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# Industrial Resources: Crittenden County - Marion

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## MARION, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MARION, KENTUCKY

22379

Prepared by

Marion's Businessmen's Association  
and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

April, 1962

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## MARION, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR MARION, KENTUCKY

### POPULATION:

1960: Marion - 2,468

Crittenden County - 8,648

### MARION LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Crittenden and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 6,069 men and 6,210 women. Number of workers available from Crittenden County - 636 men and 696 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Marion is served by the Illinois Central Railroad with two local freights daily.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field located in Paducah, Kentucky, 44 miles distant.

Trucks: Three common-carrier trucking agencies provide Marion with interstate and intrastate service.

Bus Lines: Marion is served by the Southern Greyhound Lines with 8 scheduled daily buses.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MARION, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	381	Detroit, Mich.	512
Chicago, Ill.	357	New York, N.Y.	965
Cincinnati, Ohio	311	St. Louis, Mo.	185

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Marion is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company and Crittenden County is served by the Henderson-Union REA.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is distributed in Marion by the municipally owned Marion Water and Gas Department, whose source is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The Marion Water and Gas Department provides water for the city from two impoundments.

Sewerage: Sewerage is discharged through two disposal plants which are located on opposite sides of town.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population Growth

Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Marion and Crittenden County, Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Marion and Crittenden County, Kentucky  
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Marion</u>		<u>Crittenden County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	1,064	----	15,151	----	15.5
1910	1,627	52.9	13,296	-12.2	6.6
1920	1,718	5.6	13,125	- 1.3	5.5
1930	1,892	10.1	11,931	- 9.1	8.2
1940	2,613	38.1	12,115	1.5	8.8
1950	2,375	- 9.1	10,818	-10.7	3.5
1960	2,468	3.9	8,648	-20.1	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in city and county: 1.3

### Labor Market\*

#### Definition:

The Marion labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Caldwell, Crittenden, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Union, and Webster Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Marion, making commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 7-county area was 101,291, which was a decrease of 6,026 from the 1950 census of 107,317.

---

\* Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for the Marion, Kentucky Area



### Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically industrial with approximately 10,647 people employed in this industry. There were 3,333 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 890 area farms and 155 Crittenden County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Crittenden County had 955 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In March, 1961, there were 2,127 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 263 of this number in Crittenden County. Hopkins County had 645 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$706 in Lyon to \$1,559 in Union.

### Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that there are 6,069 men and 6,210 women in the Marion area who would be available for industrial jobs. Crittenden County alone could furnish 636 men and 696 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 10,701 boys and 10,383 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years, with 1,072 boys and 1,075 girls of this number residing in Crittenden County. It is likely that at least 80% of the boys and 40% of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

### Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Marion and Crittenden County.

Table 2

#### Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alexander Stone Co., Inc.	Crushed lime, ready-mixed concrete	35	0	35
Crittenden Press	Newspaper, job printing	3	1	4
Kentucky Fluorspar Company, Inc.	Ground and dried fluorspar	12	1	13
Kentucky Plastic Moulding Corp.	Moulded expanable polyethylene plastics	24	2	26
Marion Wood Products	Chips	2	0	2
Mi-Marker Company	Marking kits for armed services	1	5	6
Moore Business Forms, Inc.	Business forms	63	57	120
Potter & Brumfield	Electro-magnetic relays laminated field box motors	44	50	94
Rodgers & Rodgers	Aluminum storm windows	5	1	6
Turner & Conyer Lumber & Trucking Co.	Rough lumber, furniture dimension	20	0	20

#### Unionization:

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

#### Wages:

Specific current wage rates will be furnished by the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Classification

Rate per Hr.

Unskilled

\$1.00 to \$1.25

Semi-skilled

\$1.25 to \$1.46

Skilled

\$1.46 and up

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad serves Marion, Kentucky, with two local freights daily, one north and one south. Passenger service is not available. Switching facilities can accommodate 40 cars and is available 5 days per week. All LCL service is fulfilled by trucks operating between Evansville, Indiana, and Princeton, Kentucky, 5 days weekly.

Outbound shipments consist mainly of fluorspar, barite, and logs.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time from Marion, Kentucky, to:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	4	Louisville, Ky.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	7
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N.Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	3

### Highways

Marion is served by U. S. Highways 60 and 641; Kentucky Routes 91 and 120.

The new Western Kentucky Toll Road, already under construction, will pass only 15 miles from Marion. When completed, a 4-lane direct route to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and the Kentucky Turnpike will be established. The transportation map shows major highways, railroads, waterways, and recreational areas in Kentucky.

---

\* Director of Industrial Development, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois



Table 4

Highway Distances from Marion, Kentucky, to:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	381	Lexington, Ky.	244
Birmingham, Ala.	344	Louisville, Ky.	200
Chicago, Ill.	357	Nashville, Tenn.	124
Cincinnati, Ohio	311	New York, N.Y.	965
Detroit, Mich.	512	Pittsburgh, Pa.	60
Knoxville, Tenn.	320	St. Louis, Mo.	185

Truck Lines:

Intrastate and interstate common-carrier trucking service is provided by A & H Truck Lines, Inc., Hayes Freight Lines and Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc. The closest terminal is located in Madisonville, Kentucky, 39 miles distant.

The following table shows transit time to various metropolitan cities throughout the country.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time from Marion, Kentucky, to:\*

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

\* Assistant Traffic Manager, McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky



Bus Lines:

Marion is provided bus service by the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., with 8 daily buses, 4 north and 4 south.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field located in Paducah, Kentucky, 44 miles distant. This well-lighted airport has two 4,000' x 150' runways; major city connections can be made through Delta or Ozark Air Lines which have nine scheduled daily flights.

A Class IV airport is located in Sturgis, Kentucky, 15 miles distant. This airfield has three 5,000' runways for accommodating private aircraft.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Marion is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company with two 33,000 volt cables. A new 2,500 KVA substation has been erected at a cost of \$40,000.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky Counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 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., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Economic Development or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

Crittenden County is served by Henderson-Union REA.

### Natural Gas

The gas distribution system is municipally owned and operated by the Marion Water and Gas Department. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 4" high pressure line connects Marion with the Texas Gas Transmission system, 13 miles away. The BTU content of the gas is 1,000 and the specific gravity is .60.

Industrial rates are negotiable.

#### Residential and Commercial Rates:

First	1,100 cu. ft.	\$2.00 (Minimum)
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.80 per MCF
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.75 per MCF
All over	15,000 cu. ft.	.65 per MCF

### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Bellevue. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

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

### Coal and Coke

Marion is located on the border of the Western Kentucky Coal Field, which produced 30,403,749 tons in 1960.\*

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

### Water

The municipally owned Marion Water and Gas Department serves the city with two separate plants, which are connected forming one plant. The plant has 4 sets of filters with a capacity of 850,000 gallons per day. The average daily use is 300,000 gallons and the pumps have a capacity of 24,000 gallons per hour. Raw water is obtained from two impoundments. Storage facilities include a 150,000-gallon elevated tank and two clear wells mains range from 4" to 8" with a maintained pressure of 65 psi.

Recent improvements have cost \$1,000. Planned improvements call for a hook-up to back-wash filters emptying into a 15,000-gallon tank.

#### Rates:

First	2,000 gallons	\$2.00 (Minimum)
Next	3,000 gallons	.80 per 1,000 gals.
Next	10,000 gallons	.55 per 1,000 gals.
Next	10,000 gallons	.45 per 1,000 gals.
Next	25,000 gallons	.35 per 1,000 gals.
Next	50,000 gallons	.30 per 1,000 gals.
All over	100,000 gallons	.20 per 1,000 gals.

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\* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals, December 31, 1960

## Sewerage

Marion has two complete sewerage plants which are located on opposite sides of town. These units are tied together and operate as one plant. The sanitary mains are 8" and the storm mains range from 12" to 16". The sewerage is subjected to both primary and secondary treatment with final discharge flowing into Crooked Creek.

Future plans are to have the sewage chlorinated before it leaves the plant.

There are no sewerage fees within the city limits of Marion.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

### Site # 1:

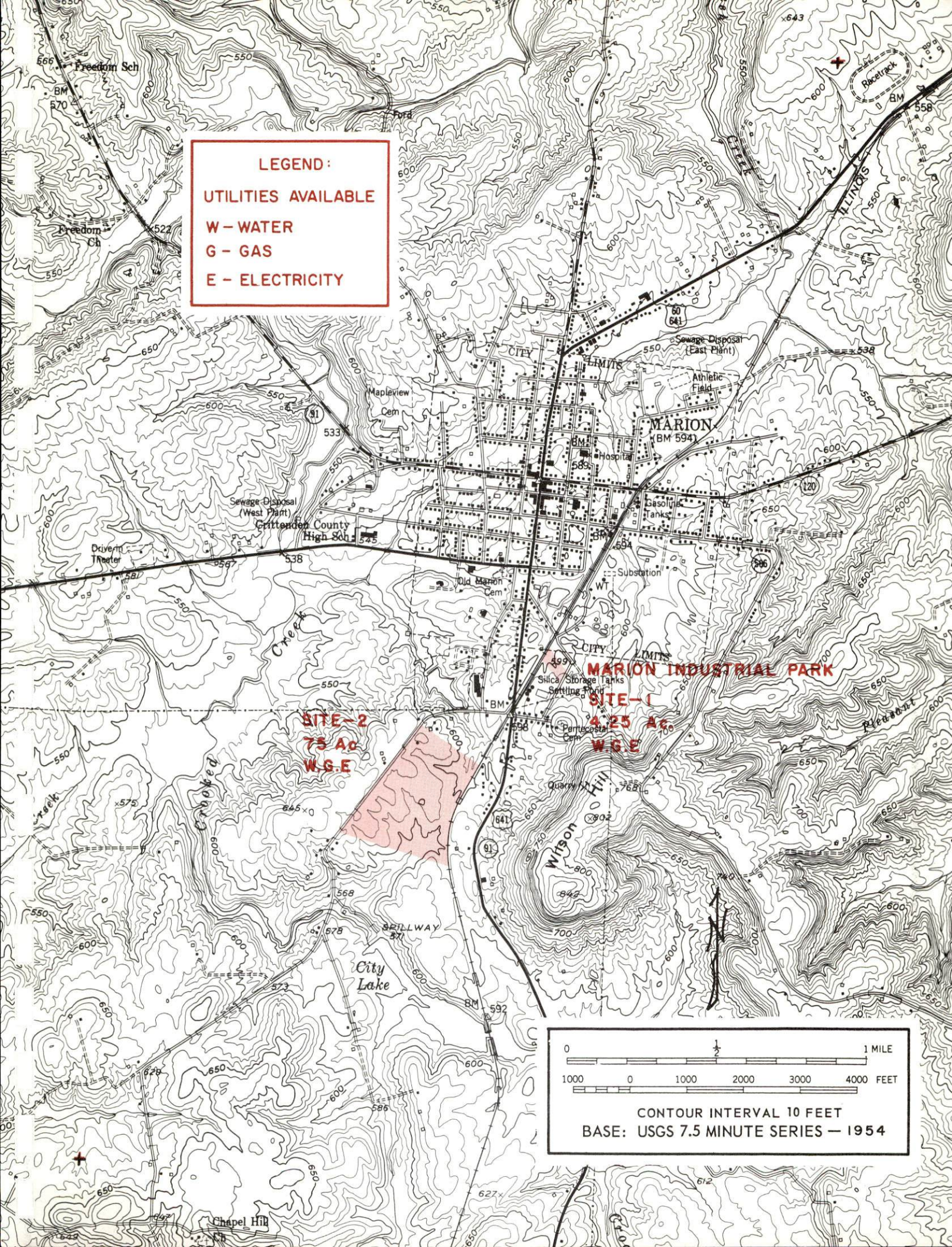
The Marion Industrial Park is composed of 4 1/2 acres and is owned by the Marion Businessmen's Association. The land is just outside the southern city limits with an access road leading to highways U. S. 61 and Kentucky 91. The Illinois Central Railroad is adjacent to the property. Available utilities include water, gas, and electricity. The site can be purchased in part or whole for \$1,000 per acre.

### Site # 2:

This 75-acre tract of level-to-gently rolling land is located on the Illinois Central Railroad just south of the Marion city limits. U. S. Highway 641 is 1,500' away. Access is by a county road. Available utilities include water, gas, and electricity. The site can be purchased in part or whole.



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



0 1/2 1 MILE  
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES — 1954



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

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

### Laws Affecting Industry

#### Exemption to Industry:

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

#### Business Licenses:

Business and occupational licenses are required and the fees range from \$1.00 to \$100.00, depending upon the occupation involved.

#### Planning and Zoning:

Marion has no Planning and Zoning Commission and there are no zoning ordinances in effect.

### City Services

#### Fire Protection:

The fire department has a chief and 15 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment includes two fully equipped 500-gpm pumper trucks. The NBFU insurance rating in Marion is Class 7.

Police Protection:

Police protection is provided by 3 full-time and 2 part-time patrolmen. The department has one cruiser. Radio contact can be made with the county sheriff or state police by means of a recently acquired radio station.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Garbage pickup is provided by private contractors. Disposal is by the land-fill method.

## TAXES

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Marion and Crittenden County for 1961. See Appendix E for more detailed information.

Table 6

### Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Marion</u>	<u>Crittenden County</u>
County	\$ .70*	\$ .70*
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	1.50	1.50
Total	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$2.25</u>

\* Of this figure, \$.20 is assessed to retire the recently voted courthouse bonds.

### Local Financial Statement

#### Real Estate Assessment Ratios Based on 1960 Assessment:

Marion	- 27.1%	For School Tax Levies
Crittenden Co.	- 27.1%	For State and County Tax Levies

#### Net Assessed Value of Property for Taxes due in 1960:

Marion	- \$3,478,665.00
Crittenden Co.	- \$8,340,469.00

City Income, Fiscal Year Ending 1960: \$40,201.61

City Expenditures, Fiscal Year Ending 1960: \$36,539.99

City Bonded Indebtedness: \$296,000.00 - Water and gas revenue bonds

Estimated County Budget, Fiscal Year Ending 1961: \$81,120.00

County Bonded Indebtedness: \$175,000.00 - voted courthouse bonds  
\$131,000.00 - refunding bonds

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Marion has a shortage of rental property. Few houses are for sale, but it is estimated that six could be purchased at any time. The rental range for 2 or 3 bedroom houses is \$50 to \$75 and construction cost for the same type dwelling is \$9,000 to \$12,000, depending upon the materials used.

Marion has no public housing program.

### Health

#### Hospitals:

The Crittenden County Hospital, located in Marion, has 29 beds and 11 bassinets. Service is provided by 2 medical doctors, 2 dentists, 1 osteopath, 1 chiropractor, 1 optometrist, 1 registered nurse, and 4 practical nurses.

Recent improvements include a new delivery room and nursery.

#### Public Health Service:

The Crittenden County Health Department is staffed by a full-time registered nurse and clerk, plus a part-time doctor and sanitarian. Present programs include: immunizations and tests, maternal and child health, preschool health, chronic disease, dental health, nutrition, communicable disease, mental health, general laboratory and sanitation services.

The department plans to add a continuous health program in the near future.



## Education

### Graded Schools:

The Crittenden County School System has a total of 55 elementary and 19 high school classrooms. The buildings are modern and well-equipped. In 1959, two elementary schools and a \$250,000 high school were completed.

Recently, a new elementary school was completed at a cost of \$200,000 and high school improvements cost \$15,000.

Hot lunches are served throughout the system.

Below are some educational statistics for Crittenden County.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment, Number of Teachers, and Student-Teacher Ratio in Marion and Crittenden County

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Crittenden County High	500	24	21
Crittenden County Elem.	1,371	56	24

### Vocational Schools:

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

Marion is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School, Madisonville, Kentucky, 38 miles. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, and woodworking and carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.

Colleges:

Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

- Paducah Junior College, Paducah, 39 miles
- Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 50 miles
- Northwestern Extension Center of the University of Kentucky  
Henderson, 54 miles
- Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 63 miles
- Brescia College, Owensboro, 63 miles
- Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 83 miles
- Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, 83 miles

Libraries

The Crittenden County Public Library, located in Marion, has 8,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 75,000. The Central School Library serves all the county schools. Both libraries employ full-time librarians.

Churches

There are 14 churches in Marion representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Pentecost, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Presbyterian U. S. A. Total membership of all the churches is 1,651 and the average attendance is 70%.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmer's Bank and Trust Company	\$3,945,942.66	\$2,419,784.34
The Peoples Bank	\$1,796,683.28	\$1,535,058.49

### Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Crittenden Hotel	18 Rooms
Tobins Tourotel	19 Units
Marion Motel	13 Units
Eula's Uptown Motel	6 Units
Colonial Guest House	6 Units

### Communication

#### Newspapers:

The Crittenden Press, a weekly newspaper, has a circulation of 2,500. Daily papers are received from Evansville, Paducah, and Louisville.

#### Radio:

Marion is served by stations in Morganfield, Princeton, and Paducah.

#### Television:

Television reception is excellent from Paducah, Kentucky; Harrisburg, Illinois; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Evansville, Indiana; and Nashville, Tennessee.

#### Postal Facilities:

Marion has a first-class post office with 22 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 7 times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$50,000.

Recent modernization improvements have cost \$40,000.

#### Telephone and Telegraph:

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Marion and Crittenden County with a dial system. There are 1,625 subscribers in the city. Long distance service is excellent.

Telegraph by Western Union is available daily.

## Clubs and Organizations

### Civic:

Rotary, Kiwanis, Marion Businessmen's Association, Jaycees

### Fraternal:

American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star

### Women:

Homemaker's Club, Women's Club, Professional Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary

### Youth:

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Little League, Pony League, FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA, Teen Town

## Recreation

### Local Facilities:

Some of the local facilities include a lighted baseball and softball diamond, a lighted football and baseball stadium combination, gymnasiums, tennis courts, a downtown theater, a drive-in theater, picnic grounds with tables and ovens, and a recently completed football field located on the county school property.

Marion has a youth club called Teen Town which meets monthly.

A Community Center building is to undergo construction in the near future on a plot of land which was donated by the county. The proposed 40' x 60' building will cost \$4,600.



### Area Facilities:

Kentucky Dam Village State Park is only 33 miles from Marion. This park is located at the TVA dam which impounds Kentucky Lake, one of the world's largest man-made lakes. Park facilities include boat docks above and below the dam, housekeeping cottages, 18-hole golf course, sand beach and bathhouse, bridle paths, theater and dining room. There is also an airport with a 3,500' paved runway located on park property.

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

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. The new Crittenden County Courthouse has been completed at a cost of \$175,000.
2. The Marion Post Office has been remodeled at a cost of \$40,000. The improvements include new lighting fixtures, a new floor, a new gas furnace, and central air conditioning.
3. A 2,500 KVA substation was constructed in Marion costing \$40,000.
4. The obsolete city street lights were replaced with mercury vapor fixtures.
5. Several streets have been widened and/or repaved.
6. A new \$200,000 elementary school has been constructed in Marion.
7. New water lines have cost \$1,000.
8. A \$4,600 Community Center Building has been started.
9. Permanent Christmas decorations have been purchased at a cost of \$800.



10. A new football field has been built on County School property.
11. Several retail establishments have been remodeled.

Planned:

1. A new National Guard Armory is to undergo construction in Marion.
2. The Water Department plans to hook-up to back-wash filters that will empty into a 15,000-gallon tank.
3. The sewage is to be chlorinated before leaving the plant.
4. The County Health Department plans to have a continuous health program.
5. The new Western Kentucky Toll Road will pass approximately 15 miles from Marion.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

In 1959, there were 826 farms in Crittenden County, covering 142,216 acres, an average of 172.2 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Crittenden County and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Crittenden County and Kentucky  
1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (bu)	18,556	38.2	709,687
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (bu)	825	22.7	18,728
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (bu)	1,717	19.5	33,593
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (lbs)	14	1,038.1	14,534
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (tons)	565	1.8	1,034
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (tons)	4,414	1.3	6,001
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Crittenden Co. (tons)	4,404	1.1	5,258
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Crittenden County and Kentucky  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Crittenden Co.	14,231
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Crittenden Co.	1,946
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Crittenden Co.	1,348
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 93,000 acres of forest in Crittenden County which comprise 40% of the total land area. The principal tree types are oak, hickory, sweet gum, yellow poplar, and red cedar.

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

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\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

## Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Crittenden County consist of fluorspar and associated minerals, limestone and glass sand. Other less important minerals include petroleum and coal. Some clay occurs in local stream beds and as upland deposits but no evaluation has been made regarding their commercial significance. Sand and gravel suitable for general construction purposes occur as alluvial deposits along the Ohio River.

### Fluorspar and Associated Vein Minerals:

Crittenden County lies within the Kentucky-Illinois fluorspar district which is the largest fluorspar producing area in the United States. Fluorspar is a strategic mineral and will continue to be vital to the nation's economy. More recently, attention has been focused on the development of barite in this area. Other minerals produced include lead and zinc in minor quantities. Two operations were operated in Crittenden County in 1961.

### Limestone:

A large portion of the county lies within the Mississippian limestone belt that contains zones of high calcium (95 per cent or more  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) stone. One abandoned quarry, southwest of Marion, contains an eighteen foot section which averages in excess of 96 per cent  $\text{CaCO}_3$ . In 1961, one quarry produced stone for concrete, roads and agstone.

### Glass Sand:

High-grade silica sand deposits have been worked in the vicinity of Marion. This might become a future source of silica for the manufacture of glass products and other uses. An analysis of a sample of this deposit gave a silicon dioxide content of 98.96 per cent. Another sample in this locality indicated .036 per cent  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and 1.3 per cent nonsilica in the washed sample.

### Petroleum:

Only small amounts of oil have been secured from this county. Since, 1945, when oil production was first reported, approximately 14,000 barrels have been produced. In 1960 and 1961 production totaled 376 barrels and 89 barrels, respectively.



Coal:

The coal producing areas are confined to the eastern margin of the county. Production has been intermittent throughout the period of record. Through 1960 an accumulative total of over 210,000 tons has been produced. Peak production was in 1926 and 1950 when 67,881 and 58,524 tons were produced, respectively. No production has been reported since 1953.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959\*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded.

(2) Preliminary figure.

\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959

## Water

### Surface Water:

The Ohio River affords an unlimited supply of surface water for public and industrial supply. The average discharge of the Tradewater River at Olney is 327 cfs (USGS, 14 years record). Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

### Ground Water:

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

#### MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

##### Meramec Group:

" 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:

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

## PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

### Western Coal Field:

"Where 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 general ground water conditions in these systems.

## MARKETS

Retail sales in Crittenden County were \$6,980,000.00 in 1958.\*

Per capita income in Crittenden County was \$915.00 in 1957.\*\*

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 - or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000.00 - or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000.00 - or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 - or 22.3% of the United States.\*\*\*

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\* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States  
Bureau of Census

\*\* Personal Income in Kentucky County, 1957, Bureau of Business  
Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

\*\*\* Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of  
Economic Development



## 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 usually 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% of the year and increases to 60% 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.

## APPENDIX

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## HISTORY

Marion, the county seat of Crittenden County, was incorporated in 1844 and named for General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. This western Kentucky county is located on the Ohio River and contains 365 square miles of high and rolling land. The county is nearly surrounded by rivers and the tributaries of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tradewater Rivers drain the area. The county was named for John Jordan Crittenden, Kentucky Governor, U. S. Senator and Representative, and Attorney General of the United States. It was formed in 1842 and the 92nd Kentucky county in order of formation.

During the Civil War, Marion felt the wrath of the famed Confederate Courthouse burner, General Lyon, who made short work of the log courthouse there. A new one was built after the 1865 fire, but it was burned in 1870. In 1871, the third courthouse in seven years was completed upon the same location. Strangely, General Lyon was a native and resident of the bordering county of Lyon.

From 1870 to 1950, Marion grew from a county hamlet of 102 souls to an active community of 2,375 inhabitants. It was then the commercial center of an agricultural economy. In 1949-1950 there were only 3 industries employing 16 workers, while in 1959-1960 there were 9 industries and 170 employees, an increase of 200% in industries and 962.5% in the number employed. The largest concern was Moore Business Forms, employing 120 men and women. Collins, in 1870, says the industries then consisted of a tobacco warehouse and five machine shops.

Agriculture changed drastically during the period 1870 to 1959. In 1870 Crittenden County was a leading tobacco and fruit county in the state. Today, both articles are minor in importance. Other areas of farming have picked up with hay and cattle leading the way. The 1959 report shows 14,231 head of cattle nearly three times the 1870 total, 19,210 tons of hay nearly 30 times 1870's crop, with corn and swine doubling their totals.

Marion has been the home of two United States Senators, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, both of whom served within a period of 20 years. The first, William J. Deboe, served from 1896 to 1902 as a republican member (55th, 56th, and 57th Congresses). The second, Ollie M. James, served first as a U. S. Representative from the 58th through the 62nd Congresses. He then moved to the U. S. Senate where he served during the next three Congresses. James was famous as a public servant and an orator of renown who drew praise for his speeches from men such as William Jennings Bryan, Woodrow Wilson, and his opponent in Congress, Joseph G. Cannon. Cannon telegraphed him, while Marion was celebrating his election to the Senate, "As I chew the end of my Panatella, and imagine wreaths of smoke curing upward, I cannot help meditating on the fact that the Democratic Party is more obnoxious to me than ever; for you are its shining light and it does not deserve such good fortune."

Crittenden County possesses a combination of resources which includes fluorspar, glass sands, limestone, coal, petroleum, and clays. Small amounts of lead and zinc have been secured in ming fluorspar. Coal has been produced since 1889 but production has been intermittent with 210,000 tons reported for 1889 to 1957. Oil has been produced since 1945, with some 13,000 barrels reported. The most important resource exploitation has been in fluorspar. Crittenden County is part of the Kentucky-Illinois district which is the nation's largest producing area. There are 93,000 acres of forest lands in the county also. Though none of these minerals is found in great quantities it is a valuable and wide selection.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
CRITTENDEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, June, 1961</u>	<u>Crittenden County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	650	100.0	440,551	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	92	14.1	30,019	6.8
Contract Construction	46	7.0	34,393	7.8
Manufacturing	285	43.8	165,332	37.5
Food and kindred products	0	0	25,346	5.7
Tobacco	0	0	9,408	2.1
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	0	25,351	5.7
Lumber & furniture	87	13.3	13,515	3.0
Printing, pub. & paper	133	20.4	10,194	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	15	2.3	13,801	3.1
Stone, clay & glass	45	6.9	5,853	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	9,214	2.0
Machinery, metals, & equip.	0	0	50,220	11.3
Other	5	.7	2,430	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	53	8.1	32,712	7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	138	21.2	117,172	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	19	2.9	20,629	4.6
Services	17	2.6	38,281	8.6
Other	0	0	2,013	.4

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Crittenden County and Kentucky  
1950

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

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

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	38.2	4.20	83	75
February	40.1	3.98	81	68
March	48.0	5.48	80	61
April	57.9	4.11	80	57
May	66.7	3.97	82	60
June	75.7	3.94	83	60
July	79.0	3.31	85	60
August	77.9	3.39	89	62
September	71.1	3.08	89	63
October	60.1	2.72	88	66
November	46.9	3.46	82	68
December	38.8	3.82	83	75
Annual Norm	58.3	46.46		

\* Station Location: Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings - 62 years;  
6:00 P.M. readings - 49 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (62 years of record) - 103 days clear, 101 partly cloudy,  
161 days cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (48 years of record) - 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (63 years of record) - 116 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (62 years of record) - 4 days

Days with thunderstorms: (63 years of record) - 49 days

Days with heavy fog: (63 years of record) - 16 days

Prevailing wind: (63 years of record) - West

Seasonal heating degree days: (58 years of record) - Approximate long-term  
means, 4,360 degree days



KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

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

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (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.

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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



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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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, <u>after</u> 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 capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	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¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky 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

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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