

1967

Industrial Resources: Marshall County

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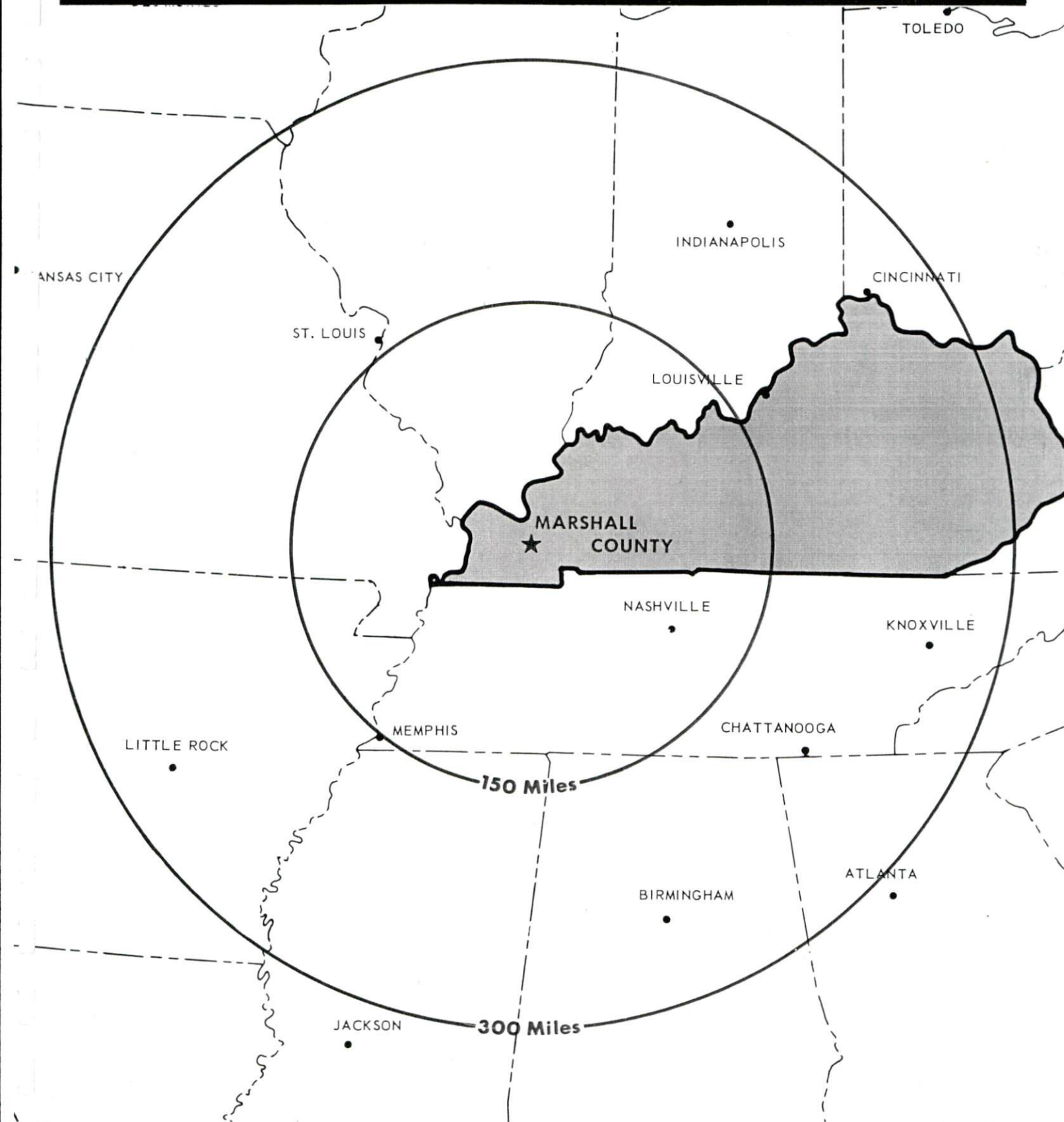
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MARSHALL COUNTY KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MARSHALL COUNTY

Prepared by
Marshall County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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POPULATION AND
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LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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Aerial View of Benton, Kentucky

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Benton - 3,052 Marshall County - 16,736
Calvert City - 1,505
Hardin - 458

MARSHALL COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Marshall and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,700 to 5,400 men and 3,175 to 3,875 women. Number of workers available from Marshall County: 700 to 800 men and 200 to 300 women.

The future labor supply will include 6,929 boys and 6,557 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Marshall County is served by the Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central Railroads. The Louisville & Nashville serves Benton and the Illinois Central serves Calvert City.

Air: Marshall County is provided major service by Barkley Field located 8 miles west of Paducah. This airport is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines with ten flights daily.

Kentucky Dam Airport, located at Gilbertsville, and Kentucky Lake Airport, located at Kenlake State Park, also serve Marshall County.

Water: Marshall County is bound by the Tennessee River for 42 miles along its northern and eastern extremity. The Tennessee River has a 9-foot channel and can accommodate Ohio River type barges.

Trucks: Marshall County is served by twelve truck lines.

Bus Lines: Marshall County is provided bus service by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Western Kentucky Stages, Inc., and Kentucky Bus Lines.

Highways: Marshall County is served by U. S. Highways 641, 62, and 68; and by Kentucky Highways 58, 80, 408, 348, 962, 963, 95, and 1523. The Purchase Parkway (construction contracts have been let) will extend from Fulton to Calvert City where it will intersect with I-24.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Calvert City - Tennessee Valley Authority, Kentucky
Utilities

Benton - Benton Electric Plant Board

County: Jackson Purchase RECC, West Kentucky RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: Marshall County is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company in Calvert City and the Union Gas Company of Kentucky, Inc., in Benton.

Construction of a natural gas system in Hardin will begin in the Spring of 1967. The source of supply will be Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Three municipal water plants are presently operating in Marshall County at Benton, Calvert City, and Hardin. Benton's plant has a filter capacity of 700 gpm and the plant at Calvert City is designed to filter a maximum of 720,000 gallons of water per day.

Sewer System: Benton, Calvert City and Hardin have municipal sewerage systems. Benton has a lagoon type sewage disposal system and Calvert City has a sewage treatment plant designed to accommodate a population of 15,000. The sewage treatment plant at Hardin has a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

A number of industrial sites are available in Marshall County. Four sites are located near Calvert City in the northern section of the county. One site is located in Benton in the central section of the county and is under option to the Marshall County Chamber of Commerce. One site is located near Hardin in the extreme southern section of the county.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Marshall County has two school systems, the Benton Independent School District and the Marshall County School System.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Benton has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 50 years. Benton presently maintains a 70.3 percent increase above its census 50 years ago.

Calvert City has shown a net population increase during the past 50 years. 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.

Population figures for Hardin are only available from 1930 to 1960. Substantial increases in Hardin's population are shown in the 1930's and 1950's. Only during the 1940's did Hardin suffer a population decrease.

Marshall County's population trend has shown both increases and decreases with the largest decrease in the 1940's and the largest increase in the 1950's. According to the latest U. S. Census of Population (1960), Marshall County has shown a 6 percent increase over the 1950 population.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR BENTON, CALVERT CITY, HARDIN, AND MARSHALL COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-60

Year	Benton		Calvert City		Hardin		Marshall County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1910	824		124				15,771		6.6
1920	897	8.9	226	82.3			15,215	- 3.5	5.5
1930	1,021	13.8	319	41.2	348		12,889	-15.3	8.2
1940	1,906	86.7			414	19.0	16,602	28.8	8.8
1950	1,980	3.8			324	-21.7	13,387	-19.4	3.5
1960	3,052	54.1	1,505		458	41.4	16,736	25.0	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Marshall County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is Benton, the county seat. The average weekly wages in all industries and manufacturing in Marshall County are \$135.96 and \$141.92 as compared to the over-all Kentucky average of \$96.66 and \$110.10, respectively. The high weekly wage average in Marshall County can be attributed to the fact that a number of chemical plants are located in Calvert City. The chemical industry is traditionally a high income group. Of those employed in manufacturing in Marshall County in June, 1966, 93.3 percent were employed in the chemical or primary metal industry. In the Fall of 1959, there were 1,465 workers employed in agriculture in the Marshall County area.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Marshall	\$135.96	\$141.92	\$ 43,732	\$2,441	5
Calloway	83.12	97.22	28,519	1,331	55
Graves	75.35	79.59	50,365	1,684	27
Livingston	81.40	41.22	9,397	1,333	54
Lyon	94.69	74.48	6,526	1,201	72
McCracken	89.59	100.29	111,892	1,854	21
Trigg	62.41	56.12	10,732	1,232	66
KENTUCKY	\$ 96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Marshall County labor supply area includes Marshall and the adjoining counties of Calloway, Graves, Livingston, Lyon, McCracken and Trigg. The population of the labor supply area was 146,858 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 4,700 to 5,400 males and from 3,175 to 3,875 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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

TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,875-9,275	4,700-5,400	3,175-3,875
Marshall	900-1,100	700- 800	200- 300
Calloway	1,675-1,875	1,000-1,100	675- 775
Graves	1,950-2,150	950-1,050	1,000-1,100
Livingston	950-1,150	550- 650	400- 500
Lyon	850-1,050	500- 600	350- 450
McCracken	700- 900	350- 450	350- 450
Trigg	850-1,050	650- 750	200- 300

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,929 boys and 6,557 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973. 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.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
MARSHALL COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,929	6,557
Marshall	833	827
Calloway	792	764
Graves	1,378	1,281
Livingston	314	309
Lyon	227	179
McCracken	2,934	2,802
Trigg	451	395

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

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

TABLE 5

MARSHALL COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,718	422	10,140
Marshall	1,445	20	1,465
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
Trigg	867	128	995

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

MARSHALL COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,
JUNE, 1966

	Area Total	Marshall	Calloway	Graves	Living- ston	Lyon	Mc- Cracken	Trigg
Total manu- facturing	13,039	3,026	1,107	3,455	0	20	5,240	191
Food & kindred products	857	0	94	201	0	0	552	10
Tobacco	24	0	1	11	0	0	12	0
Clothing, textile and leather	3,652	0	72	2,148	0	0	1,276	156
Lumber and furniture	379	176	0	54	0	0	126	23
Print., pub. and paper	308	12	25	55	0	8	206	2
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	3,935	2,045	25	754	0	7	1,104	0
Stone, clay and glass	364	15	23	226	0	5	95	0
Primary metals	796	778	0	0	0	0	18	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	2,694	0	867	0	0	0	1,827	0
Other	30	0	0	6	0	0	24	0

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



TABLE 7

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

	Area							
	Total	Marshall	Calloway	Graves	Livingston	Lyon	McCracken	Trigg
Mining and Quarrying	419	53	5	60	207	0	94	0
Contract Construction	3,594	1,957	298	226	70	32	908	103
Manufacturing	13,039	3,026	1,107	3,455	0	20	5,240	191
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,617	57	104	264	67	0	1,102	23
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7,131	435	985	1,050	91	38	4,313	219
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	1,003	90	139	156	20	11	568	19
Services	2,644	121	340	481	20	23	1,615	44
Other	67	0	34	17	0	0	16	0
Total	29,514	5,739	3,012	5,709	475	124	13,856	599

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table lists the manufacturing plants in Marshall County, their products and number of employees.

TABLE 8

MARSHALL COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Benton</u>				
Ashby Metal Forming Corp.	Metal furniture	75	215	290
Benton Ready Mixed Concrete	Ready mixed concrete	5	1	6
Birmingham Milling Co.	Feed	3	0	3
Connie Lane Candy Farm	Candy	0	2	2
Long Concrete Co.	Concrete blocks, ready mixed con- crete, field tile	15	1	16
The Marshall Courier	Newspaper, job printing	6	0	6
Miller Auto Parts	Machine shop	5	1	6
George M. Phelps & Sons	Rough lumber	2	0	2
Smith Concrete Product Co.	Concrete pipe			2
The Tribune-Democrat	Newspaper, job printing	3	1	4
Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative, Inc.	Fertilizer	4	1	5
West Kentucky Stave Co.	Staves, headings	18	0	18
Willett Frozen Food Locker	Custom slaughtering	1	0	1

(cont'd.)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Calvert City</u>				
Airco Chemicals and Plastics Division, Air Reduction Co., Inc. Calvert Chemical Works	Vinyl acetate, acetylenic alcohols, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate emulsion, hydrogen, polyvinyl chloride, vinyl resins			385
American Aniline & Extract Co.	Difunctional monomers	8	2	10
Blaine Concrete Products	Septic tanks, patio blocks, fiberglas forms	3	0	3
Calvert Reproductions	Furniture		N. A.	
General Aniline & Film Corp.	Detergents, acetylenics, methyamines, formaldehyde	286	14	300
General Sales & Mfg. Co.	Fishing tackle	1	1	2
B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co.	Acrylonitrile, vinyl chloride			525
Lee's Country Hams	Meat processing	3	0	3
Long Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	3	0	3
National Carbide Co. (Div. of Air Reduction Co.)	Calcium carbide acetylene, lime	375	6	381
New York Mining & Manufacturing Co.	Coke	51	2	53
Penn Olin Chemical Co. (Div. of Pennsalt Chemical Corp.)	Sodium chlorate	35	0	35
Pennsalt Chemicals Corp.	Refrigerants, pro- pellants, chlorine caustic soda, potash, hydrofluoric acid	423	14	437
Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co.	Ferroalloys	683	17	700
Reed's Crushed Stone Co.	Crushed stone	65	2	67

AIRCO CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS DIVISION

Air Reduction Company, Incorporated
Calvert Chemical Works

The first Airco Chemical plant at Calvert City, Kentucky, began commercial operation early in 1956. The facility produces vinyl acetate monomer made from acetylene and acetic acid. The acetylene is delivered by pipeline from (Airco) National Carbide's calcium carbide and acetylene generating plant, which also supplies other companies in the immediate area. Acetic acid is delivered by railroad tank car.

The vinyl acetate monomer plant was built at an approximate cost of \$3 million, and was designed initially to produce 30 million pounds-per-year of high-grade vinyl acetate monomer. Over the years, process improvements have brought the capacity up to 45 million pounds per year. A duplicate unit was built late in 1959, which also has the capacity of 45 million pounds per year, for a total of 90 million pounds per year of vinyl acetate monomer currently being produced at the Calvert Works.

Another chemical plant, completed in the spring of 1958, produces acetylenic alcohols and glycols. The products include methyl butynol, dimethyl hexynediol, ethyl octynol, and derivatives of these products. These materials are used by drug and cosmetic producers to make vitamin A, tranquilizers, perfumes, hair sprays, extenders; in oil well drilling, and in the manufacture of paints, surface active agents and rust inhibitors. The plant currently has a capacity in excess of 3 million pounds per year.

Late in 1959, a multi-million-dollar polyvinyl alcohol plant was added to the complex. The design capacity of this facility was 20 million pounds per year. The raw material for polyvinyl alcohol is vinyl acetate monomer which is received by pipeline from Airco's vinyl acetate plant. Polyvinyl alcohol is used in adhesives, textile sizing, paper coatings, film, fiber production, suspension polymerizations, emulsions and color TV tubes. Currently under construction is a multi-million-dollar expansion in the polyvinyl alcohol production facilities and related utilities.

Airco also completed a multi-million-dollar plant in November, 1959, for the production of 50 million pounds per year of the widely used resin, polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Airco's PVC plant receives, by pipelines, both acetylene and vinyl acetate. Anhydrous hydrogen chloride and vinyl chloride monomer are also supplied via pipelines by other firms in the area.

Polyvinyl chloride is one of the more versatile man-made resins. It is used in the manufacture of flexible plastics, such as vinyl upholstery, inflatable toys, garden hose, surgical tubes and flooring. In rigid form, the products include appliance parts, tool handles, piping and other extrusions, and phonograph records.

March 1965 saw the completion of an ultramodern polyvinyl acetate emulsion plant with a production capacity of 20 million pounds per year. During the year 1966, a significant development in polymer chemistry, the new Aircoflex vinyl acetate-ethylene copolymer emulsions, provided Airco Chemical with an "industry-first" and opened the way to substantial gains in polymer marketing. The first in the series of new emulsions, Aircoflex 100 HS and Aircoflex 500 are in commercial production. Aircoflex emulsions for adhesives and textile applications are in production and also under development. The capacity of the new Aircoflex unit is 25 million pounds per year.

Process water is procured from the Tennessee River, electricity is supplied by TVA, and the large boiler is supplied coal from mines located in western Kentucky. Natural gas is also used in several heating and process applications throughout the complex. All operations are continuous by nature. The Airco Chemical Works employs 385 people.

AMERICAN ANILINE & EXTRACT COMPANY, INC.

The American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc., has its home office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia plant began production in 1898 - the Calvert City expansion began production in 1954. There have been several expansions since 1954 including a large, new and modern laboratory and office building, a spray drier system and most recently a stainless steel outside reactor system for the production of two of our specialty acrylic monomers - Glycidyl Acrylate and Glycidyl Methacrylate.

Currently production includes synthetic sizing materials (Syncryls), polyvinyl acetate emulsions (Orthacs), polyvinyl alcohol (Orthosizes), sodium acrylate powder, sodium methacrylate powder, and specialty cross-linking difunctional acrylic monomers - Glycidyl Acrylate, Glycidyl Methacrylate and Ethylene-di-Methacrylate.

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 are used in the textile, paper adhesive and paint fields. They are companion products to Philadelphia's Orthocryls which are polymers of Acrylic Acid.

The synthetic sizing materials are used on man-made fibers such as dacron and nylons.

Vinyl Acetate monomer is purchased from Airco Chemical Company, Nitrogen from Acety-Arc and Caustic Soda is purchased from Pennsalt Chemical Co. The annual production at capacity rates is 30,000,000 pounds.

GENERAL ANILINE & FILM CORPORATION
DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL DIVISION

GAF began operations at its Calvert City chemical plant in 1956 for the manufacture of the PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidone) family of high-pressure acetylene derivatives.

The Calvert City GAF facility is the first and, at present, only existing one of its kind outside of Europe. A similar facility is now under construction by GAF in Texas City, Texas.

Since the chemical plant opened, its capacity has been more than doubled and expansion is still underway. Recently units for the manufacture of methyl vinyl ether and its copolymers were added. The process also involves the high-pressure acetylene technology which GAF has pioneered in the United States. In addition, the plant carries out the manufacture of surface-active agents. New production units for the manufacture of methylamines, formaldehyde and choline chloride were completed in 1965. Products manufactured at Calvert City are butynediol, butenediol, butanediol, propargyl alcohol, butyrolactone, pyrrolidone, methyl pyrrolidone, vinyl pyrrolidone, and various viscosity polymers and copolymers of PVP.

PVP is widely used in cosmetics such as hair sprays, men's hair grooming products, shampoos, shaving creams, skin lotions, antiperspirants, hair dyes and others. In the pharmaceutical industry, PVP is an accepted blood volume expander, suspending agent, tablet binder, and drug vehicle. PVP-iodine is an extremely effective bactericide, fungicide, and viricide, far less toxic than other forms of iodine. It is marketed in such products as topical antiseptics, mouthwashes and other proprietary and ethical formulations. PVP is also used in varied industrial applications including lithography, photographic chemicals, inks, paints, adhesives and dyestuffs.

The surfactant products manufactured at the plant include alkyl phenols and surface-active agents used in household and industrial detergents, drilling muds, emulsifiers, dyeing levelers, 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 lower pressure methods.

Acetylene from Airco's National Carbide and hydrogen from Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation are used in the chemical processes.

GAF's installation covers approximately 150 acres, of which about 60 are presently in use. The plant has several thousand feet of railroad track and spurs. About 32 million kilowatt hours of TVA electric power and 33,000 tons of coal and appreciable quantities of natural gas are consumed annually in GAF's operations. River water, potable water, natural gas, and a number of raw materials from neighboring plants are delivered by way of pipeline.

B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, the world's largest producer of polyvinyl chloride (vinyl) plastic raw materials, began operations in Calvert City in 1953 with a vinyl chloride production unit.

Since then, production facilities for acrylonitrile (1955), acrylic acid (1958) and hydrophilic polymers (1958) have been added and the vinyl chloride capacity increased (1959, 1964, and 1966).

The 1964 expansion was particularly significant in that it put BFG Chemical into the petrochemical field for the first time. It cost about \$25 million. In that move, a 250-million-pounds-a-year capacity ethylene plant was installed, along with a facility designed to produce 90 million pounds of propylene a year and lesser amounts of other hydrocarbons. Most of the ethylene and propylene is used by BFG Chemical in its vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile production processes.

In late 1966, a multi-million-dollar chlorine plant is scheduled to go into operation. It will supply part of the chlorine requirement of the vinyl chloride operation. High-purity caustic soda, a co-product of the chlorine plant, will fill captive requirements and the balance will be marketed.

Today, BFG Chemical's Calvert City operation is the largest vinyl chloride production facility in the United States. The overall plant is the second largest of the company's seven domestic production facilities.

Two of the major raw materials used at the complex -- propane and chlorine -- are barged up the Tennessee River to the company's docks. Ammonia, another raw material, comes in by rail. The propane comes from the Gulf Coast in the world's largest pressurized barges and is stored in a cavern blasted out of solid limestone 450 feet under the ground. Other raw materials come in by railroad and truck.

The vinyl chloride ready for further processing is shipped to other BFG Chemical plants by tank car and tank truck, while acrylic acid and the hydrophilic polymers are shipped directly to customers, usually by truck.

LONG CONCRETE COMPANY, INC.

Long Concrete Company, located in the Calvert City complex, started operations in 1951. The plant has a capacity of 70 cubic yards of ready mix concrete per hour distributed by a fleet of radio dispatched mixer trucks.

The company's concrete block manufacturing plant and sales yard is located in Benton, 13 miles south of Calvert City, with a daily production capacity of more than 4,000 units.

NEW YORK MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Mining moved into the Calvert City area to answer a need for high quality custom-made coke required by the carbide furnaces of Air Reduction Chemical and Carbide Company. Coke is being furnished also to Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, and some material is being shipped to destinations outside of Marshall County.

New York Mining is a Virginia Company with long experience in coal mining and coke manufacture through affiliated companies. Its Calvert City plant is unique in that it is a most modern adaptation of a very old industrial process. The plant represents an investment in excess of \$3,000,000.

To make coke high quality bituminous coal is brought down the Ohio River from the Appalachian coal fields. It is charged into the two hundred Mitchell type non-recovery coke ovens where the volatile matter is driven off by self-generating heat in a controlled atmosphere. A very high quality coke is produced and made into a premium product by careful crushing and screening.

New York Mining owns approximately 450 acres of land and its plant extends about 3,000 feet along the highway. Area for considerable future expansion is available. Currently the plant gives employment to about 40 people and processes approximately 300,000 tons of coal per year.

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 people. Located on a site of 840 acres, it is Pennsalt's second largest production unit of a total of 15 U. S. chemical plants. Products include: Sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, caustic soda, caustic potash, aqueous hydrogen chloride, hydrogen, the "Isotron" line of refrigerants, propellents and cleaners, and most recently "Kynar" vinylidene fluoride plastics. 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.

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.

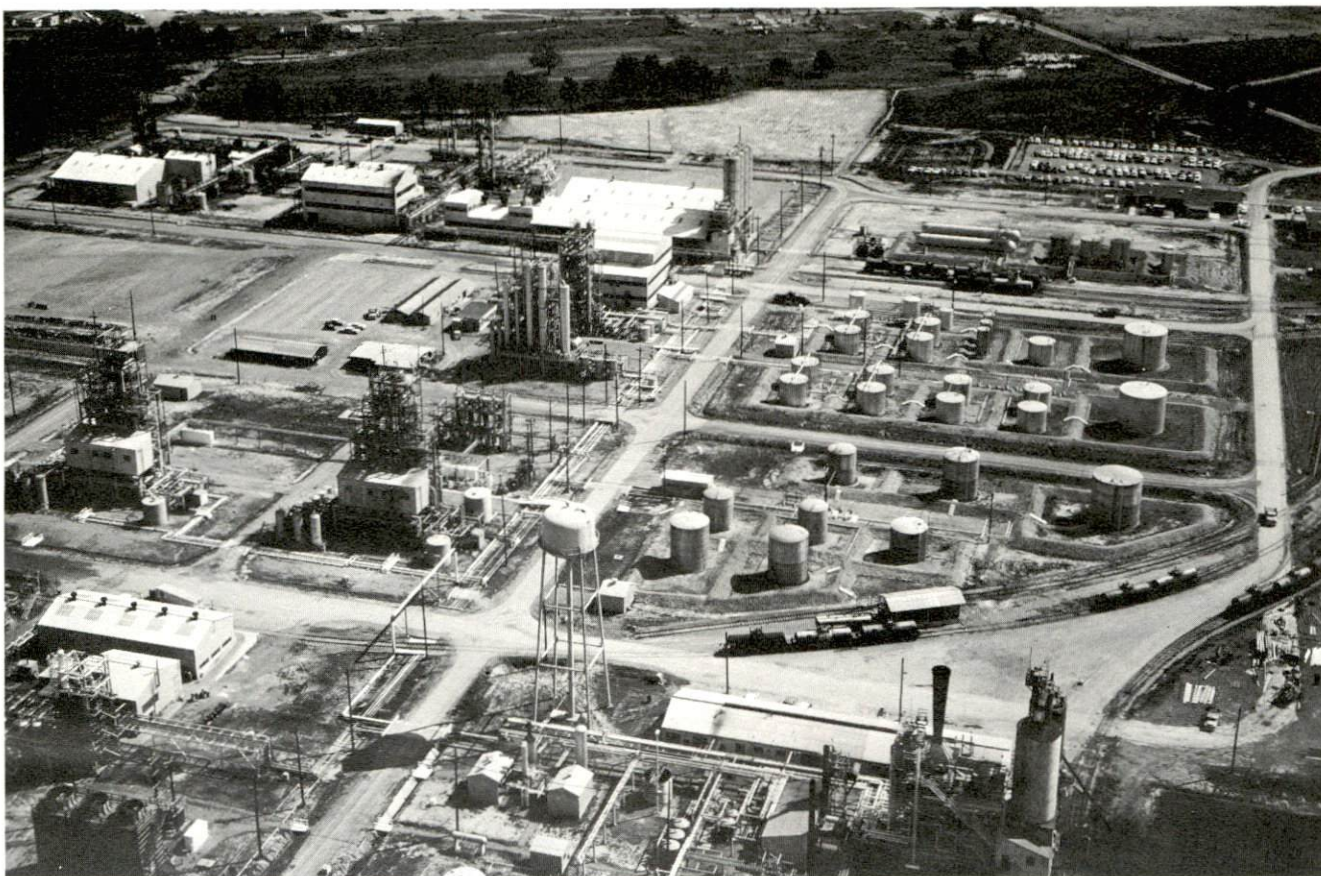
PITTSBURGH METALLURGICAL COMPANY
(A division of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated)

Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, one of this country's leading producers of ferroalloys, 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 ferroalloy 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, Silicomanganese, Ferromanganese and other ferroalloys and special metals.

At full capacity 100,000 kw. of power are used hourly to operate the nine 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 percent 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.

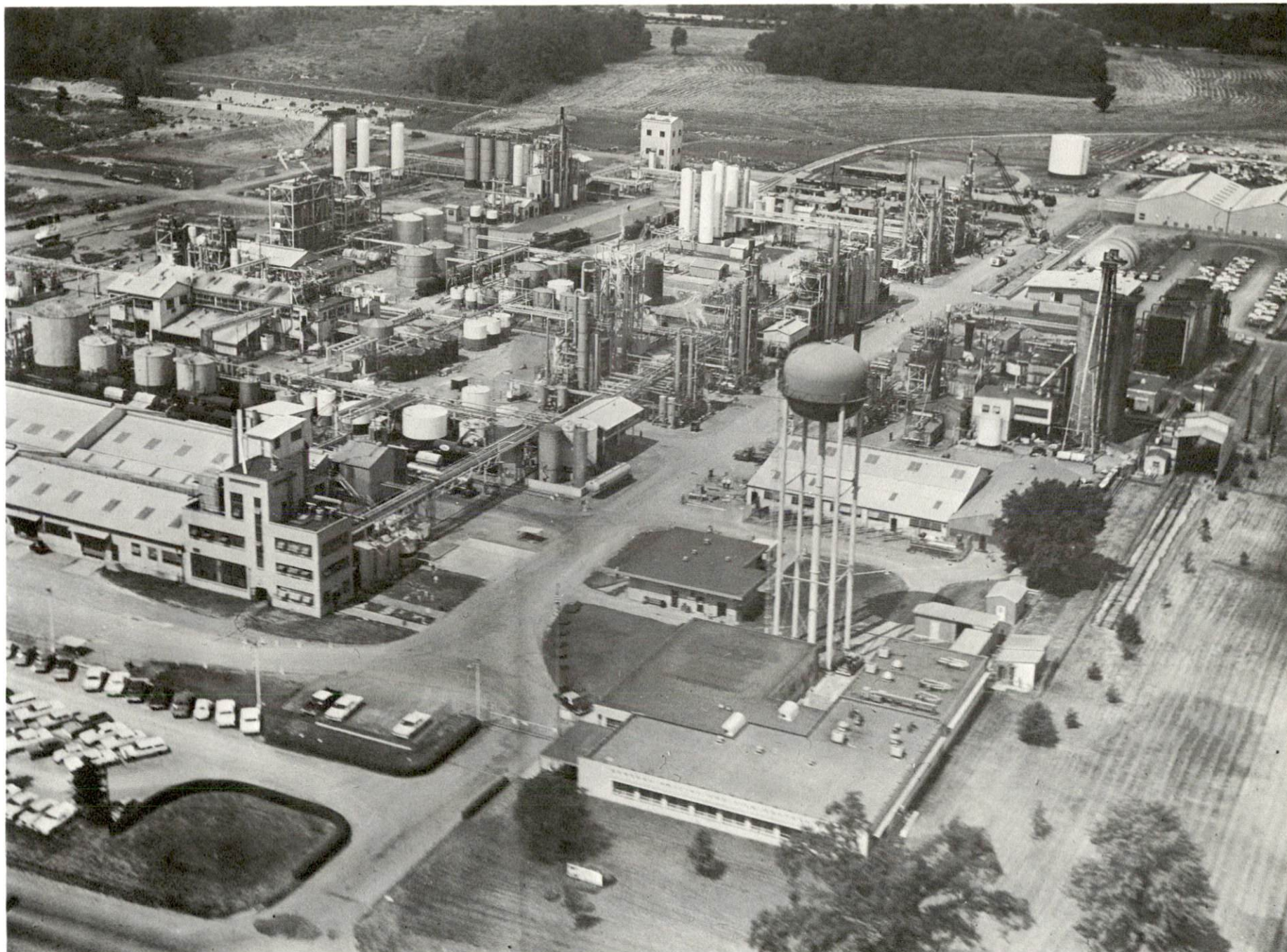
The company's finished products are shipped to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh steel mills by barge and rail.



Airco Chemicals and Plastics Division
Air Reduction Co., Inc., Calvert Chemical Works



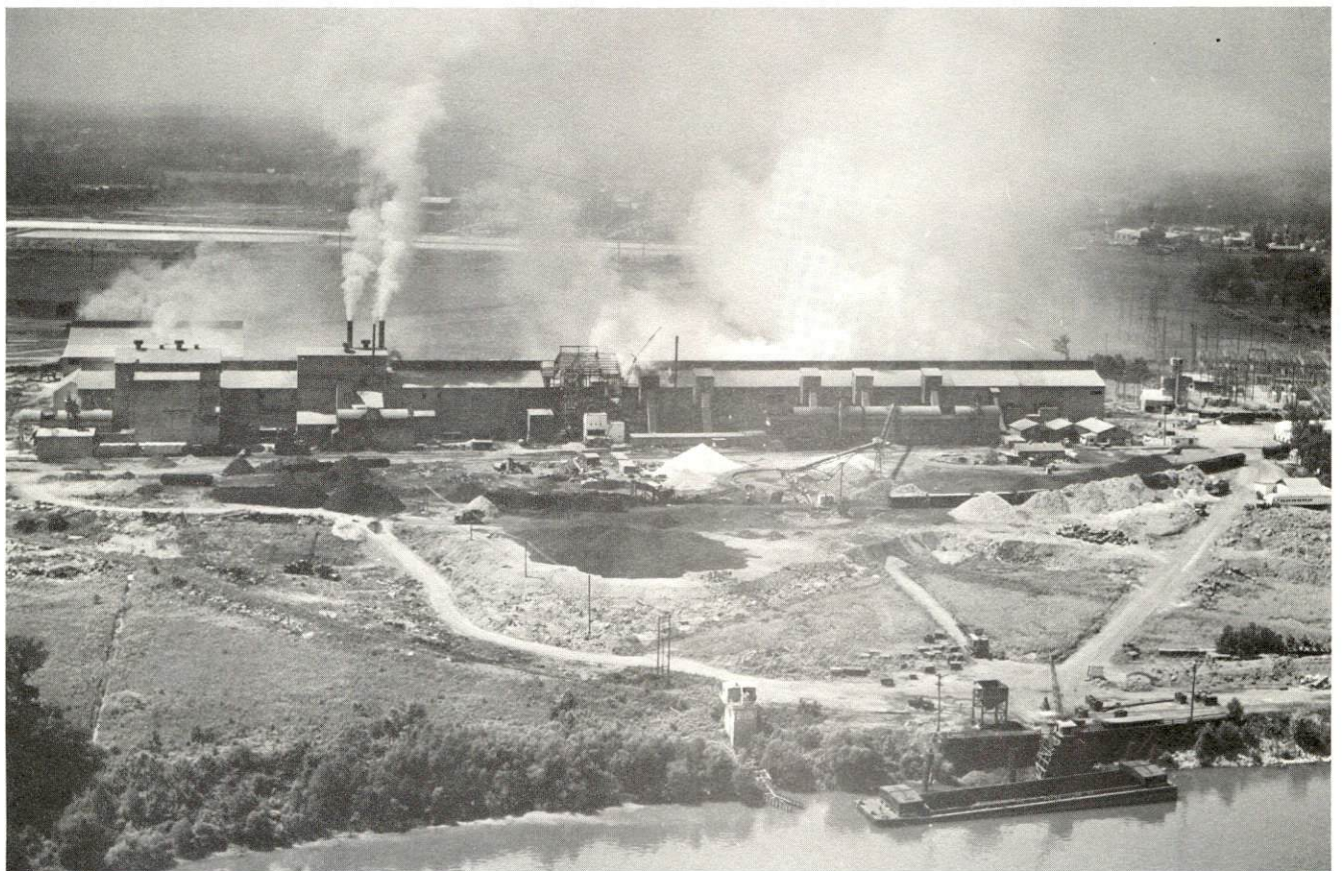
Airco Chemicals and Plastics Division
Air Reduction Co., Inc., National Carbide Plant



General Aniline and Film Corporation



New York Mining & Manufacturing Co.



Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co.

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the Marshall County area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Production Employees	
Process Operator	\$3.09 - \$3.31
Painter	2.89 - 3.04
Process Laborer	2.85
Service Employees	
Laborer	\$2.67 - \$2.85
Machinist	3.23 - 3.39
Mechanic-Maintenance-1st Class	3.23 - 3.39
Mechanic-Maintenance-2nd Class	3.03 - 3.21
Mechanic-Maintenance-Trainee	2.91 - 3.01
Shipping Clerk	2.63 - 3.15
Truck Driver	2.87 - 3.01
Welder (Acetylene, Oxygen, Carbon & Arc)	3.23 - 3.39
Office Employees	
	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
Accountant - Intermediate	\$475 - \$520
Account Clerk - Sr. (Bookkeeper-Sr.)	320 - 550
Draftsman	460 - 665
Secretary-Junior	295 - 395
Stenographer-Senior	350 - 475
Telephone Operator Receptionist	320 - 430
Timekeeper (Payroll Clerk)	350 - 485
Typists	275 - 395

Unions

Unions represented in the Marshall County area are: International Association of Machinists; Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union; United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Helpers of America; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 2049; and Aluminum Workers International Union, Local 102.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company serves Benton with two local freights daily. Switching service is provided daily and can accommodate 13 cars. The passing track will accommodate thirty cars. Outbound loads per month average 65 cars of lumber and lawn furniture; inbound loads per month average twenty cars of cement, building materials, phosphate, and potash. Package car service is provided and Railway Express service is available.

Hardin is served by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Calvert City is served by the Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad operating out of Paducah with five 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 1,500 and the average number of inbound carloads per month is 1,000.

Paducah, 20 miles distant, is also served by the Paducah & Illinois Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CALVERT CITY, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Illinois Central Railroad.

TABLE 9-A

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BENTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

No. of Days		No. of Days	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga.	2 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	3
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	9
Chicago, Ill.	5	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	5	New York, N. Y.	6
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	4	St. Louis, Mo.	3

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Highways

Marshall County is served by U. S. Highways 641, 62, and 68, and by Kentucky Highways 58, 80, 408, 348, 962, 963, 95 and 1523. The Purchase Parkway, when completed, will extend from Fulton to Calvert City where it will intersect with I-24.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BENTON,* KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	393	Lexington, Ky.	248
Birmingham, Ala.	342	Louisville, Ky.	208
Chicago, Ill.	422	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,066
Cincinnati, Ohio	389	Memphis, Tenn.	162
Cleveland, Ohio	600	Nashville, Tenn.	137
Detroit, Mich.	441	New Orleans, La.	530
Kansas City, Mo.	326	Pittsburgh, Pa.	607
Knoxville, Tenn.	334	St. Louis, Mo.	196

*Centrally located in Marshall County.

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Marshall County:

Small & Company, Inc.*
 Dixie Highway Express, Inc.
 Harper Truck Service, Inc.
 Hayes Freight Lines, Inc.
 Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.
 McLean Trucking Company
 Railroad Express Agency, Inc.
 Central Southern Refrigerated Service
 Bonifield Brothers Truck Lines, Inc.
 Southern Tank Lines, Inc.**
 Davis Transport**
 Liquid Transporters, Inc.**
 McDuffee Motor Freight Lines, Inc.**

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM CALVERT CITY, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

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

*Delivery Time in Days

Source: McDuffee Motor Freight Lines, Inc.

Bus Lines: Marshall County is served by three bus lines. Western Kentucky Stages, Inc., operating between Paducah, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee, and Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, operating between St. Louis, Missouri, and Nashville, Tennessee, serve Benton with northbound and southbound service daily. Calvert City is provided daily service by Kentucky Bus Lines, operating between Paducah and Louisville.

*Maintains terminal in Benton, Kentucky

**Maintains terminal in Calvert City, Kentucky

Taxi Service: King Taxi service is available in Benton, Kentucky.

Air

Marshall County is served by Barkley Field located 8 miles west of Paducah, Kentucky. The two runways are 5,000 by 150 feet and 4,000 by 150 feet. This well-lighted airport has a weather station and a recently constructed administration building. A modernization of the radio and communication system was recently completed. Delta Air Lines provides two northbound flights daily linking Chicago and Detroit and one southbound flight to Memphis. Ozark Air Lines provides three round trips daily to Louisville, three 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 State Park Airport, located at Gilbertsville, has a 4,000 by 100-foot paved and lighted runway and a 2,900 by 300-foot turf runway. Facilities include 80 and 100 octane gasoline, hangar, tie down, charter service, and car rental.

Kentucky Lake State Park Airport, located at Kenlake State Park, has a 2,000 by 75-foot paved runway.

Water

Marshall County is bound by the Tennessee River for 42 miles along its northern and eastern extremity. The Tennessee River has a 9-foot channel and can accommodate Ohio River type barges. The confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers is located at Paducah, Kentucky, 6.4 river miles from northern Marshall County and 16 miles from Calvert City.

All of the county's four industrial docks are located near Calvert City and its chemical complex. The freight originating from these docks includes: coal, coke, chemicals, sulphur, and salt.

The contract and common carriers licensed to operate on the Tennessee River in the Marshall County area are: Arrow Transportation Co., American Commercial Barge Line Co., Greene Line Steamers, Inc. (passenger), Igert, Inc., Southern Barge Line Corp., Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., and John I. Hay, Inc. (Mechling Barge Lines, Inc.).

Repair and fueling facilities are located at Paducah, Kentucky.



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The City of Benton Electric Plant Board, whose source of supply is TVA, supplies Benton with electricity. Power is tapped from a 66,000 volt line at the east city limits of Benton, with a 13,000 volt line into the city and 7,200 volts on the city system which is 60 cycle, 3 phase. Average monthly use is 2,571,000 KWH. Monthly rates per KWH are as follows:

Residential:

First	75 KWH	2.5¢ per KWH
Next	100 KWH	1.5¢ per KWH
Next	225 KWH	1.0¢ per KWH
Next	750 KWH	0.4¢ per KWH
All over	1,150 KWH	0.75¢ per KWH

Minimum 75¢ per month

Commercial and Industrial:

First 50 KW of demand per month has no demand charge

First	150 KWH	2.5 ¢ per KWH
Next	400 KWH	1.5 ¢ per KWH
Next	950 KWH	1.0 ¢ per KWH
Next	1,400 KWH	0.8 ¢ per KWH
Next	11,100 KWH	1.05 ¢ per KWH
Next	19,000 KWH	.5 ¢ per KWH
Next	67,000 KWH	.4 ¢ per KWH
Next	400,000 KWH	.3 ¢ per KWH
Additional		.275¢ per KWH

All KW in excess of 50 KW is \$1.00 per KW.

Hardin is served by the West Kentucky RECC.

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 County by Jackson Purchase RECC, Kentucky Utilities Company, and West Kentucky RECC.

The Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides service to 10,300 consumers in McCracken, Ballard, Carlisle, Graves, Marshall and Livingston Counties. Service is provided through 10 different substations which are evenly located throughout the system to serve 1,700 miles of distribution lines, of which many miles is three phase. The Cooperative buys wholesale power from the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Cooperative upon request.

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

The West Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in five western Kentucky counties. Power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Standard rates as filed with the Public Service Commission, are: TVA Standard General Lighting and Power Rate BGA and TVA Standard Residential Rate B-1. Copies of rates will be furnished upon request.

More power is generated in the Marshall County area than in any comparable area in the world. The nearby TVA hydroelectric plant of Kentucky Dam, with five generators, produces 165,000 KW; the TVA Shawnee Steam Plant, constructed to supply the Atomic Energy Plant at Paducah, has 10 generators, producing 1,500,000 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 Marshall County area draws industrial power mainly from the Kentucky Dam, Shawnee and Johnsonville plants.

Natural Gas

The two gas companies which operate in Marshall County are Union Gas Company of Kentucky, Inc., and Western Kentucky Gas Company.

Union Gas Company of Kentucky, Inc., a municipally owned gas system, serves Benton. The system is supplied gas by Texas Gas Transmission Corporation through a 4-inch transmission line. This supply is unlimited. Pressure is maintained at 28 psi, Btu content is 1,030 per cubic foot, and specific gravity is .60.

Current rates are as follows:

Residential and small commercial:

First	500 cubic feet or less	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2,500 cubic feet	1.25 per MCF
Next	7,000 cubic feet	1.00 per MCF
Over	10,000 cubic feet	.75 per MCF

Minimum bill - \$1.50

Large Commercial:

First	500 cubic feet or less	\$2.00 Minimum
Next	3,500 cubic feet	1.25 per MCF
Next	7,000 cubic feet	.85 per MCF
Next	29,000 cubic feet	.60 per MCF
Over	40,000 cubic feet	.45 per MCF

Minimum bill - \$2.00

Calvert City is supplied natural gas by the Western Kentucky Gas Company whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The Btu content is approximately 1,015 and the specific gravity is .60.

Rates are listed below:

Rate 3-A - Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service

First	1,000 cu. ft. per month	\$1.50
Next	2,000 cu. ft. per month	.895 per MCF
Next	7,000 cu. ft. per month	.725 per MCF
Next	40,000 cu. ft. per month	.665 per MCF
All additional	cu. ft. per month	.595 per MCF

Interruptible Service

First	2,000,000 cu. ft. per month	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000 cu. ft. per month	44.5¢ per MCF
Next	2,000,000 cu. ft. per month	42.5¢ per MCF
All additional	cu. ft. per month	36.5¢ per MCF

Minimum Charge - \$950.00 per meter per month

Construction of a natural gas system will begin in Hardin in the Spring of 1967. The source of supply will be Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Coal and Coke*

Marshall County is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field that occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

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

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

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

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

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

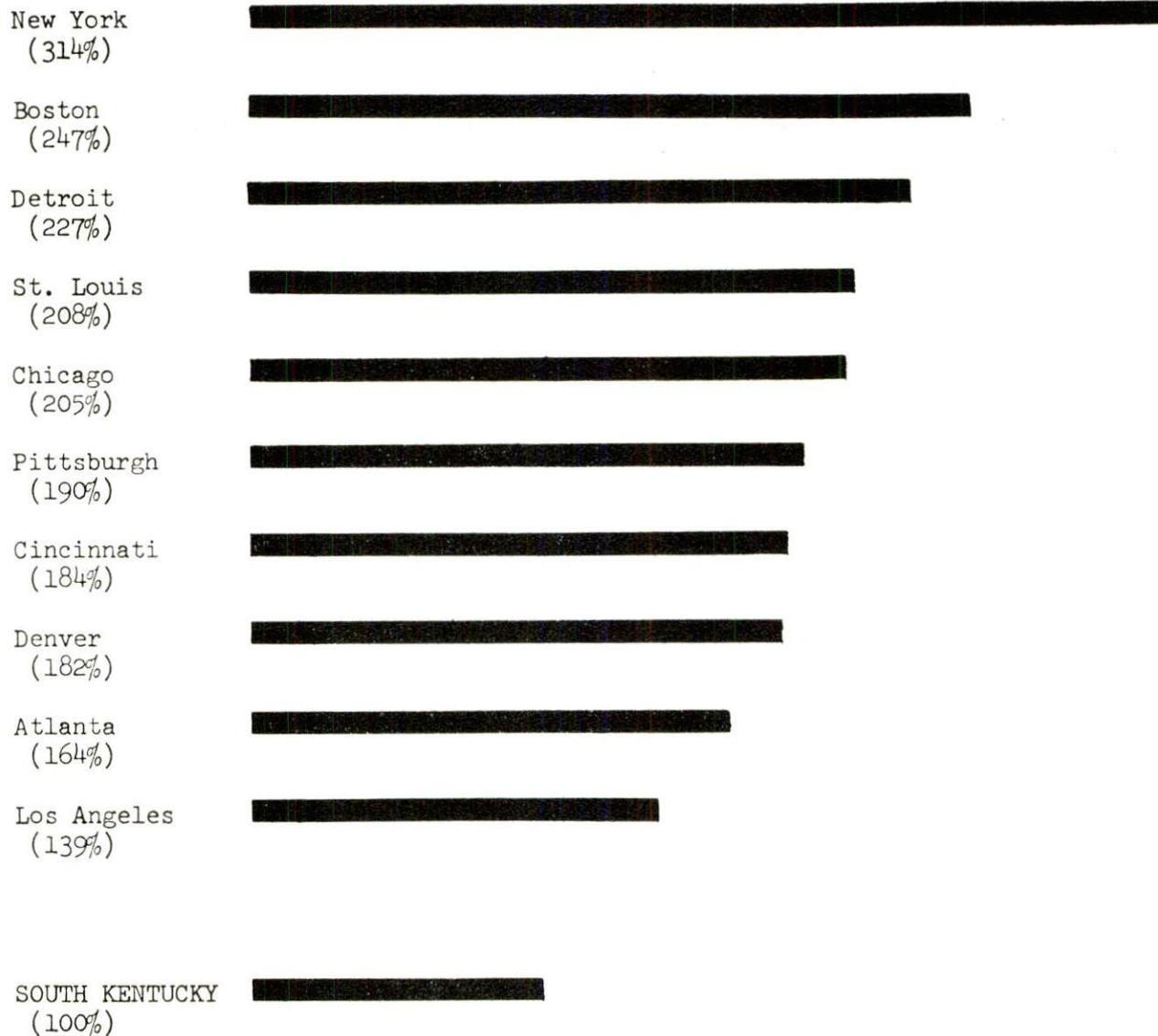
Fuel Oil

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

MONTHLY INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC BILLS IN MAJOR CITIES

EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOUTH KENTUCKY BILLS

(1,000-Kw Load, With 400,000-Kwh Monthly Consumption)



Source: 1965 Federal Power Commission Report of Typical Electric Bills.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Three public water systems operate in Marshall County. They are located at Benton, Calvert City, and Hardin.

The Benton Water and Sewer Company, a municipally owned and operated company whose source of supply is two wells, supplies water to local residents. The plant's filter capacity is 700 gpm and storage facilities include a 125,000-gallon tank and a 50,000-gallon tank. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 7 hours per day. The average daily use is 300,000 gallons with the peak use being 398,000 gallons. Pressure is maintained at 65 psi and the mains are 6 and 8 inches. The company has 1,340 metered customers.

Monthly rates are as follows:

First	3,000 gals. of water per month (minimum bill)	\$3.15
Over	3,000 gals. but less than 3,500 gals.	3.70
Over	3,500 gals. but less than 4,000 gals.	4.20
Over	4,000 gals. but less than 4,500 gals.	4.75
Over	4,500 gals. but less than 5,000 gals.	5.25
Over	5,000 gals. but less than 5,500 gals.	5.80
Over	5,500 gals. but less than 6,000 gals.	6.30
Over	6,000 gals. but less than 6,500 gals.	6.85
Over	6,500 gals. but less than 7,000 gals.	7.35
Over	7,000 gals. - 30 cents for each 500 gallons or fraction thereof in excess of 7,000 gals.	
Over	20,000 gals. - 20 cents for each 500 gallons or fraction thereof exceeding 20,000 gallons per month	

Calvert City is provided finished water by a municipally owned water system, whose source of supply is two deep wells. Raw water is treated with chlorine, lime, alum, and by fluoridation process. The capacity of the treatment plant is 720,000 gpd with the peak daily demand being 375,000 gallons. The average daily use is 335,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 75,000-gallon elevated tank and a 20,000-gallon clear well. Mains range from 4 to 8 inches and the average pressure is 100 psi. A 100,000-gallon clear well and a 750,000-gallon elevated tank are planned.

Current monthly rates are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	\$3.50 (minimum)
Next	3,000	1.00
Next	5,000	.80
Next	5,000	.70
Next	5,000	.60
Next	5,000	.50
Next	25,000	.40
All over	50,000	.30

The Hardin Water System, constructed in 1963, has a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day. The source of supply is two deep wells and the average daily use is 57,000 gallons.

Sewerage System

Marshall County has three municipal sewerage systems, located at Benton, Hardin, and Calvert City.

The Benton Water and Sewer Company has a 15-acre sewerage lagoon and a 12-acre sewerage lagoon that were completed in 1963. The system is presently operating at 60 percent of capacity. Monthly rates are 25 percent of the water bill.

The Calvert City Water and Sewerage Department serves Calvert City with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sanitary mains range from 10 to 12 inches in size and the storm mains are 16 inches. Sewerage is given primary and secondary treatment and then is discharged into Cypress Creek. The treatment plant is designed to handle a population of 15,000. Rates equal 50 percent of the water bill with a minimum charge of \$2.90.

The sewerage system recently completed at Hardin has a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

A number of industrial sites are available in Marshall County. The sites available include: four sites near the Tennessee River at Calvert City, one large Louisville & Nashville site at Benton that is under option to the Marshall County Chamber of Commerce, and one site near Hardin that is presently under option to the south Hardin Industrial Association.

The Marshall County Chamber of Commerce is in the process of forming an Industrial Foundation. The aim of the Foundation is to eventually bring the better industrial property in the county under its control. This would assure the availability of good industrial property for future industrial development in the county.

Benton

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 125 acres, level to rolling land

LOCATION: Adjacent to Benton city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 641 is located 200 to 300 feet from site. A cloverleaf interchange on the Purchase Parkway (under construction) is within approximately 2 miles.

RAILROADS: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad is located along the edge of the site.

WATER: Benton Water Company

GAS: Could be extended to the site

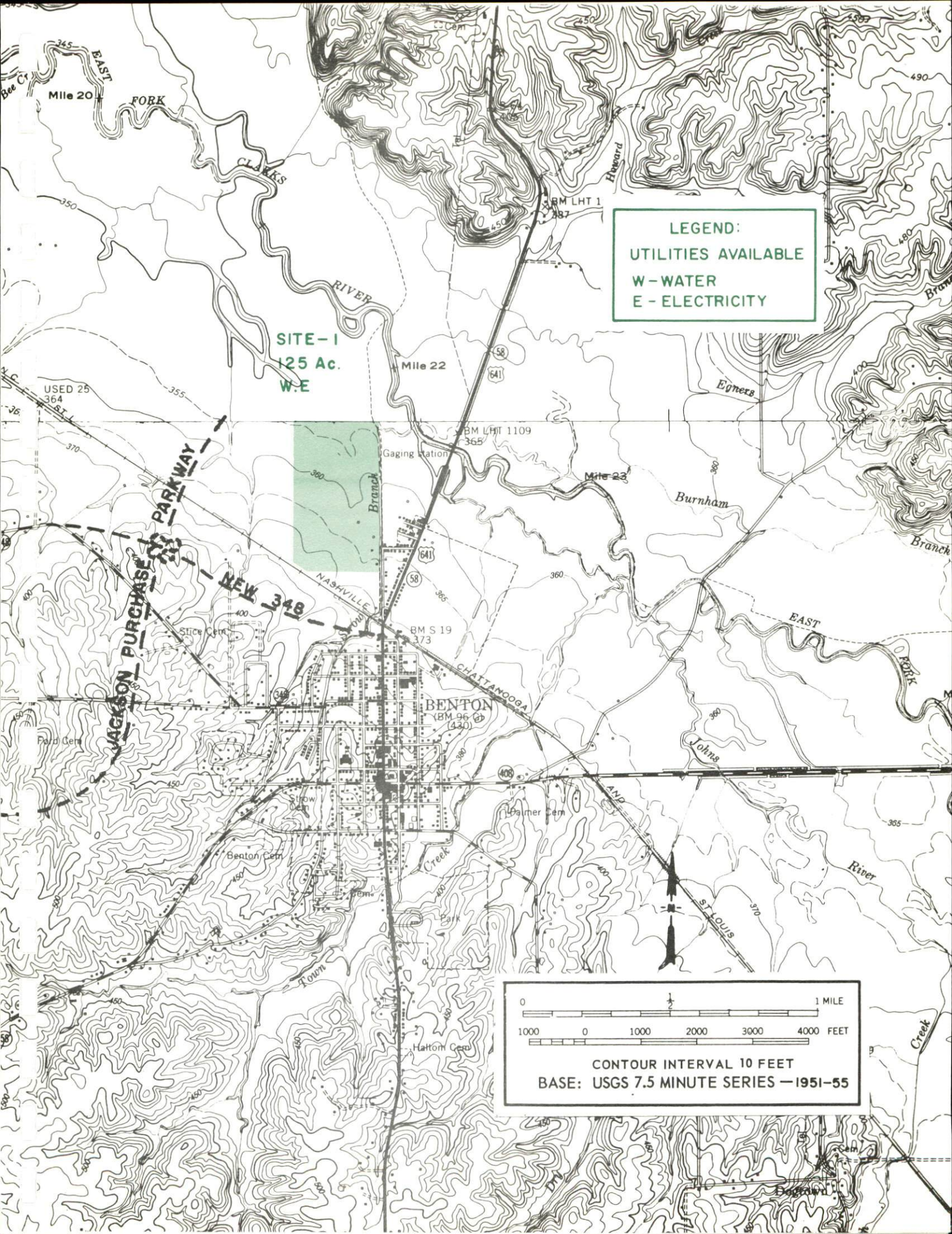
ELECTRICITY: Benton Electric Plant Board

SEWERAGE: Could be extended to the site.

OPTIONED BY: Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

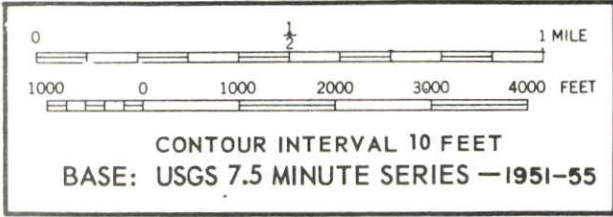
AGENT: Charles Manley, Executive Vice President,
Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

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



LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-1
125 Ac.
W.E

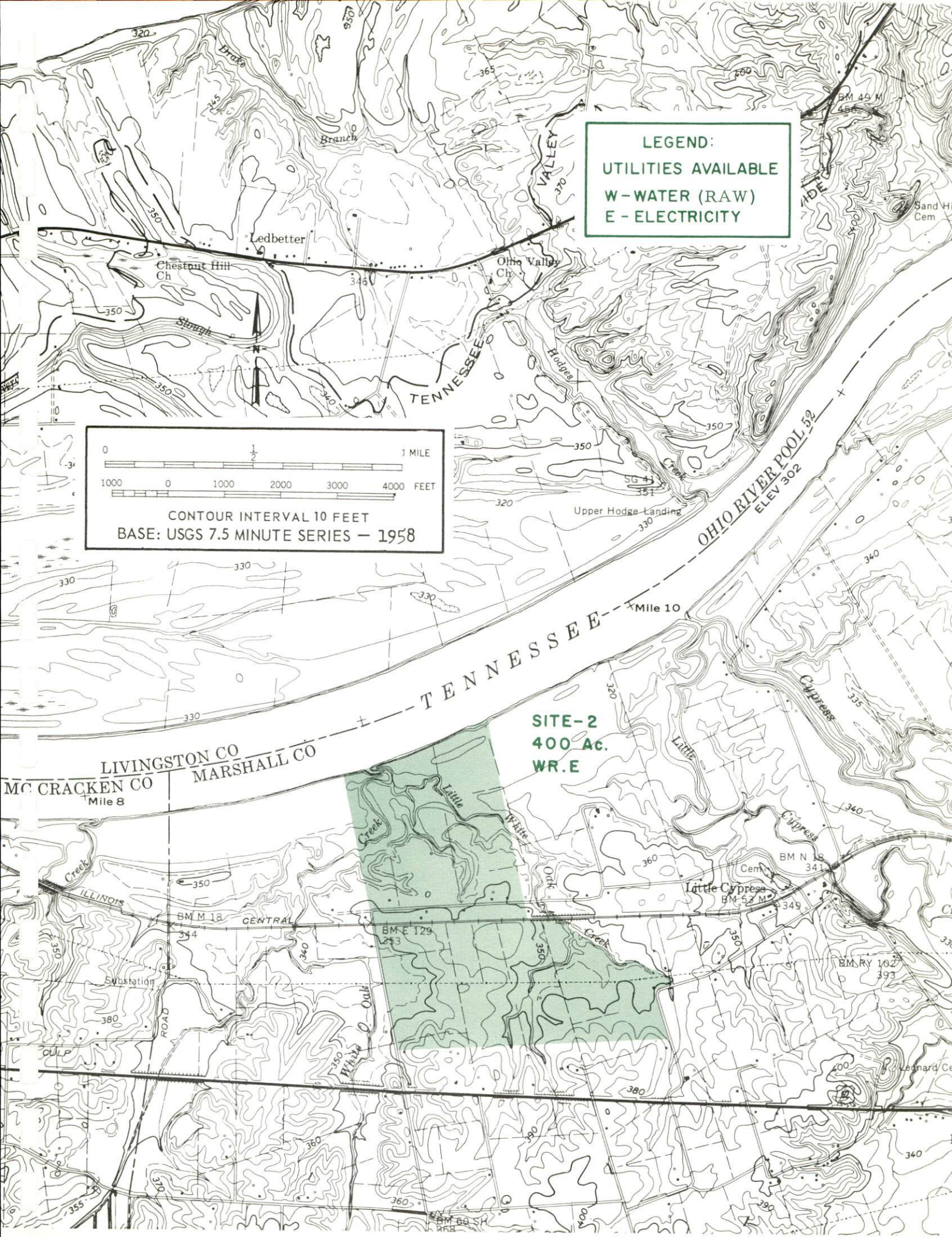
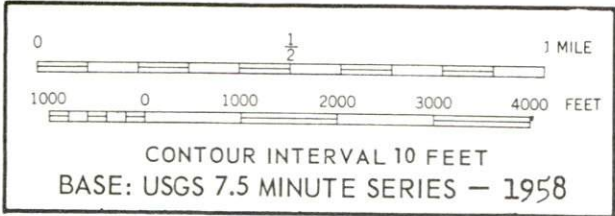


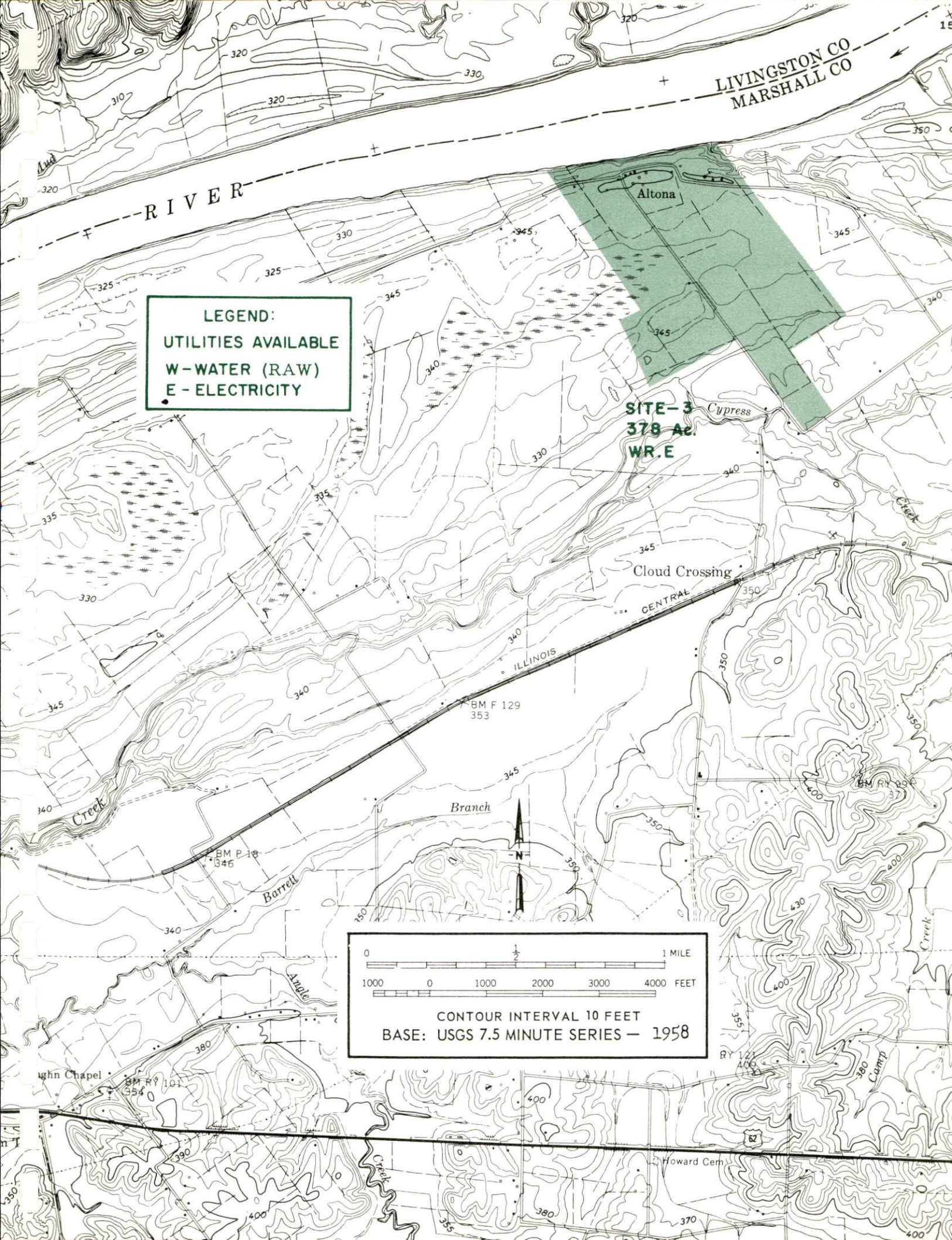
Calvert City

- SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 400 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: 2 1/2 miles west of Calvert City
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 62 is located several hundred feet south.
RAILROADS: The Illinois Central Railroad bisects the site.
WATER: Raw water is available from the Tennessee River.
ELECTRICITY: Jackson Purchase RECC
OWNERSHIP: Private ownership
AGENT: Charles Manley, Executive Vice President,
Marshall County Chamber of Commerce
- SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 378 acres of level land
LOCATION: One-half mile northwest of Calvert City
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on east-west loop of Calvert City.
RAILROADS: The Illinois Central Railroad is 1 mile distant.
WATER: Raw water is available from the Tennessee River.
ELECTRICITY: Tennessee Valley Authority
OWNERSHIP: Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation
AGENT: Charles Manley, Executive Vice President,
Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

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

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER (RAW)
E - ELECTRICITY





LEGEND:
W - WATER (RAW)
E - ELECTRICITY

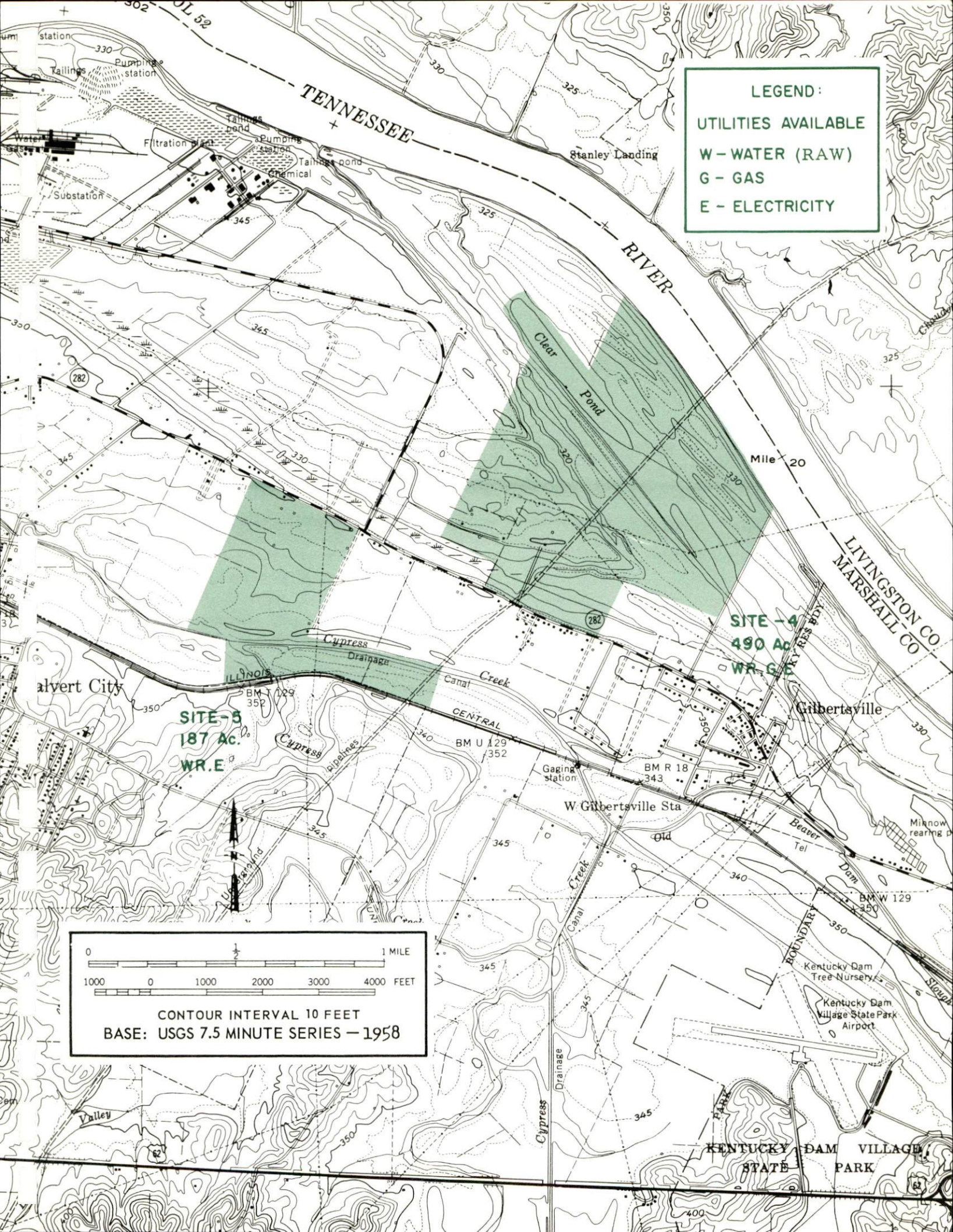
SITE-3
378 Ac.
WR, E

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES — 1958

SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 490 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: One-half mile northeast of Calvert City
HIGHWAY ACCESS: A portion of site fronts on Kentucky Route 282
RAILROADS: None
WATER: Raw water is available from the Tennessee River
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Tennessee Valley Authority
OWNERSHIP: Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
AGENT: Charles Manley, Executive Vice President, Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

SITE #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 187 acres of level land
LOCATION: One-half mile northeast of Calvert City
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 282
RAILROADS: Bound on one side by Illinois Central Railroad
WATER: Calvert City Municipal Water Company
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Tennessee Valley Authority
OWNERSHIP: Texas Gas Transmission Corporation
AGENT: Charles Manley, Executive Vice President, Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

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



Hardin

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres level land
LOCATION: Southwestern city limits of Hardin
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 641
RAILROADS: The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis
Railroad is across U. S. 641 from the site
WATER: The Hardin Water System
GAS: Construction of a natural gas system is to begin
in the Spring of 1967.
ELECTRICITY: West Kentucky RECC
SEWERAGE: The Hardin Sewerage System
AGENT: Charles Manley, Executive Vice President,
Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

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

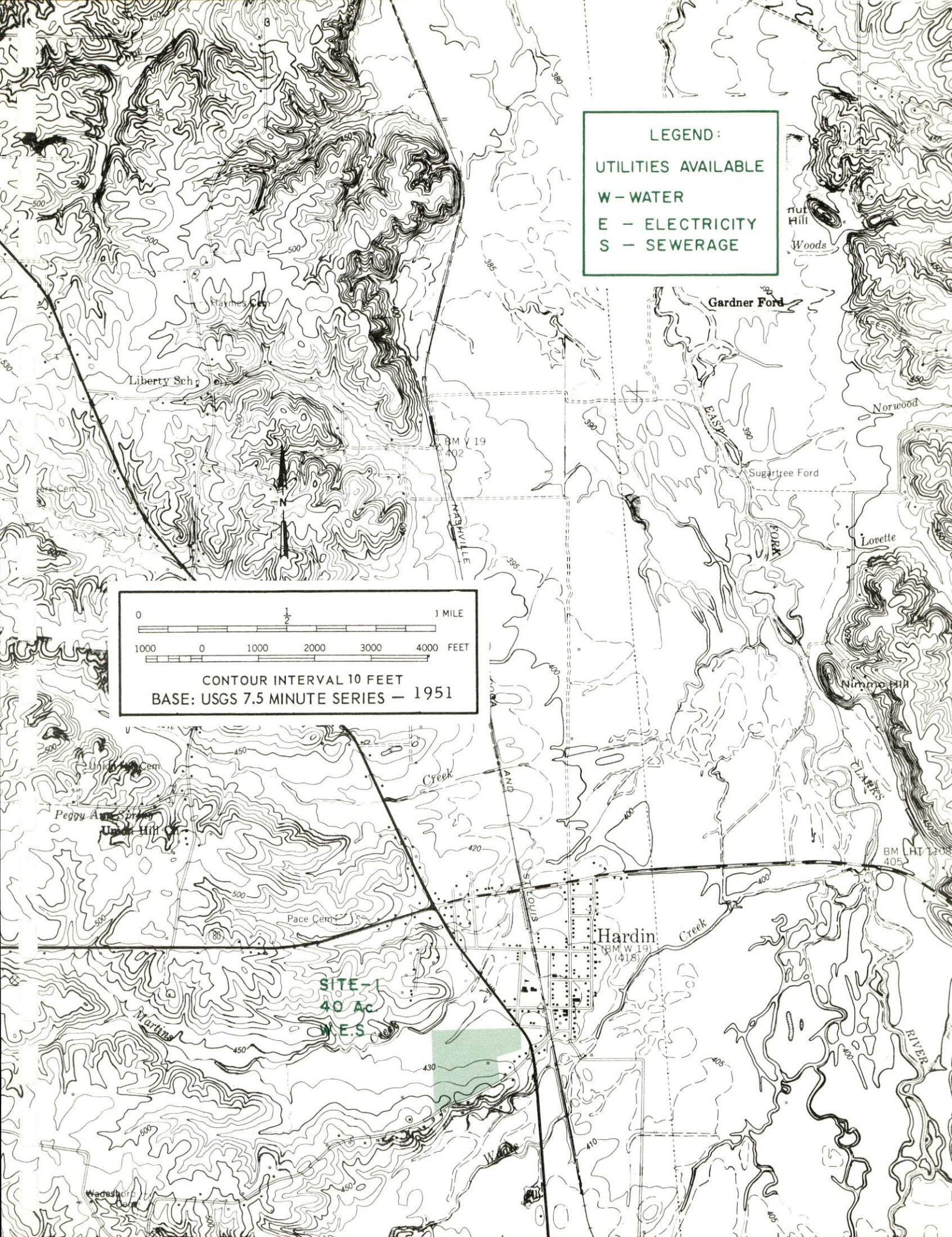
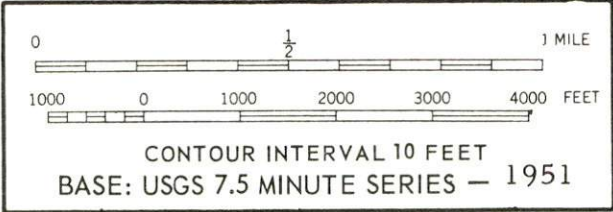
LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



Available Industrial Buildings

Benton

Location: 12th Street

Dimensions (Overall): 72 ft. x 140 ft.

Total Floor Space: 10,080 sq. ft.; No. of Floors: One

Size of Bays: None; Acreage Available: 1/2 acre

Type Construction: Concrete blocks

Office Space: 10 ft. x 20 ft.; Sprinklered? No.

Type Roof: Composition (asphalt); Height of Roof: 12 ft. (eaves)-
18 ft. (gables)

Type Floor: Concrete; Year Built: 1955

Heating: Gas space heaters; Vacated when? 1966

Railroad Siding and Capacity: None

Truck Loading Docks: Two

Roadway Access: City streets

Electricity: Benton Electric Plant Board

Gas: Union Gas Company (municipally owned)

Water and Sewer: Benton Water and Sewer Company

Lease Price: \$250 per month

Owner: Mr. Robert Long

Hardin

Location: Main Street

Distance from City Limits: Inside city limits

Total Floor Space: 13,400 sq. ft.; No. of Floors: One

Type Construction: Brick

Office Space: None; Sprinklered? No

Type Roof: Built-up; Type Floor: Concrete

When was building vacated? February, 1966

Railroad Siding and Capacity: One block from railroad

Truck Loading Docks: None

Roadway Access: 4 blocks from Highway 641, 5 blocks from Highway 80

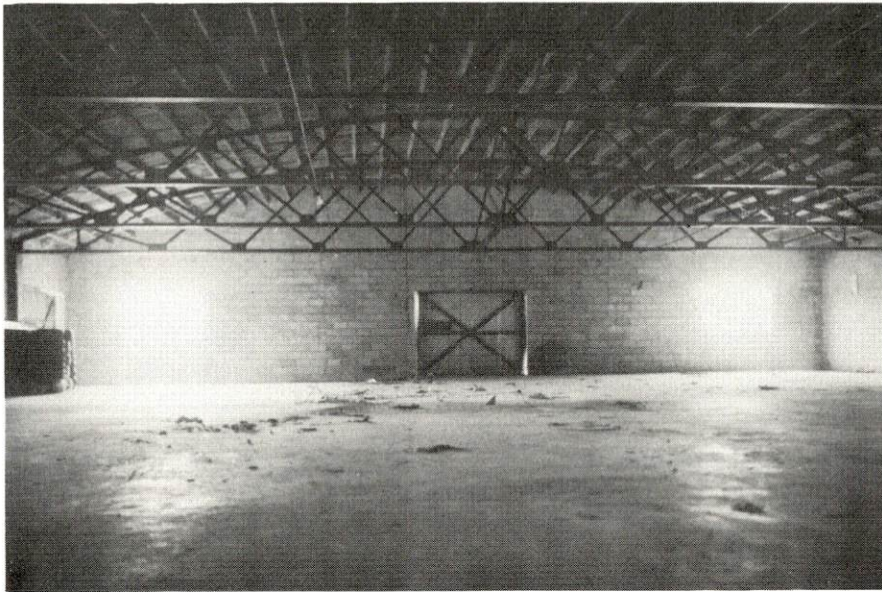
Electricity: Yes; Gas: *; Water: Yes

Sewerage: Yes

Lease Arrangement: Approximately \$120 per month

Owners: L. D. Miller and John Purdom

*Construction of a natural gas system in Hardin is to begin in the Spring of 1967.



Available Industrial Building - Benton, Kentucky



Available Industrial Building - Hardin, Kentucky

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Both Benton and Calvert City, fourth-class cities, have a mayor-council type government. The mayors are elected for terms of four years and the councilmen serve two years.

County: Marshall County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a judge and five magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: A business license is required in Benton. This annual fee ranges from \$25 to \$200, depending upon the type of business and number of employees. Business and occupational licenses costing from \$15 to \$60 per year are required in Calvert City.

Planning and Zoning

Benton and Calvert City have planning and zoning commissions that work in conjunction with the Community Planning and Development Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Studies completed by the Benton Commission include: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map and Existing Land Use Analysis. Planned studies and those currently underway include: Population Study and Economic Base, Major Thoroughfare Plan, Community Facilities Plan, and Land Use Plan.

Studies completed in Calvert City include: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis, Population Study, Zoning Ordinance, Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Community Facilities Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, Street Naming and Property Numbering Program, and a Land Use Plan. Planned studies and those currently underway include: Base Map Revision, Existing Land Use

Map Revision, Existing Land Use Analysis - Population and Economic Base, and Neighborhood Analysis Revision.

Fire Protection

The Benton Fire Department consists of 23 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 1960 Chevrolet with a 750-gpm pump, and a 1952 Ford Central with a 500-gpm pump. Other equipment includes 3,200 feet of 4-inch hose, 100 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1-inch hose, and 100 feet of 3/4-inch hose, all with high pressure nozzles. Sixty fire hydrants are strategically located throughout the city. The city has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

The Calvert City Volunteer Fire Department is staffed with 16 volunteers. A 500-gpm pumper truck with 2,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 750 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 400 feet of 3/4-inch hose is utilized. Other equipment includes a 1,000-gallon water tank, 2 MSA masks, a portable generator with lights, and prota-power hydrorescue equipment. A rescue truck and an ambulance are also maintained. An ambulance equipped with oxygen tanks was purchased in 1965. A new 750-gpm fully equipped pumper truck was purchased by the department in September, 1966. The truck cost \$19,000. The city has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

The Hardin Fire Department has 10 volunteers and motorized equipment consists of a 1943 Ford with a 500-gallon tank on the truck and a pump with 300 pounds of pressure.

Police Protection

The Benton Police Department is staffed with a chief and three patrolmen who use a two-way, radio-equipped car.

Calvert City is provided police protection by a city marshall and one deputy who utilize their own cars.

The two departments maintain a radio hookup between cities, with the Marshall County sheriff's office, and with the Kentucky State Police.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage collection is maintained in Benton by a private collector through individual contracts.

In Calvert City, wet and dry garbage is collected by the city. Collections are twice weekly in both the residential and business sections. Fees are \$2 per month for residences and \$2.50 per month for businesses. A city-leased land fill dump is used for disposal.

Garbage is picked up in Hardin by a private contractor. The charge is \$1 per week.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial positions of Benton, Calvert City and Marshall County.

City Income and Bonded Indebtedness:

Benton

Budget, 1966-67	\$ 93,302
Bonded Indebtedness, August 1966	
General Obligation	166,000
Industrial Bonds	500,000

Calvert City

Budget, 1966-67	\$ 43,575.00
Bonded Indebtedness, August 4, 1966	
Street Improvements	30,401.94
Water and Sewer System	295,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Marshall County Budget, 1966-67	\$194,250
Marshall County Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Voted Road and Bridge Refunding	54,000
Refunding Bonds	8,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table lists the 1966 property tax rates of property in Benton, Calvert City, Hardin, and Marshall County.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
BENTON, CALVERT CITY, HARDIN, AND MARSHALL COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Benton	Calvert City	Hardin	Marshall County
County	\$.113	\$.113	\$.113	\$.113
City	.24	.18	.17	
School	.462	.432	.432	.432
State	<u>.015</u>	<u>.015</u>	<u>.015</u>	<u>.015</u>
Total	\$.830	\$.740	\$.730	\$.560

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

Benton	\$ 18,156,000 (Real Estate and Tangibles)
Calvert City	8,126,892 (Real Estate and Tangibles)
Hardin	1,358,664 (Real Estate and Tangibles)
Marshall County	110,416,826 (Subject to full local rate)

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Benton Independent School District has a student-teacher ratio of 26 to 1 in the elementary school and 17 to 1 in the high school. The budget for the 1966-67 school year is \$265,000. Bonded indebtedness as of August, 1966, was \$501,000. Four classrooms and a music room are being added to the high school at a cost of \$121,000. This construction is to be completed in early 1967. Property has also been purchased for a board of education building.

The Marshall County School System has a student-teacher ratio of 22 to 1 in the high schools (2) and a 26 to 1 student-teacher ratio in the elementary grades. The 1966-67 school budget is \$1,357,000. The school system's bonded indebtedness as of August, 1966, was \$1,205,000. Recent completed construction in the elementary schools includes eight new classrooms and a new cafeteria. These new additions cost a total of \$139,000. A band room and industrial arts and farm shop were completed at South Marshall High School at a cost of \$62,000. Construction of a cafeteria, library, rest rooms and classrooms is to be completed at North Marshall High School at a total cost of \$192,000. Homebound teachers are provided by the county system where needed.

The Marshall County School System and Benton Independent School District share two special education teachers for the educable and the trainable.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN BENTON AND MARSHALL COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Benton Elementary (Ind.)	630	24	26-1
Benton High School (Ind.)	210	13	16-1
Marshall County Elementary (total)	2,533	93	27-1
Marshall County High School (total)	905	46	19-1
St. Pius X	46	2	23-1

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

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

Marshall County is served by West Kentucky and the Tilghman Area Vocational Schools, both located in Paducah. Courses offered by West Kentucky Vocational School are: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Office Machine Repair, Practical Nursing, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Woodworking and Carpentry, and Woodworking. Courses offered by Tilghman Area Vocational School are: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, Electronics Technician, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Welding, and Woodworking and Carpentry.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Marshall County area include:*

Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky - 28 miles
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky - 26 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky - 141 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky - 142 miles

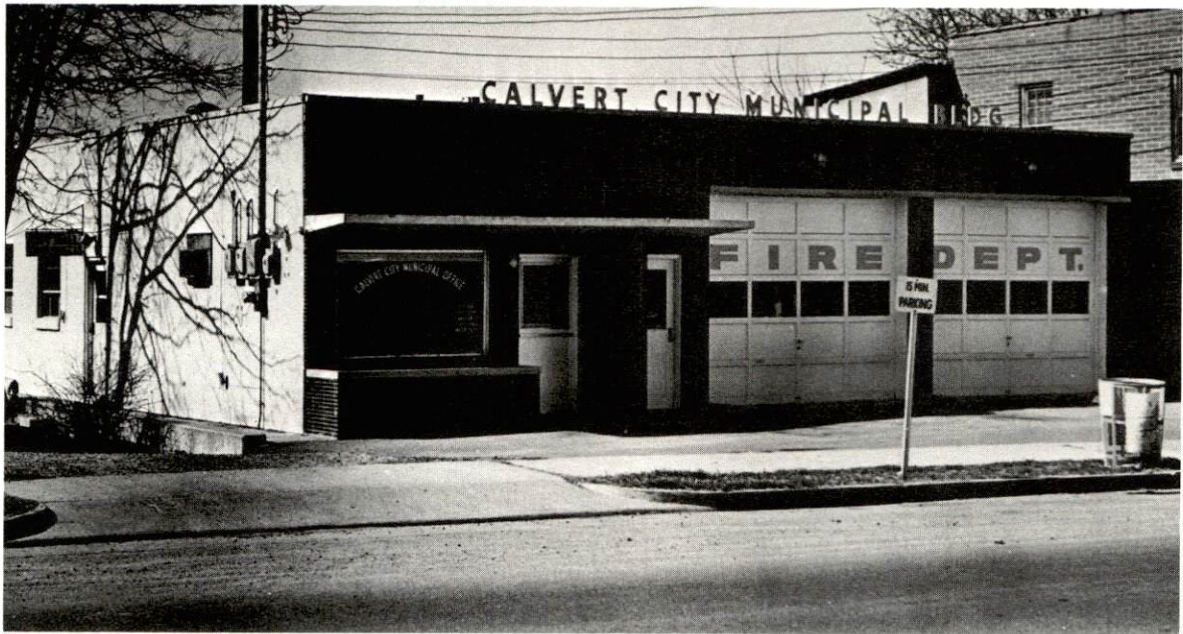
Health

Hospitals: A modern, 32-bed hospital was completed in Benton in March, 1964, at a cost of \$500,000. The hospital has eight bassinets, operating facilities, emergency facilities, and laboratory and X-ray facilities. Forty units for long-term care were completed in January, 1966, at a cost of \$400,000.

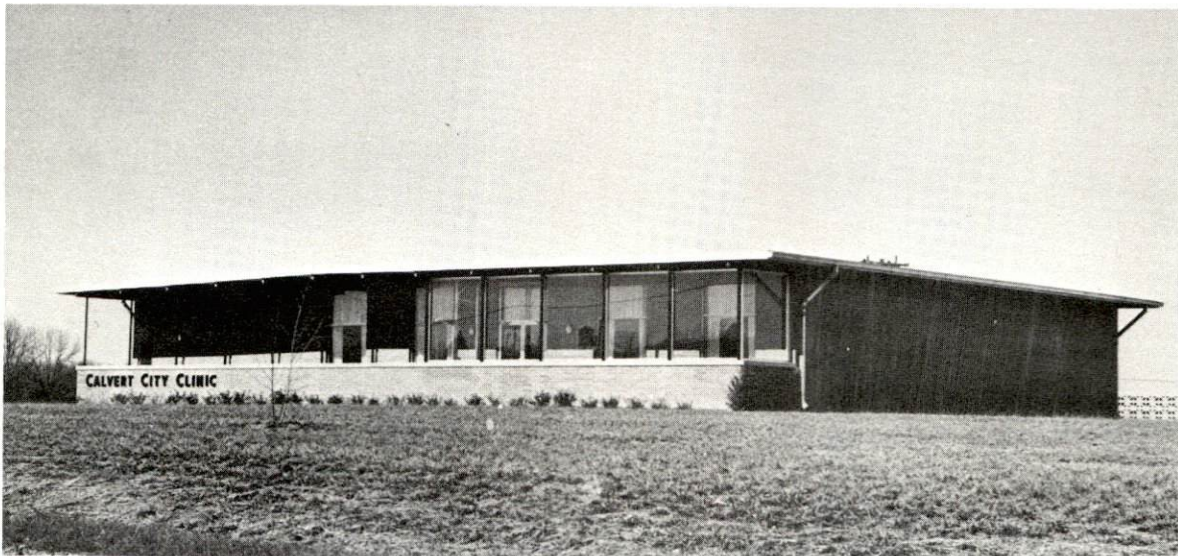
Benton also has a private clinic equipped with six beds and six bassinets. The clinic has a staff of twelve, including a resident doctor.

The Calvert City Clinic, offering outpatient service only, is staffed with two medical doctors, one doctor of dental surgery, three registered nurses and two clerks. E.K.G machine, nine examination rooms and full dental facilities are utilized.

*Distance from Benton.



Calvert City Municipal Bldg.



Calvert City Clinic

Public Health: The Marshall County Health Department, located in Benton, is staffed by five full-time and seven part-time employees. The department's program comprises maternal and child health services, communicable disease control, immunization, laboratory services, school health services, health education, health inspection, and vital statistics. The current year budget for the department is \$46,535.49.

Housing

Very few houses or apartments are available for rent in Marshall County. However, there are a number of subdivisions presently being developed in and around Benton, Calvert City, and Hardin.

The Benton Housing Commission will begin construction of a \$750,000 project in February, 1967. The project will include twenty-eight elderly rental units and twenty-two low-rent units. The expected date for completion of the project is February, 1968.

Calvert City has an application pending with the Federal Housing Commission for financial aid in constructing twenty-two low-rental units.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 3,133 subscribers in Benton and Marshall County. Long distance service is described as excellent.

The Kentucky Telephone Company, with district offices in Calvert City, serves 2,200 subscribers with a dial system. Direct distance dialing is available and mobile units are also available.

Marshall County is a toll free area in both systems.

Telegraph service is available in Benton.

Postal Facilities: Benton is served by a first-class post office with 18 employees. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily by truck. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$66,000. There are three city routes and seven rural routes. The postal facilities have been enlarged at an approximate cost of \$36,000.

Calvert City has a second-class post office with eight employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily via star route. Postal receipts for 1966 totaled \$50,000.

Newspapers: The Tribune-Democrat and the Marshall Courier, both weekly publications, are printed in Benton. The Tribune-Democrat has a circulation of approximately 2,173; the Marshall Courier has an approximate circulation of 2,500.

Radio: Radio service in Marshall County includes:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WCBL	Benton	1290	5,000	Independent
WDXR	Paducah	1560	1,000	NBC
WKYB	Paducah	570	1,000	Mutual
WPAD	Paducah	1450	1,000	CBS

Television: Reception from Paducah, Kentucky; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; and Nashville, Tennessee, with all major networks represented, is excellent.

Libraries

The Marshall County Public Library is located in Benton. This library contains 9,842 volumes and in the 1965-66 fiscal year, the library had a circulation of 73,165. A bookmobile from this library serves Marshall and Calloway Counties.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Marshall County: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
<u>Benton</u>		
Bank of Marshall County	\$12,438,600.41	\$11,514,414.26
Bank of Benton	11,471,013.10	10,460,528.05
<u>Calvert City</u>		
Calvert Bank	3,699,083.79	3,338,140.15
First Liberty Bank of Calvert City	2,318,616.81	2,084,045.14

Hotels and Motels

Marshall County is fortunate in having a number of motel and hotel facilities located within the county. Both state parks, Kentucky Dam Village State Park and Kenlake State Park, have beautiful modern lodges.

Clubs and Organizations

Clubs and organizations represented in Marshall County are as follows:

Civic: Marshall County Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, South Marshall Industrial Development Commission, American Red Cross, Benton Jaycees, Civil Defense

Fraternal: Masonic, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Woodsmen of the World, Modern Woodmen

Women's: Eastern Star, Homemakers, Junior Women's Club, Women's Club, Jaycettes, Daughters of American Revolution

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cubs, Future Homemakers of America, 4-H, Little League Baseball

Other: Marshall County Riding Club, South Marshall Community Club

Recreation

Benton

Local: The Benton City Park is well equipped with recreational facilities for a town of its size. Facilities include: swimming pool and bathhouse; roller skating rink; Little League baseball for age groups from seven to fifteen; riding stable and track; miniature golf, tennis and badminton courts; and picnicking and playground equipment.

There is either a County Fair or a horse show held each year during midsummer. Teen Town is held every other Friday night at the city park in the community building and is sponsored by the Benton Junior Chamber of Commerce for the county.

The Benton Riding Club meets once a week in the park. Benton's Square Dancing Club meets each fourth Saturday night every month at Kentucky Dam Village State Park.

Annual events in Benton:

Tater Day: Tater Day is 120 odd years old and is held each first Monday in April. The farmers in the area come to trade and buy seed potatoes (from which the name was derived), also other seeds, farming tools, etc., for the spring planting. In earlier days this was a very big event. People came very early, if not the night before, and stayed all day. A carnival atmosphere prevailed, with Indian Medicine Men, side shows, etc.

In recent years, the Tater Day celebration has changed somewhat. A big parade is the highlight of the day, with contests of all kinds; the trading still goes on. A Costume Ball is held the Saturday night before Tater Day, with most of the costumes being replicas of those worn when Tater Day began. Thousands still attend this celebration from surrounding counties and states. It has been sponsored by the Benton Kiwanis Club since 1960.

Big Singing: Big Singing, or Southern Harmony Singing, was started in 1887 by James R. Lemon. It is held in the county courthouse at Benton each fourth Sunday in May. This singing is Welch, and has only four notes - Fa-So-La-Mi. There is no instrument or tuning fork used, the lead simply starts and the singers follow. There are only four parts sung, lead, treble, base and counter. The author of the song book is Reverend Billy Walker. There is only one other place where this type of singing is used. It is in southern Mississippi, by a religious group known as the Sacred Hearts.

In earlier days, this also was a very big event. Although the crowds are not what they used to be, Big Singing still goes on and we find that people in many other states are constantly wanting to know about it. Some still travel a great distance to attend.

Easter Egg Hunt: The Easter Egg Hunt is a rather new event, having been held for the past seven years. It continues to grow and is the largest of its kind in western Kentucky. The crowd sometimes exceeds 4,500. This is sponsored by some of the local merchants.

Gospel Singing Convention: A semi-annual Gospel Singing Convention is held in Benton each Fall and Spring. It is made up of quartets from nearby states, as well as local quartets, trios, etc. This is open to the public and is always well attended.

Marshall County A & I Fair: The Benton Junior Chamber of Commerce revived the Marshall County Fair in 1963 after the previous Fair Association was disbanded in 1960. The name A & I was adopted for the annual event depicting Agriculture and Industry. The 1963 Fair attracted over 18,000 persons for the two days and three nights of festivities.

Calvert City

Calvert City has a 24-acre municipal park managed by the Calvert City Park Commission. Excellent facilities include a lighted baseball field, children's playground, shuffleboard courts, picnic area supplied with benches, tables, charcoal grills and rest rooms.

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.

A new 7,200 square foot civic center has been constructed by the Calvert City Jaycees.

Hardin

Hardin has Little League, Pony League, and American Legion League baseball during the summer. There is also a city park, a bowling alley, and a skating rink.

Marshall County:

Marshall County is very fortunate to be located in the midst of a rapidly developing, nationally known recreation area.

Kentucky Lake, 184 miles long, forms Marshall County's eastern boundary. Stretching from a point near Paducah through Marshall and Calloway Counties and into Tennessee, the Kentucky Lake area is fast becoming the water playground of mid-America. Within 500 miles of 70 million people, the area is annually drawing more than three million vacationers to its parks -- Kentucky Dam Village at Gilbertsville, and Kenlake near Hardin. The lake was impounded in 1944 by Kentucky Dam (8,422 feet long and 206 feet high) across the Tennessee River.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park has a resort inn, two lodges, resort pool, dining room, coffee shop, gift shop, efficiency and two- and three-bedroom cottages, two- and three-bedroom deluxe cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with three central service buildings, bathhouse, sand beach and lake swimming, boating and rentals and two boat docks, fishing boat and ski-boat rentals, launching ramps, 18-hole golf course, golf-cart rentals, horseback riding, miniature golf, playground and planned recreation, grocery, coin laundry, lake cruises, airstrip and fishing. On the northern end of Kentucky Lake, near Kentucky Dam, it is the most visited of Kentucky's parks, with over 3.9 million visitors in 1964. It is Kentucky's "has everything" park.

Kenlake State Park has a resort hotel, swimming pool, dining room, gift shop, efficiency and one- and two-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, group camp, bathhouse, beach and lake swimming, boat docks, boat rentals and a launching ramp, sailboating and sailboat launching boom, 9-hole golf course, bicycle rentals, horseback riding, 140-power telescope picnic shelter with rest rooms, coin laundry, airstrip, playground and supervised recreation, and amphitheatre. The park is situated on the west shore of 158,300-acre Kentucky Lake, which is the home of the Governor's Cup Regatta, held each year in late May, and the Watkins Cup Regatta, held annually in early October. The Kentucky Lake Fall Fishing Derby is held each year from mid-August through October.

Besides these state parks, there are a number of private lodges and resorts located in the county. The county's recreational facilities are its most plentiful and valuable asset.

Area: A number of recreational facilities are located in the area surrounding Marshall County.

Barkley Dam, impounding the Cumberland River and creating the 118-mile long Barkley Lake was completed in 1966. Lake Barkley State Park, an 1,800-acre, full-facility vacation resort park, is to be constructed on the east shore of Lake Barkley. This park will be only a 15 to 20 minute drive from Benton located in central Marshall County.

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area

Location - Between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in far southwestern Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee, with the largest portion in Trigg and Lyon counties in Kentucky. The location is within 500 miles of 70 million people, or 30 percent of the U. S. population.

Size - The area is a 170,000-acre peninsula, 8 miles wide and 40 miles long, with 300 miles of shoreline. Barkley Dam impounds the Cumberland River to form Lake Barkley; Kentucky Dam impounds the Tennessee River to form Kentucky Lake. Both dams are near the points where the rivers empty into the Ohio.

Development - The Tennessee Valley Authority is developing the Land Between the Lakes as a major outdoor recreation and conservation-education area, the most ambitious of its kind in the U. S., at a cost of \$32-35 million. Natural features of the land will be preserved, and maximum emphasis will be on natural recreation facilities. It is designed as a pilot project to show how a large area of relatively undeveloped and unproductive land can be used to meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation.

Recreational Uses - Camping, fishing, swimming, boating, hunting, birdwatching, hiking, picnicking, nature study. TVA predicts that the annual camper total will reach a minimum of two million. Five thousand family-unit camping sites are being built.

Community Improvements

Benton

- (1) The Benton Independent School District has purchased property for a new board of education building.
- (2) A modern, 32-bed hospital was completed in Benton in March, 1964, at a cost of \$500,000.
- (3) Four classrooms and a music room are being added to the high school at a cost of \$121,000.
- (4) Benton's postal facilities have been enlarged at an approximate cost of \$36,000.

Calvert City

- (1) a. The Calvert City Volunteer Fire Department purchased an ambulance equipped with oxygen tanks in 1965.
- b. The department also purchased a new 750-gpm, fully equipped pumper truck in September, 1966, at a cost of \$19,000.

Hardin

- (1) The Hardin Water System was constructed in 1963 and has a capacity of 100,000 gpd.
- (2) Hardin's sewerage system was recently completed and has a capacity of 100,000 gpd.

Marshall County

- (1) The Marshall County School System has completed construction of the following improvements.
 - a. Eight new classrooms and new cafeteria in the elementary school system at a cost of \$139,000.
 - b. A band room and industrial arts and farm shop at the South Marshall High School at a cost of \$62,000.
- (2) Water districts have been set up throughout the county enabling the residents of Marshall County to benefit from a county-wide water distribution system.

Planned:

Benton

- (1) The Benton Housing Commission will begin construction of a \$750,000 project in February, 1967. The project will include twenty-eight elderly low-rent units and twenty-two other low-rent units. Expected date for the completion of the project is February, 1968.

Calvert City

- (1) A 100,000-gallon clear well and a 750,000-gallon elevated tank are to be constructed for the Calvert City Water System in the near future.
- (2) Calvert City has made application to the Federal Housing Commission for financing of twenty-two units of low-rent housing.

Hardin

- (1) Construction of a natural gas system is to begin in the Spring of 1967.

Marshall County

- (1) The Purchase Parkway, when completed, will extend from Fulton, Kentucky, in Fulton County to Calvert City in the northern portion of Marshall County. Here the Parkway will intersect with Interstate-24.
- (2) The Marshall County Chamber of Commerce is in the process of forming a Marshall County Industrial Foundation. The aim of the Chamber is to eventually bring the good industrial property in the county under the foundation's control. This would assure the availability of good industrial property at a reasonable price.
- (3) The Marshall County School System is in the process of completing a cafeteria, library, rest rooms and classrooms at the North Marshall High School. The project will cost \$192,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In Marshall County in 1964 there were 1,079 farms covering 101,131 acres, an average of 93.7 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 give agricultural and livestock statistics for Marshall County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MARSHALL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Marshall County (tons)	2,500	2.75	6,880
Kentucky (tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Marshall County (tons)	2,500	1.65	3,700
Kentucky (tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Marshall County (tons)	4,400	1.20	5,280
Kentucky (tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Marshall County (bu)	8,000	54.0	432,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Marshall County (bu)	600	28.0	16,800
Kentucky (bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Marshall County (bu)	1,000	23.0	23,000
Kentucky (bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Marshall County (lbs)	165	1,380.0	228,000
Kentucky (lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MARSHALL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Marshall County	1,300
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Marshall County	14,700
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Marshall County	380
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

Mineral resources of Marshall County include sand and gravel, clays, silica sand and chert. Of these only sand and gravel deposits were commercially operated in 1964 valued at a total value of \$19,000 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel from unconsolidated continental deposits are excavated intermittently from scattered pits for use as road metal. The state Highway Department mined paving gravel in 1964 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Foundary Sand: Foundary sand for local use is obtained from the Clayton (?) and McNairy Formations in a small pit located in the north-west part of the Briensburg Quadrangle (USGS, 1964).

Silica Sand: Silica sand suitable for the manufacture of low-grade glass products is reported in the county. The development in 1958 of a silica sand deposit near New Concord, Calloway County has significance for other deposits in the Jackson Purchase area.

Clay: A wide variety of clays occur in the Purchase region. A report by the Kentucky Geological Survey indicates clay taken from a pit north of Briensburg is suitable for low-heat duty refractory products.

Another clay sample taken from a ditch off Kentucky Highway 92, two miles north of Benton is described as being suitable for use as a bond clay or as a potter's clay for stoneware articles. Extraction of ball clay in Graves County constitutes the present commercial clay mining operations in the Jackson Purchase Region.

The Porters Creek Clay formation, a natural bleaching and absorbing clay, is widespread in the southwestern part of the county. A recent report on this clay, "Feasibility of Establishing a Fullers Earth Processing Plant in Marshall County, Kentucky," by Spindletop Research, Inc., 1965, for the Area Redevelopment Administration indicates that a 60-ton per day plant to produce floor absorbents and soil conditioner is justified.

Chert: Residual chert 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 indicate its possible use as a pottery flint and as a flint grinding pebbles.

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

TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Water Resources*

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 Clarks River at Benton is 269 cfs (USGS, 26 year record).

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

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary rock systems. Available information (USGS) indicated 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.

Forests

There are 64,300 acres of commercial forest land in Marshall County, covering 33.2 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, sweetgum, ash, cottonwood and blackgum.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Benton, the county seat, there are more than 700 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 49 million board feet of timber was harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut should be much larger. The adjacent parts of Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Marshall County in 1963 was \$2,441 which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Marshall County in 1965 totaled \$21,091,000.**

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

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

C L I M A T E

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18

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

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A.M.	Noon (CST)
January	38.0	2.21	80	67
February	35.2	3.02	79	64
March	49.4	15.64	78	59
April	61.6	3.08	77	54
May	67.8	1.30	82	57
June	75.4	1.61	83	57
July	77.3	5.14	84	59
August	76.0	2.79	87	59
September	68.5	7.09	87	57
October	54.6	.84	85	53
November	49.3	3.65	80	58
December	39.3	5.38	79	66
Annual Norm.	57.7	51.75		

*Station Location: Benton, Kentucky

**Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings 22 years;
Noon readings 22 years.Days cloudy or clear: (22 yrs. of record) 112 clear, 104 partly
cloudy, 149 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (22 yrs. of record) 66%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 yrs. of record) 115Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 yrs. of record) 3Days with thunderstorms: (22 yrs. of record) 53Days with heavy fog: (22 yrs. of record) 7Prevailing wind: (22 yrs. of record) SouthwestSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-
term means 3,841 degree days.Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

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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 percent 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 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.

Benton, the county seat, was named after the noted U. S. Senator from Missouri, Thomas Hart Benton. In 1842 the place was selected on a tract of land belonging to Francis Clayton upon which the town of Benton was located. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature on January 11, 1845.

The first courthouse was built of logs about 1843, but in 1847 it was found to be insufficient for the business of the county and it was sold to the man who built it in 1846 for \$26. A second courthouse was erected in 1847 at a cost of \$6,000; and then another was built in 1888, costing \$14,000.

The first free school ever taught in Marshall County was at the Old Liberty Church, at Wadesboro in 1845. The Marshall County Seminary was organized in Benton in February, 1868.

In 1860, Benton had a population of 165, then decreased slightly to 158 by 1870. In May, 1874, the town was platted and laid off and recorded. The town then contained five streets running east and west, and six streets running north and south, and 113 lots and squares. Barry's Addition was made to the town in 1890, and made part of the corporate territory of the town in 1893.

In 1884, Benton was described thusly: "... is 22 miles from Paducah by gravel turnpike, and 13 miles from Calvert City, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, which passes across the northern part of the county; has a Union church, a fine male and female seminary, 7 lawyers, 2 doctors, 4 stores, 1 hotel, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 tannery, 1 cotton gin and wool carding machine, and 1 steam saw and grist mill; population 158 in 1870."

The Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama Railroad was built in 1890, and ran within one-half mile of the courthouse, which greatly added to the life and business prosperity of the town, and also made it the trade center of the county. In September of this same year, the Bank of Benton was organized and commenced business.

With the arrival of the railroad, the town jumped from a population of about 300 to nearly 1,000. In 1895, Benton now contained three churches, the Marshall County Seminary, four dry goods stores, two drug stores, five groceries, two restaurants, one hardware store, one hotel, two livery stables, one photograph gallery, two millinery stores, one paint store, two butcher shops, a tobacco warehouse, one barbershop, a planing mill, a carding factory, one

printing office, a \$6,000 flouring mill, seven lawyers, three ministers, four doctors, two boot and shoe shops, one saloon and one bank. In addition, the railroad company had just completed a new and elegant depot and other conveniences for the business public.

"Tater Day," celebrated for many years on the first Monday in April, like county court day in many rural sections of Kentucky, is the annual spring holiday when the countryside gathers on the streets to buy and sell sweet potatoes for seed. The transaction was extended to include livestock, produce guns, knives, or anything that can be swapped. The day is an occasion not only for trading, but also for meeting friends.

Old Southern Harmony Singing was held at Benton annually on the fourth Sunday of May. It was established in 1884 by J. R. Lemon, a western Kentucky newspaperman. Beginning at 10 A. M. the singing continued for several hours, after which an old-fashioned basket dinner was eaten on the courthouse lawn. The old Southern Harmony used in the annual festival was one of the most widely used song books written in four notes — fa, so, la, mi, — of the shape note variety. According to tradition, when Lemon's ancestors came over the mountains from North Carolina to Marshall County in a covered wagon in 1853 they brought with them a copy of Southern Harmony, known then as "Singin' Billy Walker's Book" and dated 1835.

Between Benton and Paducah is a gently rolling farm land in which tobacco, corn, wheat, and berries are grown. In the 1930's, this section of western Kentucky had developed into the largest strawberry-producing area of the state. Benton became one of the several loading points from which refrigerator cars carried crates of Dixie Aroma strawberries to midwestern, northern, and eastern markets.

A bright spot in the future outlook of the people of Marshall County exists in the development of the Between-the-Two-Rivers area, which is under consideration as a national recreation area. Such a development could hardly be more ideally situated. Located between Kentucky Lake and what will be lower Barkley Lake, the area will have about 300 miles of cove-studded shoreline fronting on the two reservoirs. It will be easily accessible by boat, conventional highways and the new Interstate Highway System, and within 500 miles of 70 million Americans. It will stimulate tourist and recreation travel to a greater extent, and would undoubtedly make western Kentucky and western Tennessee one of the leading playgrounds of inland America.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MARSHALL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Marshall County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	5,739	100.0	561,324	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	53	0.9	27,652	4.9
Contract Construction	1,957	34.1	48,821	8.7
Manufacturing	3,026	52.7	224,656	40.0
Food and kindred products	0	0	24,641	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	11,052	2.0
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	35,356	6.3
Lumber and furniture	176	3.1	16,947	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	12	0.2	13,034	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	2,045	35.6	19,565	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	15	0.3	7,046	1.3
Primary metals	778	13.6	11,768	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	81,366	14.5
Other	0	0	3,881	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	57	1.0	38,278	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	435	7.6	143,434	25.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	90	1.6	25,856	4.6
Services	121	2.1	50,564	9.0
Other	0	0	2,063	0.4

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

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 and over	5,958	6,023	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	4,339	1,263	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	4,339	1,263	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,912	1,167	660,728	275,216
Private wage and 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 and 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 and technical	224	127	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	377	12	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials and props.	359	32	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	150	281	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	166	105	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	1,129	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives and 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 and farm foremen	44	12	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	404	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	80	65	26,006	16,978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Income Tax

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

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

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

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

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

Unemployment Insurance Tax

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky