County school system also employs a guidance counselor, a teacher supervisor, and seven special education teachers.

Ten classrooms have recently been added to the Caldwell County High School at a cost of \$120,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN PRINCETON AND CALDWELL COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Caldwell County High (Princeton)	1,231	51	24.1
Dotson Elementary (Princeton)	134	7	19
East Side Elementary (Princeton)	447	18	24.8
Fredonia Elementary and High School (Fredonia)	388	19	20.4
West Side Elementary (Princeton)	746	28	26.6
St. Paul's School (Par.) (Princeton)	34	2	17

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.

Princeton is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School, Madisonville, Kentucky, 38 miles distant. Courses offered include auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, and 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: Princeton has no college or university. Nearby colleges include: Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 46 miles; Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 55 miles; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 93 miles; and University of Kentucky Extension, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 28 miles.

Health

Hospitals: The Caldwell County War Memorial Hospital was opened in May, 1951, with a capacity of 39 beds and 11 bassinets. Its facilities are those normally found in a small community general hospital. They include diagnostic X-ray, clinical laboratory including basal metabolism and electrocardiograph, emergency room, drug room, two operating rooms and complete obstetrical facilities.

There are six doctors including a surgeon on the active staff, two doctors on courtesy staff, and a radiologist and pathologist on the consulting staff.

The Hospital has just completed a \$385,000 expansion program which increased the capacity of the Hospital to 58 beds. It has also provided for expansion of medical records, dietary services, emergency and outpatient facilities.

The Hospital now has on the drawing boards a 32-bed wing for long-term care patients. Estimated cost of the project will be \$350,000.

Public Health: The Caldwell County Health Department, located in Princeton, is staffed by a part-time health officer, and a full-time administrative assistant, registered nurse and clerk registrar. The present program operates on a \$23,000 annual budget and includes the following: statistics and records; sanitation; rabies control; chronic diseases; crippled children's clinic; maternity, infant, and preschool children's program; nutrition; communicable disease control; school health; and dental health.

A new clinic was constructed in the Fall of 1963 at a total cost of \$63,000.

Housing

There are a limited number of houses and apartments for rent in the Princeton area. Construction has kept pace with the demand for new homes and three subdivisions are now open for development. Construction costs range from \$9.00 per sq. ft. and up.

Princeton has a low-rent public housing plan, consisting of 66 units. Target date for completion is in the latter part of 1967.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone serves Princeton with a modern dial system. The local exchange has 3,219 subscribers and 3,987 telephones. Recent construction of new telephone facilities cost \$385,000.

The local Western Union office is open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., Monday through Saturday, and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Princeton has a first-class post office with nineteen full-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. The Princeton office has three rural routes, four city routes, and one star route. The 1964 postal receipts totaled \$87,983.

Newspapers: Princeton's two local newspapers are published each Thursday. The Caldwell County Times has a circulation of 3,211 and the Princeton Leader's circulation is 1,825. Daily papers are received from Nashville, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: One local radio station, WPKY, transmits on 1580 kilocycles with a power of 250 watts. Radio stations in many large cities and surrounding communities are received clearly.

Television: Television reception is good from three stations located in Nashville, Tennessee, one in Evansville, Indiana; one in Paducah, Kentucky; one in Harrisburg, Illinois; and one in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. All major network programming is received. An outside antenna is required.

Libraries

The Pennyrile Regional Library, which serves five western Kentucky counties, is located in Princeton. Housed in the modern facility of the local George Coon Memorial Library, it offers a wide choice of books, films, periodicals and newspapers. The combined staff of the libraries includes a librarian, a circulation librarian, and three clerk-typists.

In the last year 8,875 books were added, making a total of 23,839 volumes. The 1964 circulation was 101,596. Library hours are 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., Monday through Friday, and 11 A.M. to 8 P.M. Saturdays.

Churches

There are 26 churches in Princeton representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian U.S.A., Gospel Temple, Holiness, Jehovah's Witnesses and Methodist. Approximately 75 percent of Princeton citizens are church members and church attendance is extremely high.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers Bank & Trust Co.	\$8,033,785.83	\$7,438,344.88
The First Bank & Trust Co.	9,005,915.41	8,364,152.42

Hotels and Motels

Boaz Motel	4 Units
Burgess Motel	15 Units
Cherry Oaks Motel	9 Units
Princeton Hotel	31 Units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic and Business: Business and Professional Women, Chamber of Commerce, Civitan, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Retail Merchants, and Rotary.

Other: American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Book Lovers Club, Caldwell County Boosters, Civil Defense, Community Council, Elks, Eagles, Eastern Star, Farm Bureau, Graduation Club, Homemakers, Hospital Auxiliary, League of Women Voters, Masons, Newcomer's Club, Odd Fellows, P. T. A., Quarterback Club, Rebekah Lodge, Rose and Garden Club, United Giver's, VFW, DAV, Youth Inc., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA, 4-H Club, Medical Association, Ministerial Association, United Church Women, and Sunrise Riding Club.

Recreation

Local: Youth Inc., a nonprofit organization, sponsors various activities for the youth of Princeton and Caldwell County. It is financed through contributions by the city, county, private citizens and clubs. All workers are volunteers except one full-time director during the summer months.

The organization purchased two acres of land just outside the city limits and constructed a regulation Little League baseball park, where county Little League and Lassie League teams play. The local VFW makes its park available for the Pony League play. Other activities at the park include tennis, badminton, volleyball, and horseshoes. The Caldwell County Quarterback Club sponsors football and basketball leagues for the youth under junior high age.

A joint Caldwell County-Princeton Recreation Board has been appointed to plan a more comprehensive summer and winter recreation program. Through cooperation with the Board of Education, the recreational facilities and opportunities will be greatly increased.

The city owns two small parks, one of which has just been completed. It was developed through cooperation of the city and local clubs and organizations. Located in downtown Princeton, this small area is one of many beautification projects now under way.

Area: Pennyrile Forest State Park is only 20 miles from Princeton on Kentucky 109. Pennyrile Forest State Park is situated in the heart of the 15,000-acre Pennyrile Forest. The park, which centers around a scenic 56-acre lake, provides facilities for swimming, horseback riding, boating and fishing. There are excellent surroundings for hiking, picnicking and photography. Modern cottages, motel units and excellent dining facilities also are available.

Kentucky Dam, 26 miles west of Princeton, impounds one of the world's largest man-made lakes (2,400 miles of shore line). Located on this lake, within easy driving distance, are three Kentucky State Parks: Kentucky Dam Village, Kentucky Lake and Cherokee. From April to October, the lake is a paradise for fishermen, campers, hunters, and boating and water skiing enthusiasts. Numerous local, state and national conventions are held there annually. An outdoor amphitheater was constructed near Kentucky Lake in June, 1963.

The following facilities are available at Kentucky Dam Village State Park, which has a full-time recreation director: two large docks; a large sand beach with wading areas and bathhouse; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, commissary; 18-hole golf course; tennis and croquet courts; grills and tables in the picnic areas; badminton; horseback riding; miniature golf course; summer theatrical productions in the Village Playhouse; and an airport with a 3,000-foot paved runway. A 56-room, air-conditioned lodge was completed in 1962.

South of Kentucky Dam Village on U. S. Highway 68 are Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. Facilities at these parks include numerous boat docks, light-housekeeping cottages, modern dining rooms, beaches, swimming facilities and picnic and fishing areas. The beautiful Kenlake Hotel is located at Kentucky Lake State Park.

Barkley Lake, now under construction and only 1 mile east of Kentucky Lake, will extend 117 miles toward Nashville on the Cumberland River. The two lakes will be connected by a canal, and many facilities on Barkley Lake will be similar to those on Kentucky Lake.

The Eddy Creek Bay will, upon completion, be approximately 6 miles from Princeton. This area is to be developed for homes and recreation.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Princeton has recently completed a 3,000 by 75-foot paved airport at a cost of \$100,000.
2. The Princeton Municipal Water Works has recently completed a 2,000,000-gallon capacity plant.
3. The new Western Kentucky Parkway (toll road) has just been completed, connecting western and eastern Kentucky.
4. Caldwell County High School has recently added ten classrooms at a cost of \$120,000.
5. The Caldwell County War Memorial Hospital has just completed a \$385,000 expansion program which increases the capacity of the hospital to 58 beds.
6. Southern Bell Telephone has recently completed installation of new telephone facilities in Princeton and Caldwell County at a cost of \$385,000.
7. A new health clinic was constructed in 1963 at a cost of \$63,000.
8. A new city park constructed in downtown Princeton

Planned:

1. A new 300,000-gallon elevated tank will be added to the water system in 1966.
2. Sixty-six units of low-rent public housing will be completed in 1967 at a cost of \$1,000,000.
3. The Caldwell County War Memorial Hospital is planning to build a 32-bed wing for long-term care patients. Estimated cost of the project will be \$350,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 920 farms in Caldwell County, covering 141,036 acres, an average of 153.3 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Caldwell County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CALDWELL COUNTY
AND KENTUCKY*

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Caldwell County	(tons)	3,500	2.10	7,350
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Caldwell County	(tons)	2,400	1.35	3,240
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	696,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Caldwell County	(tons)	6,100	.90	5,490
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Caldwell County	(bu)	14,700	50.5	742,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Caldwell County	(bu)	1,400	32.0	44,800
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Caldwell County	(bu)	1,400	25.0	35,000
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Caldwell County	(lbs)	540	1,860.0	1,004,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1964

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CALDWELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

Livestock	Average Number on Farms During 1963
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Caldwell County	2,400
Kentucky	476,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>	
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Caldwell County	17,700
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>	
<u>Sheep:**</u>	
Caldwell County	1,800
Kentucky	206,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Caldwell County consist of limestone, coal and fluorspar. Other potentially important minerals include clay and glass sand. Small quantities of petroleum and natural gas have been produced but have not been found in commercial quantities.

Limestone: A portion of Caldwell County is situated in the generalized high-calcium 95 percent or more (CaCO_3) limestone belt which borders the entire Western Kentucky Coal Field. In the vicinity of Fredonia, high-calcium limestone deposits up to 36 feet in thickness are reported with possible wide areal extent. These deposits offer a wide variety of uses in the chemical industry. In 1964, two quarries produced limestone for concrete, roads and agstone.

Coal: The Coal Measures are confined to the northeastern portion of the county. The only reported coal production in Caldwell County came in 1959 and 1960 when 35,858 and 45,885 tons, respectively, were produced.

*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1964

**Preliminary figure

Fluorspar: The northwestern portion of the county contains the southeastern extension of the Western Kentucky Fluorspar District which constitutes the southern extremity of the Kentucky-Illinois fluorspar field. This field contains the most important deposits of this commodity in the United States. Fluorspar, along with other vein minerals, has been produced along several mineralized fault zones which traverse Caldwell County. Production has been mainly northwest of Princeton in the vicinity of Crider.

Clay: Residual clays and shales suitable for ordinary brick manufacture have been reported present. An analysis of a shale sample, in the vicinity of Gilliland Hill in the northern part of the county, indicates it could be used for the manufacture of back-up brick. Quantitative data on these deposits, however, are lacking.

Petroleum: In 1964, five wells were drilled a total of 10,246 feet in search of petroleum. There is no commercial operation at this time.

Glass Sand: Recent investigations indicate a silica sand deposit in the vicinity of Princeton is potentially suitable for the manufacture of some grades of glass. The deposit belongs to the Bethel formation of the Upper Mississippian age.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar (U.S. Bureau Mines).

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.
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."

Forests

There are approximately 84,000 acres of forest in Caldwell County, covering 37 percent of total land area. The principal tree types are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum, and red cedar.

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	.3	.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

(1) 1964 Preliminary Estimate, U. S. Bureau of Census

(2) 1964 Personal Income by States, Survey of Current Business,
U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) 1963 U. S. Census of Business, Retail Trade

The annual per capita income for Caldwell County was reported as \$1,241 for 1963, which is the latest year for which data is available.*

Retail sales in Caldwell County totaled \$16,873,000 in 1964.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR PRINCETON, CALDWELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings**	6:00 A.M. 6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	37.4	5.20	84	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 24 years;
6:00 P.M. readings 24 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of record) 104 clear, 109 partly cloudy
152 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 118

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (22 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.

A P P E N D I X

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D - 1
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

Caldwell County was formed in 1809 and named in honor of General John Caldwell. General Caldwell served under George Rogers Clark, was a member of the early conventions on statehood for Kentucky and was elected Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth in 1804. Princeton and Caldwell County have witnessed many sad moments in history including civil war skirmishes and night riders. These have been accompanied by the joys of an expanding economy and a rich educational heritage.

The county's devotion to education has produced many schools. In the 1820's, Caledonia Academy and Princeton Seminary were the first of a series of private church-related schools. In 1826 Cumberland College was opened with six students. In operation for 34 years, this college produced many leaders to the area, the state and nearby states. Numbered among its graduates were congressmen, senators, and governors. These men served the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi with distinction. In 1860 Cumberland College was closed and Princeton College opened to continue higher education in the area. The last of these famed 19th century educational institutions to be opened was the Princeton Female Masonic Academy. Some of the extra courses offered at the Academy were Latin, French, German, Greek, Music, Art, and Embroidery.

Collins, writing in 1874, described the industries of Princeton as being two wagon and plow shops, thirteen mechanics' shops, two steam flouring mills and a woolen shop. The modern Princeton establishments employ 568 persons in various wood and textile plants. Side by side with industry, the agriculture of Caldwell County advanced to bring greater prosperity to the area. In 1959 county farms produced more than a million and a quarter pounds of burley, dark-fired, and dark air-cured tobacco. From 1870 to 1959, significant gains in production in all areas have been made. The most spectacular rise has occurred in the number of beef cattle, which has grown from 381 in 1940 to 5,561 in 1959. Swine have nearly doubled as has corn production, while hay production has increased some twenty-six fold. Princeton reflects this prosperity in an increase from 494 citizens in 1860 to 5,618 in 1960.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CALDWELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, June, 1965	Caldwell County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,466	100.0	521,416	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	84	3.4	27,670	5.3
Contract Construction	39	1.6	44,097	8.5
Manufacturing	1,509	61.2	204,060	39.1
Food & kindred products	14	0.6	24,666	4.7
Tobacco	0	0	10,326	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	486	19.7	31,720	6.1
Lumber and furniture	43	1.7	15,949	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	16	0.6	11,825	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	24	1.0	17,464	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	19	0.8	6,466	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,433	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	907	36.8	70,604	13.5
Other	0	0	3,607	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	138	5.6	36,938	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	532	21.6	135,860	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	43	1.7	24,728	4.7
Services	121	4.9	45,943	8.8
Other	0	0	2,120	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce

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

Subject	Caldwell County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6,346	6,727	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,568	5,074	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,354	1,351	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	3,349	1,351	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,142	1,224	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,905	829	440,020	208,384
Government workers	309	201	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	881	155	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	47	39	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	207	127	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,214	3,723	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	24	31	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	272	340	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	918	3,352	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	322	2,322	91,626	539,838
65 and over	596	1,030	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3,142	1,224	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	148	130	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	557	34	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	209	51	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	165	152	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	144	96	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	501	32	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred wkrs.	667	326	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	111	1,123	25,183
Service workers	135	176	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	253	16	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	254	8	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	89	92	26,006	16,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1946)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PRINCETON
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

PRINCETON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
PRINCETON INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

FEBRUARY, 1966