

1967

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MARION KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

CL

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

★ MARION

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

LITTLE ROCK

MEMPHIS

150 Miles

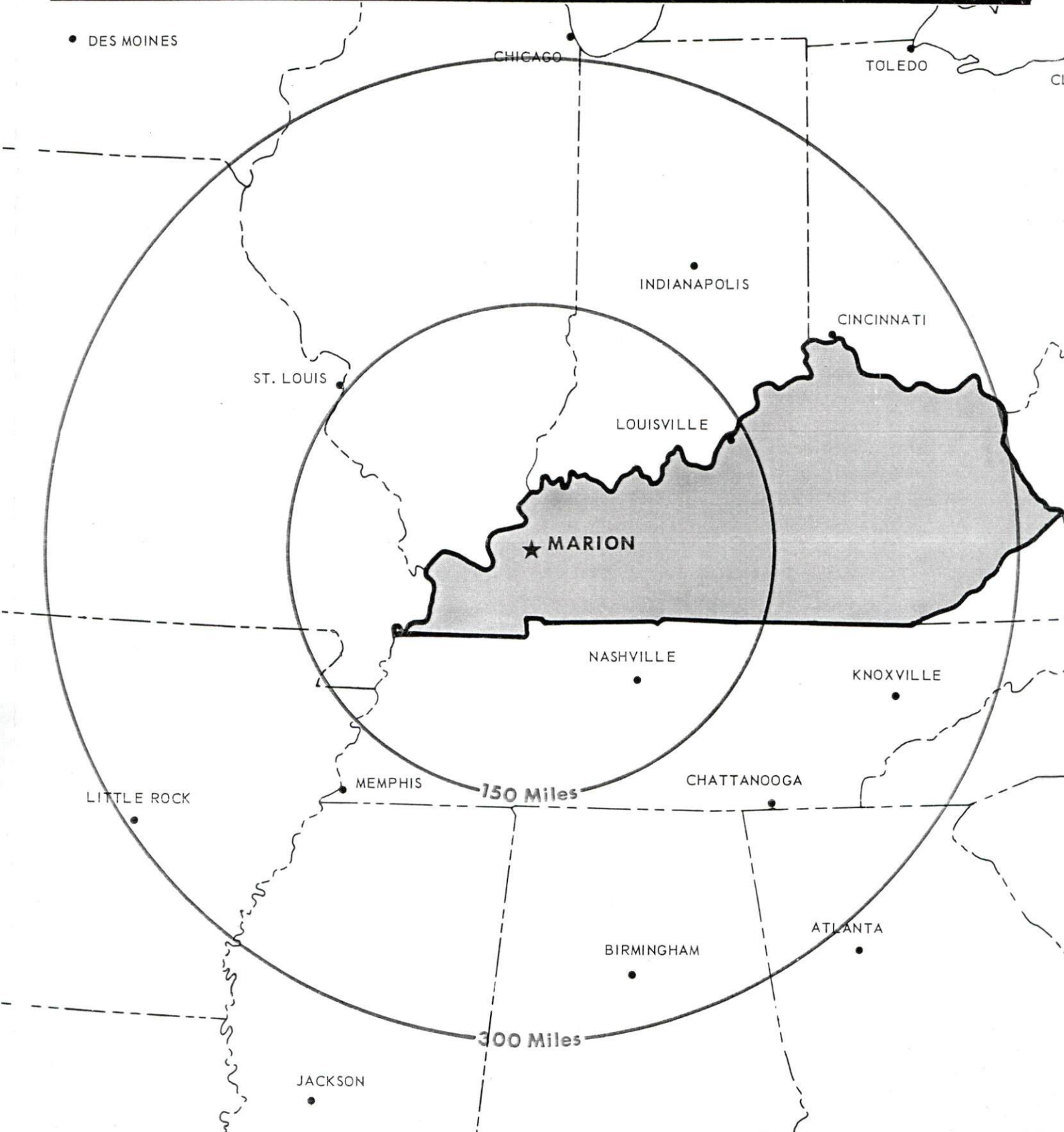
CHATTANOOGA

BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

300 Miles

JACKSON



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MARION, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Marion Businessmen's Association
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

Kentucky Library Assoc.

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

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POPULATION AND
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WATER AND SEWAGE

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
Marion

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SUMMARY DATA

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: 4,250 to 4,950 men and 3,550 to 4,250 women. Number of workers available from Crittenden County: 300 to 400 men and 250 to 350 women.

The future labor supply will include 4,981 boys and 4,713 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad serves Marion with two local freights daily, one north and one south.

Air: The nearest major airport, Barkley Field, is located in Paducah, Kentucky, 44 miles from Marion. Barkley Field is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines.

Water: The northwestern boundary of Crittenden County is formed by the Ohio River.

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

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., serves Marion with four buses north and four buses south daily.

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

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Henderson-Union RECC, Kentucky Utilities Company

Gas: Natural gas is supplied to Marion by the Marion Water and Gas Department, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The Marion Water and Gas Department provides water from two city impoundments. Plant capacity is approximately 576,000 gallons per day.

Sewer System: Sewerage is discharged through two disposal plants located on opposite sides of town.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Marion has shown a net population increase in each decade of the past 60 years except during the 1940's. The trend for Crittenden County as a whole was almost opposite that for its county seat.

Table 1 shows population data for Marion, Crittenden County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Marion		Crittenden County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
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

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

Economic Characteristics

Marion is in the center of an agricultural area. In 1964, there were 16,456 persons in farm-operator households in the area. Of this group 2,191 were from Crittenden County.

Crittenden County is bordered by one of the world's largest coal mining areas. Although only 87 people in Crittenden County are employed in the mining industry, it accounts for 3,020 jobs in the area.

TABLE 2

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

County	Average Weekly Wages, 1965*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank**
Crittenden	\$71.79	\$ 82.59	\$ 9,794	\$1,213	70
Caldwell	62.41	60.30	16,335	1,214	64
Hopkins	96.63	76.21	69,114	1,798	23
Livingston	81.40	41.22	9,397	1,333	54
Lyon	94.69	74.48	6,526	1,201	72
Union	97.96	57.51	23,443	1,609	33
Webster	71.62	65.90	16,999	1,215	68
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Marion labor supply area includes Crittenden and the adjoining counties of Caldwell, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Union, and Webster. The population of the labor supply area was 101,291 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 4,250 to 4,950 males and from 3,550 to 4,250 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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

TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,800-9,200	4,250-4,950	3,550-4,250
Crittenden	550- 750	300- 400	250- 350
Caldwell	800-1,000	600- 700	200- 300
Hopkins	2,450-2,650	1,300-1,400	1,150-1,250
Livingston	950-1,150	550- 650	400- 500
Lyon	850-1,050	500- 600	350- 450
Union	950-1,150	450- 550	500- 600
Webster	1,250-1,450	550- 650	700- 800

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some proportion of the 4,981 males and 4,713 females who will become 18 years of age by 1973. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, MARION AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	4, 981	4, 713
Crittenden	425	359
Caldwell	629	605
Hopkins	1, 879	1, 853
Livingston	314	309
Lyon	227	179
Union	851	771
Webster	656	637

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

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

TABLE 5

MARION AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	16, 456	617	17, 073
Crittenden	2, 191	39	2, 230
Caldwell	2, 913	96	3, 009
Hopkins	3, 679	133	3, 812
Livingston	1, 879	51	1, 930
Lyon	1, 207	19	1, 226
Union	2, 152	219	2, 371
Webster	2, 435	60	2, 495

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

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

TABLE 6

CRITTENDEN COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area							
	Total	Crittenden	Caldwell	Hopkins	Livingston	Lyon	Union	Webster
Total manu- facturing	4,490	643	1,950	977	0	12	414	494
Food & kindred products	238	0	17	192	0	0	23	6
Tobacco	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	1,172	0	533	418	0	0	221	0
Lumber and furniture	311	51	41	130	0	0	35	54
Print., publ. and paper	453	158	17	45	0	0	11	222
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	188	0	10	91	0	7	0	80
Stone, clay and glass	101	35	18	18	0	5	25	0
Primary metals	38	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,977	391	1,314	41	0	0	99	132
Other	11	8	0	3	0	0	0	0

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

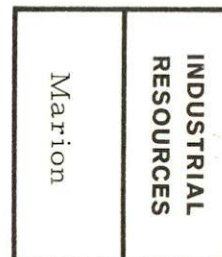


TABLE 7

CRITTENDEN COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area							
	Total	Crittenden	Caldwell	Hopkins	Livingston	Lyon	Union	Webster
Mining and Quarrying	3,020	87	77	1,943	194	0	599	120
Contract Construction	841	52	30	545	75	12	127	0
Manufacturing	4,490	643	1,950	977	0	12	414	494
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	903	39	156	502	55	5	99	47
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,039	184	546	1,456	92	37	436	288
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	366	24	43	180	18	11	54	36
Services	1,817	14	125	697	21	20	854	86
Other	50	6	0	38	0	0	6	0
Total	14,526	1,049	2,927	6,338	455	97	2,589	1,071

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8
MARION MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Alexander Stone Co., Inc.	Ready mixed concrete, crushed limestone, agricultural lime	35	1	36
Contractors Material Co. Conyer Hardwood Lumber Co.	Bituminous concrete Lumber	4 4	0 0	4 4
Crittenden County Farm and Home Supply	Grain processing and sales	5	1	6
Crittenden Press	Newspaper, letterpress printing, offset printing	5	1	6
Kentucky Fluorspar Co., Inc.	Fluorspar processing	12	1	13
Marion Machine Works	Machine shop	12	1	13
Marion Wood Products Co.	Wood chips	3	0	3
Moore Business Forms, Inc.	Business forms, sales books	72	76	148
R. C. Owen Co.	Hardwood flooring, lumber	27	0	27
Potter & Brumfield	Electromagnetic relays	121	257	378
Randall Corporation	Forklift trucks	4	1	5
Turner & Conyer Lumber & Trucking	Pallets, boxes	25	0	25

Prevailing Wage Rates

Specific wage rates, by job classification, will be provided on a personal basis by the management of manufacturing firms in Marion.

Arrangements for obtaining this information and other labor data, such as fringe benefits, can be made through the Marion Businessmen's Association.

Unions

There are no unions represented in Marion.

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 sixty-five cars and are available six days per week. All LCL service is fulfilled by trucks operating between Evansville, Indiana, and Princeton, Kentucky, five days weekly. LCL service between Hopkinsville and Evansville is also provided five days per week. Outbound shipments consist mainly of lumber, zinc, lead and fluorspar.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MARION, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Illinois Central Railroad.

Highways

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

The new Western Kentucky Parkway, which passes only 15 miles south of Marion, provides a four-lane direct route to Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The Western Kentucky and Bluegrass Parkways make an unbroken 200-mile east-west artery through the state.

Interstate 24, a direct route from St. Louis, Missouri, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, passes only 25 miles south of Marion.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MARION, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	381	Louisville, Ky.	200
Birmingham, Ala.	344	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,921
Chicago, Ill.	357	Memphis, Tenn.	183
Cincinnati, Ohio	311	Minneapolis, Minn.	711
Cleveland, Ohio	542	Nashville, Tenn.	124
Detroit, Mich.	512	New Orleans, La.	524
Kansas City, Mo.	345	New York, N. Y.	965
Knoxville, Tenn.	320	Pittsburgh, Pa.	600
Lexington, Ky.	244	St. Louis, Mo.	185

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Marion:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
A & H Truck Lines, Inc.	Evansville, Indiana	Interstate
Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Company	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5-6	4-5
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.	3-4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Bus service to Marion is provided by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., operating between Memphis, Tennessee, and Detroit, Michigan, with connections at Evansville, Indiana, and Paducah, Kentucky. There are four buses north and four buses south daily.

Taxi Service: There are four independent taxi companies in Marion.

Air

The nearest major airport is Barkley Field, located in Paducah, Kentucky, 44 miles from Marion. This well-lighted airport has two runways, 5,000 by 150 feet and 4,000 by 150 feet. Major city connections can be made through Delta or Ozark Airlines, which together have eleven scheduled daily flights.

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

Water

The Ohio River borders the northwestern edge of Crittenden County just 10 miles northwest of Marion. A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained. Commerce on the Ohio River has been increasing at a substantial rate. It affords the northern boundary of Kentucky a direct access to shipment and receipt of commodities by water of the entire Mississippi River navigation system and over the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Marion is provided electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

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

The Henderson-Union RECC, whose power source is Big Rivers RECC, provides electricity to most of the rural sections of Crittenden County. Kentucky Utilities serves the remaining portions of the county.

Natural Gas

The gas distribution system in Marion is municipally owned and operated by the Marion Water and Gas Department. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 4-inch 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.	\$2.42 (Minimum)
Next	1,400 cu. ft.	1.21 per MCF
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.97 per MCF
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.91 per MCF
All over	15,000 cu. ft.	.79 per MCF

Manufactured Gas

Three suppliers of liquefied petroleum are located in or near Marion.

Coal and Coke*

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

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field 92 mines in 10 counties produced 39.2 million tons in 1965. Four of the counties produced more than five million tons. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 17.6 and 9.8 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 426,000 tons. Underground mines produced 34 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 66 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Twenty-eight cleaning plants cleaned 71 percent of the coal produced; 60 percent was crushed, and 8 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The municipally owned Marion Water and Gas Department serves Marion with two separate plants that are interconnected. The plant has four sets of filters with a capacity of 24,000 gallons per hour. Raw water is obtained from two impounded lakes with a total capacity of 160 million gallons. Water is treated by filter, alum, lime, and chlorination. Storage facilities include a 150,000-gallon elevated tank and two clear wells. Mains range from 4 to 8 inches in size with a maintained pressure of 65 to 80 psi. Customers number 1,430, all of whom are metered.

Planned improvements call for a 650,000-gallon storage tank and clear well to be constructed at a cost of \$177,000. Also, 5,000 feet of 6-inch pipe will be installed in the next three years.

Rates:

First	2,000 gallons	\$2.20 (Minimum)
Next	3,000 gallons	.88 per M gallons
Next	10,000 gallons	.61 per M gallons
Next	10,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	25,000 gallons	.39 per M gallons
Next	50,000 gallons	.33 per M gallons
All over	100,000 gallons	.22 per M gallons

Sewerage System

Marion has two complete sewerage disposal plants that are located on opposite sides of town. The sanitary mains are 8 inches and the storm mains range from 12 to 16 inches. The sewerage is subjected to both primary and secondary treatment with final discharge flowing into Crooked Creek. There are no sewerage fees within the city limits of Marion.

Planned construction calls for a new \$1,503,000 sewerage treatment plant with a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Marion has available for industrial use an 18-acre and a 69-acre site. These sites are on rail and have all utilities either adjacent or on the site. Other information and the cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

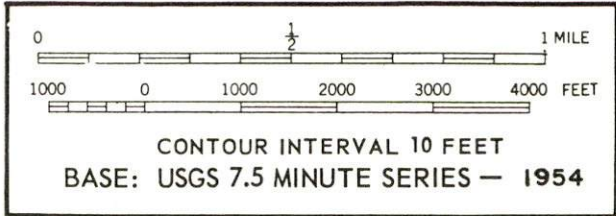
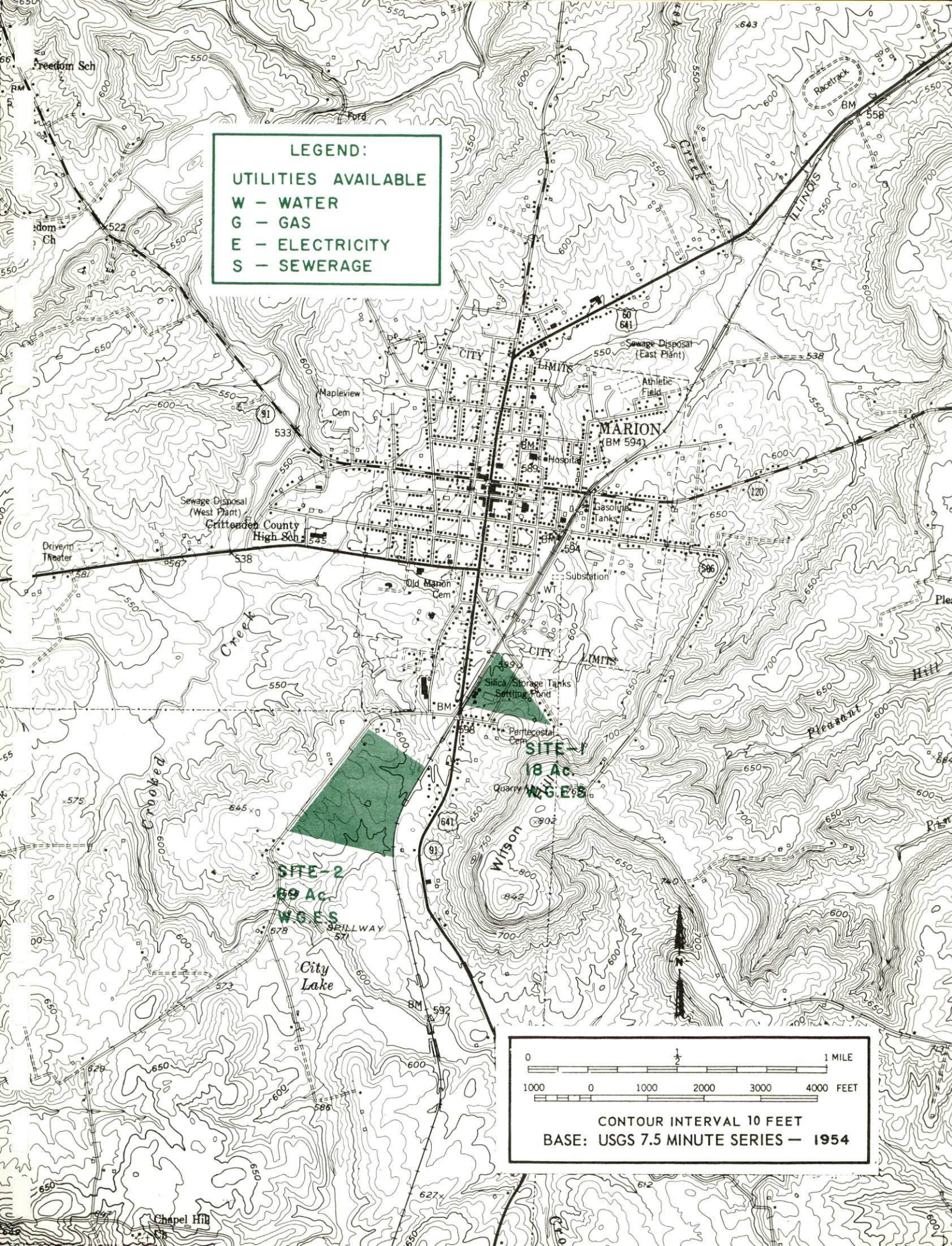
Agent

Name: James D. Hunt
Address: Kentucky Utilities Company
Town: Marion, Kentucky
Phone: 502 965-3161

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 18 acres, level to gently rolling
LOCATION: Adjacent to the south city limits of Marion
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Highway 641
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad borders the western edge of the site.
WATER: Marion Water and Gas Department
SIZE LINE: 8-inch
GAS: Marion Water and Gas Department
SIZE LINE: 4-inch
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: An 8-inch sewer line is located across U. S. Highway 641
OWNED BY: Marion Businessmen's Association

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 69 acres, gently rolling;
25 acres of this site is under option, the balance is available.
LOCATION: One-half mile southwest of Marion
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Chapel Hill Road one-fourth mile to U. S. Highway 641
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad
WATER: Marion Water and Gas Department
SIZE LINE: 8-inch
GAS: Lines of the Marion Water and Gas Department are 700 feet away
SIZE LINE: 4-inch
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Can be made available
OWNED BY: Sam Gugenheim

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



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: 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.

County: Crittenden County is governed by a fiscal court consisting of a county judge and eight magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses are required and the fees range from \$1 to \$100 per year, depending upon the occupation involved.

Planning and Zoning

Marion has no planning and zoning commission and there are no zoning ordinances in effect.

Fire Protection

The fire department staff consists of a chief and fifteen volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment includes two fully-equipped 500-gpm pumper trucks. Marion has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

City: Police protection in Marion is provided by three full-time patrolmen and one part-time patrolman. The department has one cruiser. Radio contact can be made with the county sheriff or state police.

County: Crittenden County is provided police protection by a sheriff, two full-time deputies, and three part-time deputies. One radio-equipped car is used by the personnel.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage collection is provided by private contractors and disposal is by the land-fill method. Residences are charged \$4 per month, whereas business rates are negotiated.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Marion and Crittenden County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966	\$ 70,634.69
Expenditures, 1966	62,506.83
Bonded Indebtedness, December 31, 1966	
Water and Gas Revenue	148,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$106,576.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	
Refunding	103,000.00
Voted Courthouse	143,000.00

TAXES

Property Taxes

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

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR MARION AND CRITTENDEN COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Marion	Crittenden County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.157	.157
School	.467	.467
City	.190	
Courthouse Bonds	<u>.057</u>	<u>.057</u>
Total	\$.886	\$.696

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	<u>Marion</u>	<u>Crittenden County</u>
Real Estate	\$9,206,179*	\$27,041,690.00
Tangibles		4,585,900.00
Franchise	<u>553,587</u>	<u>27,938.55</u>
Total	\$9,759,766	\$31,655,528.55

*Figure includes combined total of Real Estate and Tangibles.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Crittenden County has a consolidated school system. There is no independent school system in the City of Marion.

The Crittenden County School System has one superintendent, five principals, and one assistant principal. Special teachers or supervisors are found in the areas of music, art, physical education, home economics and agriculture, vocational business, and driver education. Also, the system employs one special education supervisor, one guidance counselor, and four librarians.

Future plans are for construction of an elementary gymnasium, and an agricultural shop at the high school. Cost of recent renovation and consolidation amounted to \$5,000.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN MARION AND CRITTENDEN COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Mattoon Elementary	136	6	22
Tolu Elementary	164	7	23
Frances Elementary	235	9	26
Fohs Hall Elementary	357	12	29
Marion Elementary	346	13	26
Crittenden County High	532	26	20

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

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

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

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Marion area include:

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 39 miles
Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 50 miles
Henderson Community College, Henderson, Kentucky, 54 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 63 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 83 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 63 miles

Health

Hospitals: Crittenden County Hospital, located in Marion, is of the general short-term type. The hospital has a capacity of 26 beds, 11 bassinets, and facilities for laboratory, X-ray, and emergency surgery. The staff includes two medical doctors, one doctor of osteopathy, three registered nurses, eight licensed practical nurses, eight nurses aides, a part-time radiologist, and a laboratory technician.

A new hospital facility is now in the planning stage.

Public Health: 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, nutrition, communicable disease control, mental health, preschool health, chronic disease, dental health, general laboratory and sanitation services. The operating budget for the year 1966-67 was approximately \$21,000.

Housing

Marion has a limited number of houses for rent throughout the year; however, apartments are abundant. Construction cost for an average three-bedroom brick house with a full basement is approximately \$13,500.

There are ample vacant lots located in four subdivisions.

Communication

Telephone Facilities: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Marion and Crittenden County with a dial system. There are approximately 2,000 customers in Marion and 1,150 in Salem which can be reached toll-free. Direct dialing service is available.

Telegraph Service: Western Union provides Marion with telegraph service from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., six days per week.

Postal Facilities: Marion has a first-class post office with twenty-three employees. Mail is received and dispatched seven times daily by bus and truck. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$88,500.

Forthcoming improvements will include painting of all exterior walls. Recent interior improvements amounted to \$3,800.

Newspapers: The Crittenden Press, published in Marion, has a Thursday edition with a circulation of 3,000 copies.

Other papers are received daily from Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Network</u>
WMSK	Morganfield	1,000	1330	Daylight	Independent
WPKY	Princeton	250	1580	Daylight	Independent
WDXR	Paducah	1,000	1560	5:30-1:00	NBC
WKYX	Paducah	1,000	570	5:00-12:00	Independent
WPAD	Paducah	1,000	1450	5:30-11:00	CBS
WFMW	Madisonville	500	730	6:00-6:30	Independent
WTTL	Madisonville	500	1310	5:00-12:00	ABC

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

Libraries

The Crittenden County Public Library, located in Marion, has 9,911 volumes and in 1966 had a circulation of 11,850. The Central School Library serves all the county schools. Both libraries employ full-time librarians.

Churches

There are at the present time 15 churches in Marion representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Pentecostal, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Presbyterian U. S. A.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers Bank & Trust Co.	\$6,216,255.64	\$5,466,816.39
The Peoples Bank	2,242,092.77	1,987,007.53

Hotels and Motels

Crittenden Hotel	18 rooms
Tobin Tourotel	19 units
Marion Motel	13 units
Eula's Uptown Motel	6 units
Colonial Guest House	6 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Rotary, Marion Businessmen's Association, Jaycees

Fraternal: American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star

Women's: Homemakers, Woman'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: Marion Country Club, organized in 1963, has a 3,096-yard, par 36, 9-hole golf course and swimming pool. A picnic area and clubhouse have recently been completed.

The National Guard Armory can be used for dinners, meetings, etc.

City Lake Park provides picnic facilities and fishing.

The Town and Country Riding Club conducts horse shows and a rodeo.

Other 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.

Area: Kentucky Dam Village State Park is only 39 miles from Marion. This park is located at the Tennessee Valley Authority 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, an 18-hole golf course, sand beach and bathhouse, bridle paths, theater and dining room. There is also an airport with a 3,500-foot paved runway located on the park property.

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

Barkley Lake, located 30 miles from Marion, provides varied types of water recreation combined with excellent fishing.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Cost of recent renovation and consolidation in the Crittenden County School System amounted to \$5,000.
2. A street improvement program was recently completed.
3. Several new business establishments have been opened.
4. Interior improvements to the post office building totaled \$3,800.

Underway:

1. Major improvements underway include the building of curbs and gutters and the resurfacing of several streets in Marion.

Planned:

1. Planned improvements for the water system include a 650,000-gallon storage tank, a clear well, and 5,000 feet of 6-inch pipe.
2. A new \$1,503,000 sewerage treatment plant will have a capacity of 500,000 gpd.
3. Future plans of the Crittenden County School System include an elementary gymnasium and an agricultural shop.
4. Post office improvements in the near future will include the painting of all exterior walls.
5. A new hospital is in the planning stage.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Crittenden County is located in the western portion of Kentucky known as the Western Coal Field and Western Pennyroyal area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of livestock supplemented by tobacco, grains, and dairy products. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$5,000 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 233,600 acres with 755 farms comprising 64.4 percent of this area. The average farm size is 199.2 acres, valued at \$70.67 per acre (including buildings).*

The topography of Crittenden County is rolling to hilly. The parent material is that of sandstone, shale, and limestone. The relative inherent fertility is low to medium. The soil drainage is of medium to rapid runoff with slow to medium internal drainage.**

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

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

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

TABLE 14

CROP PRODUCTION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Dark Air-Cured Tobacco (lbs.)	Corn for Grain (1,000 bu.)	Soybeans for Beans (bu.)	Wheat (bu.)	Lespedeza Hay (tons)	Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)
<u>Crittenden County:</u>						
1965	24,000	798	61,000	24,000	5,750	4,600
1955	46,000	770	19,000	30,400	5,000	5,800
<u>Kentucky:</u>						
1965	15,853,000	76,176	7,488,000	5,376,000	610,000	726,000
1955	23,538,000	79,253	2,412,000	4,020,000	811,000	579,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, CRITTENDEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Cattle & Calves on Farm (number)	Hogs & Pigs on Farm (number)	Sheep & Lambs on Farm (number)	Milk Cows on Farm (number)	Milk Production (1,000 lbs.)	Egg Production (1,000 eggs)
<u>Crittenden County:</u>						
1965	19,700	17,800	400	1,300 (1964)	5,460 (1964)	5,874 (1963)
1954	15,327	13,786	1,592	3,278	7,667 (1960)	5,491 (1960)
<u>Kentucky:</u>						
1965	2,495,000	1,298,000	206,000	455,000 (1964)	2,639,000 (1964)	913,000 (1963)
1954	1,671,821	1,059,766	535,000	556,491	2,495,000 (1960)	888,000 (1960)

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

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

TABLE 16

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, CRITTENDEN COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$2, 207, 941	\$1, 611, 871
Average Per Farm	2, 924	1, 340
All Crops Sold	597, 910	411, 466
Field Crops	528, 392	390, 457
Vegetables	306	57
Fruits and Nuts	1, 820	4, 489
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	67, 392	16, 463
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	1, 610, 029	1, 200, 405
Poultry & Poultry Products	13, 299	80, 875
Dairy Products	163, 654	135, 643
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	1, 433, 076	983, 887

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

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

Minerals

Mineral production from Crittenden County for 1965 in order of value were limestone, coal, and petroleum. Several companies have mined fluorspar, along with minor amounts of lead, zinc, ores, and barite within the county. The fluorspar occurs as vein deposits in joints and fault fissures. The last of these, U. S. Steel Corporation's mine at Mexico, was abandoned in 1965. A flotation mill for benefaction of fluorspar in adjacent counties is operated at Mexico. High-grade silica sand has been identified near Marion.

Limestone: Rip-rap, concrete, agstone, and road stone were produced from Mississippian Age limestone at two quarries (U. S. Bureau of Mines). An analysis of limestone, 4 miles southwest of Marion from the Turner Brother's Quarry (abandoned), reports a 24-foot interval containing approximately 97 percent calcium carbonate (KyGS, 1949). The faulted limestone is the host rock of most of the vein minerals occurring in the county.

Coal: Coal has been produced at various periods of time in Crittenden County for the past 80 years. Accumulative production of record shows 211,172 tons. There was one active mine in 1965 which produced 1,151 tons.

Petroleum: Approximately 15,630 barrels of oil have been produced through 1966 since production was first reported in 1945 from Crittenden County. Production for 1966 was only 232 barrels.

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

TABLE 17

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

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

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The Ohio River affords an unlimited supply of surface water for public and industrial use. The Tradewater River, which forms the east and north boundary of the county, is also a source for water. The average discharge of the Tradewater River at Olney is 319 cfs (USGS, 25 years record). Several tributaries enter the river below this gaging station, thus the flow through the county is considerably more than indicated. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

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

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 preceding conditions may not apply to any given locality, but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

Forests

There are 87,200 acres of commercial forest land in Crittenden County, covering 37.3 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, ash, sweetgum, hard maple, beech and soft maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Marion, the county seat, there are 1,437,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 126 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut of fiber sizes and grades could be larger. The adjacent parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 18

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U.S.	Personal Income Percent of U.S.	Retail Sales Percent of U.S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.8	42.3	42.2

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

Per capita personal income in Crittenden County in 1963 was \$1,213, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,205.

Retail sales in Crittenden County in 1966 totaled \$8,748,000.**

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

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M. (CST)
January	37.4	5.20	79	69
February	39.8	3.98	77	61
March	47.2	4.99	79	62
April	58.0	4.08	71	51
May	66.7	3.97	82	55
June	75.4	3.81	85	59
July	78.8	3.45	88	58
August	77.8	3.33	85	55
September	71.0	2.89	91	65
October	60.0	2.60	83	58
November	47.0	3.72	80	67
December	38.8	3.90	79	70
Annual Norm.	58.2	45.92		

*Station Location: Princeton, Kentucky

**Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 3 years;
6:00 P. M. readings 3 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (24 years of record) 105 clear, 101 partly cloudy,
159 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (24 years of record) 63 %

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (24 years of record) 114

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (24 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (24 years of record) 47

Days with heavy fog: (24 years of record) 14

Prevailing wind: (14 years of record) South-Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,435 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Evansville, Indiana,
1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
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HISTORY

Crittenden County, the ninety-first county formed in Kentucky, dates from 1842. Its territory was taken from Livingston County. The surface of Crittenden is generally broken, high and rolling. It is well drained by numerous creeks which flow into the Tradewater, Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. Its soil is suited for the growing of a great many agricultural crops, especially corn, wheat, soybeans and hay. Some ninety years ago tobacco and fruits were raised in great quantities, but these crops do not figure very highly in the economy of the county today. In 1964, only twenty-five acres were cultivated in tobacco.

The county was named in honor of John J. Crittenden, one of Kentucky's sons upon whose shoulders the mantle of Henry Clay fell at the latter's death in 1852. Only a few Kentucky counties were named for a native son while he was still living--and Crittenden was among the first to receive such an honor. By 1842, the date when Crittenden County was formed, he had served in the State Legislature, Senate of the United States (he was the youngest member of that body at the time), and Attorney-General of the nation. He did his greatest work after 1842, thus proving that he richly deserved the honor of having a county named for him. He favored the Whig nomination of General Zachary Taylor for president in 1848, which temporarily alienated his friendship from Henry Clay. He served as Kentucky's eighteenth governor from 1848 to 1850, resigning half way through the term to become United States Attorney-General again. He believed in the preservation of the Union and left no stone unturned in his efforts to arrest the Civil War once it had begun. In December, 1860, he offered resolutions for a compromise, known in history as The Crittenden Compromise, which, according to some historians, might have worked had President-elect Abraham Lincoln favored it. Six months after the failure of his compromise measures Crittenden was back home in Kentucky as president of the "Border States Convention," held at Frankfort, which sought to mediate between the opposing sections of the country. He favored the Union cause, but warned the National Congress in July, 1861, two years before his death, that it must banish all feeling of mere passion and resentment, and must not wage war in any spirit of oppression, nor for the purpose of overthrowing the rights of the states in rebellion, but rather to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired. He favored stopping the war when such a condition could be reached. As the war advanced he deplored the disaster that had befallen the country, and died frustrated and uncertain as to what the future would unfold.

Marion, the county seat, was named for General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. It was incorporated in 1844, two years after Crittenden County was established. It is located near the center of the county's 365 square miles of territory. The first courthouse was burned during the Civil War by General H. B. Lyon of the Confederacy to prevent its falling into the hands of Union forces. Marion was the home of two United States Senators-- William J. Deboe, Republican, and Ollie M. James, Democrat. These men served in the National Congress during a period of twenty years. James gained renown as an orator both for his ability to speak and for convincing arguments even on issues which he disbelieved. William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson applauded him on several occasions.

There are some 93,000 acres of timberlands in Crittenden County. Another 13,000 acres were planted in corn in 1964 as well as 900 acres in wheat, 2,500 acres in soybeans, 270 acres in barley, 9,200 acres cut for hay, and 24,277,000 eggs produced for the market. Nearly 20,000 cattle, 23,800 hogs, and 350 sheep were raised during the same year.

Marion, which has a population of 2,468, has fourteen manufacturing plants which furnish employment to about 700 persons. The American Machine and Foundry Company, which manufactures electromagnetic relays, and American Foundry, which makes electrical relays, are the largest in the town. A small amount of petroleum is produced in the county. A large amount of quarried limestone is crushed for concrete and road building purposes. Fluorspar and barite are mined for use in oil-well drilling. In 1964, two wells totaling 2,833 feet were drilled. Crittenden County is part of the Kentucky-Illinois district which is the largest fluorspar producing area in the country. Small amounts of lead and zinc have been secured in mining fluorspar. Coal has been produced since 1889, but the production has been irregular and in rather small amounts. These minerals, taken collectively, have an important place in the county's economy.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CRITTENDEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Crittenden County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,049	100.0	570,303	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	87	8.3	28,364	5.0
Contract Construction	52	5.0	47,730	8.4
Manufacturing	643	61.3	231,639	40.6
Food and kindred products	0	0	25,034	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	12,113	2.1
Clothing, textile and leather	0	0	36,023	6.3
Lumber and furniture	51	4.9	16,815	2.9
Printing, publ. and paper	158	15.1	13,578	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,514	3.4
Stone, clay and glass	35	3.3	7,075	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,825	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	391	37.3	85,773	15.0
Other	8	0.8	3,889	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	39	3.7	38,579	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	184	17.5	144,499	25.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	24	2.3	25,896	4.5
Services	14	1.3	51,251	9.0
Other	6	0.6	2,345	0.4

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

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
FOR CRITTENDEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Crittenden County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4, 226	4, 422	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	3, 032	3, 364	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	2, 175	685	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	2, 175	0	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	2, 005	637	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage and salary	1, 056	404	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	180	99	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	728	103	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	41	31	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	170	48	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	857	2, 679	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	192	296	94, 734	97, 825
Other and not reported	665	2, 383	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	246	1, 731	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	419	652	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2, 005	637	660, 728	275, 216
Professional and technical	93	93	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers and farm managers	462	16	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	176	50	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical and kindred workers	40	103	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	87	50	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen and foremen	312	13	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives and kindred workers	448	94	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	0	76	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	42	92	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	166	16	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, except farm and mine	144	0	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	35	34	26, 006	16, 978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Organization Tax

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

	<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.

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Income Tax

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

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

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

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

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

Unemployment Insurance Tax

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MARION
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

MARION BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

1967