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Industrial Resources: McCracken County - Paducah

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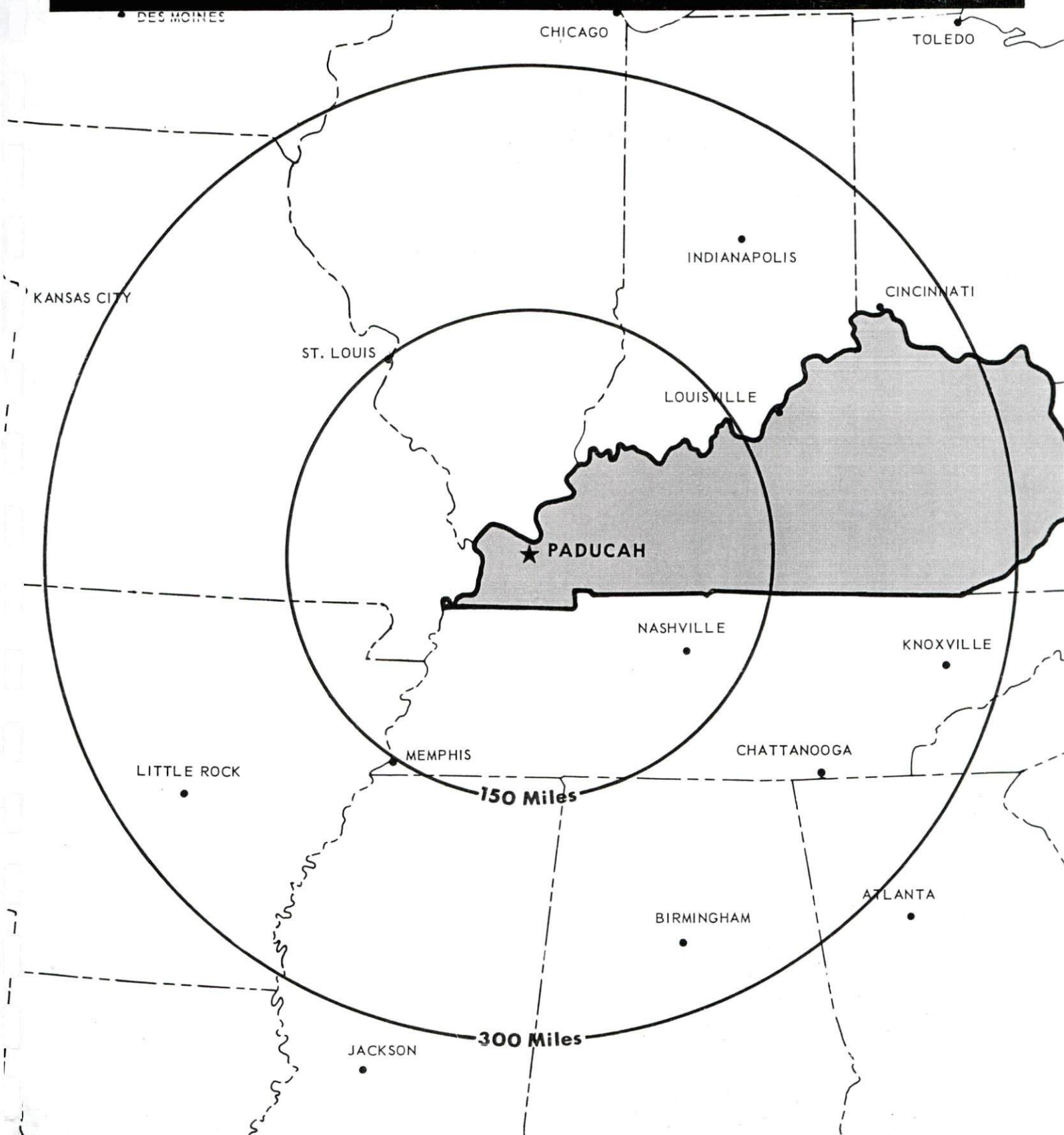
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PADUCAH KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Greater Paducah Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1966

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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POPULATION AND
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UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Paducah - 34,479

McCracken County - 57,306

PADUCAH LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes McCracken and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,606 men and 3,137 women. Number of workers available from McCracken County: 825 men and 563 women.

The future Paducah area labor supply will include 6,031 boys and 5,700 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Four railroads serving the Paducah area are the Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Paducah & Illinois.

Air: Paducah's Barkley Field, located 8 miles west of Paducah, is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines.

Water: There are three river terminals in Paducah on the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.

Trucks: There are seven commercial freight lines with terminals located in Paducah. There are approximately 80 freight lines serving Paducah on an interline basis.

Bus Lines: Commercial bus lines serving the Paducah area include Greyhound Bus Lines, Western Kentucky Stages, Inc., Brooks Bus Lines, Connor Bus Lines, and Kentucky Bus Lines.

Highways: Paducah is served by U.S. Routes 45, 60, 62, and 68 and State Routes 286, 450, 358, and 305. Paducah will be on Interstate 24 which will connect St. Louis, Missouri, and Nashville, Tennessee.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Paducah Power System (Contract distributor of TVA power)

County: Paducah Power System, Jackson Purchase RECC, Kentucky Utilities Company

Gas: The Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, supplies Paducah with an adequate supply of natural gas.

Water: Raw water from the Ohio River is treated by the Paducah Water Works' 12,000,000-gallon per day treatment plant with lime, alum, carbon, and chlorine.

Sewer System: Approximately 90 percent of Paducah is served by the lines of the Paducah Street and Sanitary Department.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Excellent industrial sites ranging from 15 to 300 acres, with utilities either at the sites or within easy reach, are under option or owned by the Greater Paducah Industrial Association. Paducah maintains an excellent labor climate and the labor supply is abundant. Electricity is available from the Tennessee Valley Authority through the Paducah Power System, gas from Western Kentucky Gas, water from the Ohio River through the Paducah Water System and County Water Districts. For a tour of the sites contact Greater Paducah Chamber of Commerce, Irvin Cobb Hotel, 602 Broadway, phone 502/443-1746.

Numerous other industrial sites, not under option, are available through the Greater Paducah Chamber of Commerce, on or off a railroad, at very reasonable cost.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Paducah has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years except during the 1940's. Paducah presently maintains a 77 percent increase above its census 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Paducah		McCracken County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	19,446		28,733		15.5
1910	22,760	17.0	35,064	22.0	6.6
1920	24,735	8.7	37,246	6.2	5.5
1930	33,541	35.6	46,271	24.2	8.2
1940	33,765	.7	48,534	4.8	8.8
1950	32,828	-2.8	49,137	1.2	3.5
1960	34,479	5.0	57,306	16.6	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

The Paducah area is economically industrial with approximately 13,605 people employed in industry in McCracken County in December, 1965.

In December, 1965, there were 11,513 manufacturing jobs in the Paducah area. Of these jobs 3,745 were from chemicals, petroleum and rubber manufacturers. There were 3,334 persons employed in manufacturing clothing, textile, and leather.

TABLE 2

MCCRACKEN 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*
McCracken	\$ 89.59	\$100.29	\$ 111,892	\$1,854	21
Ballard	63.84	70.63	10,710	1,291	58
Carlisle	61.87	68.35	6,930	1,271	61
Graves	75.35	79.59	50,365	1,684	27
Livingston	81.40	41.22	9,397	1,333	54
Marshall	135.96	141.92	43,732	2,441	5
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 Paducah labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include McCracken and the adjacent counties of Ballard, Carlisle, Graves, Livingston, and Marshall. Commuting distance to Paducah is within 25 miles from the population centers of the area counties.

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

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: The total population of the Paducah labor supply area was reported to be 132,590 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 16,767 persons since the 1950 census count of 115,823. Of the increase, 94 percent occurred in McCracken County.

In 1965, in McCracken County there were 875 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 60 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, PADUCAH AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Male	Total Female	Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,606	3,137	6,743	1,901	2,285	1,705	852
McCracken	825	563	1,388	331	450	494	113
Ballard	189	346	535	134	333	55	13
Carlisle	371	231	602	265	191	106	40
Graves	970	586	1,556	426	89	544	497
Livingston	421	540	961	177	449	244	91
Marshall	830	871	1,701	568	773	262	98

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

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future Paducah area labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,031 boys and 5,700 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, PADUCAH AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,031	5,700
McCracken	2,870	2,734
Ballard	404	356
Carlisle	228	253
Graves	1,379	1,277
Livingston	313	296
Marshall	837	784

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 Paducah area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries.

TABLE 5

PADUCAH AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	8,222	307	8,529
McCracken	988	87	1,075
Ballard	1,170	41	1,211
Carlisle	713	37	750
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
Livingston	720	67	787
Marshall	1,445	20	1,465

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

PADUCAH AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1965

Area	Total	McCracken	Ballard	Carlisle	Graves	Livingston	Marshall
Total manu- facturing	11,513	5,149	92	267	3,305	8	2,692
Food & kindred products	699	533	0	0	166	0	0
Tobacco	143	128	0	0	15	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	3,334	1,268	0	0	2,066	0	0
Lumber and furniture	265	97	13	21	51	8	75
Print., pub. and paper	272	200	8	0	55	0	9
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	3,745	1,085	0	0	713	0	1,947
Stone, clay and glass	414	96	71	0	233	0	14
Primary metals	662	15	0	0	0	0	647
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,945	1,699	0	246	0	0	0
Other	34	28	0	0	6	0	0

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

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TABLE 7

PADUCAH AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	McCracken	Ballard	Carlisle	Graves	Livingston	Marshall
Mining and Quarrying	382	86	0	0	58	175	63
Contract Construction	3,048	839	25	12	161	60	1,951
Manufacturing	11,513	5,149	92	267	3,305	8	2,692
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,473	1,070	19	7	259	71	47
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,234	4,458	125	150	1,094	69	338
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	862	565	27	15	146	19	90
Services	1,982	1,429	43	3	425	18	64
Other	20	9	5	0	6	0	0
Total	25,514	13,605	336	454	5,454	420	5,245

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the Paducah area. A multitude of services are available to the new manufacturer entering the area.

Paducah's precision machine shops offer custom machine work to the following tolerances in accumulated error: Turning $\pm 0.0005''$; grinding $\pm 0.0002''$; and gear cutting and milling $\pm 0.001''$.

Other shops have lathes upon which shafts up to 84 feet long and 18 inches in diameter can be swung and other lathes with 60-inch swings that handle stock up to 16 feet long.

Heat treating of small parts is available as are chrome, zinc, nickel, copper, silver and cadmium plating. Set-up boxes and a wide range of cardboard tubes are manufactured. There is capacity to spare.

TABLE 8

PADUCAH MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
A.G. Products, Inc.	Electrical test equipment	1	1	2
Air Products & Chemical, Inc.	Industrial gases	4	1	5
Aluminum Kraft Sales	Aluminum storm windows, doors	6	1	7
Automotive Machine Service	Machine shop	2	1	3
Barger Candy Co.	Candy	5	5	10
James R. Barnes Lumber Co.	Lumber	6	0	6
Blackhawk Bakery	Bread, bakery products	9	4	13
Box Photo & Engraving Co.	Photoengraving, offset plates	4	0	4
Brown Bros. & Sheet Metal Works, Inc.	Steel fabricators	8	1	9

(Cont.)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bullmer Provision Co.	Food specialties			8
CTS of Paducah, Inc.	Loudspeakers	75	800	875
Central States Veneers, Inc.	Face veneer	66	3	69
Claussner Hosiery Co.	Nylon hosiery	120	395	515
Concrete, Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	8	0	8
Davis Cabinet & Woodworks	Church furniture, cabinets, bank store fixtures	7	1	8
Essex Wire Corp.	Aluminum wire and cable	(Under construction)		
Federal Material Co., Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	44	4	48
Gilliam Candy Co., Inc.	Candy	18	22	40
Guy Gray Mfg. Co., Inc.	Plumbing fixtures	6	2	8
Home Ice Co., Inc.	Ice	18	1	19
Walter G. Hougland Foundry & Machine Shop	Machine shop	15	1	16
Ideal Reel Co.	Wire reels, wire	4	2	6
International Shoe Co.	Shoes	407	246	653
George Jacobs Beverages	Soft drinks	12	1	13
Jones Packing Co.	Meat packing	30	1	31
Katterjohn Concrete Products Co., Inc.	Concrete block, burial vaults, septic tanks	23	0	23
Kentucky Aluminum Door, Inc.	Aluminum doors, windows	12	2	14
Kortz Ornamental Iron Co.	Ornamental iron work	3	1	4
Chas. M. Leake Co.	Letterpress printing, lithographic printing	10	10	20
Long Letter Shop	Job printing	2	1	3
Marvel Specialty Co.	Textile machinery	3	3	6
W. S. Mathews & Sons, Inc.	Cigarette, pipe tobacco	5	3	8
Metzger Bros.	Meat processing	20	0	20
Midwest Dairy Products	Milk	72	7	79
Mitchell Machine Co.	Machine shop	6	0	6
Modine Mfg. Co.	Auto, truck radiators, oil coolers	455	9	464
L. C. Newman Printing Co.	Job printing, offset printing, rubber stamps	1	1	2
Normandy Frocks	Women's dresses, women's uniforms	4	28	32

(Cont'd)

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Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Olcott Machine works	Textile auxiliary equip., house boats	10	1	11
Paducah Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	52	2	54
Paducah Canvas Products	Industrial canvas products, blinds	2	1	3
Paducah Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Inc.	Soft drinks	74	9	83
Paducah Colonial Baking Company	Bread	105	4	109
Paducah Graded Milk Producers Assn.	Milk	9	6	15
Paducah Granite Co., Inc.	Granite memorials	5	1	6
Paducah Marine Ways, Inc.	River barges	290	10	300
Paducah Plating Mfg. Co.	Electroplating	4	0	4
Paducah Printing Co.	Job printing, lithographic printing, rubber stamps	9	2	11
Paducah Shirt Co., Inc.	Boys' shirts	8	81	89
Paducah Newspapers, Inc.	Newspaper	89	21	110
Paducah Tent & Awning Co.	Canvas awnings, aluminum awnings, venetian blinds, window shades	6	2	8
Preston Chemical Co.	Acids, solvents, alkalies, reagent chemicals	13	2	15
Reliance Die Casting Co.	Die casting	145	5	150
Reynolds & Doyle	Cabinets	5	0	5
Riverside Packing Co.	Meat processing	20	0	20
Harry Ross Packing Co.	Meat processing	5	0	5
Ross & Son Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	4	0	4
Royal Crown Nehi Bottling Co.	Carbonated beverages	19	1	20
Shawnee Steam Plant	Power for AEC plant	451	7	458
Shiva Artist Colors	Printing ink, professional artists colors	15	10	25
Sippi Products, Inc.	Pottery	21	11	32
Southern Illinois Vault Co.	Vaults			4
Southern Textile Machinery Co.	Textile machinery	76	20	96

(Cont'd)

11.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Stewart Building Specialties	Aluminum awnings, aluminum storm windows, screens	2	0	2
Sunshine Dairy	Milk	17	3	20
Union Carbide Nuclear Co.	U-235 for U.S. Government			1,070
Victor Step Co.	Precast concrete steps	8	0	8
Walker Boat Yard, Inc.	Building repairing barges and boats	70	2	72
West Kentucky Mattress Mfg. Co.	Mattresses, box springs, pillows, bed pads	9	6	15
Yopp Seed Co., Inc.	Feed	26	4	30
Young Printing Co.	Lithographic printing, letterpress printing	8	1	9

Prevailing Wage Rates

Production Employees

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Assembler	\$1.30 to \$2.63
Drill Press Operator	1.44 to 2.06
Inspector	1.30 to 2.13
Production Laborer	1.25 to 2.48
Punch Press Operator	1.44 to 2.84
Sprayer and Painter	1.25 to 2.10
Welder (Resistance or Spot)	1.62 to 2.91

Service Employees

Laborer	\$1.25 to \$2.48
Machinist	2.03 to 3.24
Mechanic-Maintenance (all round)	1.83 to 2.93
Sheet Metal Worker-Maintenance	1.83 to 3.15
Shipping Clerk	1.30 to 2.60
Tool Die or Gauge Maker	2.40 to 3.40
Truck Driver	1.32 to 2.88
Truck Driver (Elec. Truck Oper.)	1.15 to 2.32
Welder (Acetylene, oxygen, carbon & arc)	1.62 to 3.02

Office Employees

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
Accountant - General	\$325 to \$500
Accountant Clerk-Sr. (Bookkeeper-Sr.)	225 to 300
Chief Clerk	350 to 400
Draftsman	400 to 450
Key Punch Operator & Verifier	250 to 360
Secretary (Junior)	225 to 300
Stenographer (Senior)	225 to 300
Tabulating Machine Operator	260 to 350
Telephone Operator Receptionist	225 to 275
Timekeeper (payroll clerk)	250 to 300
Typist	180 to 225

It should be noted that these rates are averages and do not reflect the rate of a given occupation with a specific firm. These figures were compiled July 1965 and in some instances would be slightly higher than the figures listed.

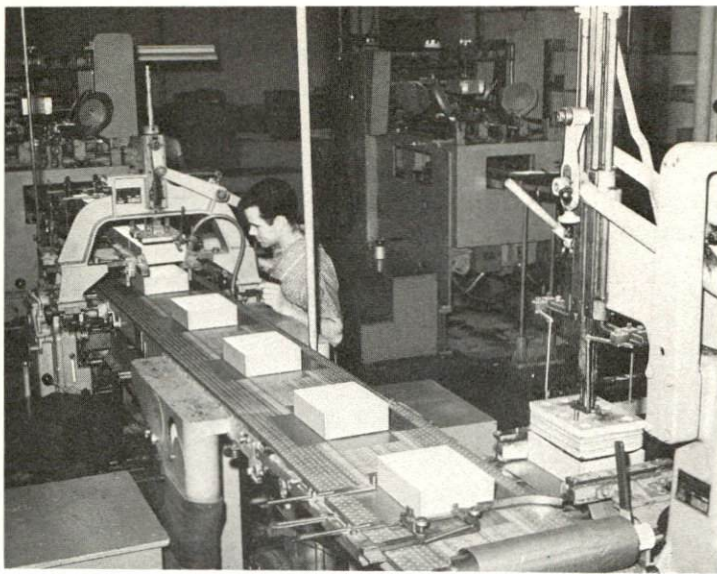
Unions

The following unions are represented in Paducah and McCracken County:

Boilermakers
United Auto Workers
Textile Workers
Teamsters
Operating Engines
Hod Carriers
Boot and Shoe Workers
International Ladies Garment Workers
Bakery Workers
Printing Pressmen Union
International Typographical Union
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers
International Union of Plant Guardsmen
United Rubber Workers
International Machinists

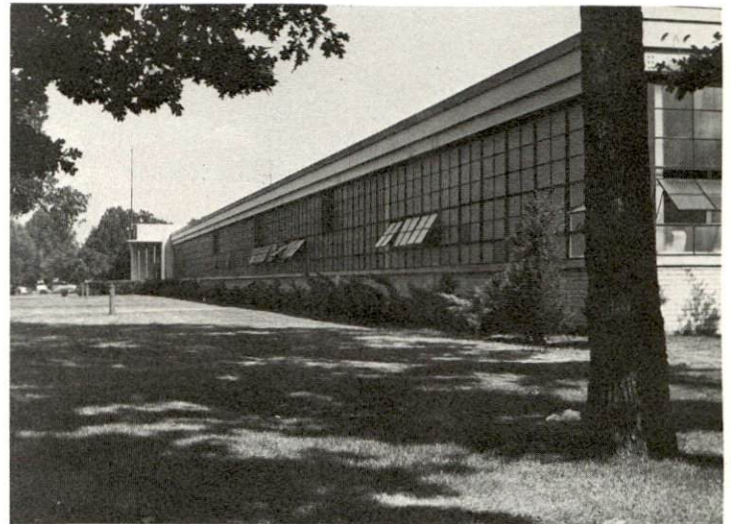
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers
Warehouseman and Helpers of America
Association of Ornamental Iron Workers
Association of Insulation and Asbestos Workers
Sheet Metal Workers Association
International Union of Electric Workers
International Brotherhood of Painters
United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
Wood, Wire, Metal Lathers Union
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers International Union
Laborers International Union

There are also four TVA unions operating at the Shawnee Steam
Plant.

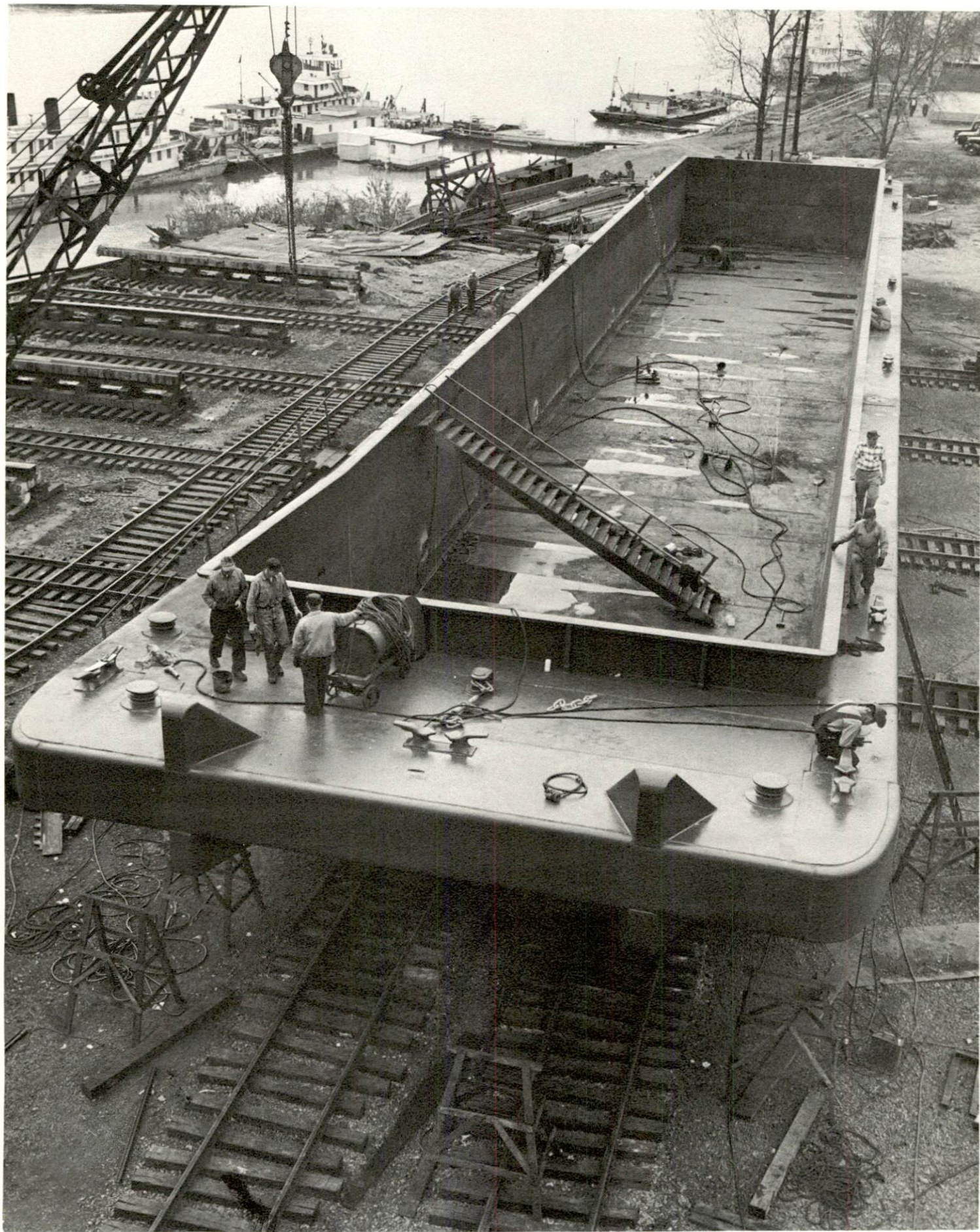


CLAUSSNER HOSIERY CO.

CTS OF PADUCAH



MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY



PADUCAH MARINE WAYS

TRANSPORTATION

Air freight and express, using a special cargo plane, is the latest addition to Paducah's complete transportation system of railroads, trucks, buses, and river barges.

Railroads

Paducah is served by four railroads: Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashville; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and Paducah & Illinois. The latter is a terminal railroad extending from Metropolis, Illinois, to Paducah, Kentucky, and owned jointly by the Illinois Central, Chicago Burlington, & Quincy, and Louisville & Nashville Railroad Companies. All four lines have terminals in Paducah. The Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville handle all switching at Paducah with full-time yard switching facilities. Switching for the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy is handled by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which also handles all switching for the Paducah & Illinois Railroad Company except various locals. All lines serving Paducah provide pickup and delivery service on CL and LCL freight.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL			CL	
Atlanta, Ga.	4		Louisville, Ky.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	2		Los Angeles, Calif.	7	
Chicago, Ill.	2		Nashville, Tenn.	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio	3		New Orleans, La.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	5		New York, N. Y.	6	
Detroit, Mich.	5		Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	3		St. Louis, Mo.	2	

Source: KITM (Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri) Traffic Club, Paducah, Kentucky, September, 1966.

Highways

Paducah is served by U.S. Routes 45, 60, 62, and 68; and Kentucky Routes 286, 450, 358, and 305. Paducah will be on Interstate 24, which will connect St. Louis, Missouri, and Nashville, Tennessee, when proposed highway construction is completed.

Proposed highway construction in the western Kentucky area includes:

1. Interstate 24 from Eddyville, Kentucky, by Paducah to a bridge between Metropolis and Brookport, Illinois.
2. Four-laning from Princeton, Kentucky, to Eddyville, Kentucky, extending the Western Kentucky Parkway.
3. Four-laning U.S. 45 from Lone Oak, Kentucky, to Mayfield, Kentucky.
4. The four-lane Purchase Parkway from Calvert City, Kentucky, via Benton to Fulton, Kentucky.
5. Adding an additional two lanes to the already existing two-lane from Benton thru Murray to Hazel, Kentucky (Tennessee line).

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	406	Louisville, Ky.	218
Birmingham, Ala.	349	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,011
Chicago, Ill.	371	Memphis, Tenn.	195
Cincinnati, Ohio	330	Minneapolis, Minn.	743
Cleveland, Ohio	625	Nashville, Tenn.	149
Detroit, Mich.	544	New Orleans, La.	561
Kansas City, Mo.	483	New York, N. Y.	976
Knoxville, Tenn.	339	Pittsburgh, Pa.	639
Lexington, Ky.	255	St. Louis, Mo.	172

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Paducah:*

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
A. & H. Truck Lines, Inc.	Evansville, Ind.	Interstate and Intrastate
Bonifield Bros. Truck Lines, Inc.	Metropolis, Ill.	Interstate and Intrastate
Harper Truck Service, Inc.	Paducah, Ky.	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Truck Lines	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Interstate and Intrastate
Arnold Ligon Truck Line	Lebanon, Ky.	Interstate and Intrastate
Viking Freight Company	St. Louis, Missouri	Interstate and Intrastate
Modern Truck Lines	Memphis, Tenn.	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	4
Chicago, Ill.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	5	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

*Delivery time in days

Source: KITM (Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri) Traffic Club, Paducah, Kentucky, September, 1966.

*All seven truck lines maintain terminals in Paducah.

Bus Lines: Paducah is served by the following bus lines: Brooks Bus Lines, which has a daily nonstop round trip to Detroit; Greyhound Bus Lines, which has 20 outbound and inbound buses daily, including service to Memphis, Evansville, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, and Louisville; Western Kentucky Stages, Inc., which has 4 inbound and outbound buses daily; Kentucky Bus Lines, which has 2 round trips daily to Louisville; and Connor Bus Lines which has runs to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and Cairo, Illinois.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Two taxi companies, seven car rentals, and several truck rental agencies serve the Paducah area.

Air

Barkley Field, 8 miles west of Paducah, serves the residents of the Paducah area with airline service through Delta and Ozark Airlines. The field has two runways, 5,000 by 150 feet and 4,000 by 150 feet. This well-lighted airport has a weather station and a new administration building. The radio and communication system was recently modernized. Delta Air Lines, Inc., provides two northbound flights daily, linking Chicago and Detroit, and one southbound flight to Memphis, Tennessee. Ozark Airlines, Inc., provides three round trips daily to Louisville, Kentucky, St. Louis, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas. Ozark Airlines, Inc., also provides one round trip to Nashville, Tennessee. Connections can be made at all of these cities to all major national and international airports. A new service recently added to the facilities at Barkley Field is once-daily cargo liner service to St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois.

On June 16, 1966, a project request was filed by the City-County Airport Board with the Federal Aviation Agency to extend the instrument runway 1,000 feet. This would give Paducah the opportunity to be furnished jet service by major airlines. Cost of this project is estimated to be \$596,250.

Water

Due to its strategic location at the confluence of the navigable Ohio and Tennessee Rivers and its proximity to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, Paducah is known as the hub of the inland waterways system of the Eastern United States. A 9-foot channel is maintained throughout the length of both the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and on the Tennessee River as far as Knoxville, Tennessee.

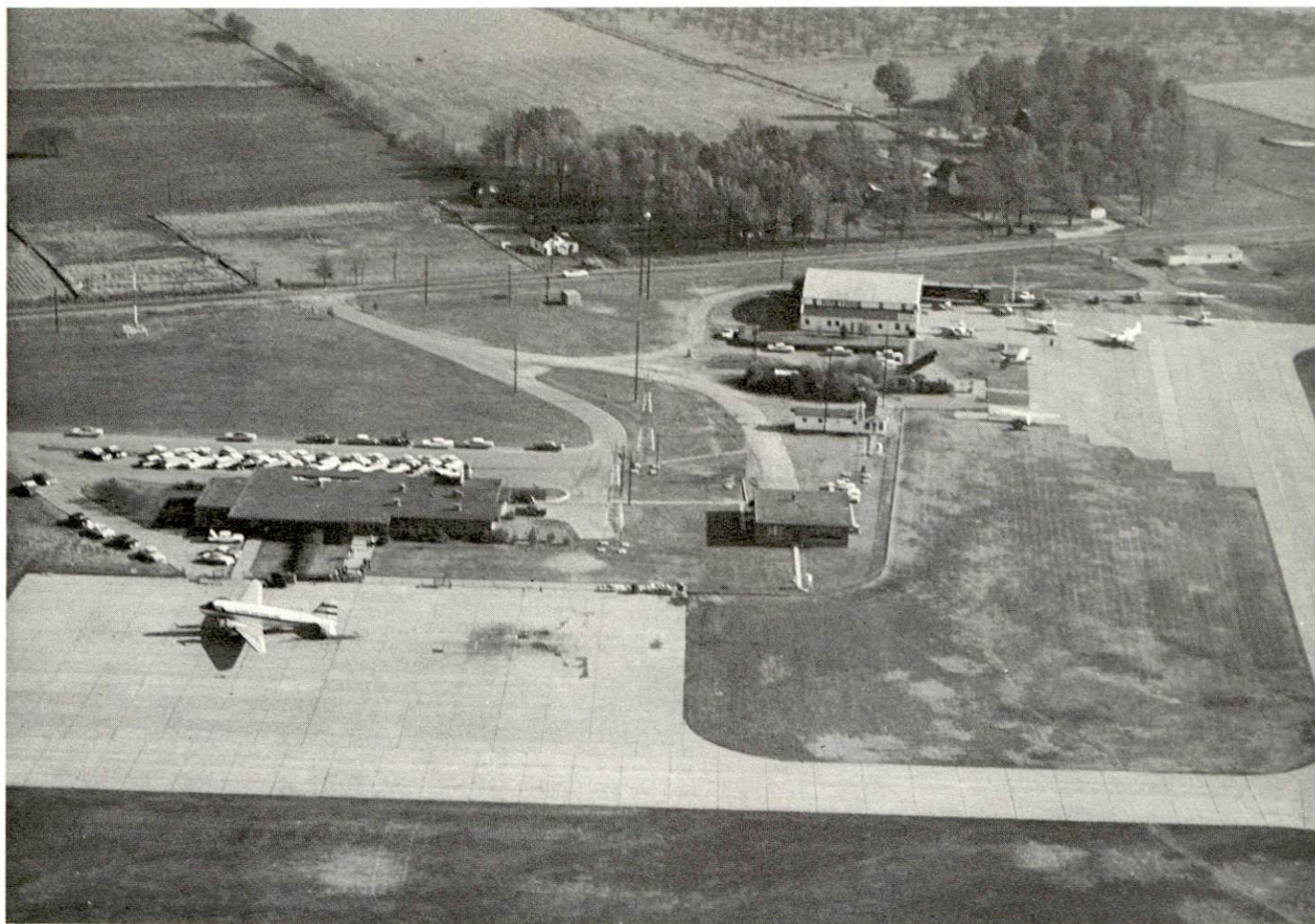
Paducah has three river terminals and the principal commodities handled are oil, coal, bulk chemicals, steel and other raw materials. One local common carrier is licensed to carry federally regulated commodities.

Some of the contract and common carriers operating in the Paducah area include Mississippi Valley Barge Lines, American Barge Lines, Union Barge Lines, Mechling Barge Lines, Arrow Transportation Company, Ohio River Company, and Ohio Barge Lines.

Barge lines with offices in Paducah include Igert Towing Company, Crounse Corporation, Walker's Boat Yard, Industrial Marine Service and Hougland Barge Line, Inc.

Paducah has had shipyards for 125 years. Present facilities include 4 floating docks with complete repair facilities for all river craft and a modern barge building plant.

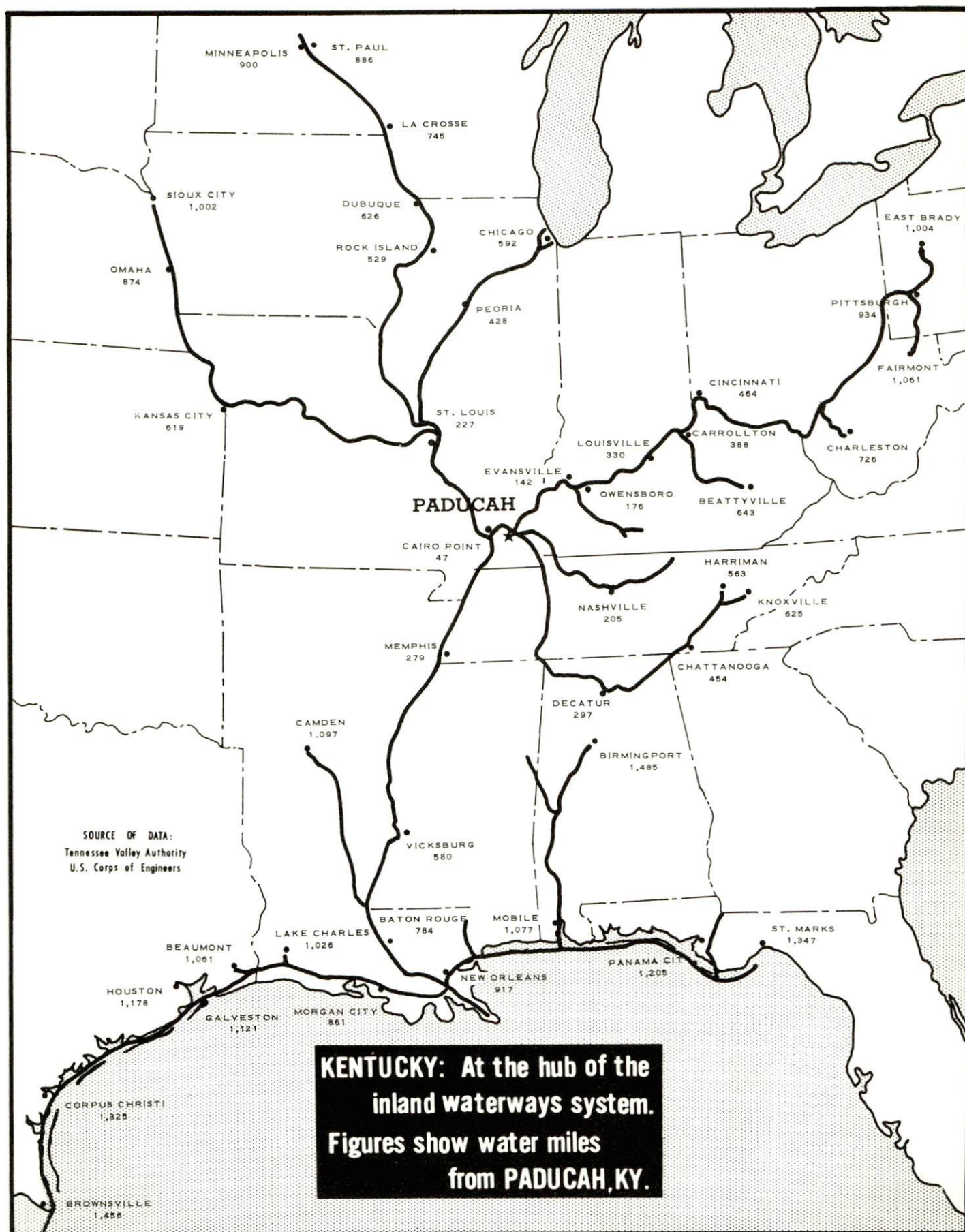
Barkley Lake has created another navigable body of water on the Cumberland River and is connected with Kentucky Lake by a 1 1/4 mile inter-lake canal.



BARKLEY FIELD



TOWBOAT WITH COAL BARGES
OPERATING IN THE PADUCAH AREA



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Paducah is served electric power by the Paducah Power System, a municipal electric system and a contract distributor of Tennessee Valley Authority Power.

TVA power is delivered to Paducah Power System at 69,000 volts from a newly constructed substation on the outskirts of Paducah. This primary substation represents an outlay by TVA of over 1 1/2 million dollars. It is located so that it forms a "Gap" in TVA's 161,000 volt primary transmission line between Kentucky Dam and Shawnee Steam Plant. The "Gap" of course, normally operates closed by giant oil circuit breakers, but this "Gap" can be opened instantly and automatically if trouble occurs in either direction, so that service to Paducah is continuous from the other direction.

TVA has a vast network of 161,000 volt transmission lines connecting together almost 15,000,000 kilowatts of generating equipment.

TVA's Paducah primary substation is favorably situated between Kentucky Dam Hydroelectric Plant with 165,000 kilowatts capacity and Shawnee Thermal Electric Plant with 1,500,000 kilowatts capacity. You could say that Paducah has an almost unlimited supply of low cost electric power with a minimum danger of interruption.

Paducah's present 12,500 volt distribution system carries power to every part of its service area and as loads grow or industry moves in, it is prepared to extend its 69,000 volt lines wherever they are needed.

There is an amortization charge on each account which is not to exceed \$1.00 per customer. This charge will be discontinued at a later date.

Rates:

Residential:

First	50 kwh consumed per month at 3 cents per kwh.
Next	150 kwh consumed per month at 2 cents per kwh.
Next	200 kwh consumed per month at 1 cent per kwh.
Next	1,000 kwh consumed per month at 0.4 cent per kwh.
Excess Over	1,400 kwh consumed per month at 0.75 cent per kwh.

Other rates may be obtained from the Paducah Power System, Paducah, Kentucky, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Natural Gas

Paducah is supplied natural gas by Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. Western Kentucky Gas Company has two transmission mains connected to Texas Gas near Palma, Kentucky.

Average Btu content of gas is 1,020 per cubic foot and specific gravity is .60. Distribution mains are 2, 4, 6, and 8 inches in diameter, and pressures can be maintained relative to demand. A peak day of over 28,500,000 cubic feet has been reached for Paducah.

Rates can be negotiated to fit any size industry, and additional information concerning specific rates may be obtained from Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky, and through the local office.

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. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

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

Interruptible Service:

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

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

Coal and Coke*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Paducah Water Works, a municipally owned utility, supplies the City of Paducah with water. The raw water supply is taken from the Ohio River. The 12,000,000 gpd treatment plant uses lime, alum, carbon and chlorine in the treatment of raw water. The average water used daily in Paducah is approximately 5,000,000 gallons with a peak use of 8,370,000 gallons having been reached. Storage facilities consist of a 5,000,000-gallon surface reservoir and a new 1,300,000-gallon standpipe. Water is distributed at a pressure of 65 to 70 pounds through mains ranging from 4 to 24 inches.

Many new lines have been run into the county area recently to supply the outlying subdivisions with city water.

Minimum Charges:

<u>Size of Meter</u>	<u>Rate</u>
5/8"	\$ 1.25
3/4"	1.90
1"	3.75
1 1/2"	7.50
2"	12.50
3"	25.00
4"	37.50
6"	75.00

Monthly water rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,500	\$.50
Next	7,500	.45
Next	90,000	.28
Next	400,000	.23
Next	500,000	.17
Next	1,000,000	.12
Next	8,000,000	.10
All over	10,000,000	.09

Sewerage System

The Paducah Street and Sanitary Department installs and maintains all storm and sanitary sewerage facilities. Sewage is controlled by three main outlets: A 102-inch combination storm and sanitary main, a 36-inch sanitary main, and a 24-inch sanitary main. The capacity of the disposal plant is 8 million gallons per day with the average daily flow being 3.5 million gallons and the peak daily flow being 5,500,000 gallons.

The system covers 90 percent of the city serving 33,000 customers inside the city limits. The monthly rate equals 20 percent of the water bill with a minimum charge of \$1.20.

Under construction at the present time is a \$3.5 million sanitary and storm sewer program.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Greater Paducah Industrial Development Association

The Greater Paducah Industrial Development Association is a nonprofit organization, founded, owned and supported by the citizens of Paducah and McCracken County with capital totaling \$250,000.

The purpose of the association is to further develop and diversify the economy of Paducah and surrounding areas. The function is to option or buy and develop sites suitable for new or expanding industry. In addition, the Association will promote and encourage the sale of the developed property to desirable industrial organizations at fair and reasonable prices.

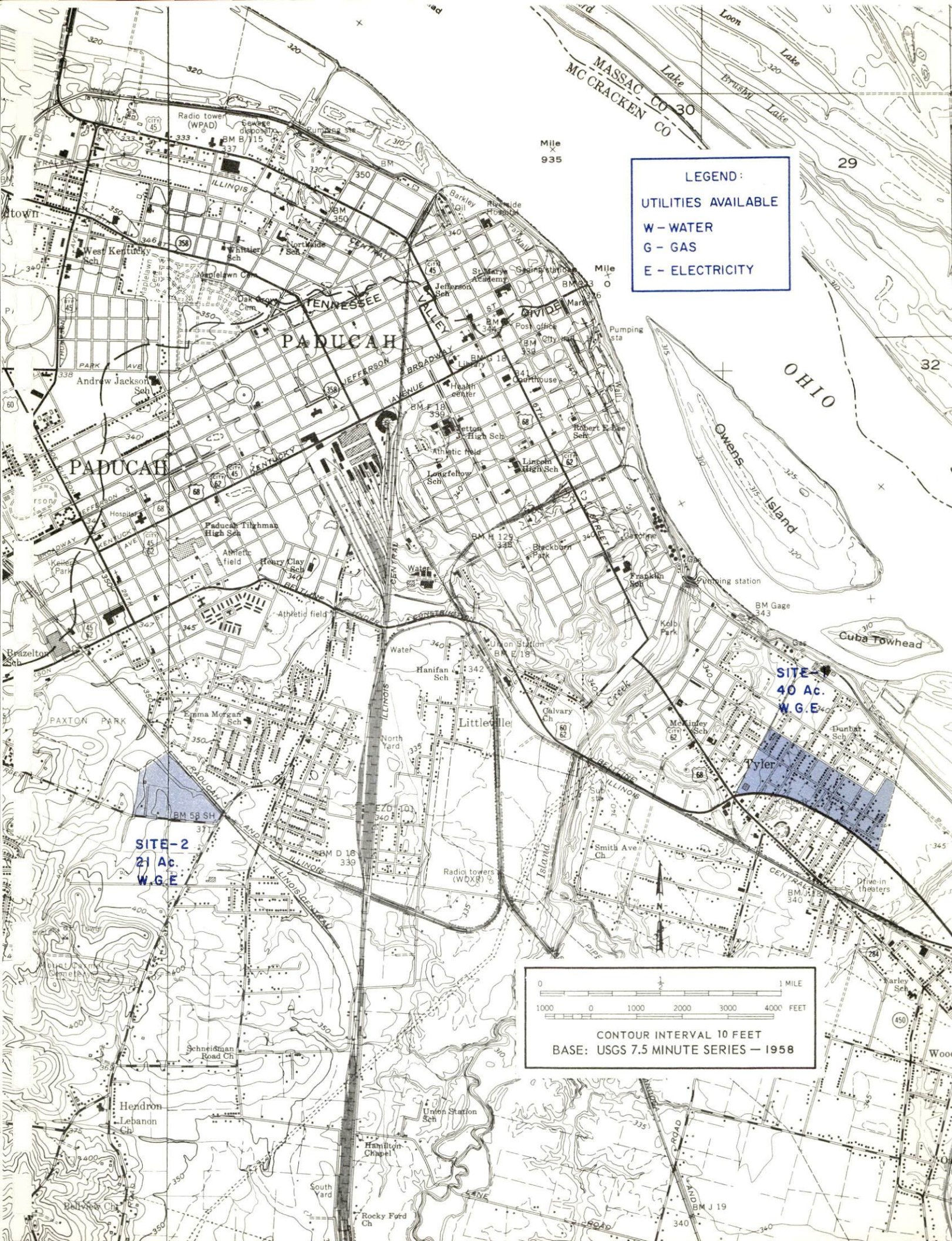
SITE #1: INDUSTRIAL PARK

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres, clear and level
LOCATION: In city limits on the east side of Paducah,
borders southside of U. S. 60, 62, 68
ZONING: Industrial
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. 60, 62, 68 (4 lane) forming the
south beltline
RAILROADS: Spur track connects with Illinois Central
Railroad
WATER: Paducah Water Works, 12-inch main
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas, 2-inch pressure line
ELECTRICITY: Paducah Power System, TVA power
SEWERAGE: Paducah Street and Sanitary Department
OWNERSHIP: Urban Renewal Agency
AGENT: Mr. Robert Overstreet, Director

SITE #2: BERGER SITE

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 21 acres, clear and level
LOCATION: Intersection of Old Mayfield and Berger Roads
ZONING: Just outside city limits, not zoned
HIGHWAY ACCESS: State Highway 994 connects with
U. S. 60, 62, 68, only 1 mile away
RAILROADS: Paducah & Illinois Railroad
WATER: Paducah Water Works, 6-inch line along Paducah
& Illinois Railroad
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas has 2-inch line along Berger
Road and 4-inch line along State Highway 994
ELECTRICITY: Paducah Power System with TVA power
SEWERAGE: City of Paducah has line adjoining the Paducah
& Illinois Railroad tracks
OPTIONED BY: Greater Paducah Industrial Development
Association
AGENTS: R. E. Fairhurst, President, Greater Paducah
Industrial Development Association; Greater Paducah
Chamber of Commerce

Cost per acre of these two sites will be furnished upon request
by the Agents or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1958

SITE #3: COLEMAN ROAD

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 113 acres, clear and level

LOCATION: West side of Coleman Road

ZONING: None

HIGHWAY ACCESS: One-fourth mile off Cairo Road at
proposed intersection of Interstate 24 and State
Highway 358

RAILROADS: 1,000 feet of Paducah & Illinois Railroad
adjoins property.

WATER: Paducah Water Works has 12-inch line along State
Highway 358 within 1,500 feet of this site.

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company has 6-inch line on
State Highway 358, one-fourth mile from site.

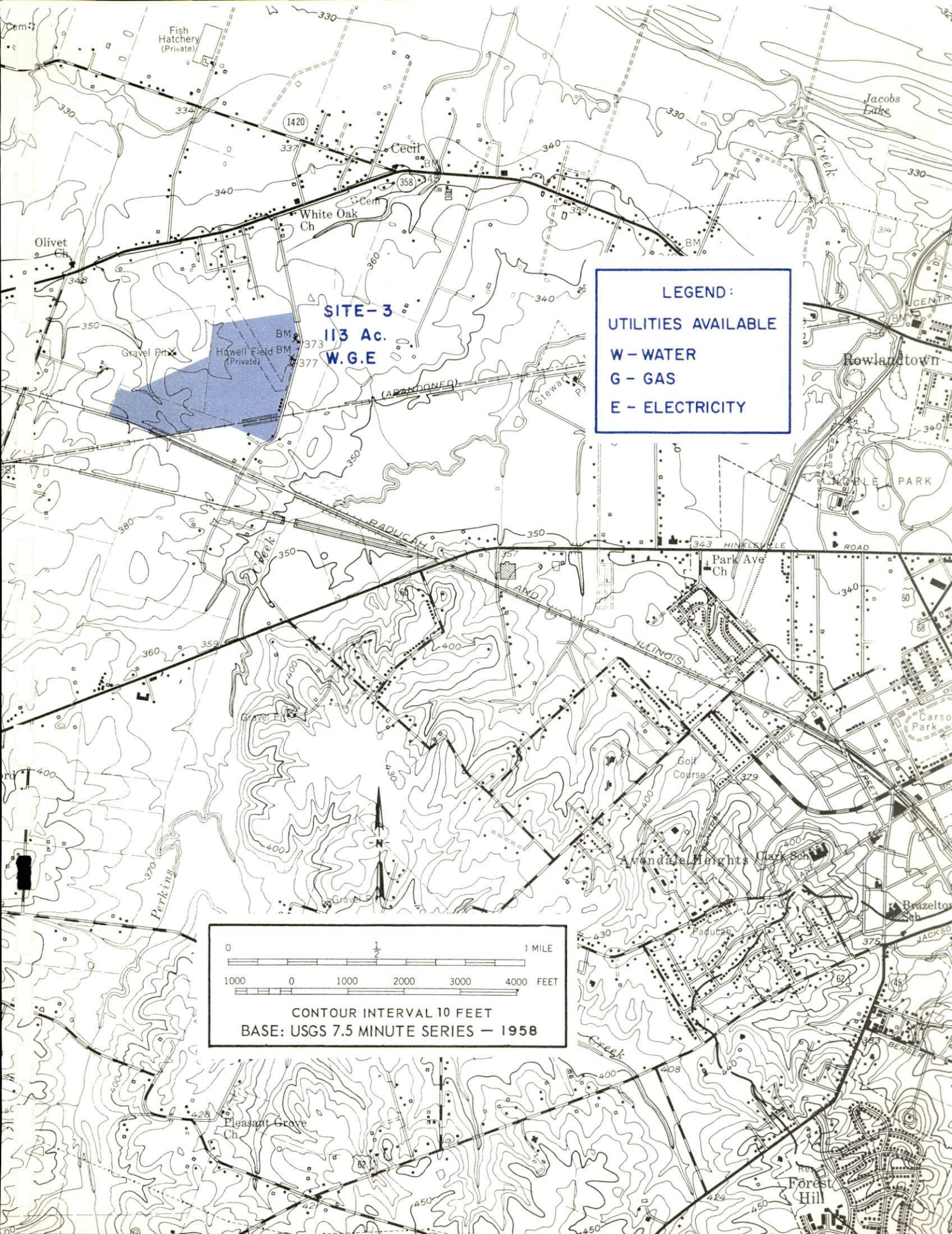
ELECTRICITY: Paducah Power System, TVA power on site

SEWERAGE: City sewerage not available

OWNERSHIP AND OPTIONED BY: 52 acres owned by Greater
Paducah Industrial Development Association, 61 optioned
to Greater Paducah Industrial Development Association

AGENT: R. E. Fairhurst, President, Greater Paducah
Industrial Development Association

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



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-3

113 Ac.

W.G.E.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1958

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Paducah, a second-class city, has a City Manager-Commission form of government with a mayor and four commissioners. The operating departments are under the direction of a city manager. These departments include: Finance, Department of Public Services, Police, Fire, Parks and Recreation, Legal and General Government.

County: McCracken County is administered by the McCracken County Fiscal Court, which consists of the County Judge as Chairman and three county commissioners.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Paducah 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, based on gross receipts for the previous year, is levied. In addition, a one percent payroll tax is levied on workers who are employed in the city. A \$10 tax is levied on all automobiles and trucks up to 10,000 pounds. Manufacturer's license is scaled to number of employees - the maximum is \$200 for 70 or more employees.

Planning and Zoning

Paducah first began planning and zoning activities in 1954 with a Master Plan. Recently completed projects include: Zoning Plan (Rev.); Subdivision Regulations (Rev.); Major Street Plan (Rev.); Future Land Use Plan (Rev.); Public Improvements Program (Rev.); General Plan (Rev.); Existing Land Use Analysis (Rev.); Neighborhood Analysis (Rev.); Economic Base Study; Central Business District Study; Population Study; and School Study.

A resident planner and staff are employed on a full-time basis through cooperative agreement between the city of Paducah and the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Their job is to render technical assistance in the area of planning in Paducah and McCracken County.

Fire Protection

The Paducah Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 84 full-time firemen. This department functions through a headquarters station and four branch stations. Major fire fighting equipment is carried on six first line fire trucks and three emergency trucks.

A two-hour training program is carried on five days per week.

Paducah has a Class-4 NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Paducah Police Department has a complement of 54 officers and men who utilize 10 police cruisers, 2 patrol wagons and 3 motorcycles. All of the vehicles are late models, equipped with the latest two-way radios. Paducah police rate among the finest of any second-class city. Special training for rookie patrolmen includes an 80 hour basic Police Policy in Fundamentals course taught locally; a 2 weeks State Police Training School in Frankfort, Kentucky; attendance at the Southern Police Institute in Louisville for advanced criminology, investigation, traffic, etc; some are graduates of the Northwestern Traffic Institute at Northwestern University; qualified candidates enroll for courses at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy; numerous special schools taught by Federal Bureau Agents are conducted for 1 or 2 days locally.

This department also maintains a Bureau of Records and Identification that meets all FBI standards.

The McCracken County Sheriff's Office is located in Paducah and is staffed with 6 deputies who utilize 6 radio-equipped cars.

Garbage and Sanitation

Weekly municipal garbage collection is available in the residential areas at a charge of \$1.25 per month. For more frequent collection, alternate rates are available. Garbage collection for businesses is determined by individual needs. Rates for businesses are negotiated. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Paducah and McCracken County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:
(1965)

Income	\$2,245,948.44
Expenditures	2,388,399.15
Bonded Indebtedness	2,000,182.88

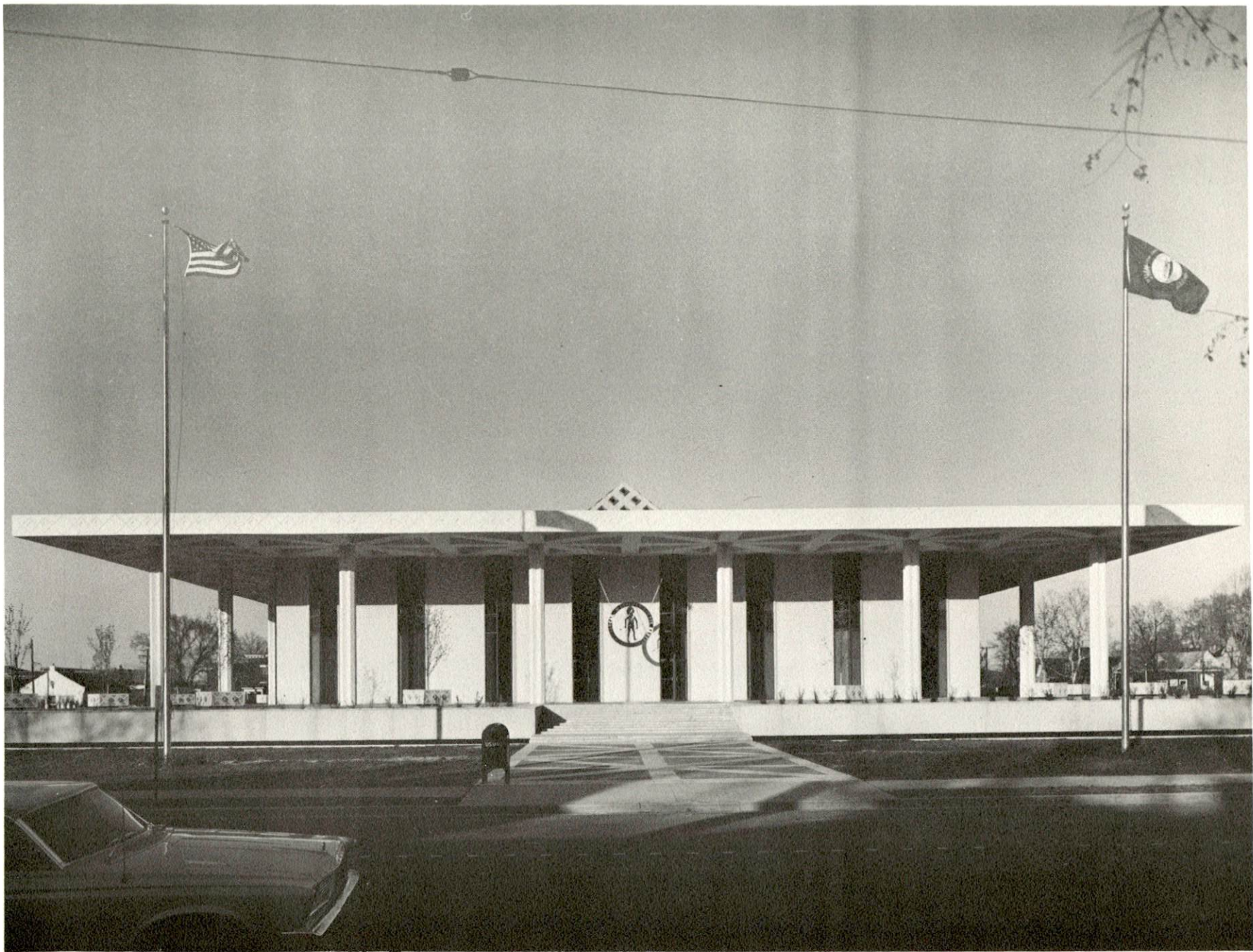
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:
(1965-1966)

Budget	\$ 532,517
Bonded Indebtedness	57,000

Civil Defense

Paducah-McCracken County civil defense, with over 2,946 trained active volunteers, is nationally recognized as one of the leading civil defense units in the country and the finest in the State of Kentucky. Using over 108 pieces of mobile equipment, this trained unit supplements the regular city and county services. Education, training and planning are made available to any person, family or industry, and assistance provided by civil defense makes Paducah-McCracken County one of the safest communities in the State of Kentucky. The trained fire, rescue, police, light and power, engineering, health, medical, radiological monitoring, shelter management and planning, water rescue and safety and radio communication are a credit to the community. There are two complete emergency hospitals, each with full facilities for 200 patients. These units are stored and ready for use at minutes notice. All departments of civil defense are ready for use at all times to render assistance to the people of Paducah-McCracken County and all industry located in the area. Qualified instructors will conduct classes for any group in a convenient meeting place on any of the essential subjects for safety and protection of the people or industry. Civil defense is supported by the city, county, state, and federal government.

Paducah is planning a new Civil Defense Plan, the "Shelter Utilization Program," which is to be subsidized by a \$235,000 Federal loan. Completion is proposed to take 18 months. Paducah will be the second city in the state to carry out this program.



PADUCAH CITY HALL

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Paducah and McCracken County for 1965. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR PADUCAH AND MCCRACKEN COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Paducah	McCracken County
County	\$.64	\$.64
State	.05	.05
City	1.70	---
School	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>
Total	\$4.39	\$2.69

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965.

Net Assessed Value of Property

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>
Paducah, 1965	\$39,580,740	\$11,477,410	\$
McCracken County, 1965	51,925,340	18,058,669	15,647,947

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Paducah Independent School District has a total of one high school, three junior high schools and ten elementary schools, and in 1965-1966 was staffed with 320 certified personnel.

Recent improvements include the consolidation of five elementary schools into one, the D. T. Cooper Elementary School, which was renovated and enlarged by twelve classrooms and an industrial arts shop.

Plans include a six-room addition to one of the elementary schools and renovation of one of the junior high schools. More consolidation is also planned.

The 1965-66 budget totaled \$3,258,000.

In 1965-1966, the McCracken County School System had 263 certified personnel, and occupied ten elementary and three high schools. The system had a student-teacher ratio of 25-1 in the elementary grades and 21-1 in the high school grades. The 1965-66 budget was \$2,125,300.

In the Paducah area there are four parochial elementary schools and one high school. The high school was completed in 1965.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN PADUCAH AND MCCRACKEN COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Paducah Elementary	3,458	140	24-1
Paducah Jr. High School	1,563	63	24-1
Paducah Tilghman High School	1,549	79	19-1
McCracken Elementary	3,188	124	25-1
McCracken High School	2,573	120	21-1
Parochial (1-8)	863	27	32-1
Parochial (9-12)	309	21	14-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

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.

The West Kentucky State Vocational Trade and Technical Program is planned to meet the objective of fitting people for useful employment. Never before in the history of America have our young people been provided more incentives, job opportunities, and rewards for their skills, and their know-how.

Students enrolled in any one of the Vocational-Technical Trade offerings at the West Kentucky State Vocational School receive instruction from well qualified instructors. Facilities and equipment are the very best obtainable, and upon satisfactory completion of each course a diploma is awarded in accordance with the standards set up by the Kentucky State Bureau of Vocational Education.

The following courses are offered at the West Kentucky Vocational School: auto mechanics, auto body repair, barbering, building trades, brick masonry, industrial electricity, business and office education, cosmetology, radio and TV repair, commercial cooking, and tailoring.

The Paducah Tilghman Area Vocational School, completed in 1966 at a cost of \$1,000,000, offers courses in: auto body repair, auto mechanics, household appliance repair, building trades, drafting, industrial electricity, electronics, machine shop, small engine repair, welding, cosmetology, civil highway technology. These courses are

open to adults, out-of-school youth and high school students. The instructional program is designed to offer a broad basic type of training which will enable graduates to adjust and progress rapidly when they take a job in industry. Presently the vocational schools are participating in training and re-training programs authorized by the Man-Power and Development Training Act and the Area Redevelopment Act. These programs endeavor to utilize this area's man power by training the unemployed to the extent that they will be employable.

Equipment and facilities are available to meet the training needs of the Paducah area.

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

Colleges: Paducah Junior College, established in 1932, is a fully accredited two-year college with a beautiful spacious 84-acre campus on the Blandville Road. In 1964 the College moved into five new modern buildings. A combination library and classroom building is planned for completion in September 1967. This will allow for expansion of enrollment from 1,200 to 1,600 students. There are 62 highly qualified full-time and part-time instructors.

Paducah Junior College is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Paducah Junior College is also a member of both the American Association of Junior Colleges and the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Schools.

Paducah Junior College students regularly transfer, without loss, all comparable credits to the leading universities, colleges, and professional schools throughout the nation.

Draughon's Business College, in Paducah since 1898, offers specialized training for those preparing to be stenographers, secretaries, junior accountants, senior accountants, and business managers. Students majoring in CPA training, legal secretarial, medical secretarial, electronic machine operators, IBM key punch operators and other special fields are required to take extra extensive subjects which will enable them to accept top positions in these areas.

Classrooms are spacious and air-conditioned. There is a faculty of eight full-time and two part-time instructors and the current enrollment is 350 to 400 students.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Paducah area include:

Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 41 miles

Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 142 miles

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 128 miles

Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 128 miles

Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 110 miles

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, 84 miles

Health

Hospitals: Paducah is truly a medical center with two fully accredited hospitals with the latest diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and a combined staff of some 90 physicians and dentists, many of whom are specialists. Each hospital has emergency room facilities.

Western Baptist Hospital operates a School of Practical Nursing and has 425 full-time employees. A new \$200,000 surgical and obstetrical addition was made in 1965. Lourdes Hospital has 250 full-time employees and is federally approved for a fallout shelter. Future plans call for a new 200-bed hospital with a psychiatric department.

Public Health: The Paducah-McCracken County Health Department is housed in the Van A. Stilley Clinic at 916 Kentucky Avenue and is adequately staffed with 30 trained personnel. The program is comprised of immunization and tests, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, birth control, maternal and child health services, school dental program for indigent children, a nutrition program, plumbing and sanitation sections. Under sanitation comes milk sanitation, food sanitation, and general sanitation. There is a laboratory that is a branch of the State Laboratory where all water, blood and milk product samples are run for 23 counties.

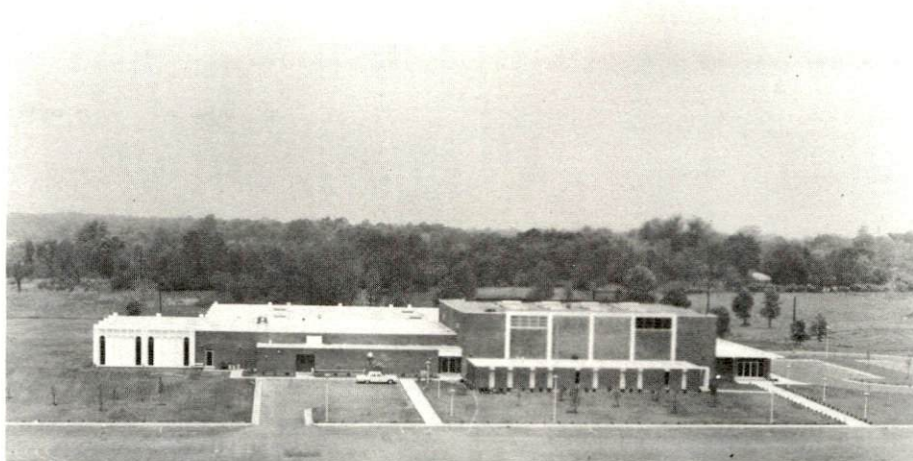
The present year budget totals \$148,963.74.

A new addition to the present building has recently been completed.

McCracken County has four licensed nursing homes.



PADUCAH JUNIOR COLLEGE



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

Crippled Children's Clinic: The West Kentucky Center for Handicapped Children operates as an integrated, nonprofit, outpatient rehabilitation center of the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children, and exists for the purpose of caring for children in western Kentucky suffering from physical handicaps and certain other neurological diseases and disorders.

At the present, the Center has a Physical Therapy Department, an Occupational Therapy Department, a Speech Therapy Department, and an Education Department which includes preschool and grades 1 through 3 combined for physically handicapped children. All departments are staffed by trained therapists and teachers.

The Center also operates a day camp for one week during the summer months. Swimming, archery and other outdoor activities are provided for about thirty children each year.

In June of 1962, the addition of two new self-contained classrooms for mentally retarded children were completed and classes were started in October of 1962. The classroom is for Trainables with an enrollment of eight children and one is the Sub-Trainables with an enrollment of eleven children. The Trainable unit is sponsored by the State Board of Education and the City Board of Education. The Sub-Trainable group is under the auspices of the Paducah Association for the Mentally Retarded.

The Clinic has a permanent staff of 13 people, including 3 physiotherapists, an occupational therapist, a pediatrician, and two local medical directors.

Mental Health Center: The Paducah-McCracken County Mental Health Center was established in 1957 and is adequately housed in modern quarters. This center provides full psychiatric facilities, including consultation and conferences. Plans are being made for full mental therapy treatment.

McCracken County Medical Society: The McCracken County Medical Society is comprised of nearly 60 physicians active in the practice of medicine. These doctors have been graduated by medical schools throughout the nation. Because of the high degree of advanced training and specialization among the medical profession, Paducah has become a medical center for this area. Patients are referred from communities located within a radius of 100 miles, including many from Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, as well as Kentucky.

These physicians also staff Paducah's hospitals and have been instrumental in bringing the latest diagnostic and treatment facilities available to this area. The high standard of medical care and practice maintained has led to full accreditation for many years of the two local hospitals by the American Hospital Association.

Housing

The local housing situation in Paducah is sufficient to meet the needs of future industrial growth. The rental range is from \$65 to \$95 per month for two-bedroom houses and from \$100 to \$150 per month for three-bedroom houses. The construction cost of two-bedroom houses ranges from \$10,000 to \$15,000, depending on the type of house and materials used.

The Paducah Housing Commission has 849 low-income housing units and is currently planning 200 units for elderly occupancy.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 17,712 customers with 26,106 telephones in the toll free area of McCracken, Marshall, Livingston and Graves Counties, Kentucky. Services include a dial system, mobile phone service and direct dialing.

A new exchange office was completed in 1966 at Lone Oak, Kentucky, at a cost of \$840,000.

Postal Facilities: Paducah has a first-class post office with 151 employees. Regular mail is dispatched 14 times daily and received 15 times daily. Air mail is dispatched 10 times daily and received 8 times daily. Routes include 8 rural, 30 city and 3 parcel post. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$790,501.45.

Newspapers: The Paducah Sun-Democrat, a daily paper, has a circulation of 29,480 on weekdays and 30,500 on Sundays. Daily papers are also received from Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis, Missouri; Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Evansville, Indiana; and Chicago, Illinois.

Radio: Paducah is served by three local radio stations: WPAD (CBS), WKYB (Mutual), and WDXR (NBC).

Television: Excellent television reception is received from WPSD-TV in Paducah, WSIL-TV in Harrisburg, Illinois, and KFVS-TV, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, with all three major networks represented. WPSD-TV, an affiliate of the NBC television network, serves viewers of six states with its 1,638-foot tower. WPSD, Channel 6, has been telecasting since May of 1957 and is currently operating on maximum power of 100 kilowatts video and 13.8 kilowatts audio.

Libraries

A new modern spacious library is currently being planned as a part of the Downtown Urban Renewal Civic Center at a cost of approximately \$900,000. The present Carnegie Library is temporarily housed in the old Paducah Junior College building on Broadway.

Churches

The following denominations have churches located in Paducah: Adventist, Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of Living God, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, Evangelical Reformed, Full Gospel, Holiness, Jewish, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Salvation Army, Unitarian and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Citizens Bank & Trust Co.	\$28,825,425.18	\$25,925,159.97
The Paducah Bank	8,732,190.62	7,952,257.82
The Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co.	25,884,681.46	23,950,031.26

Hotels and Motels

Irvin Cobb Hotel	200 rooms
Ritz Hotel	140 rooms
Fountain Motel	36 units
Holiday Inn	141 units
Nelson's Alben Barkley Memorial Motel	24 units
Potter's Motel	18 units
Timbers Motel	20 units
Vaughn's Motel	11 units
Cartel Motel	6 units
Comet Motel	10 units
Cunningham Motel	22 units
El Rancho Inn	21 units
Jarvis Motel	7 units
K & M Motel	12 units
Maple Motel	10 units
Nickell Motel	14 units
Diplomat Inn	61 units
Continental Inn	103 units
Hickory House Motor Inn	50 units
Travelodge Motel (under construction)	60 units

Tourist facilities at Kentucky and Barkley Lakes, 20 miles southeast, provide 60 modern motels, resorts, hunting and fishing camps, and two state parks with 115 cottages, 198 lodge rooms and a 53-room hotel.

Clubs and Organizations

There are 150 clubs and organizations in the Paducah area consisting of civic, fraternal, women, youth and technical groups.

Recreation

Local: Paducah enjoys a year round supervised recreation program which covers activities for all ages. Paducah has nine public parks containing a total of 300 acres distributed throughout the city. The largest of these is Noble Park, covering 160 acres. It has a 200 by 100 foot modern swimming pool, tennis courts, 6 lighted softball fields, community center house and amusement center. Paducah has a full-time director of parks and a full-time director of recreation. The 1965 Day Camp recreation program involved approximately 300 children daily under supervision of 4 full-time and 18 part-time supervisors.

There are sporting programs such as swimming, league softball (children and adults), basketball, Little League baseball and Junior League football.



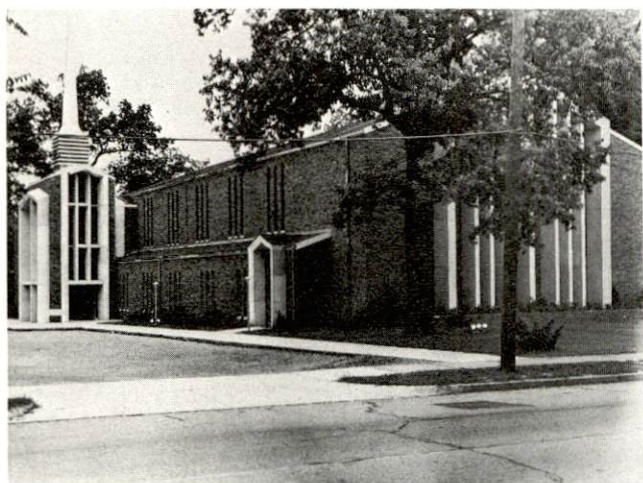
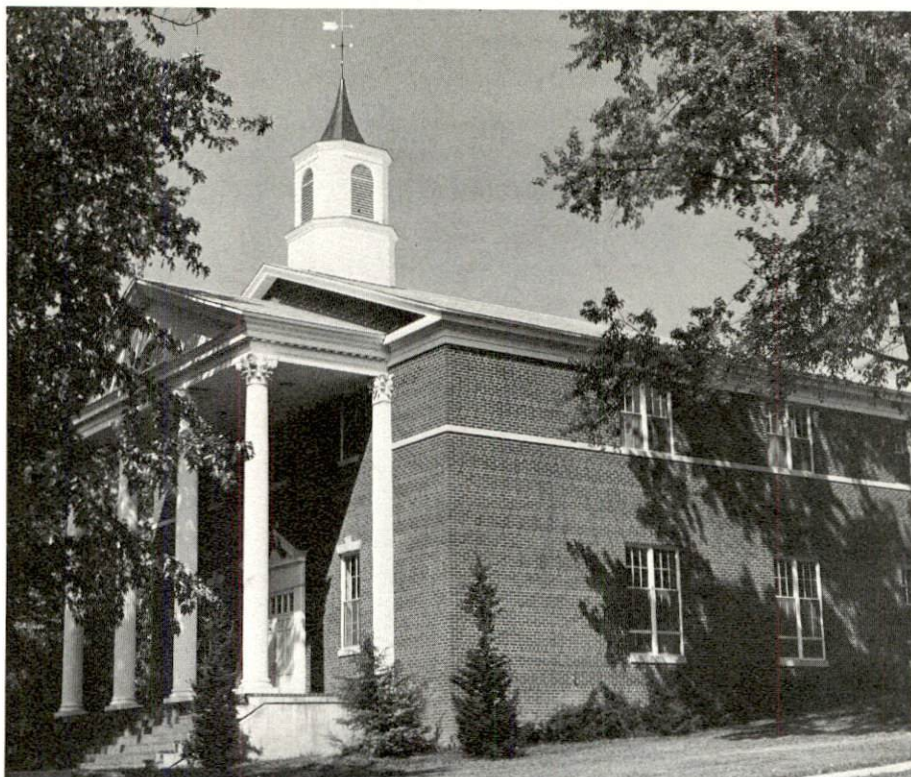
EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



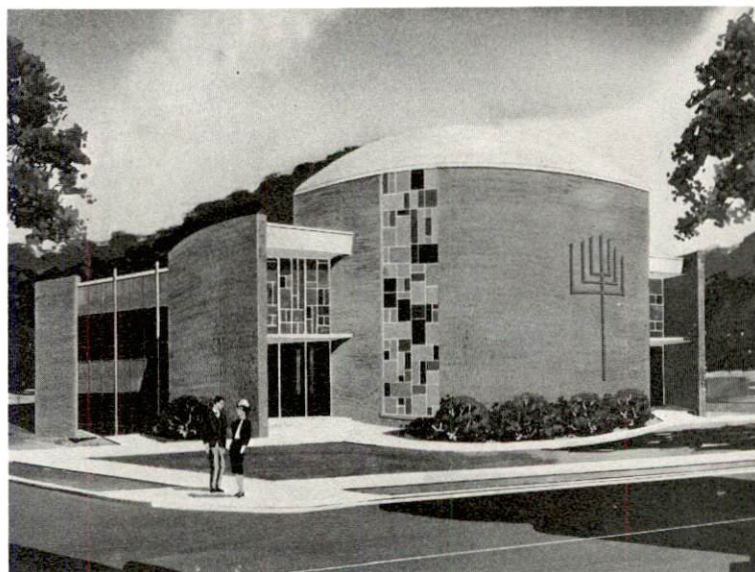
WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH



CHURCH OF CHRIST

TEMPLE ISRAEL - JEWISH CHURCH



Three 18-hole golf courses are located in the city: Paducah Country Club, Rolling Hills Country Club, and municipally owned Paxton Park. Kentucky Dam Village State Park, 20 miles southeast of Paducah, has an 18-hole golf course, driving range, two miniature golf courses, tennis courts, badminton and croquet facilities. Swimming, boating, skiing and horseback riding are also available.

There are several movie theaters, drive-in movies, and two modern bowling alleys with a total of 48 lanes.

The Paducah Concert Association brings professional artists to the city periodically to provide cultural entertainment.

Since 1957, the Paducah Art Guild, Inc., has sponsored a continuous program of exhibitions free to the public. The shows have been varied: sculpture, paintings, fine prints, drawings and crafts. The Guild's monthly meetings consist of varied programs of films, color slides, lectures and demonstrations. Members gain valuable and studio experience at weekly workshop-two hour sessions with models and still life. In seasonable weather members participate in outdoor sketching trips. Active members show their work at an annual exhibit. Paducah's annual sidewalk show, open to all artists of the area, is another Guild activity. The Market House Theatre, another activity of the Guild, produces top notch stage productions during the winter seasons.

Area: Kentucky and Barkley Lakes, with 3,300 miles of shore-land, are just 20 miles from Paducah. These two tremendous man-made lakes are rapidly becoming the playground of Mid-America with boating, fishing, swimming, skiing, golfing, tennis, camping, archery, bicycling, hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, sailing, hunting, and touring.

Kentucky and Barkley Lakes run parallel for some 40 miles upstream with only the Land Between the Lakes to separate them. Near the dams a 1 1/4 mile canal connects the two lakes. For detailed information write or call the Land Between the Lakes, Tennessee Valley Authority, Golden Pond, Kentucky.

Also located on Kentucky Lake is Camp Currey, a Junior Conservation camp for boys of ages 10 to 14. This camp provides complete camping and swimming facilities for 170 boys for 12 weeks throughout the summer months. Various other camps such as Girl Scout, Boy Scout, and fishing camps dot the shoreline of Kentucky Lake.

The Ballard County Waterfowl Refuge and Management Area, approximately 23 miles west of Paducah, is an 8,000-acre public hunting area. West Kentucky Field Trial Refuge, comprising 7,300 acres 14 miles west of Paducah, is the home of the Kentucky Quail Classic and American Amateur Shooting Dog Championships.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A magnificent new City Hall, designed by Edward Durell Stone, internationally known architect, was dedicated February 28, 1965. The total cost was \$1.5 million.
2. Paducah Junior College moved into five modern buildings on a beautiful spacious 4-acre campus September, 1964, and currently has a record breaking enrollment of 1,200 students.
3. A new 60-unit TraveLodge Motel will be ready for occupancy November 1966.
4. Two new churches have been built in the past 2 years and a third has more than doubled its capacity with new construction.
5. A new parochial high school was completed in 1965.
6. Three new buildings, the Paducah Graded Milk Producers Association, the Pepsi Cola Plant, and the Alumna-Kraft Company, have been erected in the Urban Renewal Industrial Park.
7. Two new branch banks have been built.
8. Under construction (in the Summer of 1966) is a 95,000 square foot building for the new home of International Shoe Company in the Urban Renewal Industrial Park.
9. A new 20-unit housekeeping motel was opened by Paducah McCracken County Motel Corporation in June 1966. It will be known by the name Holiday House Apartments.
10. Under construction at the present time is a \$3.5 million sanitary and storm sewer program.
11. Remodeling of the river front has included new concrete boat ramps and a new lower concrete drive for cars and trailers.

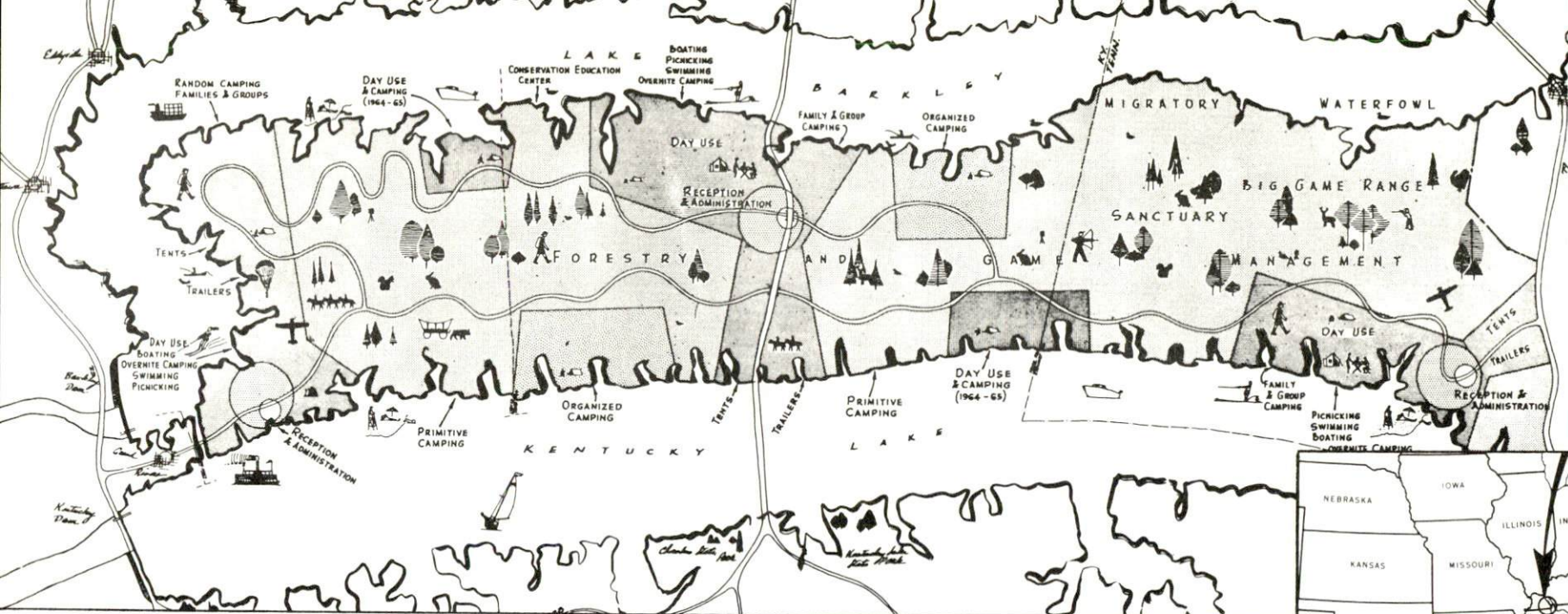
12. The Old Market House center building was vacated and turned over to the Beautification Board for development of a museum.
13. New sidewalks, curbs and gutters are a part of a continuous improvement program.
14. The Paducah Sun-Democrat Newspaper building was enlarged by the addition of a new engraving department.
15. A new \$200,000 Surgical and Obstetrical addition was made to the Western Baptist Hospital in 1965, plus a new lobby and gift shop.
16. Reliance Die Casting Company expects to occupy its new plant by late Fall of 1966 giving employment to 100 to 150 persons.
17. An ultramodern, 50-unit apartment complex of 1- 2- 3-bedrooms was opened in the Spring of 1966.
18. A 800 crypt Mausoleum has been partially completed during the past 12 months.
19. A \$1,000,000 new Tilghman Vocational Technical School was completed in 1966.
20. An \$840,000 new Southern Bell central dial service building in Lone Oak was completed in 1966.
21. A new electronic computer center was opened October 1, 1965.
22. A museum was started by the Junior Historians in 1966.
23. A continuous program of improved mercury vapor street lighting
24. An addition to the Andrew Jackson Elementary School is under construction.
25. Introduction of an air freight and express facility to St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois

26. An improvement to the water treatment plant resulting in a 3,000,000 gpd increase
27. New water lines have been extended to outlying subdivisions.
28. The consolidation of five elementary schools into the D. T. Cooper Elementary School
29. A new addition has recently been completed to the Paducah-McCracken County Health Department.

Planned:

1. A completely new building for one of the downtown banks
2. An expansion and modernization of Paducah's oldest institution, the Broadway Methodist Church
3. A mall located between the McCracken County Courthouse and Paducah's new City Hall - to be a part of the new Civic Center Urban Renewal Project
4. A new \$900,000 library as a part of the new Civic Center
5. Removal of the old City Hall to provide additional parking
6. A \$7.7 million extension of the Western Kentucky Parkway from Princeton to Eddyville and 4 laning of U. S. 62-68 into Paducah
7. Construction of Interstate Highway 24 around Paducah and construction of a new bridge across the Ohio River
8. Ground was broken in June 1966 for a new modern 4-story office building at 17th and Broadway.
9. Lourdes Hospital is planning a completely new 200-bed general hospital plus a psychiatric department.
10. Paducah Junior College will soon construct a new library and classroom building for use in the Fall of 1967 allowing for expansion of enrollment to 1,600 students.
11. A 1,000-foot extension to the instrument runway at Barkley Field

12. Renovation of elementary and junior high schools and consolidation of other elementary schools
13. Construction of 200 units of low-rent housing for elderly occupancy
14. Operation of a "Shelter Utilization Program"



Map indicates how TVA intends to develop the Land Between the Lakes.



LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES

The Land Between the Lakes will be used by those millions of Americans who each year take to the Nation's highways in search of fields, forests, and shorelines with recreation as their primary objective. Their number will increase annually as this pattern of living becomes more evident in our industrializing society. People with more leisure and more money to spend are seeking outlets for their energy in the out-of-doors. Many millions of these people are expected to find their way to Land Between the Lakes in future years. Here they will find a wide variety of recreation facilities.

Camping . . .

Prepared camp sites are being built for 5,000 or more family units—a minimum of 20,000 overnight campers. These facilities will range from primitive campsites to accommodations for modern house trailers with water, sewerage, and electric power outlets. Camps for large, organized groups such as Boy Scouts will also be built. Eventually these will have a minimum overnight capacity of 2,000 and will be adequate for year-round use.

Water Sports . . .

Water sports enthusiasts will be able to enjoy the area's broad lakes and 300 miles of shoreline. Several large coves will be deep enough to provide ample draft for the largest of inland water craft. Smaller, more shallow coves will serve as additional attractions to small boat

owners and fishermen. Boat launching and mooring areas will be located near entrances to the area and at other spots along the shoreline. Activities on the lakes will include family boating, water-skiing, sailing, and fishing.

Conservation . . .

Visitors to the Land Between the Lakes will have an opportunity to observe and participate in such conservation programs as wildlife management, reforestation, and erosion control. Activities will include planting seedlings, harvesting trees, and providing food for wildlife. In these areas individuals, families, and groups will be able to enjoy the outdoors as a playground or as a classroom for learning about the land and the species of plants and animals that inhabit it. School groups from the surrounding region and from as far away as the Eastern Seaboard will visit the area with their teachers to learn about the out-of-doors.

Hunting . . .

Hunters and sportsmen will find tracts set aside for hunts and field trials. Plans are also being developed for rifle and archery ranges. Hunters will be able to stalk squirrel, deer, rabbit, turkey, waterfowl, and other varieties of upland game. The amount of game which hunters will be allowed to take from the area will be limited, but the quotas will be adjusted from year to year.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 872 farms in McCracken County covering 78,036 acres, an average of 89.5 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for McCracken County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MCCRACKEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
McCracken County (tons)	500	2.40	1,200
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
McCracken County (tons)	1,300	1.20	1,560
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
McCracken County (tons)	2,900	1.05	3,040
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
McCracken County (bu)	4,600	42.0	193,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
McCracken County (bu)	200	36.0	7,200
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
McCracken County (bu)	3,100	22.0	68,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
McCracken County (lbs)	555	1,610.0	894,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MCCrackEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
McCracken County	1,350
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
McCracken County	13,400
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
McCracken County	350
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals*

The mineral resources of McCracken County consist of sand and gravel, and clay.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel, both as residual and alluvial deposits, suitable for general construction purposes extend over much of McCracken County.

Two operations were reported in 1964.

Clay: Clays suitable for the manufacture of brick, tile and pottery occur as residual, alluvial and loess deposits. The Porter's Creek formation has received a great deal of attention the past several years because of its possibilities for development as a natural bleaching agent and for lightweight clay products. This clay has been mined near Paris, Tennessee, and Olmstead, Illinois.

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

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

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*

Surface Water: Although other sources may be secured from impounded small streams, the largest supplier of surface water is available from the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. The average discharge (USGS) of the Ohio River at Metropolis, Illinois, and the Tennessee River near Paducah are 257,800 cfs (36 year record) and 64,190 cfs (75 year record), respectively.

Ground Water: In general, a plentiful supply of ground water may be obtained from the sands and gravels of the Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary systems for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. The occurrence of ground water in these systems has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM

"Although the outcrop area is small, the Cretaceous deposits extend to the west and south beneath younger rocks. The sandbeds yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to most drilled wells that penetrate them in Marshall, Calloway, McCracken and Ballard Counties, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as much as 800 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of more than 100 gpm are common. Clay, silt, and clay-bound gravel yield little or no water."

TERTIARY SYSTEM

Eocene Series:

"Although the outcrop area is small, sandbeds of this unit yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to almost all wells that penetrate them in the Jackson Purchase region, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common."

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

Pliocene (?) Series:

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the Jackson Purchase region, the Pliocene (?) gravels (Lafayette formation of former usage) occur as a relatively thin mantle of terrace deposits over the older sediments. The thickness of the gravels ranges from less than a foot to about 65 feet. The gravels yield enough water for domestic use to most dug or large-diameter bored wells in the outcrop area, but do not yield large quantities of water for public and industrial use."

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Alluvium:

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common. The alluvium along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the Jackson Purchase region is finer grained than that along the Ohio in upstream areas and probably will yield less water to wells."

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

Forests

There are 37,600 acres of commercial forest land in McCracken County, covering 23.4 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 Paducah, 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 Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 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	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in McCracken County in 1963 was \$1,854 which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,043.

Retail sales in McCracken County in 1964 totaled \$96,350,000.**

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

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

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 all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR PADUCAH, MCCrackEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm. *	Total Prec. Norm. *	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A. M.	Noon (CST)
January	39.3	4.74	80	67
February	M***	3.76	79	64
March	50.2	4.85	78	59
April	62.9	4.26	77	54
May	69.5	4.40	82	57
June	77.6	3.78	83	57
July	79.0	3.48	84	59
August	77.8	3.32	87	59
September	70.3	3.12	87	57
October	56.6	2.79	85	53
November	50.6	3.96	80	58
December	38.9	3.59	79	66
Annual Norm.	----	46.05		

*Station Location: Paducah, Kentucky

**Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 22 years;
Noon readings 22 years.

***One or more days record missing

Days cloudy or clear: (22 years record) 112 clear, 104 partly cloudy,
149 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (22 years of record) 66%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 years of record) 115

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 years of record) 3

Days with thunderstorms: (22 years of record) 53

Days with heavy fog: (22 years of record) 7

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,821 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

McCracken County, located in the extreme western section of the state and one of the earliest counties of the territory known as Jackson's Purchase, was established out of part of Hickman County in 1824, and named in honor of Captain Virgil McCracken, a patriotic and fearless young man who was killed in the Battle of the River Raisin on January 22, 1813. Organized on January 17, 1825, the county became the 78th of the state.

Paducah was named in honor of Paduke, the friendly chieftain of the Chickasaw Indians, from whom the Purchase area was obtained. The little settlement of Pekin was renamed Paducah, in honor of the chief, who had paddled up the Mississippi to greet General William Clark. Clark considered this deed the greatest compliment ever paid to a white man by an Indian chief.

From the very start, Paducah was to be a "river town." In fact, it was as early as 1811, and much to the surprise, anxiety, and curiosity of the Indians, that the first steam vessel on the Ohio stopped at Pekin, then only an Indian village. And the next year, the steamer, The Comet, also stopped at the landing.

Pekin's first log cabin was built in April 1821, and its first store erected in 1826. In 1830, Pekin was renamed "Paducah" and incorporated as a town, whose taxable property, both real and personal, was valued at \$29,270.

The original county seat was located at Wilmington in 1825, but it was later moved to Paducah, after a flood nearly destroyed the former town in 1832.

Paducah's first school came in 1829, its second in 1831. The public school system was opened in 1864, and ten years later Paducah High School graduated its first class.

The town's first bank was established in 1837, and the following year saw a regular ferry service across the Ohio to Illinois. In 1847, a submarine cable was run under the river at Paducah to the Illinois side, the first successful underwater cable used by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In 1852, the distillery business first took roots in Paducah, and was to grow to huge proportions by 1900. The next year, 1853, the railroads began serious bidding for trade in Paducah.

In 1856, Paducah was made a third-class city. The assessed value of property within the corporate limits when Paducah became a city was \$714,300. It had a population of 3,500.

Appendix A

The Civil War had a great effect on the citizens of Paducah. Because of the town's strategic location, sentiment was divided and tension ran high. The event which gave Paducah the most excitement during the war was the Battle of Paducah. Sixty homes within the vicinity of Fort Anderson were destroyed to prevent the Confederates from taking shelter within them. The raid, in which some of the town's leading citizens were killed, lasted only for one day.

One Paducah resident who reached prominence during this time was Colonel Ed Murray, who was the builder of the Merrimac, the famous vessel that fought the Monitor at Hampton Roads in 1862.

In 1869, the newly organized Paducah-Elizabethtown Railroad connected to a junction with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, thus opening an avenue to the northern markets.

Nothing had contributed more to the early growth of Paducah than its river facilities; thus Paducah was called rightfully the "River City." It now enjoyed more miles of navigable waters than any other inland city in the country and boasted of an open harbor the entire year round--two factors which gave impetus to growth and prosperity. Dry docks and other places for building and repairing boats sprang up along the river front as river transportation was increased. Approximately a third of Paducah's population was dependent upon the river for a livelihood from 1870 to 1900, for aside from those engaged in shipbuilding, a large number were employed in various capacities on packets and towboats.

With the combined commerce of both the steam boats and the railroads, the prosperity of Paducah grew. In 1880, the population of the city grew to 8,036. Then came the railroad boom, and by 1890 Paducah reached 12,797. In 1900, Paducah had 19,446 people.

After the turn of the 20th century, a favorite pastime of the people was taking excursions on the many river steamers, in addition to those offered by the Illinois Central Railroad. The people were entertained by the showboats, and in 1901, Buffalo Bill made his second appearance in Paducah. The theater, the Barnum and Bailey Circus, horse racing, and baseball were other favorite entertainments.

In 1909, Paducah established a Junior College, which in 1938 became an Industrial Training School. In 1932, another Paducah Junior College was organized.

The most spectacular development of the World War II period - the atomic bomb - led directly to the most spectacular development in Paducah's history, for in 1952 it was chosen as the site of an Atomic Energy Plant.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MCCRACKEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	McCracken County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	13,605	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	86	0.6	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	839	6.2	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	5,149	37.8	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	533	3.9	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	128	0.9	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	1,268	9.3	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	97	0.7	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	200	1.5	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	1,085	8.0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	96	0.7	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	15	0.1	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	1,699	12.5	75,815	14.0
Other	28	0.2	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,070	7.9	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,458	32.8	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	565	4.2	24,888	4.6
Services	1,429	10.5	45,262	8.4
Other	9	0.1	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December 1965.

Appendix C

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

Subject	McCracken County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	27,794	29,512	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	19,500	21,706	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	14,366	6,887	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	14,338		705,411	290,783
Employed	13,352	6,414	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	10,028	6,106	440,020	208,384
Government workers	1,480	734	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,781	361	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	63	213	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	986	473	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	5,134	14,819	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	127	132	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,728	1,647	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	3,279	13,040	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	1,415	10,112	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,864	2,928	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	13,352	6,414	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	1,091	742	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	389	15	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	1,697	297	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	811	1,598	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	1,008	645	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	3,106	67	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	2,904	1,014	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	24	593	1,123	25,183
Service workers	793	1,076	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	196	16	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	836	28	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	497	323	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