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# Industrial Resources: Marshall County - Calvert City

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## CALVERT CITY, KENTUCKY

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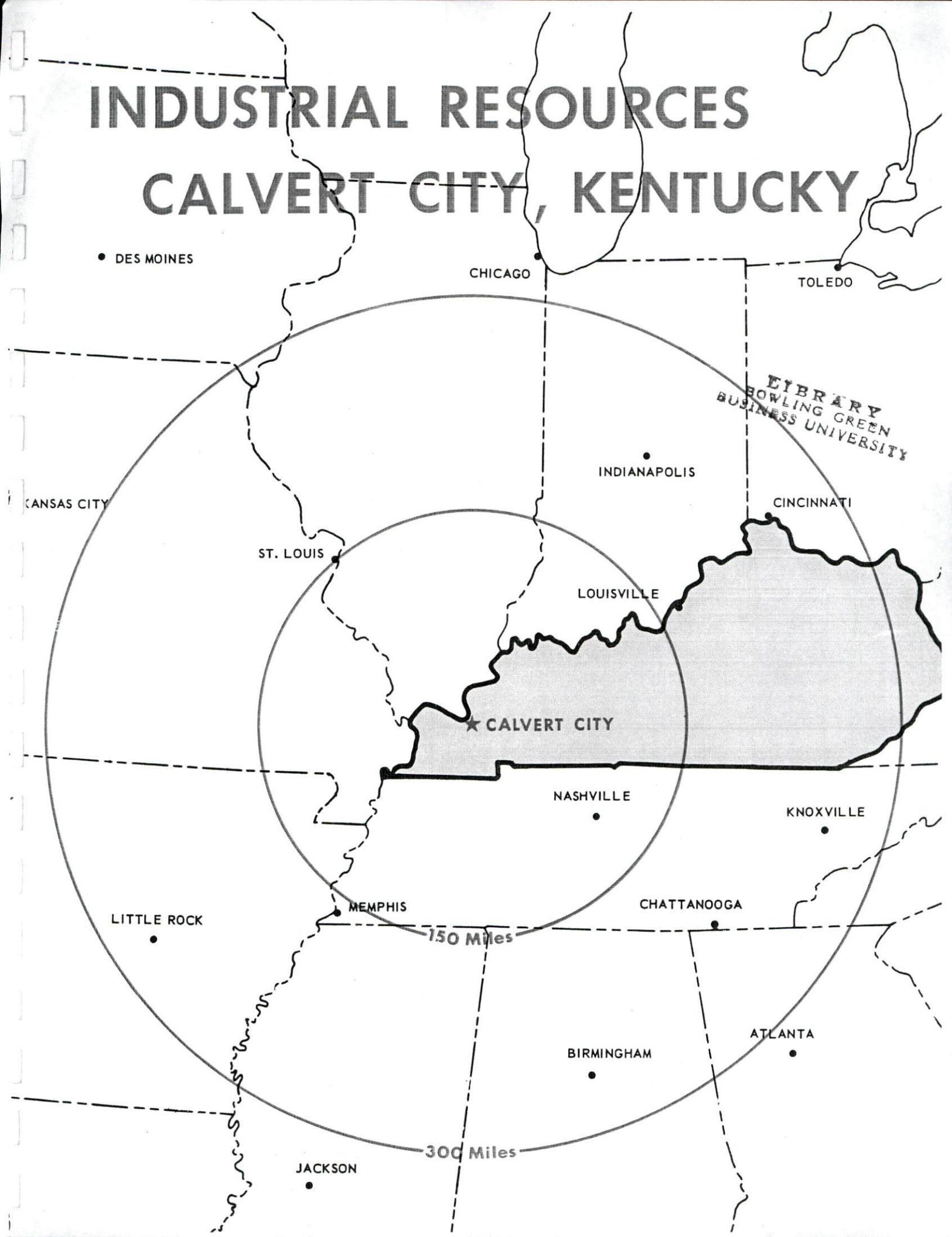
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BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

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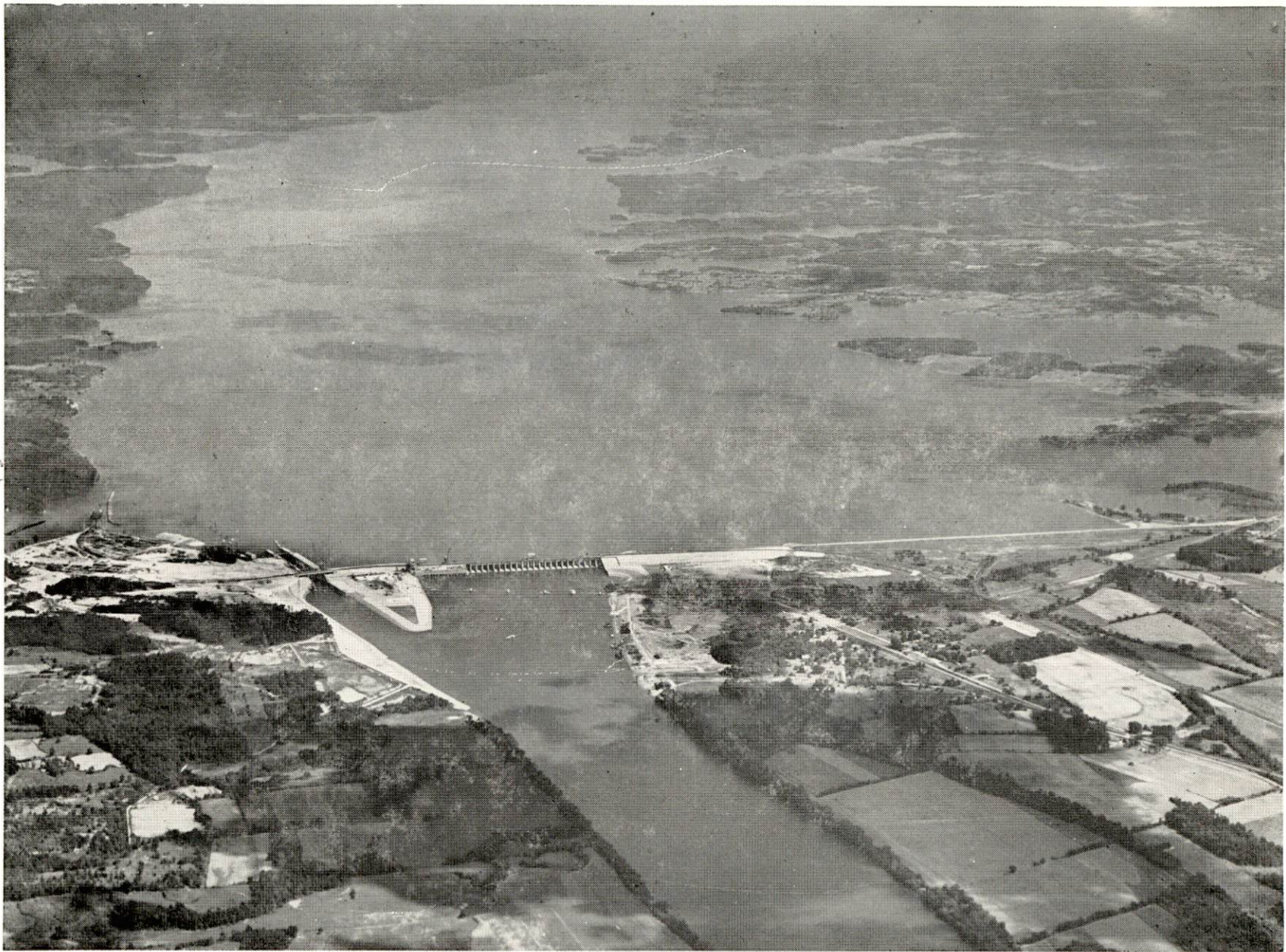
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Prepared by  
The Town of Calvert City  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
June, 1962





KENTUCKY DAM AND LAKE, *Recreation and Power*, Near Calvert City



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
CALVERT CITY, KENTUCKY  
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## SUMMARY DATA FOR CALVERT CITY, KENTUCKY

### POPULATION:

1960: Calvert City - 1,505                      Marshall County - 16,736

### CALVERT CITY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Marshall and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 8,281 men and 5,421 women. Number of workers available from Marshall County - 1,032 men and 748 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad serves Calvert City. Paducah, 20 miles distant, is served by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Paducah and Illinois Railroad, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Air: Barkley Field, Paducah, 28 miles distant, is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines. Charter service is also available. Kentucky Dam Airport, 4 miles distant, has a 4,000' paved runway.

Trucks: The Southern Tank Lines, Inc., and McDuffee Motor Freight maintain terminals in Calvert City.

Water: Water transportation is available via the Tennessee River to all points on the inland waterway system in the United States.

Bus Lines: The Kentucky Bus Lines has two trips daily to Louisville from Paducah via Calvert City and two trips daily to Paducah from Louisville via Calvert City.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CALVERT CITY, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	390	Memphis, Tenn.	194
Chicago, Ill.	374	New Orleans, La.	594
Cincinnati, Ohio	314	New York, N. Y.	981
Detroit, Mich.	556	St. Louis, Mo.	180
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,930	Washington, D. C.	812



## UTILITIES:

Electricity: Power for Calvert City is obtained from Jackson Purchase RECC, Paducah, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, and West Kentucky RECC, Mayfield. Power for the industrial area is obtained from the TVA hydroelectric plant at Kentucky Dam and the TVA steam plants, Johnsonville and Shawnee.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is distributed by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Large industrial users are supplied directly from Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The municipal company's source of supply is two deep wells. The treatment capacity is 432,000 gpd. Present surplus is approximately 150,000 gallons per day.

Sewerage: The sewer system was designed for a city of 15,000. The mains are 8" to 16". Ninety-five per cent of the city is sewered.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Marshall County is located in the Jackson Purchase Region in western Kentucky. The county covers 327 square miles, and is bound on the north and east by the Tennessee River. Paducah, Kentucky is located approximately seven miles from the northwestern extremity of Marshall County. The area along the Tennessee River and as far as two miles inward represents a plain rising from 340 feet on the north to 350 feet upstream. Benton, the county seat, with an elevation of 375 feet is representative of the valley interior, but the surrounding uplands rise to 450 feet, while elevations of 525 feet occur near the Calloway County line on the south.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population Growth

Calvert City has shown a net population increase during the past 50 years. The rate of growth varied. Although census figures are not available for the 1940's and 1950's, it is believed that the largest increase occurred during the 1950's. The trend for Marshall County was considerably different from that of Calvert City. The extremes ranged from a 28% increase in the 1930's to a 19% decrease in the 1950's. The county presently maintains a 6% increase above its census 50 years ago.

Table 1

### POPULATION DATA FOR CALVERT CITY AND MARSHALL COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE 1910-1960

Year	<u>Calvert City</u>		<u>Marshall County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1910	124	---	15,771	15.2	6.6
1920	226	82.3	15,215	- 3.5	5.5
1930	319	41.2	12,889	-15.3	8.2
1940	---	---	16,602	28.8	8.8
1950	---	---	13,387	-19.4	3.5
1960	1,505	471.7	16,736	25.0	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in city and county: 0.1

### Economic Characteristics of the Area

Marshall County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is Benton, the county seat. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in manufacturing and agriculture. Although by classification Calvert City is rural, several chemical plants have located there, and this factor plus the commuting convenience of Paducah accounts for the major employment in manufacturing. In September, 1961, there were 2,194 workers employed in manufacturing, and in the fall of 1959 there were 1,465 workers engaged in agriculture.

Wage rates are well above the state average in Marshall County. The average weekly earnings during the 3rd quarter of 1961 was \$115.02 for all industries, and \$127.44 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.24 for all industries and \$94.00 for manufacturing. This wage differential is largely explained by the relative weights of particular industries. For example, 97.8% of the Marshall County manufacturing employment is composed of workers engaged in production of chemicals and primary metals. These are among the high wage industries. Taking Kentucky as a whole, they represent less than 6.7% of the total manufacturing employment.

The annual Marshall County per capita income was reported as \$1,575 for 1957, which is the most current data available. This was high enough to rank 14th among the counties and well above the state average of \$1,368.

Retail sales in Marshall County in 1958 totaled \$10,914,000.00.

#### Labor Market\*

Supply Area: The Calvert City labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Marshall and the adjacent counties of Calloway, Graves, Livingston, Lyon, McCracken, and Trigg.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups.

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

Numbers Available: The total population of the Calvert City supply area was reported to be 146,858 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 9,083 persons since the 1950 census county of 137,755. It should be noted that Marshall County had a 25.0% increase which was the largest in the area.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 4,715 males and 3,675 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.

---

\*Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for Calvert City, Kentucky Area.



Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR  
SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, CALVERT CITY  
AREA, May, 1962\*

	Total Labor Supply			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,715	3,675	8,390	2,827	2,900	1,888	775
Calloway	864	681	1,545	632	527	232	154
Graves	1,234	494	1,728	626	89	608	405
Livingston	228	457	685	177	449	51	8
Lyon	320	257	577	254	227	66	30
McCracken	923	549	1,472	331	450	592	99
Marshall	827	816	1,643	568	773	259	43
Trigg	319	421	740	239	385	80	36

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 13,376 boys and 12,549 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CALVERT CITY AREA  
BASED on 1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	13,376	12,549
Calloway	1,677	1,598
Graves	2,746	2,547
Livingston	686	616
Lyon	454	430
McCracken	5,294	5,085
Marshall	1,596	1,465
Trigg	923	808

\*Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

TABLE 4

CALVERT CITY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL 1959

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	9,718	422	10,140
Calloway	1,918	50	1,968
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
Livingston	720	67	787
Lyon	594	15	609
McCracken	988	87	1,075
Marshall	1,445	20	1,465
Trigg	867	128	995

\*Regular workers (employed 150 or more days)

Table 5

## CALVERT CITY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JUNE 1961\*

	Area							
	Total	Calloway	Graves	Livingston	Lyon	Marshall	McCracken	Trigg
Total manu- facturing	11,207	1,831	2,792	110	37	2,194	4,069	174
Food and kindred products	749	89	237	0	0	0	413	10
Tobacco	29	1	23	0	0	0	5	0
Clothing, textile & leather	4,313	857	2,160	0	0	0	1,248	48
Lumber and furniture	417	7	169	0	22	28	79	112
Print., publ., paper	289	27	57	0	3	6	195	4
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber	3,083	9	0	0	6	1,557	1,511	0
Stone, clay & glass	381	18	145	110	6	14	88	0
Primary metals	589	0	0	0	0	589	0	0
Machinery metal pro- ducts and equipment	1,353	823	0	0	0	0	530	0
Other	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.



Table 6

CALVERT CITY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, \*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1961

	Area							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Calloway</u>	<u>Graves</u>	<u>Livingston</u>	<u>Lyon</u>	<u>Marshall</u>	<u>McCracken</u>	<u>Trigg</u>
Mining & Quarrying	384	5	65	91	0	54	169	0
Contract Con- struction	2,155	209	185	57	111	608	915	70
Manufacturing	11,207	1,831	2,792	110	37	2,194	4,069	174
Transportation, Communica- tions & Utilities	1,394	113	244	36	10	40	923	28
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,943	733	985	24	48	242	3,725	186
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	686	64	108	18	10	56	412	18
Services	1,838	206	378	5	19	131	1,077	22
Other	41	18	8	0	0	0	15	0
Total	23,648	3,179	4,765	341	235	3,325	11,305	498

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

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Calvert City and Marshall County. A statement on each of the chemical industries follows this table.

Table 7

### Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Air Reduction Chemical & Carbide Co.	Vinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, tertiary acetylenic alcohols, vinyl stearate	239	12	251
Air Reduction Sales Co.	Oxygen and nitrogen gases	10	0	10
American Aniline & Extract Co.	Polyvinyl alcohol, syncryl 30, polyvinyl acetate			
Cumberland Chemical Corp.	Hydrogen chloride, vinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride-acetate co-polymer, plasticizer	170	1	171
General Aniline & Film Corp.	Acetylenics, detergents, surface active agents, alkyl phenols	166	10	176
B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co.	Vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, acrylic acid	176	8	184
Long Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	8	0	8
National Carbide Plant	Calcium carbide, chemical acetylene	400	11	411
New York Mining & Mfg. Co.	Electric and blast furnace coke, cupola and lime coke	31	3	34
Penn-Olin Chemical Co.	Sodium chlorate	30	0	30
Pennsalt Chemicals Corp.	Hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, fluorinated hydrocarbons for refrigerants and aerosol propellents, chlorine, caustic soda, potassium hydroxide	354	12	366

(Continued)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co.	Ferroalloys	350	11	361
Valley Sun	Newspaper publishing	(Not Available)		

### Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

#### PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Assembler	\$2.17 to \$2.56
Drill Press Operator	2.27
Inspector	2.17 to 2.47
Production Laborer	2.22
Process Operator	2.87
Punch Press Operator	2.30
Shear Operator	2.38
Sprayer and Painter	2.30
Welder (Resistance or Spot)	2.30

#### SERVICE EMPLOYEES

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$2.10
Machinist	3.22
Mechanic-Maintenance (All-round)	2.93
Pattern Maker-Metal	2.22
Sheet Metal Worker-Maintenance	3.24
Shipping Clerk	2.02
Tool Die or Gage Maker	2.60
Truck Driver	2.48
Trucker Driver	1.32
Welder (Acetylene, Oxygen, Carbon & Arc)	2.83



## OFFICE EMPLOYEES

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
Accountant - Intermediate	\$541
Account Clerk - Sr. (Bookkeeper - Sr.)	374
Chief Clerk	507
Draftsman	576
Key Punch Operator & Verifier	338
Secretary - Junior	347
Stenographer - Senior	304
Tabulating Machine Operator - Sr.	493
Telephone Operator Receptionist	321
Timekeeper (Payroll - Clerk)	388
Typists	298

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

### Unions

Unions represented in the area are: International Association of Machinists; Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union; United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Helpers of America.

Air Reduction Chemical and Carbide Company  
(Chemicals Plants)

(A Division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated)

The first Air Reduction Chemical plant began commercial operations early in 1956. The product is vinyl acetate monomer produced from acetylene and acetic acid. Acetylene is received by pipeline from the National Carbide plant, also operated by the Air Reduction Chemical and Carbide Company, and acetic acid is received by tank car shipped in from other points. This plant was built at an approximate cost of \$3,000,000 and initially designed to produce 30,000,000 pounds of vinyl acetate monomer per year. It now has a design capacity of 45,000,000 pounds per year.

Construction of the second and third chemical plants was completed in the spring of 1958 for the production of alkynols (methyl butynol, dimethyl hexynediol, methyl pentynol, dimethyl octynediol) and vinyl stearate. The Alkynol plant has a design capacity of about 3,000,000 pounds per year. The Vinyl Stearate plant has a design capacity of 2,000,000 pounds per year. The alkynols are used to make vitamin A, tranquilizers, hair spray formulations, and in oil well drilling. Vinyl stearate goes into wax formulations and in production of polymers. Since construction of the Alkynol plant, other alkynols have been produced in this plant, such as hexynol and ethynyl cyclohexanol. The raw materials are acetylene, ketones, and aldehydes.

The fourth plant was completed late in 1959 for the production of polyvinyl alcohol at an approximate cost of \$12,000,000. The design capacity of the Polyvinyl Alcohol plant is 20,000,000 pounds per year. The raw material for polyvinyl alcohol is vinyl acetate monomer. Part of the construction included an additional vinyl acetate monomer plant with a design capacity of 45,000,000 pounds per year. Also included in this construction program was a large steam generating plant that has a steaming rate of 173,500 pounds per hour. The new steam plant burns coal. Polyvinyl alcohol is used in adhesives, water-base paints, paper coatings, film, fiber production and other uses.

Process water is procured from the Tennessee River, electricity is supplied by TVA, and the plant boilers are fired with coal and natural gas.

All operations are continuous. The plants have a total of 251 employees.

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# AIR REDUCTION CHEMICAL AND CARBIDE COMPANY

## (NATIONAL CARBIDE PLANT)

(A Division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated)

National Carbide, the third plant to locate at Calvert City, began operation February, 1953. Since that time the plant has doubled in size to a present \$18,000,000 investment and a payroll of 460 employees.

The production of National Carbide includes calcium carbide and acetylene. One of the important features of the Calvert City area is the availability of pipeline acetylene, that is acetylene delivered by pipeline to customers, B. F. Goodrich, General Aniline & Film, Cumberland Chemical Corporation, as well as Air Reduction Chemical and Carbide Company Chemical plants use acetylene piped from National Carbide. These plants occupy only a small portion of the over 1,800 acres of planned industrial plant sites which Air Reduction originally provided.

Each of National Carbide's four furnaces, described as the largest in the country for making calcium carbide, has an annual production capacity of 75,000 tons.

Enormous amounts of power are used, 120,000 KW per hour, and water for cooling purposes is used at the rate of 8,000 gallons per minute.

Raw materials include: 180,000 tons of coke annually; 290,000 tons of lime annually. These figures represent capacity operation.

The plant is capable of producing 3,000,000,000 cu. ft. of acetylene annually. Approximately 15,000 tons of calcium carbide are shipped out by rail each month.



## AIR REDUCTION CHEMICAL AND CARBIDE COMPANY

(Cumberland Chemical Corporation)

Cumberland Chemical Corporation - \$10,000,000 joint venture by Air Reduction (60%) and the Ruberoid Company (40%) - was brought on stream in November, 1959.

The facility includes plants for production of:

50 million pounds per year of chlorinated paraffin plasticizer,

50 million pounds per year of vinyl chloride monomer,

50 million pounds per year of vinyl chloride polymer and vinyl chloride/acetate copolymers,

25 million pounds per year of anhydrous hydrogen chloride.

A compounding plant, slated for early expansion, processes Cumberland products to make a plastic binder used in the manufacture of floor tile.

Research and development will be carried on at the plant site.

Raw materials purchased locally are chlorine, from Pennsalt, and pipeline acetylene and vinyl acetate from Air Reduction Chemical and Carbide.

## AIR REDUCTION SALES COMPANY

(A Division of Air Reduction Co., Inc.)

Since May of 1956 the Air Reduction Sales Division of the Air Reduction Company has operated at Calvert City a modern air separation plant, the first of its type in West Kentucky and a very vital link in the growing chemical complex concentrated there.

Producing over 5,000,000 cubic feet monthly of gaseous oxygen and nitrogen, this plant not only serves the chemical industry at Calvert City, but parts of a 5 state Ohio Valley industrial area.

Nitrogen, a very inert gas extracted from the air by the liquefaction process, is becoming increasingly important in the chemical industry's modern continuous process type of operation. Oxygen, long a standby of the metals industry, is widely used in joining, cutting, heat treating and fabricating of many metals.

## AMERICAN ANILINE & EXTRACT COMPANY, INC.

The American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Calvert City Plant, is currently on stream in the production of synthetic sizing materials, polyvinyl acetate emulsions, various grades of polyvinyl alcohol, specialty cross-linking bifunctional acrylic monomers, and glycidyl acrylates and methacrylates. The glycidyl monomers are used in the manufacture of adhesives, alkyd coatings, synthetic fibers, and specialty plastics for highly sensitive uses in missiles and nuclear submarines.

The Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsions and Polyvinyl Alcohols, used in the textile, paper adhesive and paint fields, are an important recent addition to American Aniline's family of products. Marketed under the trade names Orthac and Orthosize, they are companion products of American Aniline's Orthocryls, polymers of Acrylic Acid.

American Aniline & Extract Company is receiving a basic raw material, vinyl acetate monomer, by pipeline from the Air Reduction Chemical Company plant. Annual production at capacity rates is 16,000,000 pounds.

### ANTARA CHEMICALS DIVISION

(A Division of General Aniline & Film Corp.)

Antara has an investment of over \$11,000,000 in a high pressure acetylene chemistry and surfactants plant. Acetylene from the National Carbide Plant and hydrogen from Pennsalt Chemicals Corp., are used. The total employment is 176.

The acetylene products are butynediol, butenediol, propargyl alcohol, butanediol, butyrolactone, pyrrolidone, methyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyrrolidone, PVP in various viscosities, copolymers, and PVP-I.

These products are used in the manufacture of herbicides, plastics, acetylene absorbers, fibres, lubricating oils, hair sprays, pharmaceuticals, stabilizers, binders, antiseptics, etc.

A unique feature of this plant is the use of acetylene reactions under elevated pressures making available a wide variety of products unobtainable by the low pressure methods.

The surfactants plant produces alkyl phenols, detergents, and non-ionic surface active agents used in household and industrial detergents, drilling mud additives, emulsifiers, dyeing levelers, etc.



GAF owns 55 acres of land of which about 20 acres are in use. GAF uses about 11,000,000 KWH of TVA electric power per year and 500,000,000 cu. ft. of natural gas in its operations.

#### B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY

The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company began production in the original plant, manufacturing vinyl chloride, in February 1953. In the Spring of 1955, a new plant was completed and began production of acrylonitrile. An acrylic acid and hydrophilic polymer plant began production in 1958 and was followed by a substantial capacity increase in 1959 of the vinyl chloride production facilities.

The plant is composed of four distinct operating units - vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, hydrophilic polymers, and acrylic acid production. These operating units are further sub-divided into chemical intermediate and by-product producing units - namely hydrogen cyanide, ammonium sulphate and hydrochloric acid. A central utility unit is operated to supply the necessary process steam, clarified water and cooling water requirements.

Construction started at Calvert City in August, 1951 and has continued to this date. No further plans for expansion have been announced.

Over eighty per cent of the employees come from the area around Calvert City. The chemical industry, being unique in its field, requires technically trained supervisors and a balanced technical staff for successful operations. Sixteen per cent of the employees are of this category and for the most part, since this plant is a relatively new plant, were transferred here from other BFG locations. The organization actively recruits from the many colleges and universities in the United States for sufficient engineers to keep pace with expanding operations.

Relatively large quantities of natural gas, coal, acetylene, chlorine, chlorinated hydrocarbons and ammonia are consumed daily. Natural gas, acetylene and anhydrous hydrochloric acid are received by pipeline. The remainder of the major raw materials are transported to the Calvert City plant by railroad tank cars and river transportation. Vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile are shipped to other BFG locations by tank car and tank truck. Acrylic Acid and Acrylic Acid polymers are shipped directly to customers, usually via commercial truck.

## NEW YORK MINING & MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Mining and Manufacturing Company came to Kentucky from neighboring Virginia where it is primarily engaged in operation of bituminous coal producing land. In Virginia, New York Mining became familiar with the manufacture of coke for the steel and chemical industries.

The Company is Calvert City's newest industrial citizen. Our products are used locally and we hope will contribute to the economic welfare of the community. Our two hundred ovens consume approximately three hundred thousand tons of coal per year and produce coke with remarkable chemical and physical characteristics.

We are prepared to grow with Calvert City and will always stand prepared to construct additional facilities as needed by the community.

## PENN-OLIN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Penn-Olin Chemical Company was formed in 1960 to manufacture and market sodium chlorate to the southeastern pulp and paper industry. The company is jointly owned by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation and Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Pennsalt is the Operator and Olin-Mathieson the marketer for the joint firm.

The 26, 500-ton plant is located directly adjacent to Pennsalt's second largest heavy chemical plant near Calvert City, Kentucky. The Calvert City industrial complex enjoys excellent water, rail and highway facilities feeding major central and southern markets. Plant design, engineering and construction was conducted by Pennsalt and production commenced without start-up problems on September 1, 1961. It is presently being operated by 30 employees.

Power requirements are supplied by the T.V.A. The Tennessee River, at plant side, supplies ample water for plant requirements and provides ready access for receipt by barge of sodium chloride, Penn-Olin's principal raw material. Sodium chloride is shipped from sources along the lower Mississippi.

The nearby Pennsalt Chemicals plant, located on a 900 acre industrial site, produces chlorine, caustic soda and potash, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric and sulfuric acids in addition to ISOTRON refrigerants and propellents.



## PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation was the first industrial plant to move into the Calvert City area. From a small beginning, the plant has expanded several times to include numerous production units and now employs 390 men. Located on a site of 840 acres, it is Pennsalt's third largest production unit of a total of 15 U. S. plants. Products include: Sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, caustic soda, caustic potash, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen and the "Isotron" line of chlorofluoro carbons. T.V.A. power is used at a rate of 30,000 KW per hour. Gas is used at a rate of 50,000,000 cu. ft. monthly, and water consumption is 18,000 gpm. All cooling water is returned to the Tennessee River.

Raw materials include sulfur and salt which are received by barge; fluorspar, potassium chloride and various chlorinated organic liquids. Calvert City is located about 50 miles from one of the largest fluorspar deposits. Pennsalt is now obtaining a major portion of its fluorspar requirements from the operation of its own mine nearby and purchases the balance locally.

Annual production at capacity rates of all units total about 200,000 tons.

## PITTSBURGH METALLURGICAL COMPANY

Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, one of this country's leading producers of ferro-alloys, was the second plant to locate at Calvert City. The plant has an investment of \$14,000,000 and has had up to 625 employees on its rolls. Located on a site of 150 acres, this plant is the largest of the company's existing ferro-alloy plants. Other plants are located at Niagara Falls, New York and Charleston, South Carolina. The company's products include High Silicon Pig Iron, Ferrosilicon, High and Medium Carbon Ferrochrome, Low Carbon Ferrochrome Silicon, Silico Manganese, Ferro Manganese and other ferro-alloys and special metals.

At full capacity 79,000 KW of power are used hourly to operate the 12 furnaces, one of which is the world's largest furnace devoted to the production of Ferrosilicon. In addition, one of the world's largest substations serving private industry is located at Pittsburgh Metallurgical. Operating at 80 per cent of capacity, the plant uses in excess of 3,000 gallons of water per minute for cooling purposes. The monthly consumption of natural gas is better than 3-1/2 million cu. ft.



Raw materials include coal, coke, gravel, steel scrap, manganese ore and chrome ore. Coal is shipped in from West Virginia. Coke is provided by various steel mills having coke ovens. Gravel is procured principally from Alabama and North Carolina. Steel scrap is obtained from various states, including Kentucky. Chrome and manganese ores are imported from Turkey, India, South Africa, Philippine Islands, Rhodesia, Cuba and Brazil.

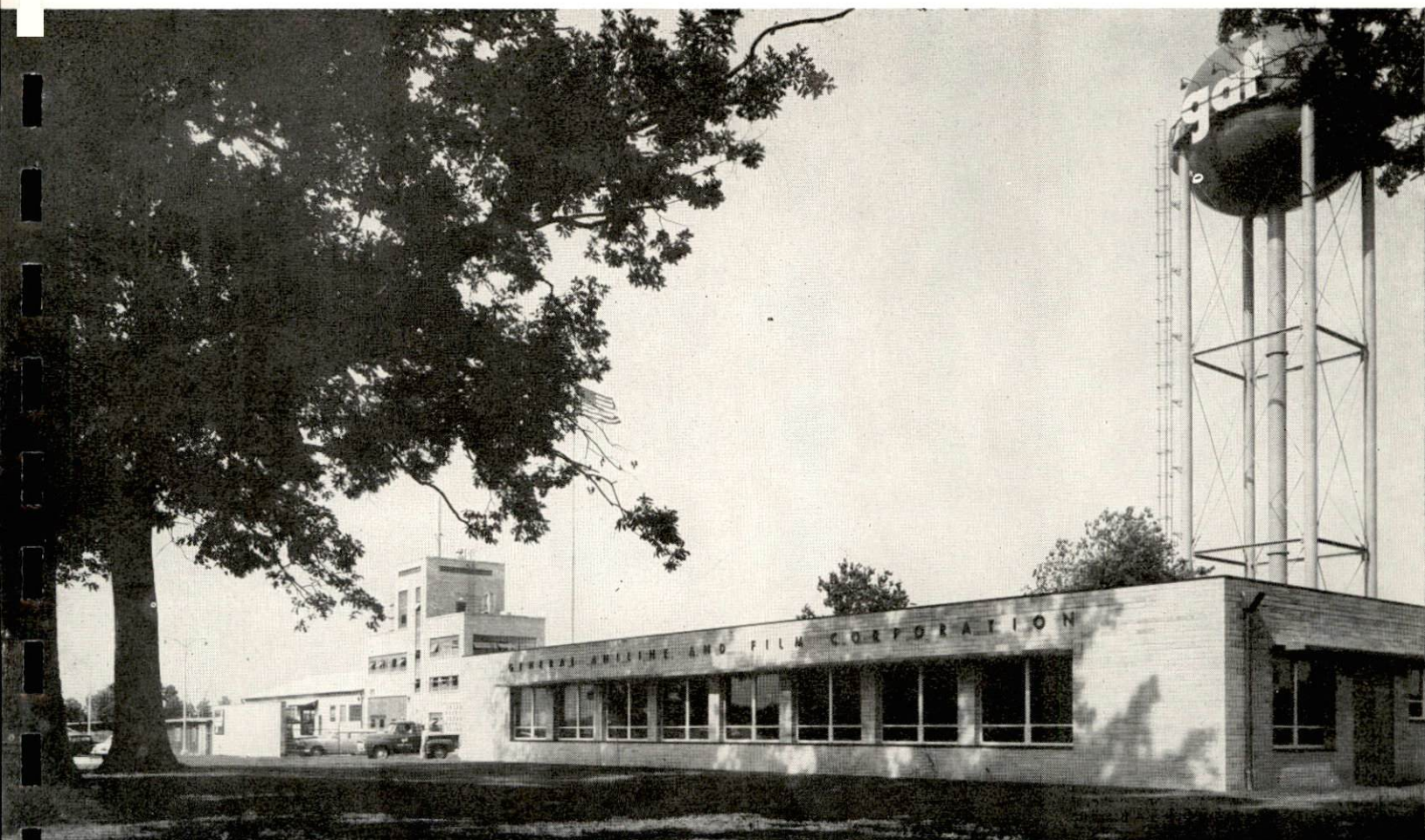
The company's finished products are shipped to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh steel mills by barge and rail.





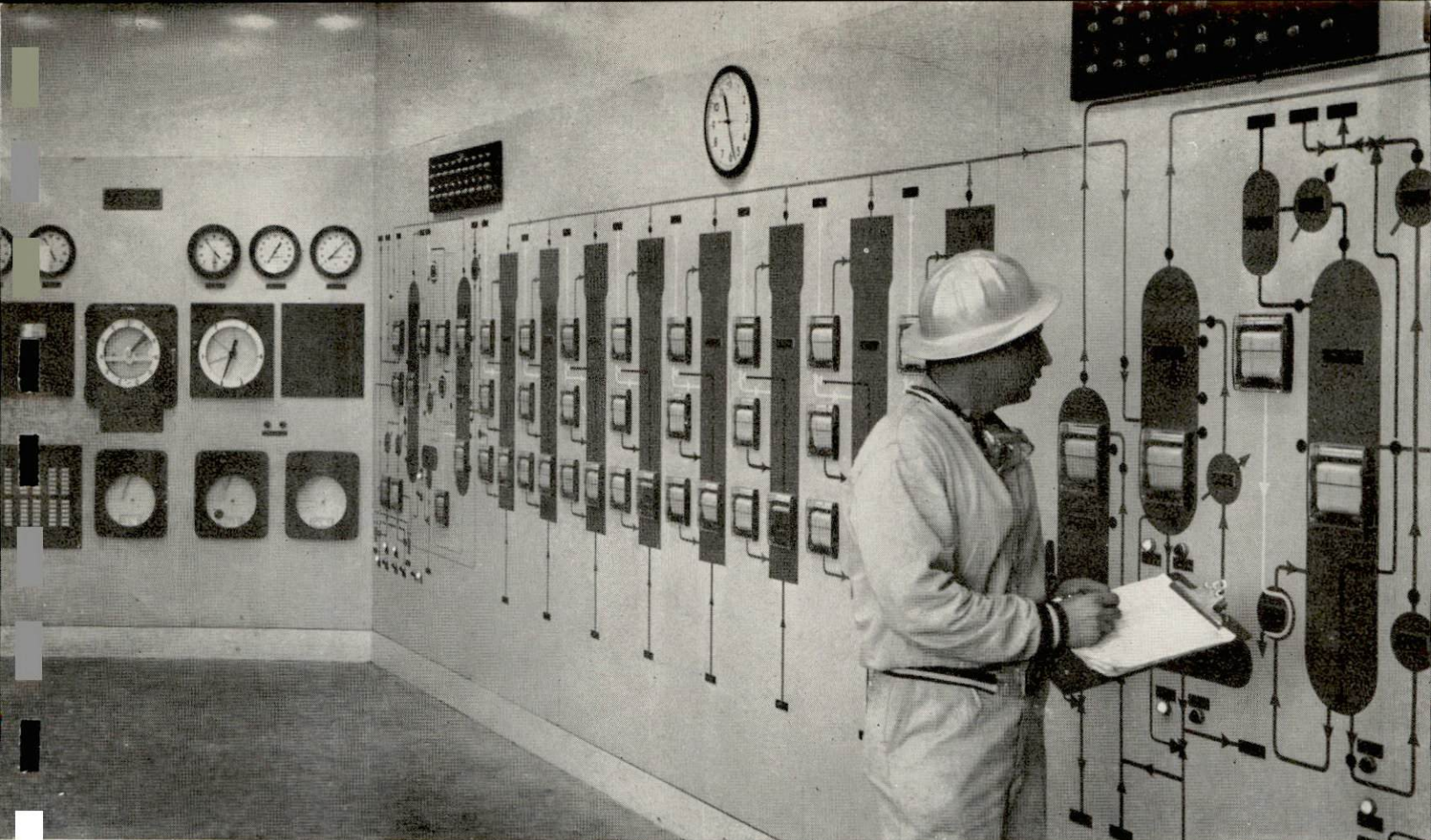
NATIONAL CARBIDE PLANT, Calvert City, Ky.



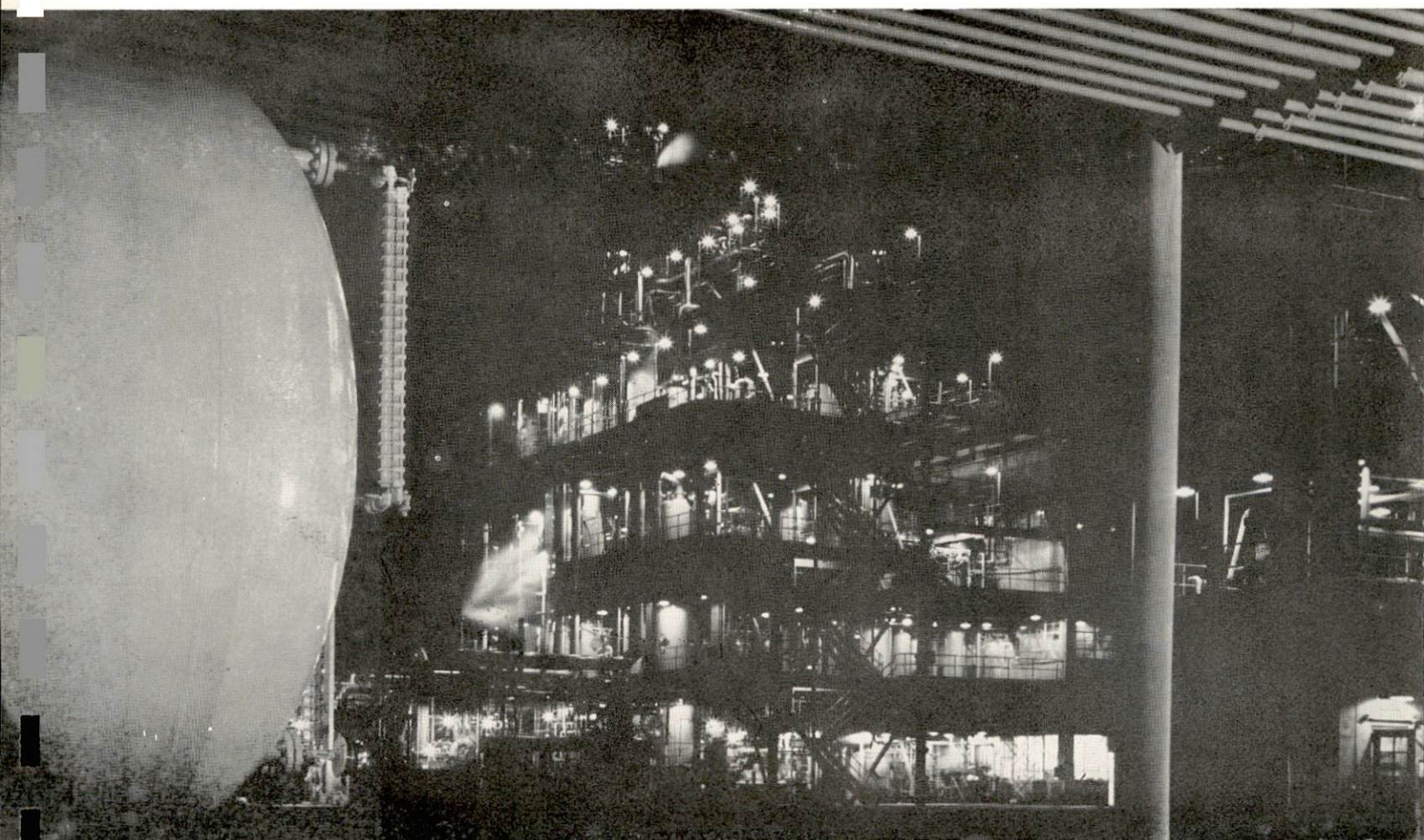


ACETYLENE DERIVATIVES PLANT, GENERAL ANILINE AND FILM CORP.



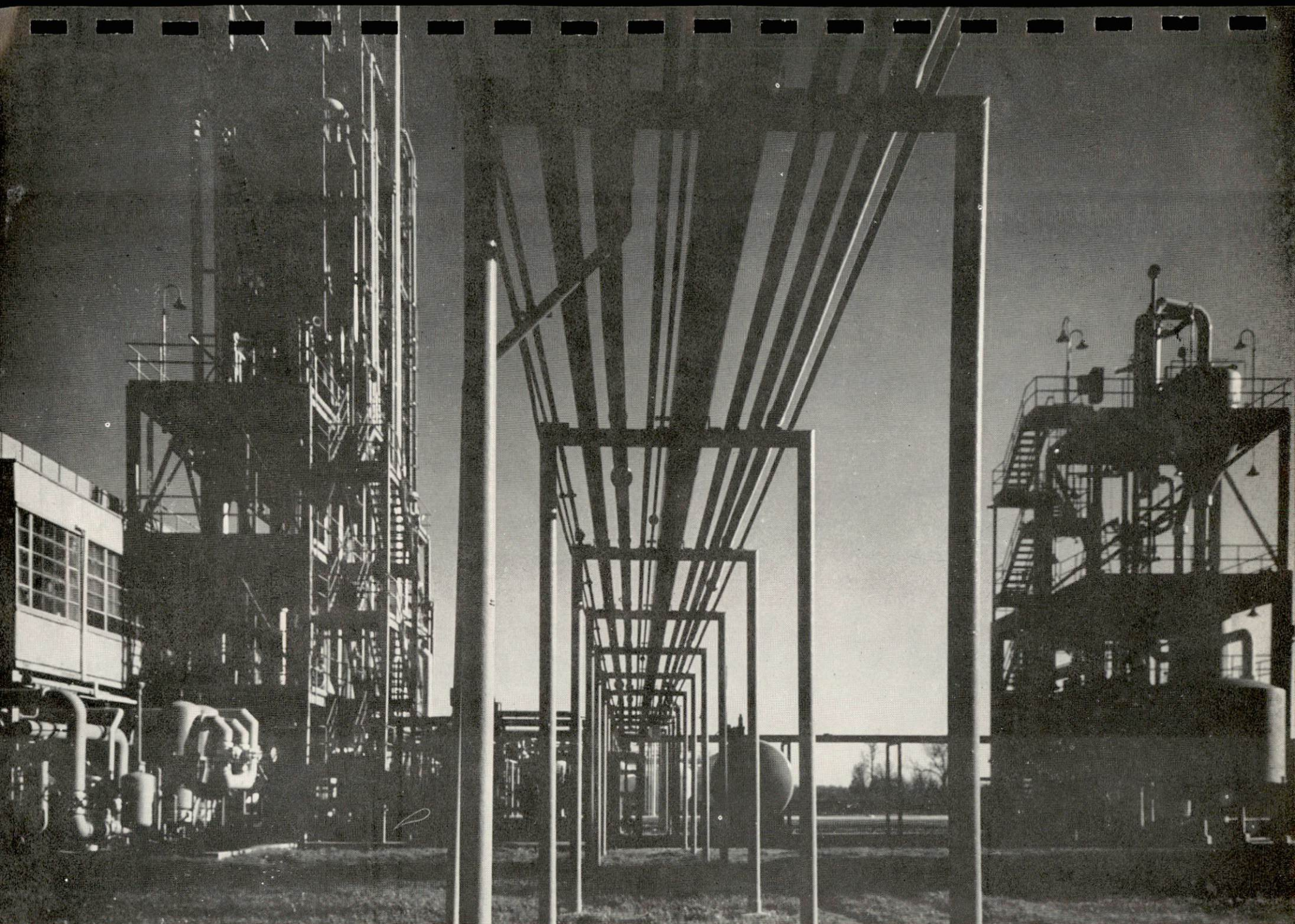


GRAPHIC PANEL IN CONTROL ROOM OF ONE OF THE MANUFACTURING UNITS,  
B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY



NIGHT VIEW OF ACRYLONITRILE UNIT, B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY





HYDROGEN CYANIDE AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE BY-PRODUCT CRYSTALLIZATION AND DRYING PLANT  
B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY





NEW YORK MINING AND MANUFACTURING





Aerial View of PENNSALT CHEMICALS CORP., Calvert City Works





PITTSBURGH METALLURGICAL CO., *Ferro Alloys and Metals*



## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Calvert City is served by the Illinois Central Railroad operating out of Paducah with four local freights daily each way and four through freights daily east from Paducah. Switching service is available seven days per week with sidings for 150 cars. The average number of outbound carloads per month is 1,000 and the average number of inbound carloads per month is 800. Paducah, 20 miles distant, is served by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Paducah & Illinois Railroad, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad.

Table 8

Railway Transit Time from Calvert City, Kentucky, To:\*

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

### Highways

Calvert City is served by State Highways 95, 1523, and 282 and U.S. Highway 62. U.S. Highways 64 and 68 pass within 6.5 miles of the city. U.S. Highway 60 passes within 8.2 miles of the city. An east-west loop has been constructed which connects U.S. 62 at two points. The transportation map shows major highways, railroads, navigable waterways and recreational areas in Kentucky.

---

\* Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois



Table 9

## Highway Distances from Calvert City, Kentucky, To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	390	Lexington, Ky.	270
Birmingham, Ala.	325	Louisville, Ky.	218
Chicago, Ill.	374	Nashville, Tenn.	128
Cincinnati, Ohio	314	New York, N.Y.	981
Detroit, Mich.	556	Pittsburgh, Pa.	625
Knoxville, Tenn.	310	St. Louis, Mo.	180

Truck Lines: Truck carriers serving Calvert City include: Harper Truck Service, Bonifield Bros. Truck Lines, Inc., Southern Tank Lines, Inc., Davis Transport, Liquid Transporters, Inc., Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., and McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc. McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., and Southern Tank Lines, Inc., maintain terminals in Calvert City.

Table 10

## Truck Transit Time from Calvert City, Kentucky, To:\*

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

Bus Lines: The Kentucky Bus Line, with two trips each way daily to Louisville from Paducah, serves the Calvert City area.

\*Vice-President, Sales-Traffic, MuDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky

### Air

Calvert City is served by Barkley Field, located 8 miles west of Paducah. This airport has two lighted runways-5,000' x 150' and 4,000' x 150', a 24-hour weather station, and a recently constructed administration building.

Delta Airlines provides two northbound flights daily, linking Chicago and Detroit, and one southbound flight to Memphis. Ozark Airlines provides three round trips daily to Louisville, two round trips to St. Louis and Kansas City, and one round trip to Nashville. Connections can be made at these cities to all major national and international airports.

Kentucky Dam Airport, 4 miles east from Calvert City, has a 4,000' x 100' paved runway with 3,000' x 100' lighted at the present time.

### Water

Calvert City is located approximately 2 1/2 miles south of the Tennessee River. There are two industrial docks located here.

Calvert City is also 20 miles from Paducah, Kentucky. Paducah is known as the hub of the inland waterways system of the Eastern United States. A nine-foot channel is maintained throughout the length of both the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and on the Tennessee River as far as Knoxville.

Paducah has five river terminals. The Paducah shipyards' facilities include three floating docks with complete repair apparatus for all river craft, and a modern barge building plant.

The nearest commercial docking facilities to Calvert City are located in Paducah where service from 12 commercial barge lines can be obtained.



**KENTUCKY: At the hub of the inland waterways system.**  
Figures show water miles from PADUCAH KY.

SOURCE OF DATA:  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
U.S. Corps of Engineers

**PADUCAH**

COMPILED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
1958

50 0 50 100 150 200  
MILES

MINNEAPOLIS 900 ST. PAUL 886

LA CROSSE 745

SIOUX CITY 1,002

DUBUQUE 626

ROCK ISLAND 529

CHICAGO 592

PEORIA 428

KANSAS CITY 619

ST. LOUIS 227

EVANSVILLE 142

LOUISVILLE 330

CINCINNATI 464

CARROLLTON 388

PITTSBURGH 934

FAIRMONT 1,061

CHARLESTON 726

OWENSBORO 176

BEATTYVILLE 643

CAIRO POINT 47

HARRIMAN 563

NASHVILLE 205

KNOXVILLE 625

MEMPHIS 279

CHATTANOOGA 454

DECATUR 297

BIRMINGPORT 1,485

CAMDEN 1,097

VICKSBURG 580

LAKE CHARLES 1,026

BATON ROUGE 784

MOBILE 1,077

ST. MARKS 1,347

BEAUMONT 1,061

HOUSTON 1,178

GALVESTON 1,121

MORGAN CITY 861

NEW ORLEANS 917

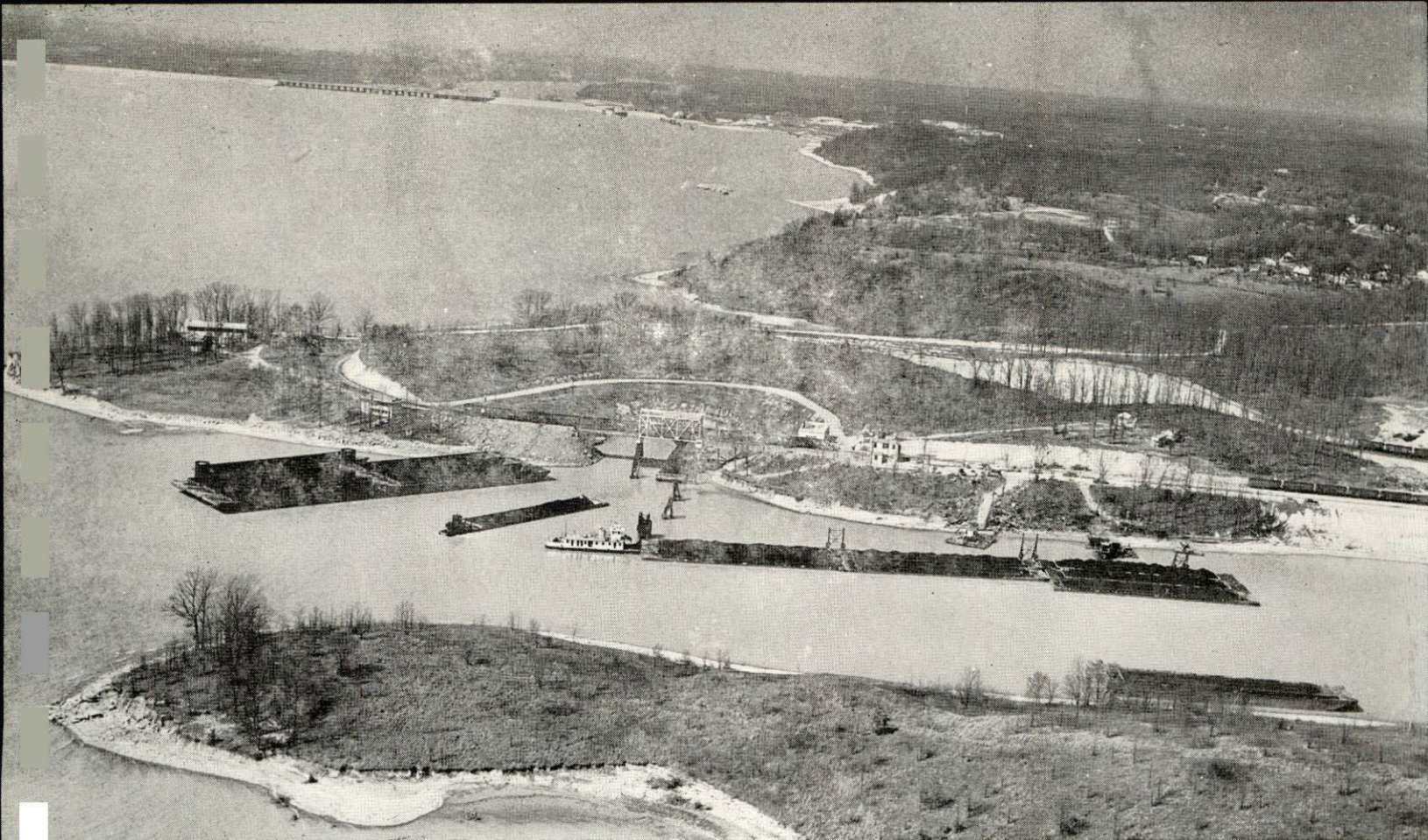
PANAMA CITY 1,205

CORPUS CHRISTI 1,325

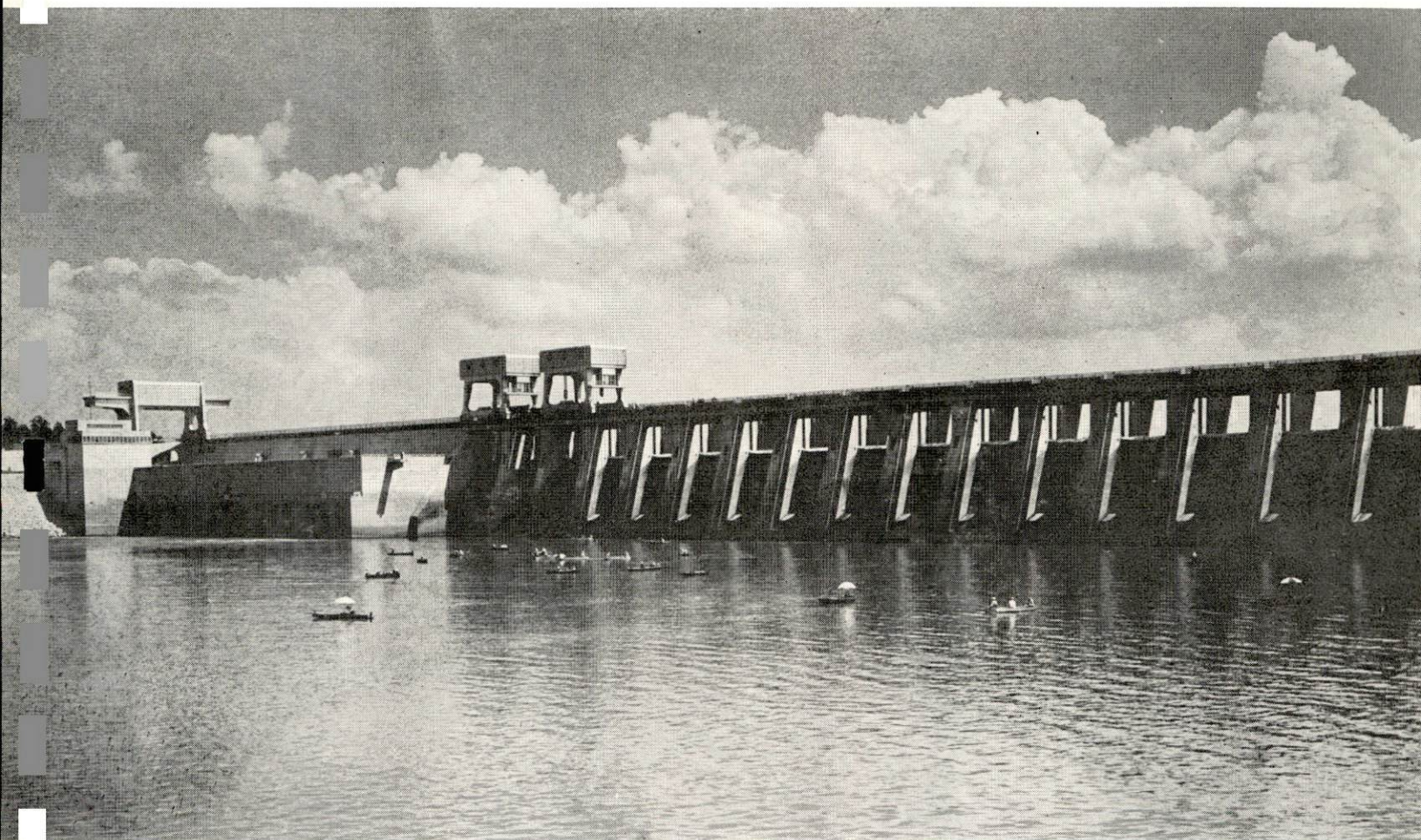
BROWNSVILLE 1,456

EAST BRAN 1,004





BADGETT TERMINAL CORP. — Illinois Central Rail-River Outlet for Western Kentucky coal fields.  
*This terminal handled over 4,000,000 tons of coal last year.*



VIEW OF KENTUCKY DAM



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Within 60 miles of Calvert City there is more power generated than in any comparable area in the world. The nearby TVA hydroelectric plant of Kentucky Dam, with five generators, produces 160,000 KW; the TVA Shawnee steam plant, constructed to supply the Atomic Energy Plant at Paducah, has 10 generators, producing 1,350,000 KW; and Joppa steam plant, with 6 generators, produces 900,000 KW. This plant was constructed by Electric Energy, Inc., a corporation made up of five private utility companies. The TVA Johnsonville steam plant, with 10 generators, produces 1,275,000 KW. The four generators at Barkley Dam, now under construction, will produce 130,000 KW. The Calvert City area draws industrial power mainly from the Kentucky Dam, Shawnee and Johnsonville plants.

Large industrial users at Calvert City are supplied electricity directly from TVA. Other industrial, residential and commercial power is distributed in Calvert City and Marshall by Jackson Purchase RECC, Kentucky Utilities Company and West Kentucky RECC.

The Jackson Purchase RECC purchases power from Kentucky Utilities Company and provides service in six western Kentucky counties. For rate information contact: Manager, Jackson Purchase RECC, 2315 Broadway, Paducah, Kentucky.

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 Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

The West Kentucky RECC provides electrical service in five western Kentucky counties. Their power is purchased from TVA. For information concerning rates contact: Manager, West Kentucky RECC, Mayfield, Kentucky.

## Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in the Calvert City area by Western Kentucky Gas Company. Their source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Two 24" lines are within one-half mile of Calvert City and a \$3,000,000 Texas Gas pumping station is located three miles away.

### Rates:

#### General Service Rate 1:

Rate Net:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	.0895
Next	7,000	.0725
Next	40,000	.0665
All additional		.0595

#### Seasonal Service Rate 2:

Rate Net:

First	500	\$0.475 per MCF
All additional MCF per month		.425 per MCF

#### Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

Individually metered service where customer requires and contracts for not less than 20 MCF per day.

Base Load	all gas per month	@	\$0.475 per MCF
Excess of Base Load	all gas per month	@	\$0.595 per MCF

For additional rate information on larger volume usage, please contact the Director of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.



### Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Covington. 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 Commerce.

### Coal and Coke

High volatile bituminous coal is produced in the Western Kentucky Coal Field. Production has increased steadily in recent years due to the suitability of the coal to stripping and the excellent rail and water transportation facilities. In 1960 this field produced 30,403,249 tons.\*

Coke is available from two nearby plants, Chemical Coke Company, Dawson Springs, 63 miles distant, and New York Mining and Manufacturing Company, Calvert City. The New York Mining and Manufacturing Company operates two hundred ovens which consume approximately 300,000 tons of coal per year.

Current delivered prices of specific grades of both coal and coke will be furnished by the Kentucky Department of Commerce upon request.

### Water

Calvert City is provided treated water by the municipally owned water system. The plant secures water from two deep wells. Raw water is treated with chlorine, lime, alum, and by fluoridation process. The capacity at the treatment plant is 432,000 gallons per day with the peak demand being 325,000 gallons. The average daily use is 275,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a 75,000 gallon elevated storage tank and a 20,000 gallon clear well. The mains range from 4" to 8" and a pressure of 100 to 105 psi is maintained. Planned improvements are to include a 100,000 gallon clear well and new filters.

#### Rates:

First	2,000 gallons	\$3.50 Minimum
Next	3,000 gallons	1.00 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.80 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.70 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.60 per M gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	25,000 gallons	.40 per M gallons
All over	50,000 gallons	.30 per M gallons

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

### Sewerage

The Calvert City Water and Sewerage Department serves Calvert City with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sanitary mains range in size from 10" to 12" and the storm mains are 16". Sewerage is given primary and secondary treatment and then is discharged into Cypress Creek. Capacity of the treatment plant is designed to handle a population of 25,000. Rates equal 50% of the water bill with a minimum charge of \$2.90.



## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1: This site contains approximately 400 acres of level land located 2 1/2 miles west of Calvert City. The site is bound on the north by the Tennessee River and on the south by the Illinois Central Railroad. Access is from U. S. 62. Raw water and electricity are available.

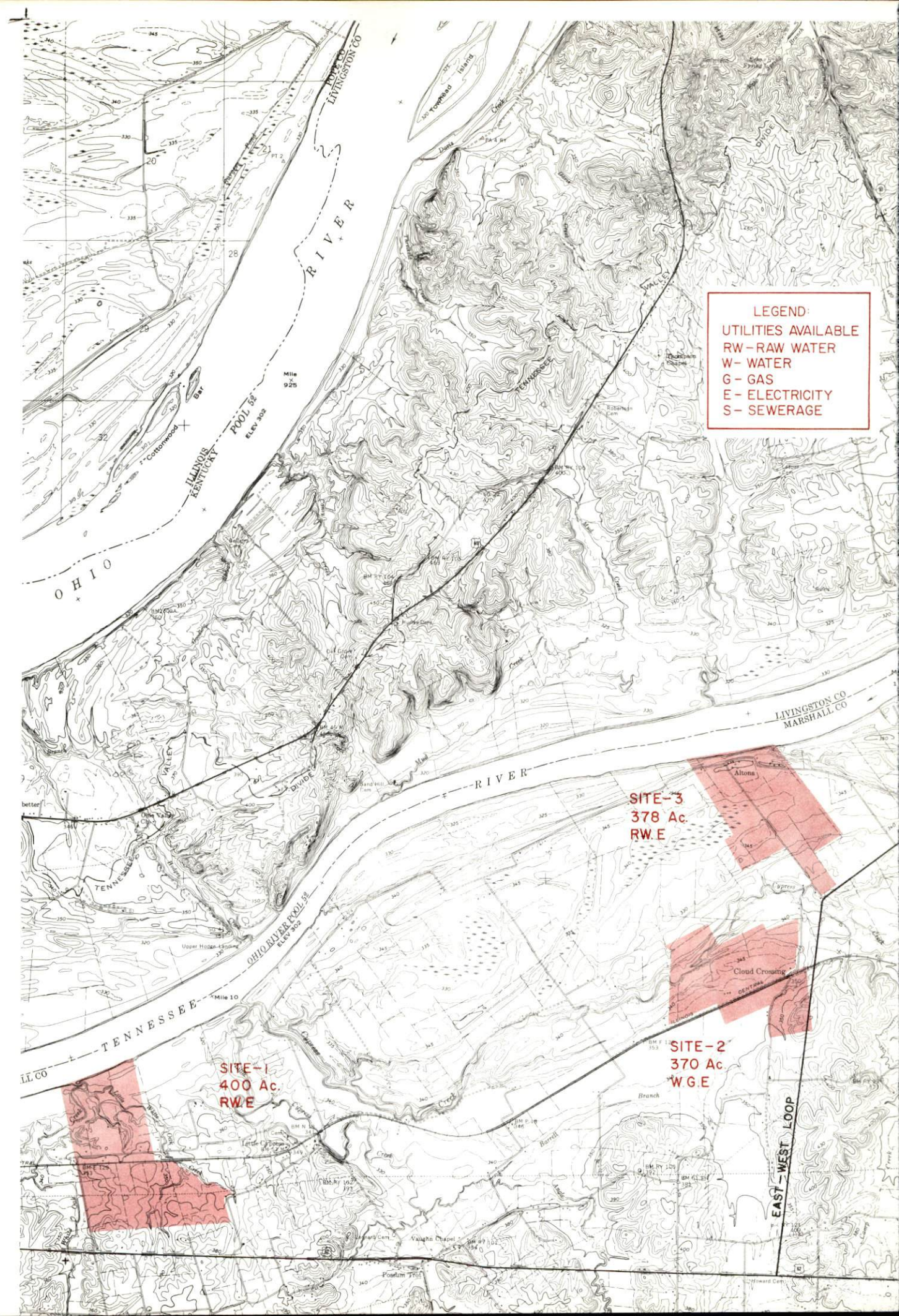
Site # 2: This site contains 370 acres of level land 1/2 mile west of Calvert City. The Illinois Central Railroad bisects the tract and it is fronted on the east by the recently completed east-west loop. Water, gas, and electricity are available.

Site # 3: This 378 acre tract of level land is located 1/2 mile west of Calvert City. The Tennessee River fronts the site on the north; the recently completed east-west loop bounds the site on the south. Raw water and electricity are available.

Site # 4: This site contains 125 acres of land located at the northwest edge of the city limits. The Illinois Central Railroad bounds the site on the south and fronting the site on the east is a paved road with access to State Route 95. All utilities are available.

Site # 5: This 400 acres of level to rolling land is located approximately 1/2 mile northeast of the city limits. The Tennessee River bounds the site on the north; State Route 282 fronts the site on the south. Raw water, gas, and electricity are available.





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

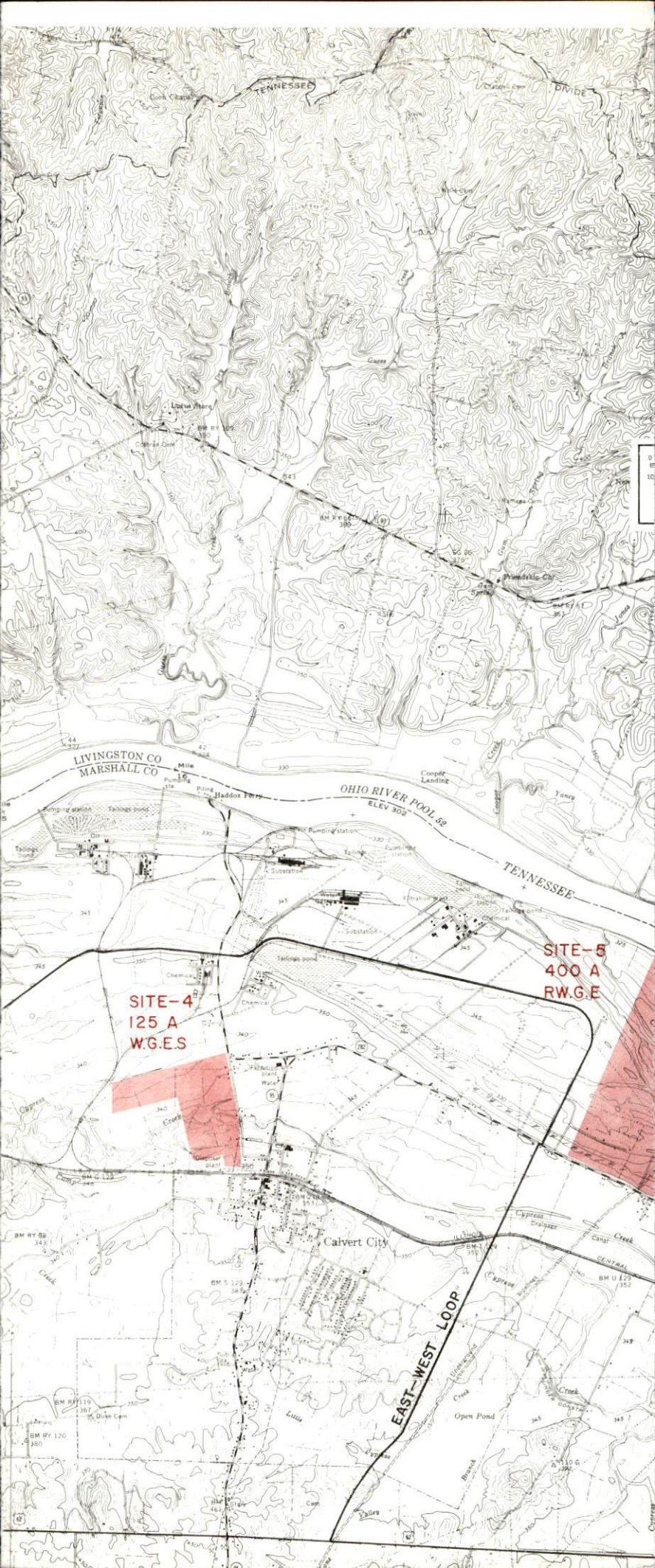
SITE-1  
400 Ac.  
RW/E

SITE-3  
378 Ac.  
RW/E

SITE-2  
370 Ac.  
W/G/E

EAST - WEST LOOP





LIVINGSTON CO  
MARSHALL CO

OHIO RIVER POOL 59  
ELEV 302

TENNESSEE

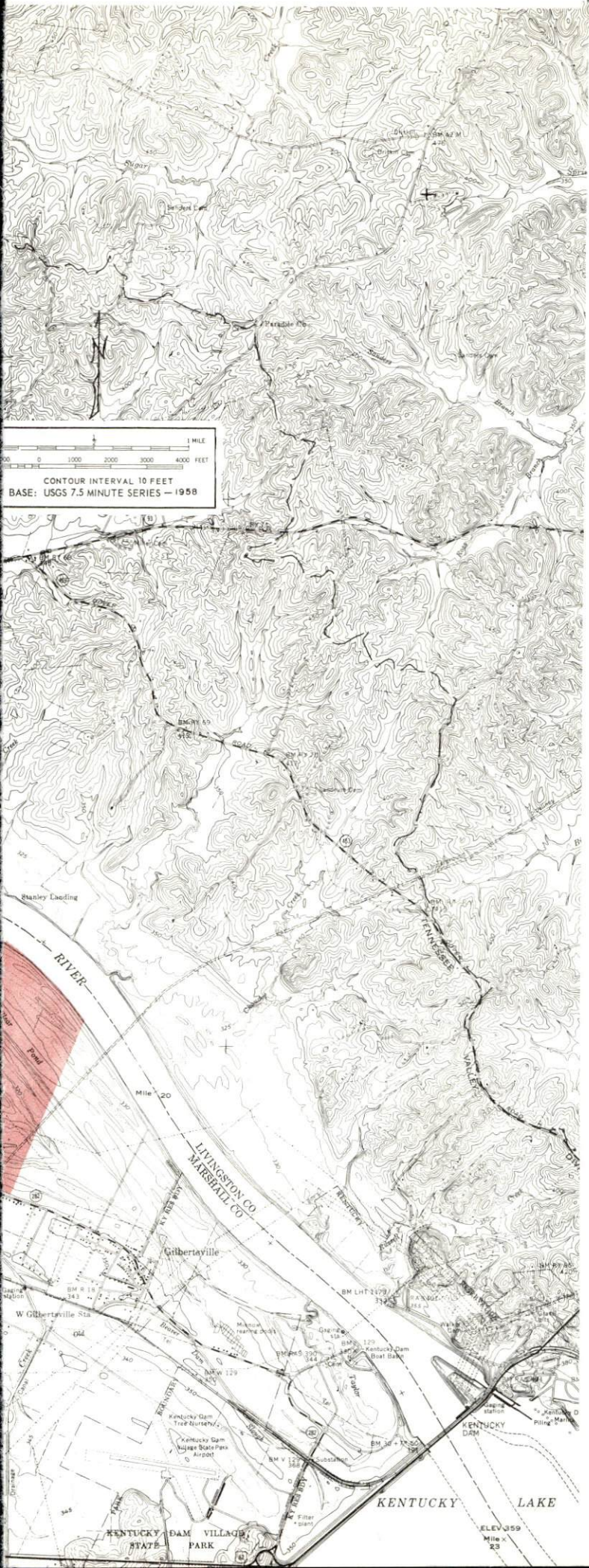
SITE-4  
125 A  
W.G.E.S

SITE-5  
400 A  
RW.G.E

Calvert City

EAST-WEST LOOP





1 MILE  
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1958

STANLEY LAODING  
POND

LIVINGSTON CO  
MARSHALL CO

GILBERTVILLE  
W Gilbertville Sta

KENTUCKY DAM  
KENTUCKY DAM VILLAGE  
STATE PARK

KENTUCKY DAM  
Boat Basin  
Boat Basin

KENTUCKY LAKE  
ELEV 559  
Mile 23



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

This fourth class city has a mayor-council type government. The mayor is elected for a term of four years and the six man elected council serves two years.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry: As provided by state law, Calvert City 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. Fees range from \$15 to \$60.

Planning and Zoning: Calvert City has a Planning and Zoning Commission which has completed the following: City Base Map, Existing Land-Use Map, Existing Land-Use Analysis, Population Study, Zoning Ordinance, Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Community Facilities Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, and Street Naming and Property Numbering Program.

The commission is presently working on a Land-Use Plan and a Capital Improvements Program.

### Fire Protection

The Calvert City Fire Department has 12 volunteer firemen and 12 part-time volunteer firemen. Equipment consists of one 500 gpm pumper and a 1,000 gallon tank truck with auxiliary pump.

### Police Protection

A city marshall using his own radio equipped automobile, provides police protection. Contact with the State Police can be made by relay through the two-way radio.

The county sheriff, whose office is located in Benton, has two deputies. The office is equipped with a two-way radio station by which direct contact can be made with the State Police.

#### Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected twice weekly by a private contractor. The land fill method is used for disposal. Rates range from \$2.00 per month in residential areas to \$5.00 per month in business areas.



## TAXES

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Calvert City and Marshall County for 1961. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix E.

Table 11

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

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Calvert City</u>	<u>Marshall County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	1.85	1.85
Total	\$3.15	\$2.40

### Local Financial Statement

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

Marshall Co.	- 23.9%	For State and County Tax Levies
Marshall Co.	- 22.4%	For School Tax Levies
Calvert City	- 22.4%	For School Tax Levies

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

Calvert City	- \$ 1,453,984.00
Marshall Co.	- \$19,393,978.00

City Income, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1961: \$18,771.92

City Expenditures, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1961: \$16,845.11

City Bonded Indebtedness: None

Estimated County Budget, 1961-62: \$139,748.00

County Bonded Indebtedness: \$98,000.00

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

Calvert City has a number of houses and lots for sale; however, rental property is limited. At the present time, four subdivisions are under development. Construction costs of an average 3-bedroom brick with full basement range from \$12,800 to \$16,500. F.H.A., G.I. and conventional loans are available. Seventy new homes have been built during the period 1959-1962. Additional housing is available in Benton and Paducah, both within commuting distance of Calvert City.

### Health

Hospitals: A private clinic located in Benton, 10 miles distant, is equipped with 6 beds and 6 bassinets. The clinic has a staff of twelve, including a resident doctor. In Paducah, 20 miles distant, there are two hospitals with a total of 300 beds.

Public Health Service: The Marshall County Health Department, located in Benton, is staffed by 5 full-time and 5 part-time employees. The department's program comprises maternal and child health services, communicable disease control, immunization, laboratory services, school health services, health education, and health inspecting.

The Department receives excellent cooperation from all the Civic Clubs in this area.

### Education

Graded Schools: There is a total of 11 elementary and three high schools in Marshall County. An elementary school is under construction and will be completed in the summer of 1962. The consolidated elementary school at Calvert City has an enrollment of 567 with 19 teachers. The following table shows the total enrollment and teachers in the school system in Marshall County.



Table 12

Schools, Enrollment, Number of Teachers, Student-Teacher Ratio  
in Marshall County

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
North Marshall High School	435	20	21.7
South Marshall High School	347	17	20.4
Benton High School	198	11	18.0
Marshall County Elementary	2,309	83	27.8
Benton Elementary (Ind.)	584	20	29.2

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

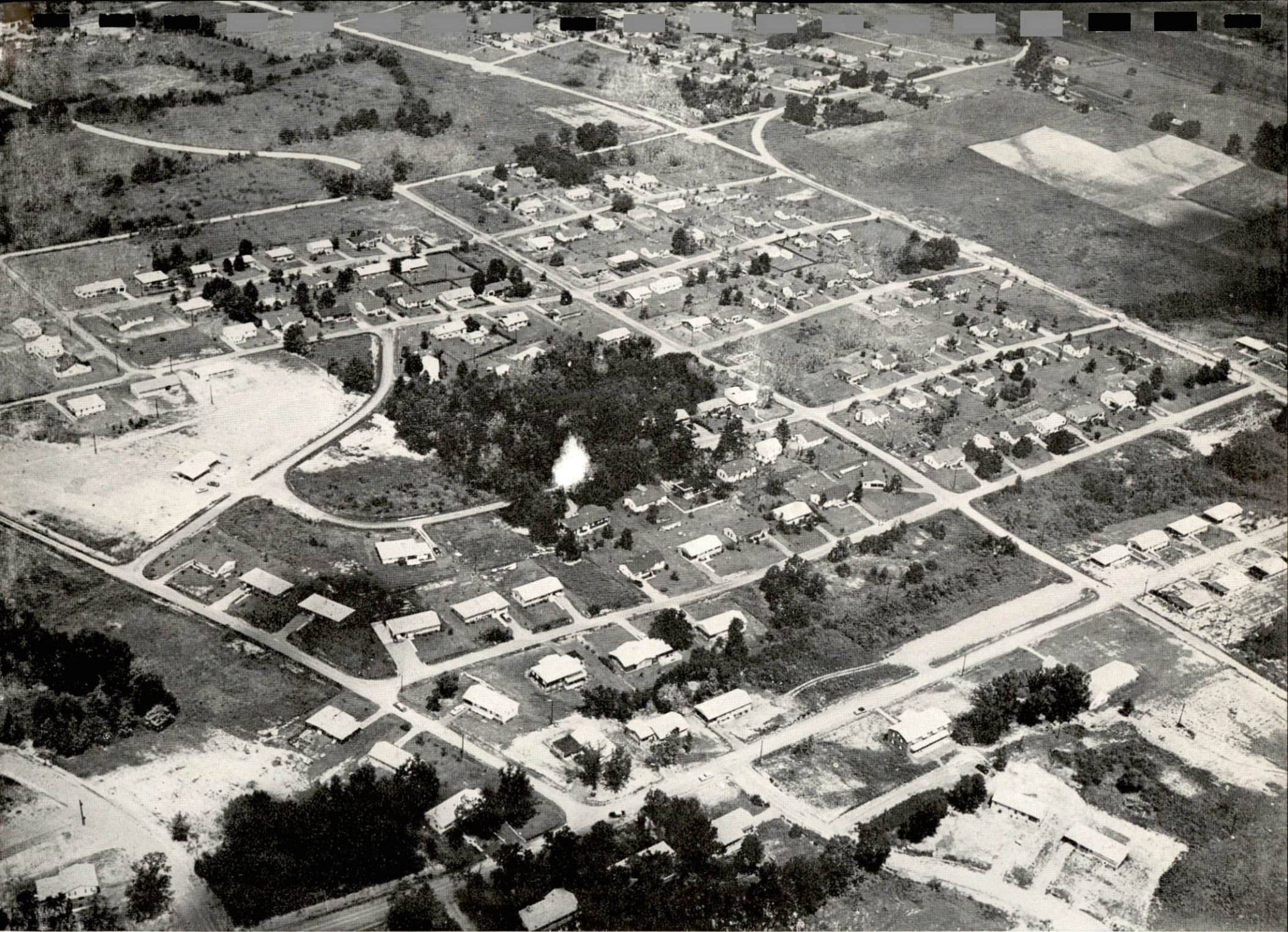
Calvert City is served by The Tilghman Trade School and Western Kentucky Trade School, both located in Paducah, some twenty miles distant. Courses at Tilghman include auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, and woodworking and carpentry. Courses at Western Trade School include auto mechanics, barbering, brick masonry, commercial cooking, cosmetology, electronics, general industrial electricity, office practices, tailoring, 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 whenever 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: Colleges in the Western Kentucky area are:

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, 20 miles  
 Murray State College, Murray, 30 miles  
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 120 miles  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 135 miles  
 Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, 135 miles  
 Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 65 miles  
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, 270 miles  
 Brescia College, Owensboro, 120 miles



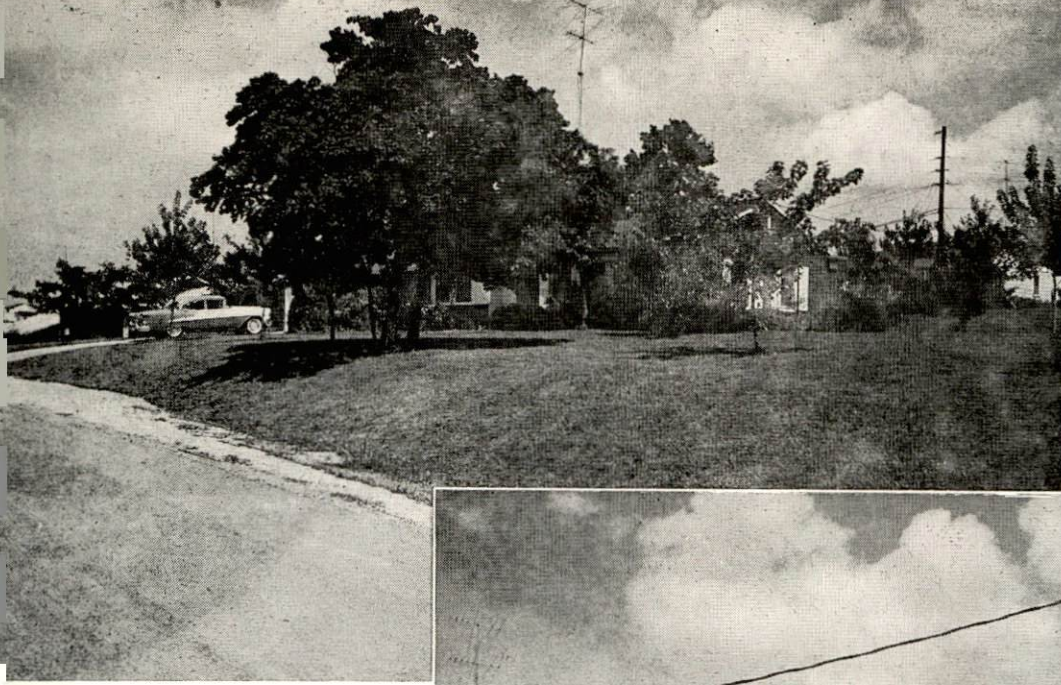


AIR VIEW OF NEW CALVERT CITY SUBDIVISIONS



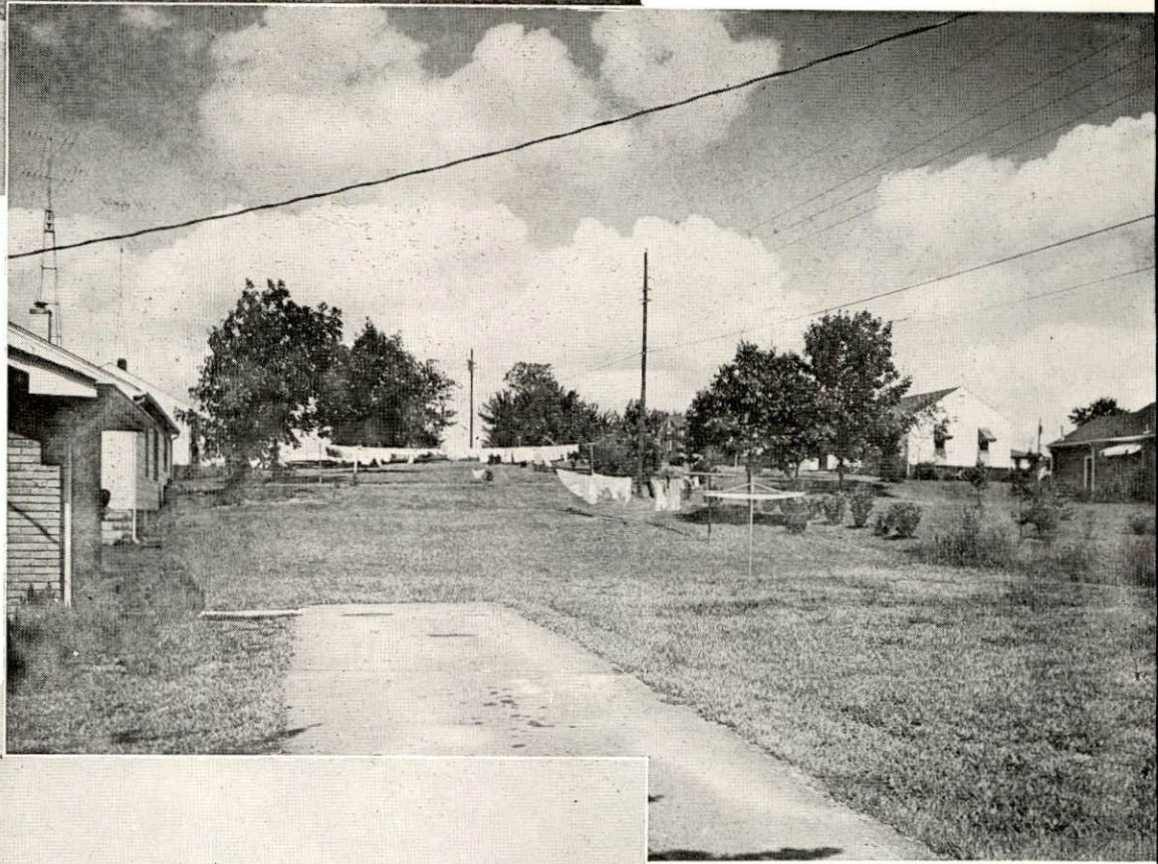
## CALVERT CITY

*Provides Comfortable Homes on spacious lots with paved streets, electricity, natural gas, dial telephones, garbage collection, water and sewer.*



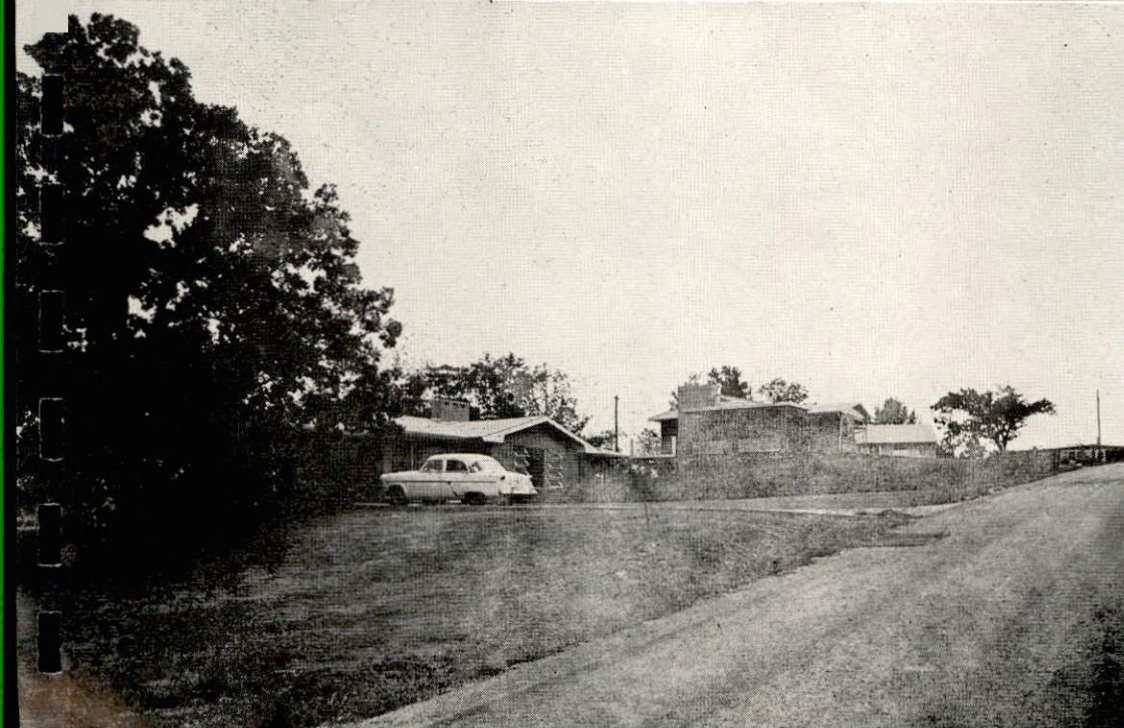
## CALVERT CITY

*neighborhood. This view between Back Yards many times evaluate a Chestnut and Elder street looks north from Sixth Avenue.*



## CALVERT CITY

*A good place to live, with good schools, many fine stores and the church of your choice.*









### Libraries

A bookmobile from Benton serves Calvert City and other areas in Marshall County which do not have library facilities. This bookmobile has 4,310 volumes and has an annual circulation of 8,700.

### Churches

There are 6 churches in Calvert City representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Jesus Name Tabernacle, Methodist and Presbyterian. There are approximately 1,272 church members in Calvert City with an average attendance of 81%.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Calvert Bank	\$2,310,366.14	\$2,139,481.86
The Valley Building & Loan Association	\$ 62,367.02	\$ 59,359.05

### Hotels and Motels

In the immediate vicinity of Calvert City there are excellent accommodations at many modern motels, resorts, and Kentucky Dam Village State Park.

### Communication

Newspapers: The Valley Sun, a local newspaper is published weekly. Daily newspapers are received from Paducah and Louisville. Other weekly papers received include The Tribune Democrat and The Marshall Courier, both of which are printed in Benton.

Radio: Radio Station WCBL at Benton and stations WPAD and WKYB at Paducah serve the area.

Television: Television reception from WPSD, Paducah, is excellent and reception from stations in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and Nashville, Tennessee, is good.

Postal Facilities: Calvert City is served by a second-class post office with five employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily via star route. There are two local rural routes. The 1961 postal receipts totaled approximately \$28,000.

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service is provided by the Kentucky Telephone Company with a dial system. Direct distant dialing, through U. S. mobile dial service, is available.

Telegraph service is provided through a Western Union Office in Paducah.

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions Club, Calvert City Commercial Club, PTA

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion

Women: Calvert City Women's Club, Order of Eastern Star, Homemakers Club, Garden Club, Arts and Crafts Club.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Pony League, Little League, Teen Town, 4-H, FHA, FFA, FBLA, FTA

### Recreation

Local: Calvert City has a municipal park consisting of 24 acres with excellent facilities including a lighted baseball field, childrens playground, shuffleboard courts, picnic area supplied with benches, tables, charcoal grills and restrooms.

The Calvert City Recreation Association manages the park. During the summer months various baseball leagues have games from four to six nights per week. The teen-agers enjoy supervised teen town, bowling, roller skating, and various other activities.

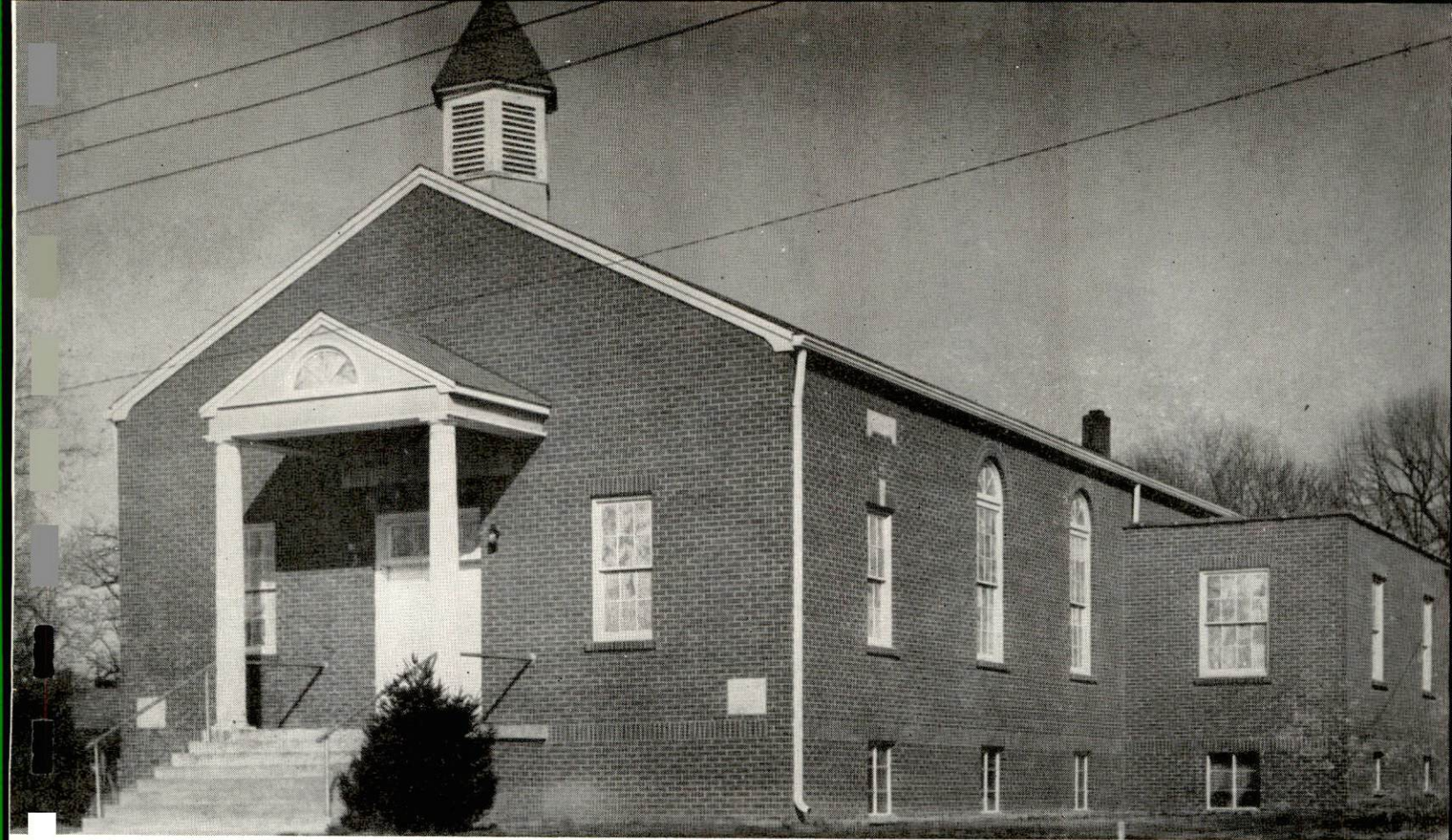
There are two bowling alleys adjacent to Calvert City.

Area: Three miles from Calvert City is Kentucky Dam and Kentucky Dam Village State Park.

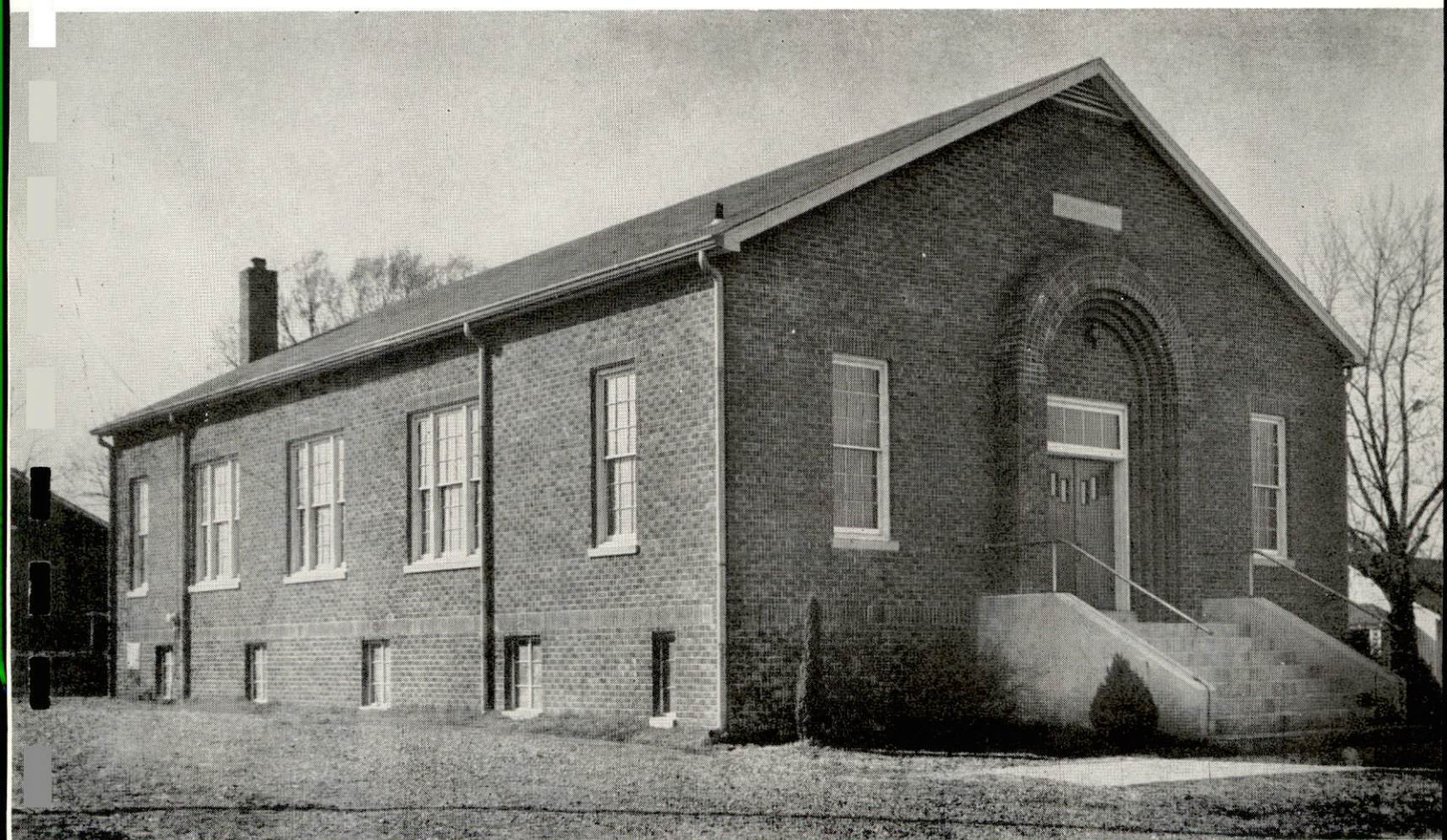
Kentucky Dam, the greatest of the TVA projects, impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form the 184 mile-long Kentucky Lake. With a shoreline of 2,300 miles, this is one of the world's largest man-made lakes.

Kentucky Dam Village is one of the nation's most popular state parks for vacationers. Excellent accommodations are provided by housekeeping cottages, completely furnished; lodge rooms; a 25 acre section for tent camping and trailer parking; a modern coffee shop and air conditioned dining room; and a food market.





BAPTIST CHURCH

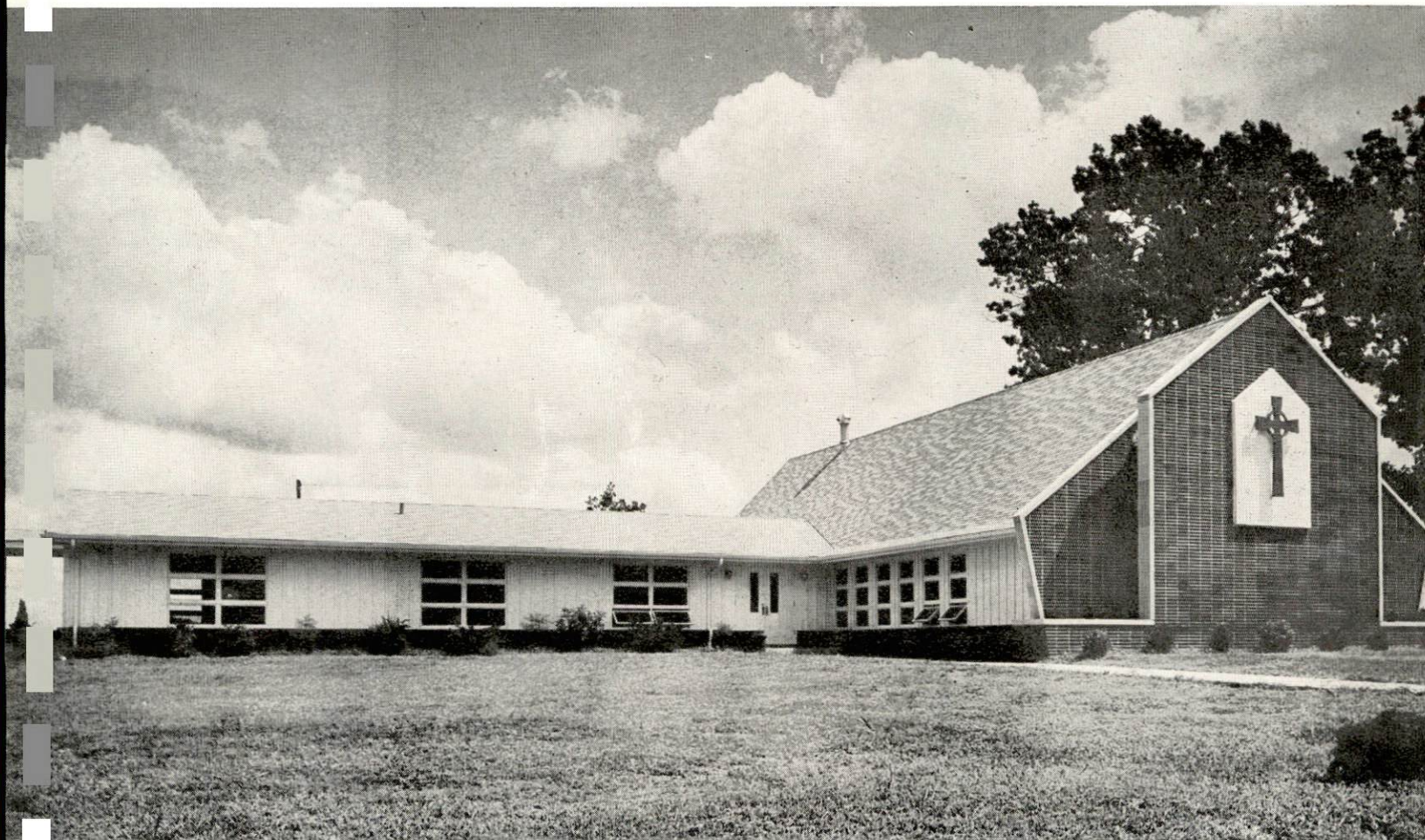


CHURCH OF CHRIST



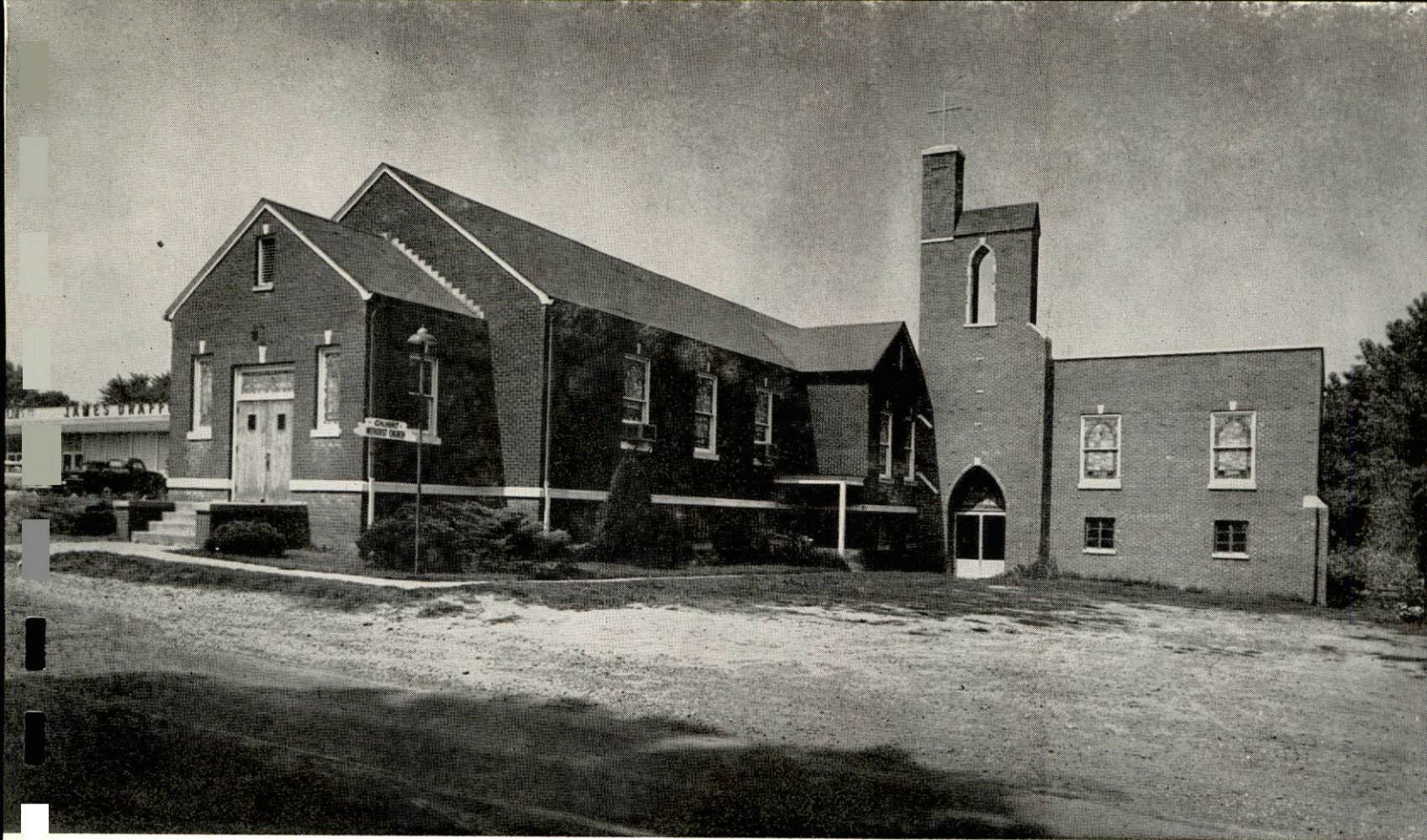


CATHOLIC CHURCH



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



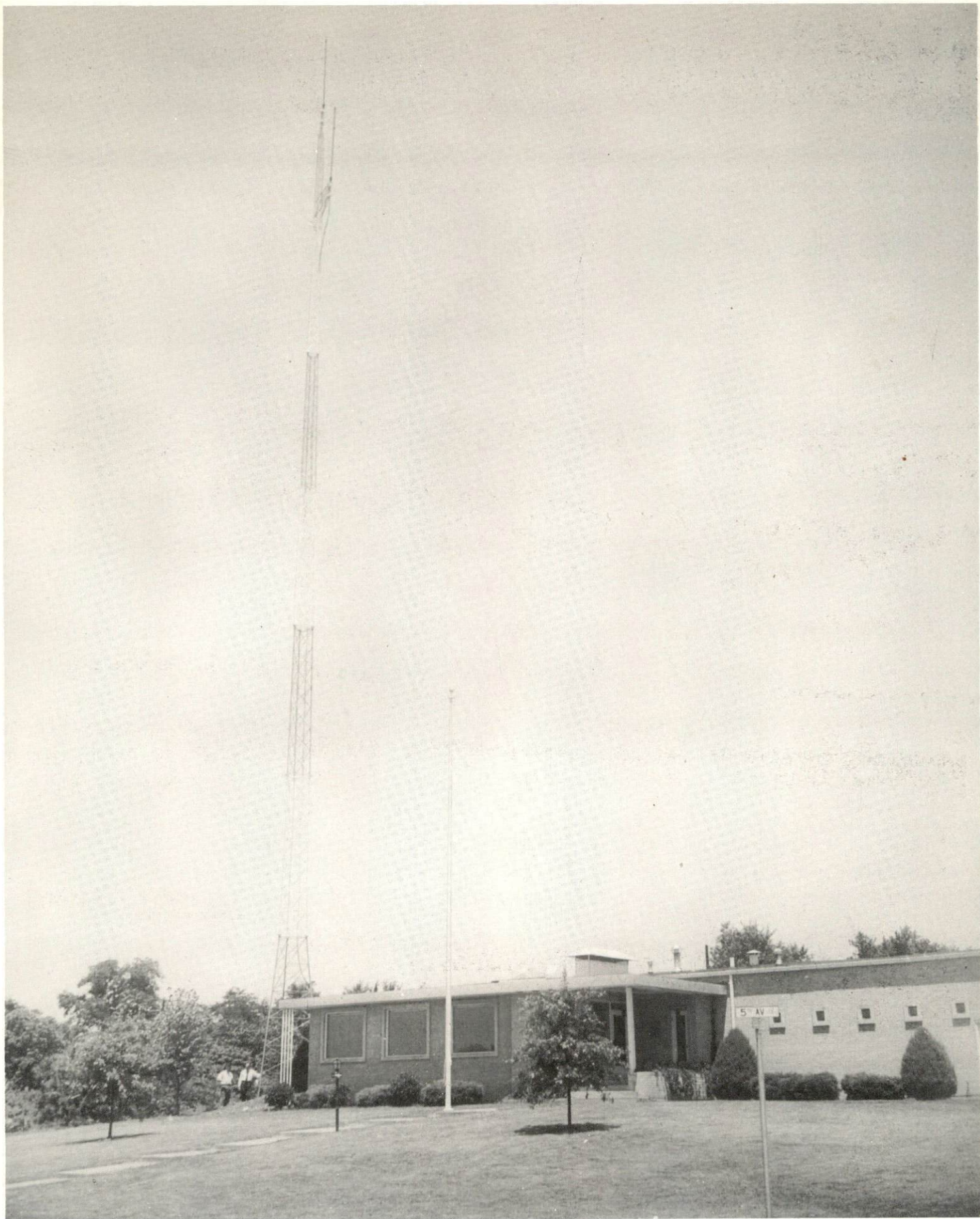


METHODIST CHURCH



NEW SHOPPING CENTER, Calvert City





KENTUCKY TELEPHONE COMPANY



Two park boat docks, one on the lake and one below the dam, offer every service and facility for fishing and water sports. Some other outdoor recreational facilities are: an 18-hole golf course, a miniature golf course, sand beach and bathhouse, croquet, shuffleboard and tennis courts, a controlled hunting area, children's playground, pleasure rides, and picnicking areas. Other features include a Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions, baby sitting service and square dancing.

A fully accredited airport with a 4,000' paved runway is located within the park area.

South of Kentucky Dam on U. S. 68 and on the Lake is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks have cottages, dining rooms, boat docks, fishing, swimming, beach and bathhouses, picnicking, and good hunting areas.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. Thirty-eight mercury vapor street lights have been installed in the business district.
2. Kentucky 95 from U. S. Route 62 has been widened, repaved and extended to facilitate the industrial area.
3. New curbs and sidewalks have been erected in the business district.
4. High school improvements made in the last three years totaled \$35,000.
5. An east-west loop has been constructed and interconnects with U. S. Route 62.

#### Planned:

1. A new elementary school will be built at estimated cost of \$175,000.
2. Two years after completion of the new elementary school, 61 rooms will be added at an estimated cost of \$60,000.
3. The Lee Cox Memorial Hospital Foundation has purchased nine acres of land and a clinic is to be completed this year at a cost of \$65,000.



# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 1,319 farms in Marshall County covering 112,115 acres, an average of 85.0 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Marshall County and Kentucky.

Table 12

### Agricultural Statistics for Marshall County and Kentucky 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Marshall Co. (bu)	18,683	31.1	582,031
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Marshall Co. (bu)	674	20.0	12,992
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Marshall Co. (bu)	565	19.2	10,868
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Marshall Co. (lbs)	156	1,159.8	180,942
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Marshall Co. (tons)	77	1.2	97
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Marshall Co. (tons)	944	1.1	1,129
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Marshall Co. (tons)	4,104	1.3	5,383
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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



Table 13

## Livestock Statistics for Marshall County and Kentucky, 1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Marshall Co.	10,151
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Marshall Co.	1,735
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Marshall Co.	946
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 68,000 acres of forest in Marshall County which comprise 35% of the total land area. The principal tree types are oak, hickory, yellow poplar, and sweet gum.

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.

Minerals

The mineral resources of Marshall County consist of sand and gravel, clay, silica sand and chert. Total value of reported mineral production in 1960 amounted to \$21,400 from sand and gravel (Minerals Yearbook, 1960).

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel are widespread throughout the County. Principal use of this material is for general construction and building purposes such as highways, concrete structures and railroad ballast. Inasmuch as deposits are of widespread distribution, the locations worked are too numerous to list. One operation dredged from the Ohio River in 1961.

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

Clay: A wide variety of clay deposits occur in the Jackson Purchase region. The most important commercial clays include ball, sagger, wad and other high grade ceramic types. Both sagger and wad clays have been worked near Briensburg in Marshall County. The present clay mining industry in the Jackson Purchase region is confined chiefly to Graves County. There are no operations reported in Marshall County.

Marshall County contains large deposits of the Porter Creek clay formation. This clay warrants special attention because it offers possibilities for use as a natural bleaching agent and in lightweight clay products. The Porter Creek clay is mined near Paris, Tennessee and Olmstead, Illinois and is used as a natural bleaching agent.

Silica Sand: Silica sand suitable for the manufacture of low-grade products is reported in the County. The recent development (1958) of a silica sand deposit near New Concord, Calloway County, has pointed out the possibilities of locating other sources of this raw material suitable for glass manufacture within the Jackson Purchase region.

Chert: Residual chert (siliceous rock) deposits of possible commercial significance occur along the outcrop areas of the Lower and Middle Mississippian formations paralleling the Kentucky Lake Reservoir. Preliminary firing tests made at the U. S. Bureau of Mines Station, Norris, Tennessee, on an especially white and iron free chert deposit in the vicinity of Eggner's Ferry in Calloway County indicates its possible use as a pottery flint in the ceramic industry and as flint grinding pebbles. Should these deposits prove qualitatively suitable for these or other uses, it is believed they are sufficiently large enough to warrant development.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.



Table 14

**KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)**  
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	(2)
Clays	951, 000 (3)	\$ 2, 646, 000 (3)
Coal	66, 846, 000	282, 395, 000
Fluorspar	25, 855	1, 173, 000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75, 329, 000, 000	18, 380, 000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21, 144, 000 (6)	60, 260, 000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5, 113, 000	5, 763, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15, 810, 000	21, 493, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224, 000
Value of items that cannot be dis- closed: cement, ball clay (1960) crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22, 080, 000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed.."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1, 000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

## Water

Large quantities of water for public and industrial use can be secured from both surface and ground water. The Kentucky Lake Reservoir and the Tennessee River afford the largest sources of surface water. The average discharge of the East Fork Clark River at Benton is 279 cfs (USGS, 16 years record).

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary systems. Available information (USGS) indicates that most wells yield large supplies of ground water for public, industrial, irrigational and domestic use. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm are reported and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common.



## MARKETS

Retail sales in Marshall County were \$10,914,000 in 1958.\*

Per capita income in Marshall County was \$1,576 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 - or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 - or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000 - 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 Counties, 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

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

## HISTORY

Marshall County is located in the extreme western portion of Kentucky with Kentucky Lake and the Tennessee River forming its borders on the north and east. The surface of the county is generally level and the soil is good. Marshall County was formed in 1842 and named for Chief Justice John Marshall, the most famous American jurist who served from 1801 to 1835 as head of the highest court of the land. The western Kentucky area abounds in mineral resources, including coal, petroleum, limestone, and clays.

During the mid - nineteenth century, the county was bothered by the usual lawless elements of a frontier area. Horse-thieves were not uncommon, but rather than a hanging they were usually sent to prison. During the Civil War the men of Marshall County were found carrying both stars and bars and the stars and stripes. Although there was little damage in the county, except by guerrilla raiders, many sons of this county gave their lives for both causes. There were few slave holders so we may presume that the Confederate sympathizers were dedicated to States-rights rather than slavery. Despite the war the value of taxable property rose over one million dollars from 1846 to 1870, and the population rose 37.2% from 1860 to 1870.

Calvert City is located in the northern part of the county near Kentucky Dam and Lake. Prior to 1900 the main income for this rural hamlet was derived from agriculture and the sale of timber -- white oak for barrel staves, red oak for railroad crossties, hickory for ax handles, and sweet gum for flour barrels. From 1900 to 1920, a variety of products were shipped from the Calvert City area. These included tobacco from three local warehouses, hogs, sheep, cattle, fish, and mussel shells. During the 1920's and 1930's, chickens, rabbits and hickory nuts were sent to the cities in the north.

The building of Kentucky Dam in the late 1930's and early 1940's created new opportunities for construction work and paved the way for an industrial boom which has created a bustling town from a country village. Prior to this time, the youth migrated to take advantage of the job opportunities of the metropolitan areas. Now there is immigration to, rather than migration from, Calvert City. New citizens have brought a variety of skills, trades and professions to the area, increasing its attractiveness to industry.

Around 1880, the town of Calvert City contained one hotel, two stores, and about 200 citizens. In 1949-1950, there were only 350 residents and no industries although two plants were then under construction. By 1951-1952 these two plants had been finished and were employing 355 workers, five more than the estimated population in 1950. More chemical plants moved and by 1955-1956 there were eight plants with 1,152 workers, and the population was estimated at 1,600 and growing. This was nearly 5 times as many inhabitants as Calvert City had had five years earlier. From no plants or industrial workers in



1949-1950 to eleven plants and 1,663 employees, that is the fabulous economic success story of Calvert City. It does not end here. With industries have come added responsibilities. A new shopping center, new paved streets, new street lights, a new fire hall, a new water and sewerage system, a new telephone system and the installation of natural gas lines make Calvert City a modern, progressive industrial area.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
MARSHALL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, September, 1961	Marshall County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	3,325	100.0	450,797	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	54	1.6	30,480	6.7
Contract Construction	608	18.2	38,043	8.4
Manufacturing	2,194	65.9	169,562	37.6
Food & kindred products	0	---	25,996	5.7
Tobacco	0	---	10,520	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	---	25,542	5.6
Lumber & furniture	28	.8	14,151	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	6	.1	10,432	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	1,557	46.8	13,713	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	14	.4	5,904	1.3
Primary metals	589	17.7	9,737	2.1
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	---	51,097	11.3
Other	0	---	2,470	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	40	1.2	33,214	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	242	7.2	117,790	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	56	1.6	20,663	4.5
Services	131	3.9	39,208	8.6
Other	0	---	1,837	.4



Economic Characteristics of the Population for Marshall County and Kentucky  
1960

Subject	Marshall County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	8,399	8,337	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,958	6,023	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,339	1,263	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	4,339	1,263	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,912	1,167	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	2,618	749	440,020	208,384
Government workers	416	246	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	858	77	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	20	95	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	427	96	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,619	4,760	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	35	--	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	513	553	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,071	4,207	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	480	3,315	91,626	539,838
65 and over	591	892	91,489	136,556

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	3,912	1,167	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	224	127	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	377	12	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	359	32	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	150	281	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	166	105	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	1,129	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	829	246	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	4	57	1,123	25,183
Service workers	146	222	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	44	12	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	404	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	80	65	26,006	16,978

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

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR CALVERT CITY, MARSHALL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M. (CST)
January	38.5	2.78	81	69
February	36.1	3.07	80	65
March	32.4	3.57	79	59
April	58.5	2.86	78	54
May	61.6	4.69	82	58
June	73.6	5.50	82	58
July	75.4	.30	84	58
August	75.6	1.60	87	59
September	69.8	1.23	87	57
October	58.6	2.28	86	53
November	46.5	3.31	79	58
December	32.8	3.45	79	66
Annual Norm	55.0	34.64		

\* Station Location: Benton, Marshall County, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 73 years;  
12:00 A.M. readings 43 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (89 yrs. of record) - 111 days clear, 104 days partly cloudy, 150 days cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (31 yrs. of record) - 66%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (89 yrs. of record) - 115 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (76 yrs. of record) - 3 days

Days with thunderstorms: (77 yrs. of record) - 54 days

Days with heavy fog: (55 yrs. of record) - 6 days

Prevailing wind: (89 yrs. of record) - Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (60 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,756 degree days



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

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

### Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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



## General Property Taxes

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

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa-				
tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	50	Full <sup>1/</sup>	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 <sup>2/</sup>	.50	Full	Full	Full

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, 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	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	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 reversion 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.