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# Industrial Resources - Fulton County - Hickman

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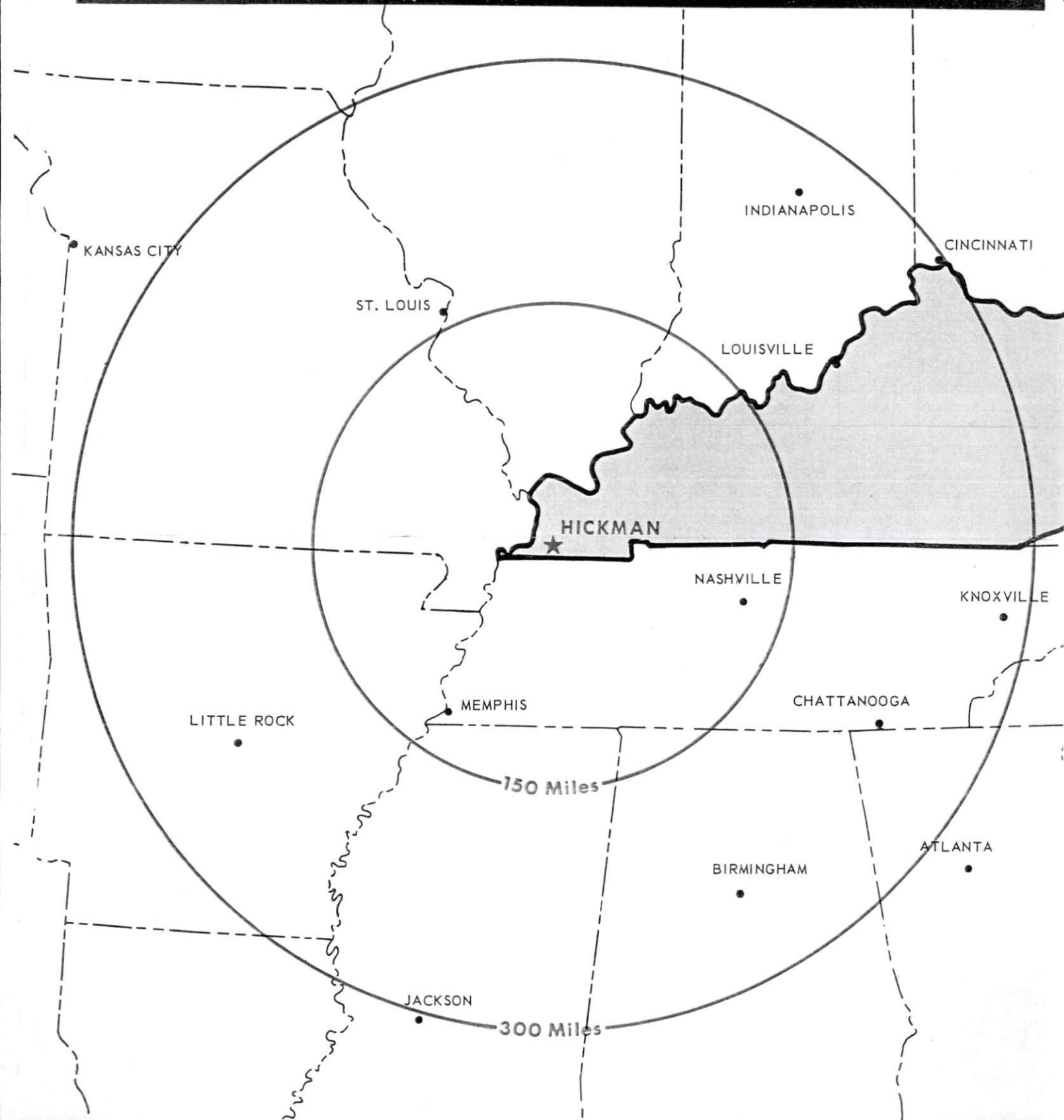
## Recommended Citation

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# ***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***

# **HICKMAN KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Hickman Development Corporation

Hickman Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

November, 1966

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



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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Hickman - 1,537  
1966: Hickman - 3,200\*

Fulton County - 11,256

### HICKMAN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Fulton and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,741 men and 1,234 women. Number of workers available from Fulton County: 225 men and 291 women.

The future labor supply will include 2,480 boys and 2,371 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: Rail transportation is provided to Hickman by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: The nearest major airport is Barkley Field, located at Paducah, Kentucky, 55 miles. This airport is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines.

Water: Hickman is located on the Mississippi River, which handles approximately 50 million tons of freight each year. The town's still water harbor is the only one on the Mississippi River between Memphis, Tennessee, and Wood River, Illinois.

Trucks: Intrastate and interstate service is provided to Hickman by McLean Trucking Company and Henry Edwards Trucking Company.

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\*1966 Engineering estimate, City of Hickman.



Bus Lines: The Continental Trailways System schedules three buses daily in the Hickman area.

Highways: Highway access to Hickman is by Kentucky Routes 94, 309, 125, and 1099. The Jackson Purchase Parkway will connect western Kentucky with all major highways in the area.

#### UTILITIES:

##### Electricity:

City: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department

County: Hickman-Fulton RECC

Gas: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department

Water: The Hickman Municipal Utilities Department supplies Hickman with a capacity of 720,000 gallons per day. The system is to be increased to 2 1/4 million gallons per day through an Economic Development Administration water and sewerage system improvement project applied for in June, 1966.

Sewer System: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department serves Hickman with a lagoon system. An Economic Development Administration project will add another lagoon to provide treatment for the entire town.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Several industrial sites are available in the Hickman area. Sites include access to river-rail facilities and all municipal utilities are or can be made available.

#### OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The strategic location of Hickman on the Mississippi River makes this community feasible for most any type of industrial concern. A still water harbor is maintained at 9-foot channel depth year-round.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table shows the population in Hickman and Fulton County.

Areas annexed since the 1960 census have more than doubled Hickman's population. Engineering estimates place the 1966 population at 3,200.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Hickman		Fulton County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,589		11,546		15.5
1910	2,321	46.0	14,114	22.2	6.6
1920	2,633	13.4	15,197	7.7	5.5
1930	2,736	3.9	14,927	- 1.1	8.2
1940	2,268	-17.1	15,413	3.3	8.8
1950	2,030	-10.5	13,668	-11.3	3.5
1960	1,537	-24.2	11,256	-17.6	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Manufacturing is the largest industrial employer in Fulton County. In December, 1965, there were 4,432 persons employed in manufacturing in the Hickman labor supply area, with 2,669 of these in clothing, textile, and leather. Total employment in the Hickman area in all industries was 8,293, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

TABLE 2

FULTON 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*
Fulton	\$66.36	\$65.16	\$ 16,282	\$1,531	39
Carlisle	61.87	68.35	6,930	1,271	61
Graves	73.35	79.59	50,365	1,684	27
Hickman	67.40	56.47	9,725	1,496	43
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: For the purpose of this survey, the labor supply area for Hickman is defined as Fulton County and the adjoining counties of Carlisle, Graves, and Hickman. The population centers of these counties are within a 25-mile radius making commuting feasible.

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 Fulton County labor supply area was reported at 53,632 by the 1960 United States Census of Population. The distribution of the current estimated labor supply is shown in Table 3.

In 1965, in Fulton County there were 138 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 69.6 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

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

	Total			Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,741	1,234	2,975	812	443	929	791
Fulton	225	291	516	44	126	181	165
Carlisle	371	231	602	265	191	106	40
Graves	970	586	1,556	426	89	544	497
Hickman	175	126	301	77	37	98	89

\*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 following table shows the distribution of youths in the Hickman area who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

TABLE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, HICKMAN AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	2,480	2,371
Fulton	550	549
Carlisle	228	253
Graves	1,379	1,277
Hickman	323	292

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 employment characteristics in agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

## HICKMAN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	5,513	272	5,785
Fulton	780	99	879
Carlisle	713	37	750
Graves	3,186	55	3,241
Hickman	834	81	915

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6  
HICKMAN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,  
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Fulton	Carlisle	Graves	Hickman
Total manu- facturing	4,432	504	267	3,305	356
Food & kindred products	276	76	0	166	34
Tobacco	15	0	0	15	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,669	355	0	2,066	248
Lumber and furniture	181	46	21	51	63
Print., pub. and paper	81	18	0	55	8
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	719	6	0	713	0
Stone, clay and glass	239	3	0	233	3
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	246	0	246	0	0
Other	6	0	0	6	0

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

TABLE 7

HICKMAN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Fulton	Carlisle	Graves	Hickman
Mining and Quarrying	72	14	0	58	0
Contract Construction	386	176	12	161	37
Manufacturing	4,432	504	267	3,305	356
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	364	57	7	259	41
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,096	559	150	1,094	293
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	256	66	15	146	29
Services	666	219	3	425	19
Other	21	10	0	6	5
Total	8,293	1,605	454	5,454	780

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



## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows existing firms in Hickman, their products and employment.

TABLE 8

HICKMAN MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

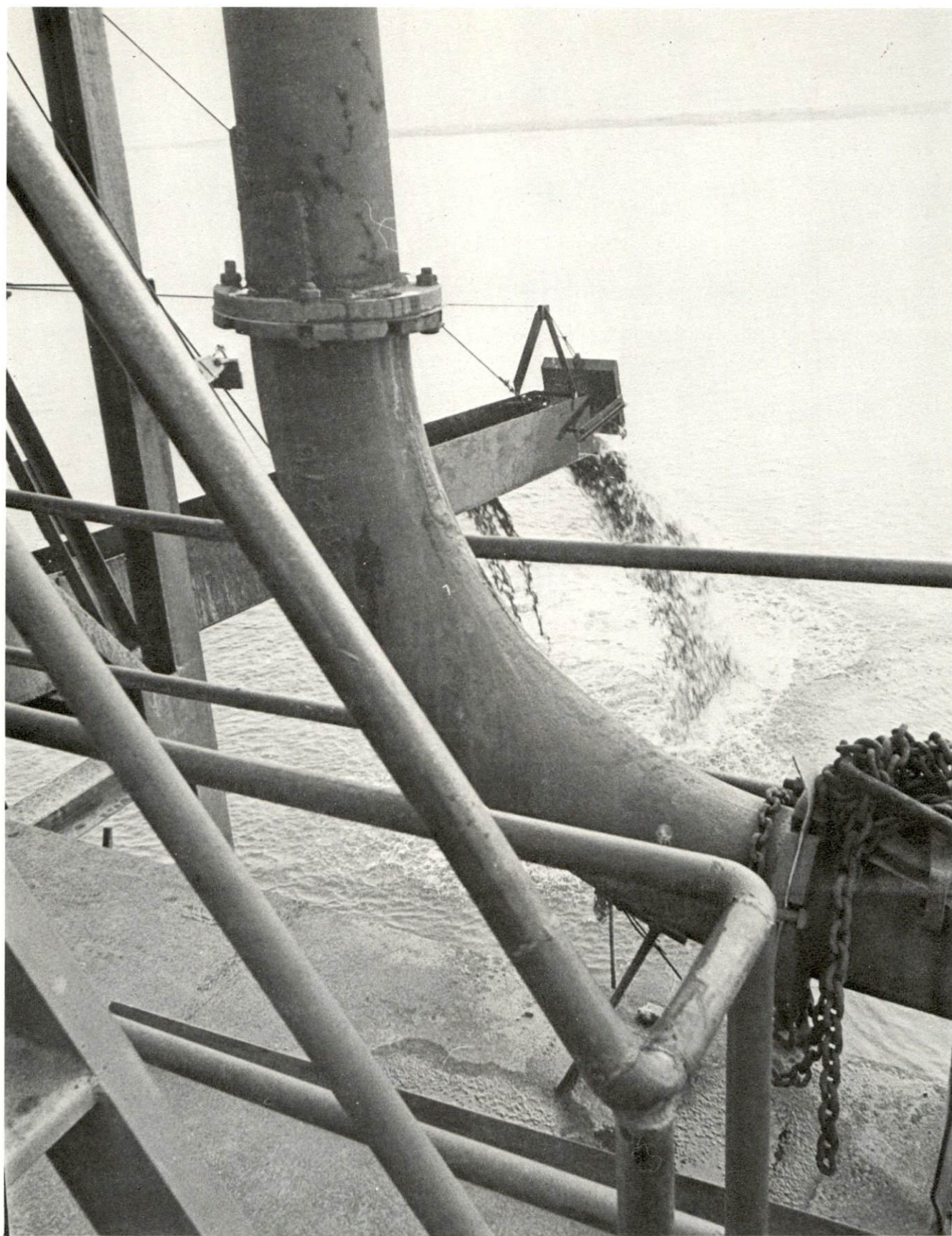
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Cagles Glass & Supply Co.	Aluminum doors, storm windows, wrought iron	3	1	4
Graphite Products Division, The Carborundum Co.	Graphite products	75	5	80
The Hickman Courier	Newspaper, offset printing	3	2	5
The Hickman Garment Corp.	Men's & boys' coats and rainwear	15	190	205
Hickman Sand & Gravel Co.	Sand and gravel products	14	0	14
Lattus Ready Mix	Ready mixed concrete	4	0	4
Roper Pecan Co.	Shelled pecans	15	70	85
West Kentucky Lumber Co.	Lumber	30	0	30

Prevailing Wage RatesClassification

Unskilled	\$1.25	Per Hour
Semiskilled	1.25 to \$1.80	Per Hour
Skilled	1.80 to 2.75	Per Hour
Clerical	\$30 to \$50	Per Week
Secretarial	40 to 65	Per Week

Unions

There are no unions represented in Hickman.



HICKMAN SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY





HICKMAN GARMENT CORP.



## TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Hickman is served by the Illinois Central Railroad with local freight train service. It is a part of the Tennessee Division which connects with Illinois Central's north and south service at Dyersburg, Tennessee. Switching service is available six days a week, if required, on four tracks which can accommodate fifteen to twenty cars.

The average number of outbound carloads per month is seven, consisting mostly of lumber and pulpwood. The average number of inbound carloads per month is twelve, consisting primarily of oil, fertilizer, lumber, and miscellaneous items.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HICKMAN, KENTUCKY, TO:

RAILWAY TRAVEL TIME FROM HOUSTON, TEXAS, TO			
No. of Hrs.		No. of Hrs.	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga.	96	Louisville, Ky.	48
Birmingham, Ala.	72	Los Angeles, Calif.	120
Chicago, Ill.	72	Nashville, Tenn.	72
Cincinnati, Ohio	72	New Orleans, La.	72
Cleveland, Ohio	96	New York, N. Y.	120
Detroit, Mich.	96	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120
Knoxville, Tenn.	96	St. Louis, Mo.	48

Source: Illinois Central Railroad, November, 1966.

Highways

The Jackson Purchase Parkway will connect the Hickman area with all the major parkways and interstates in Kentucky. The completion date will be 1968. Other highways presently serving Hickman are Kentucky Routes 94, 125, 309, and 1099.

TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HICKMAN, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	420	Louisville, Ky.	286
Birmingham, Ala.	268	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,013
Chicago, Ill.	428	Memphis, Tenn.	119
Cincinnati, Ohio	406	Minneapolis, Minn.	840
Cleveland, Ohio	650	Nashville, Tenn.	129
Detroit, Mich.	664	New Orleans, La.	524
Kansas City, Mo.	448	New York, N. Y.	1,046
Knoxville, Tenn.	326	Pittsburgh, Pa.	690
Lexington, Ky.	335	St. Louis, Mo.	196

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Hickman:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
McLean Trucking Company	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Henry Edwards Trucking Company	Clinton, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	72	48	Louisville, Ky.	48	48
Birmingham, Ala.	72	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	120	96
Chicago, Ill.	48	24	Nashville, Tenn.	24	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	48	New Orleans, La.	72	48
Cleveland, Ohio	48	48	New York, N. Y.	96	72
Detroit, Mich.	72	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	96	72
Knoxville, Tenn.	48	48	St. Louis, Mo.	24	24

\*Delivery time in hours.

Source: McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina, November, 1966.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., provides Union City, Tennessee, 13 miles south, with bus transportation. Continental Trailways System schedules 3 buses daily for Cayce, Kentucky, 9 miles east.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Morrow's Taxi and Stahr's Taxi provide Hickman with 24-hour taxi service.

A car and truck rental agency serves Hickman.

#### Air

The nearest major airport is Barkley Field in Paducah, Kentucky, 55 miles north. This is a fully modern airfield served by Delta and Ozark Airlines with daily scheduled flights.

Within a 20-mile radius of Hickman, there are three airfields that can accommodate small aircraft. The airfields are located in Fulton, Kentucky, and Union City and Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee.

#### Water

Hickman Harbor, Kentucky, was completed by the Memphis District, Corps of Engineers, in January 1963, at the federal first cost of \$149,827. The only federal work authorized under Section 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960 for such harbors is the dredging and maintenance of the channel itself. The harbor channel extends about 1.1 miles along the former city waterfront from the vicinity of mile 922 AHP. The channel is 250 feet wide with a depth of 9 feet below low water, ending in a turning basin 600 feet long and 500 feet wide. Federal maintenance dredging has cost \$42,600 to June 30, 1966. Local interests have provided about 0.2 mile of surfaced public mooring and launching area.

Hickman's still water port has loading and unloading facilities, 24-hour towboat service, fresh water and refueling service, and grocery service. A grain terminal, oil terminal, lumber company, and sand and gravel companies use the harbor locally. A nine-foot channel depth is maintained by the Corps of Engineers.

Industrial acreage is available with river frontage provided. There is a letter of condition from the industrial firm specifying total investment. Hickman is seeking levee protection for a 90-acre industrial park fronting the river.

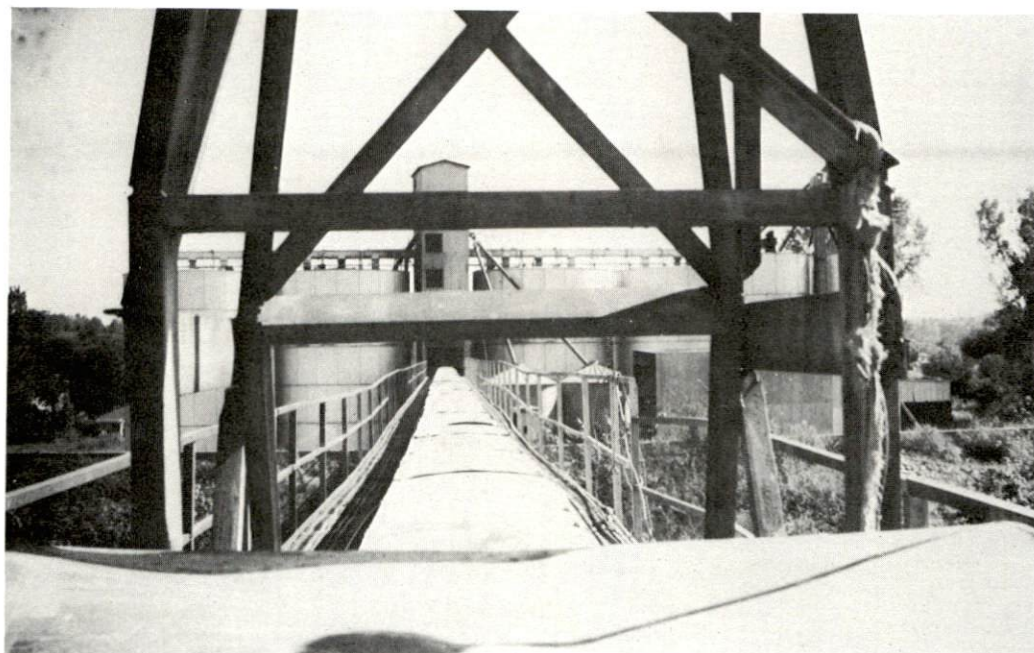
The port is governed by the Hickman Riverport Authority under state enabling legislation.

A ferry provides 18-hour daily service across the Mississippi River to Missouri.





CORPS OF ENGINEERS DREDGING HICKMAN HARBOR



ROBINSON GRAIN CO. RIVER TERMINAL

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Hickman Municipal Utilities Department supplies Hickman with electric power which is purchased from the Kentucky Utilities Company. Hickman will change to TVA power in 1970.

Hickman Municipal Utilities Department's commercial rates are as follows:

If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less:

Demand charge: \$1.00 per month for kilowatt demand  
all over 150 kilowatt hours \$1.50

<u>Energy charge</u>	<u>Kilowatt hours per month</u>	<u>Per KWH</u>
First	250	\$ .04
Next	350	.03
Next	400	.02 1/2
Next	3,500	.02
Next	10,500	.01 1/8
Next	85,000	.01 1/10
All over	85,000	.01

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



The Hickman-Fulton RECC serves the rural areas of Fulton, Graves, Carlisle, Hickman, Lake, and Obion Counties with 2,902 consumers.\* All power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority at TVA's basic retail rates.

Abundant low-cost TVA electric power is available to industry in a number of counties of southern and southwest Kentucky. The power is distributed from TVA's 161/500-kv transmission network supplied by 47 hydro and 11 steam generation stations having a combined capacity of some 18,000,000 kilowatts. The system is also fully interconnected with neighboring utilities.

Seventeen independent electric distributors in the Kentucky portion of TVA's power service area purchase their power requirements at wholesale from TVA and retail the power to their various industrial and other customers. The industrial power is sold by these distributors under TVA's General Lighting and Power Rate--Schedule BGA, or under very similar TVA schedules that may afford, in certain instances, slightly lower rates for smaller loads. While the distributors are able to meet the power requirements of essentially all industries locating in chief service areas, TVA serves directly some industries whose power requirements are unusually large or unique. The rate charged by TVA for firm power to such industries is the same as would be applied by the local distributor.

#### Natural Gas

The Hickman Municipal Utilities Department distributes gas in Hickman. The average BTU content is 1,028. Pressure is maintained at 32 psi on the distribution lines. The source of supply is the Trunk-line Gas Company. Hickman is served by 2- and 4-inch distribution lines with 4-inch mains running to the city. Current gas rates are listed below. Industrial rates can be negotiated.

First	500 Cu. Ft.	\$1.75 Minimum Bill
Next	2,500 Cu. Ft.	1.10 Per MCF
Next	7,000 Cu. Ft.	.90 Per MCF
Next	10,000 Cu. Ft.	.80 Per MCF
Next	20,000 Cu. Ft.	.70 Per MCF
Over	40,000 Cu. Ft.	.60 Per MCF

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\*1966 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives.

### Coal and Coke\*

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

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 miles 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.

### Fuel Oil

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

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



## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Hickman Municipal Utilities Department supplies finished water to Hickman and surrounding area. The source of raw water is two 10-inch gravel-walled wells of 628 feet and 652 feet. The pumping capacity is 720,000 gpd with the average daily use being 224,000 gallons. The peak daily use has been 350,000 gallons. Storage facilities include three elevated tanks with a total capacity of 120,000 gallons. Pressure is maintained at 70 psi and the water is distributed through mains of 2 to 8 inches.

The system is to be increased to 2 1/4 million gallons per day through an Economic Development Administration water and sewerage improvement project applied for in June, 1966.

Current rates are:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$2.00 Minimum Bill
Next	4,000	.60
Next	20,000	.55
Next	25,000	.50
Next	50,000	.40
Next	100,000	.25
All over	200,000	.15

Sewerage System

At the present, part of Hickman is served by a lagoon sewer system. East Hickman is served by this system and a new lagoon sewer system is planned for West Hickman in 1967. Separate storm and sanitary sewers empty some untreated sewerage into the Mississippi River (practice to be discontinued when 1967 project is completed).

Minimum sewer charge is \$1.00 or 25 percent of the water bill.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several tracts of land in the Hickman community available for industrial development.

Descriptions of the sites are found on the following pages.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 80 acres  
LOCATION: Adjacent to Mississippi River and city limits on  
west side  
ZONING: Commercial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 94  
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad is adjacent to the  
property.  
WATER: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
GAS: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
ELECTRICITY: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
SEWERAGE: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
OPTIONED BY: City of Hickman  
AGENT: Mayor Ro Gardner

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 15 acres  
LOCATION: By-pass Kentucky 1099  
ZONING: Commercial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky 1099  
RAILROADS: The Illinois Central Railroad runs through  
the middle of the property.  
WATER: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
GAS: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
ELECTRICITY: TVA on site  
SEWERAGE: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
OWNERSHIP: Hickman Development Corporation  
AGENT: Ardell Fields

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



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

SITE-1

80 Ac.

W.G.E.S

SITE-2

15 Ac.

W.G.E.S

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1951



SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 300 acres  
LOCATION: 2 miles west of Hickman, Kentucky Route 94  
ZONING: Commercial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 94  
RAILROADS: On the property is the Illinois Central Railroad  
WATER: Will be extended to the site  
GAS: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
ELECTRICITY: TVA on site  
SEWERAGE: Will be extended to site  
OPTIONED BY: Hickman Development Corporation  
AGENT: Ardell Fields

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



LEGEND:

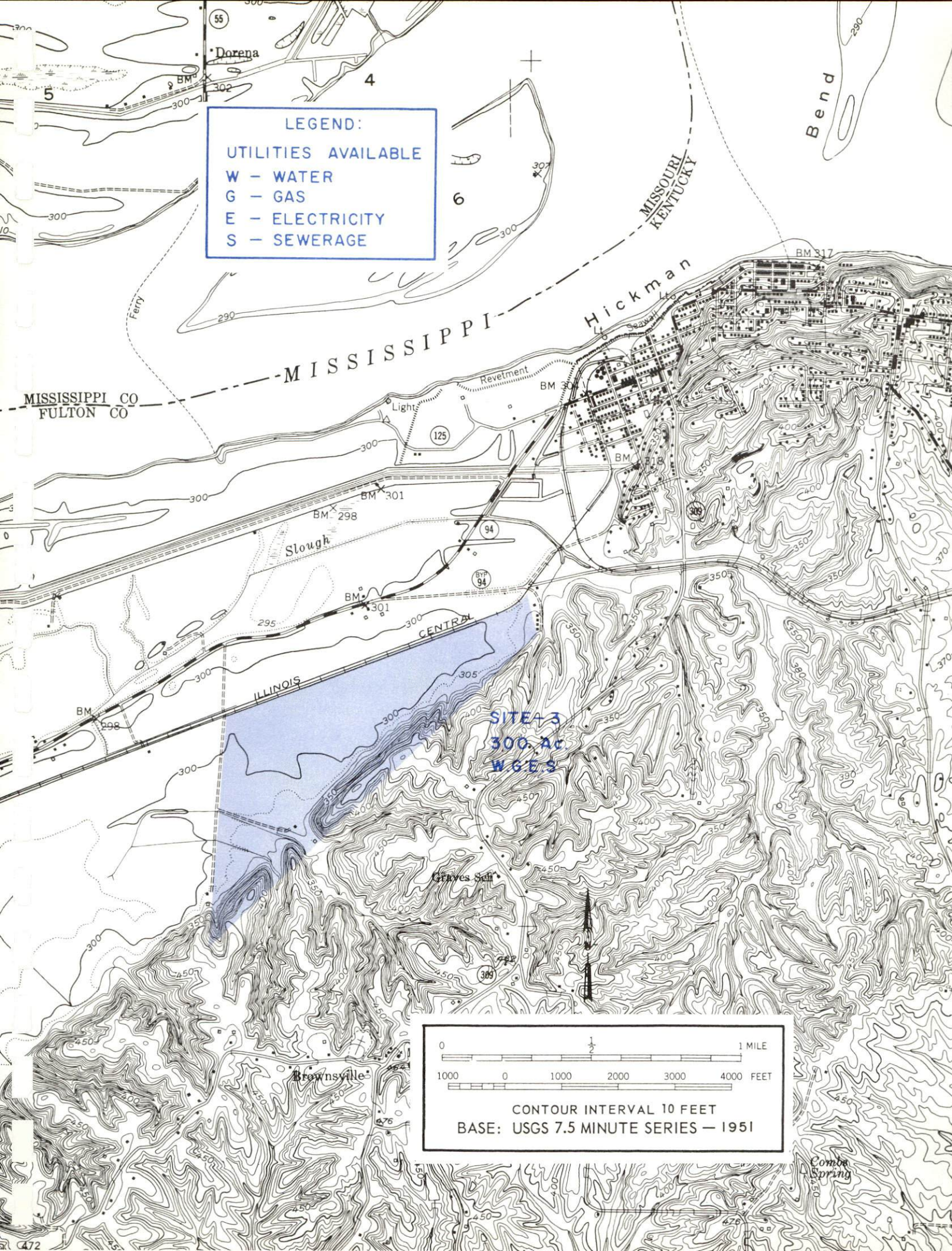
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



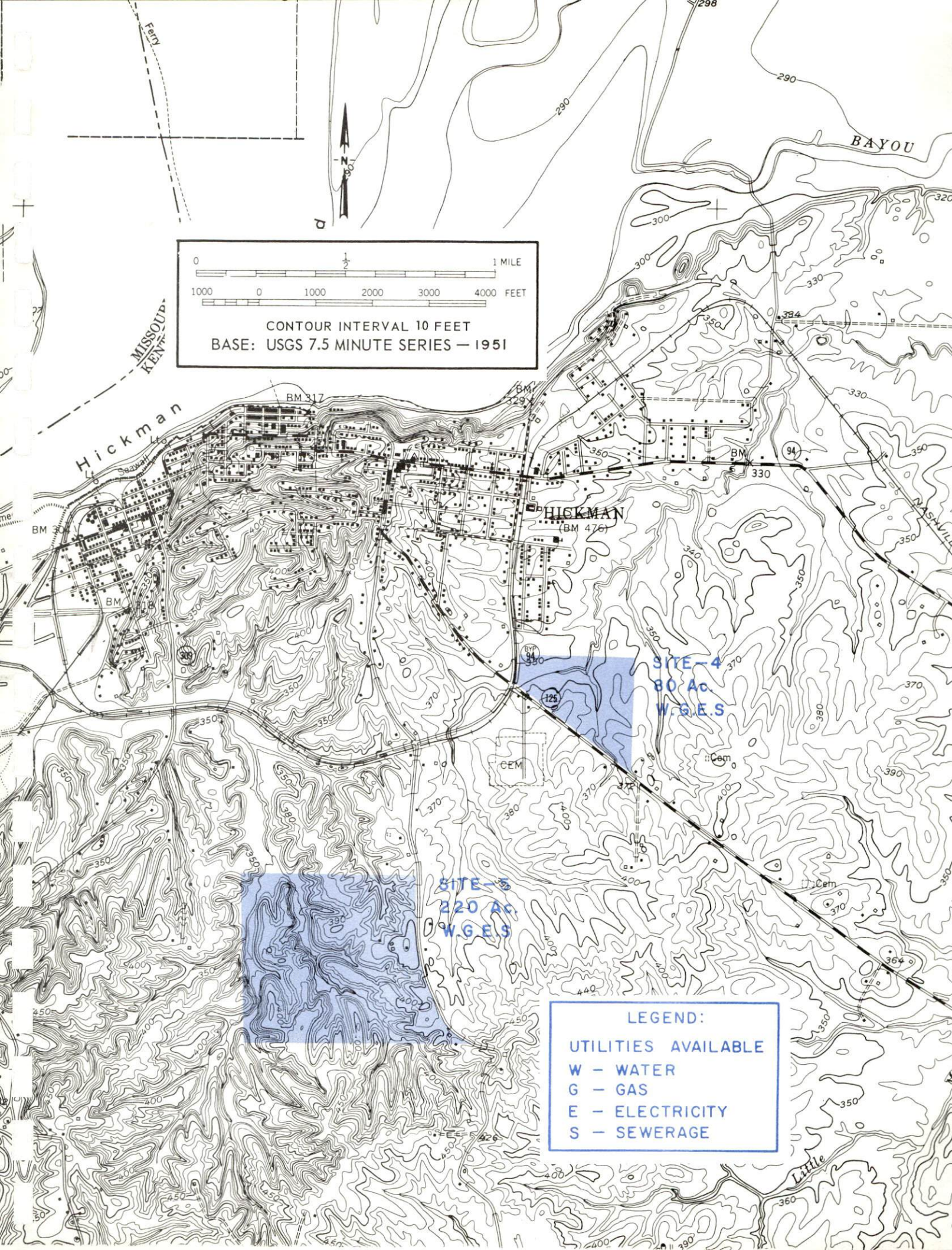


SITE #4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 80 acres  
LOCATION: Kentucky Route 125 - adjacent to city on southeast  
ZONING: Commercial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky Route 125  
RAILROADS: None  
WATER: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
GAS: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
ELECTRICITY: TVA on site  
SEWERAGE: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
OPTIONED BY: Hickman Development Corporation  
AGENT: Ardell Fields

SITE #5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 220 acres  
LOCATION: 1 mile south of city - Cory Drive  
ZONING: Commercial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Cory Drive  
RAILROADS: A spur of the Illinois Central Railroad runs  
          through the middle of the property.  
WATER: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
GAS: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
ELECTRICITY: TVA on site  
SEWERAGE: Hickman Municipal Utilities Department  
OPTIONED BY: Hickman Development Corporation  
AGENT: Ardell Fields

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





0 1/2 1 MILE  
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1951

SITE-4  
80 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

SITE-5  
220 Ac.  
W.G.E.S.

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



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Hickman, a fourth-class city, has a mayor-council form of government. The mayor is elected for four years and the six councilmen for two-year terms.

In May, 1966, the residents of Hickman approved a change to a city manager form of municipal government, effective January, 1967. In January, 1970, four commissioners will be elected in place of six councilmen.

County: Fulton County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term and four magistrates elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Hickman 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: Hickman has business and occupational licenses that range from \$4.50 to \$400 per year.

Planning and Zoning

Hickman has a contract with the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce for professional aid in planning. The following studies have been completed: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Land Use Analysis, Major Street Plan, Land Use Plan, and Subdivision Regulations.

A joint county-city planning commission is in the process of being formed by the cities of Fulton and Hickman with the county. The cities and county participate in a regional (4-county) planning group - The Mississippi River Area Development Council.

### Fire Protection

The Hickman Fire Department consists of a chief and 12 volunteers. Equipment includes a 500-gpm pumper truck and a 750-gpm pumper truck, booster equipment, and auxiliary pump. Rescue equipment is also available through the Civil Defense.

The alarm system for the department is a central telephone alert. All volunteers are alerted simultaneously.

### Police Protection

The city police force consists of one part-time and four full-time patrolmen. One patrol car, equipped with a two-way radio, is provided for their use.

The Fulton County Sheriff's Department is staffed by the sheriff and three deputies. Three radio-equipped cruisers are utilized.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage disposal is provided by a private concern. Final disposal is by means of the open dump method. Trash is picked up in the business section weekly by the city. Hickman plans municipal garbage collection service and a sanitary land fill system for disposing of garbage. This plan includes approximately \$20,000 for sanitary equipment.

### Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Hickman and Fulton County.

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965)

Income	\$110,256.86
Expenditures	100,205.39
Bonded Indebtedness	
Funding Bond	39,000.00
Water Bond	147,000.00
Sewer Bond	205,000.00

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$170,037.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Road and Bridge Ref.	8,000.00*
Refunding Bonds	58,000.00

\*These bonds are eligible to be pledged as collateral to secure deposits of the Commonwealth's funds.



## TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates of Hickman and Fulton County. A more detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE  
FOR HICKMAN AND FULTON COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Hickman	Fulton County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015
School	.44	.44
City	.40	
County	<u>.139</u>	<u>.139</u>
Total	\$ .994	\$ .594

Source: Preliminary estimates of local rates by Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property, 1966

	<u>Hickman</u>	<u>Fulton County</u>
Real Estate	\$4,260,060	\$39,469,767
Personal Property	1,909,264	9,640,403
Stocks and Bonds		7,744,924
Annuities		159,286

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Hickman is in the Fulton County School System. A new high school was completed in 1962 at the cost of \$350,000.

Programs other than the regular curriculum include speech correction, exceptional child, remedial reading, lunchroom supervisors, and counselling.

Recent improvements include the following: Four new classrooms, a new cafeteria, remodeling of the gymnasium at Western Elementary School at the cost of \$160,000, a multipurpose room and remodeling Riverview Elementary School at the cost of \$125,000, and an \$18,000 renovation of Casey Elementary School.

In the planning stage is a consolidated junior high school for the entire county.

The 1965-66 school budget was \$574,408.29.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-  
TEACHER RATIO IN HICKMAN AND FULTON COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Fulton County High School	377	21	18-1
Hickman Elementary	540	20	27-1
Sacred Heart Elementary	71	3	24-1
Western Elementary	232	10	23-1
Riverview Elementary	190	9	21-1

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.

Hickman is served by Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School, both located in Paducah. Courses offered at Tilghman include: auto mechanics, drafting, electronics technician, welding, machine shop, and woodworking and carpentry. Courses offered at West Kentucky include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, cabinet making, mining mechanics, radio and television, barbering, brick masonry, commercial cooking, cosmetology, general industrial electricity, office practices, tailoring, and woodworking and carpentry.

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

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

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 118 miles  
University of Tennessee Branch, Martin, Tennessee, 28 miles  
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 50 miles  
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 55 miles  
Hopkinsville Community College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 115 miles  
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 178 miles  
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 177 miles  
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 177 miles  
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 162 miles  
Henderson Community College, Henderson, Kentucky, 150 miles

### Health

Hospitals: The nearest hospital is located 13 miles south. This is an ultra-modern hospital staffed and equipped with the best of medical facilities. Bed capacity is 300.

There are two hospitals located in Fulton with the bed capacity totaling 60.

Local medical authorities include one doctor and one registered nurse.

There are two licensed nursing homes in Fulton County with 42 beds.



Public Health: The Fulton County Health Department, located in Hickman, is staffed by two full-time nurses, two full-time clerks, and one sanitarian. An example of the present programs is maternal and child health, school health, and sanitation.

The 1966-67 budget is \$38,737.33.

#### Housing

There are few houses available for rent or sale in the Hickman area. The rental range for two- or three-bedroom houses is from \$60 to \$100 per month. At the present time there is a shortage of houses in a higher rental range.

Three subdivisions are open for development with approximately fifty vacant lots. Construction cost of an average three-bedroom brick house with full basement is \$10,000 to \$18,000, depending on the location and type of construction. A new trailer park has been opened.

Three new low-rent, public housing projects have been completed at the cost of \$685,185. There are 48 units in the combined project. An application has been placed with the federal government for 50 more units.

#### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Long distance direct dialing is available in Hickman. There are approximately 800 subscribers in the Hickman area.

Western Union provides telegraph service to Hickman.

Postal Facilities: Hickman has a second-class post office with fourteen employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. The 1965 postal receipts totaled \$35,000.

Newspapers: The Hickman Courier, with a circulation of 1,650 and 5 employees, is published weekly. Daily newspapers are received from Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Radio: Radio broadcasts are received from stations in Fulton, Mayfield, and Paducah, Kentucky; Memphis and Union City, Tennessee; and Cairo, Illinois.

Television: Television reception is excellent from Paducah, Kentucky, Harrisburg, Illinois, and Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

All three major networks are represented. Educational television is being established at Murray, Kentucky, 50 miles.

#### Libraries

The Hickman Public Library supplies the city with approximately 5,000 volumes. The 1965 circulation was 18,000. Library hours are 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and noon to 5 P. M. on Tuesdays.

The Fulton County Bookmobile provides the rural areas with library facilities.

#### Churches

The following religious denominations are represented in Hickman: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of Jesus Christ, Episcopal, and Methodist.

#### Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Citizens Bank	\$4,309,288.65	\$3,885,612.94

#### Hotels and Motels

Dixie Motel	5 units
La Clede Hotel	30 rooms

#### Clubs and Organizations

Fraternal: Masons, Eastern Star, IOOF, Loyal Order of Moose

Men's: American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Hickman Development Corporation, Conservation Club, Hickman Boat Club, Hickman Hunting Club, Young Men's Club, and Road Runners

Women's: American Legion Auxiliary, Women's Club, Young Women's Club

Youth: 4-H, Girl Scouts, Little League, Explorers, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts

Recreation

Local: The following recreational facilities are available in Hickman: One theater, two small parks in the downtown area, one swimming pool, American Legion ball park, pony league ball park (lighted), boat ramps, and a golf course.

The Mississippi River offers a six-month season of boating and picnicking on sandbars. The winter season provides duck, geese, dove, quail, and deer hunting.

The Mid-South Boat Races are held on the Mississippi River annually at Hickman.

Area: Hickman is located 60 miles west of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area. This is between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in far southwestern Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee, with the largest portion in Trigg and Lyon Counties in Kentucky. The location is within 500 miles of 70 million people, or 30 percent of the U. S. population.

The area is a 170,000-acre peninsula, 8 miles wide and 40 miles long, with 300 miles of shoreline. Lake Barkley is 118 miles long; Kentucky Lake, 185 miles long. Barkley Dam impounds the Cumberland River to form Lake Barkley; Kentucky Dam impounds the Tennessee River to form Kentucky Lake. Both dams are near the points where the rivers empty into the Ohio.

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

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



Originally full of wild game, the area still abounds in game and contains the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge. An iron-manufacturing center in the 19th Century, old iron furnaces can still be seen at Hematite, Kentucky, and Model, Tennessee. An area of contention during the Civil War, there is Fort Donelson National Military Park at Dover, Tennessee. The peninsula, formerly known as Between the Rivers or Twixt the Rivers before development of the two lakes, was once Kentucky's most famous moonshining area. Golden Pond moonshine, names for the hamlet which was the center of the moonshine business, was a quality product prized throughout the country.

The Rushing Creek camping and day-use area was the first opened, in 1964, in the western section of the area on Kentucky Lake. A day-use area, in the northern section on the two-state line, offers picnicking, dressing rooms and sanitary facilities, a swimming beach, boat-launching ramps, equipped playgrounds and play shelters, and a parking area.

Five camping areas are in use with 250 camp sites, three swimming beaches, boat-launching area, graveled tent pads, charcoal grills, picnic tables, off-road parking, shower and sanitary facilities, play shelters and equipped playgrounds, drinking water and electrical outlets. Five hundred acres have been planted to feed birds and wild life.

Supplies and services such as groceries, camping supplies, coin laundry, medical care, boat rental, repairs and restaurants are available within 20 minutes to an hour's drive.

Camping facilities range from primitive camp sites to accommodations for modern travel trailers, with water, sewers and electrical power available. Camps for organized groups are available. Plans call for 5,000 family camp sites within five years.

Fishing - 3,280 miles of shoreline of the two lakes offers the world's finest crappie and bass fishing.

Boating - Boats entering Kentucky Lake from the Ohio River are able to use the canal connecting the two lakes to enter Lake Barkley. Together the lakes offer more than 3,200 miles of shoreline.

Hunting is permitted, under State regulation, in special tracts set aside for this purpose.

Water sports are offered throughout the area. Kentucky Lake has long been a paradise for water skiers and sailboaters, and Lake Barkley offers more of the same.

For further information contact: TVA Land Between the Lakes representative, Sherrill Milliken, Blue Castle Motel, Golden Pond, Kentucky, Phone: 924-5602.

Community ImprovementsRecent:

1. Corborundum has completed a new 12 1/2 million dollar plant in Hickman.
2. The Hickman Municipal Utilities Department is extending all utilities to the new city limits.
3. A new shopping center is partially completed. A supermarket and laundry have been completed with an additional six businesses planned for location in the shopping center.
4. A new private swimming pool has been constructed at the cost of \$25,000.
5. Improvements in the Fulton County School System total \$303,000.
6. A new trailer park has been opened.
7. A new Moose Lodge is being constructed.
8. A new golf course was recently completed.
9. A full-time summer recreation program for boys and girls of the Hickman area has begun.
10. New docking facilities for pleasure boats are available on the Mississippi River.
11. A new port on the Mississippi River has been constructed at Hickman. The facilities can accommodate any barge line serving the Mississippi River.
12. Portions of the streets in Hickman have been resurfaced at the cost of \$9,000.
13. New mercury vapor street lights have been installed.
14. Three new low-rent, public housing projects have been completed at the cost of \$685,185. There are 48 units in the combined project.

Planned:

1. Hickman has applied for a Federal grant totaling \$1,552,000 for water and sewer construction. Included in this request is a treatment plant, a 500,000-gallon storage tank, extension of water and sewer lines to surrounding areas, a rural water system, and a new lagoon system for West Hickman.
2. Plans for a garbage collection service and sanitary land fill will be complete by January, 1967. This will be a city-owned operation and approximately \$20,000 will be required for equipment.
3. A municipal marina that will serve pleasure and commercial boats is to be constructed.
4. An application has been made with the federal government for 50 units of low-rent public housing.



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 453 farms in Fulton County covering 107,645 acres, an average of 237.6 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Fulton County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Fulton County (tons)	3,300	2.45	8,080
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Fulton County (tons)	900	1.20	1,080
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Fulton County (tons)	1,500	1.35	2,020
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Fulton County (bu)	16,100	42.0	676,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Fulton County (bu)	4,000	38.0	152,000
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Fulton County (bu)	24,200	25.0	605,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000

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

TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR FULTON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1963
Fulton County	1,300
Kentucky	476,000
All Cattle and Calves:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964
Fulton County	22,000
Kentucky	2,495,000
Sheep:*	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965
Fulton County	1,350
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals\*

Principal mineral resources of Fulton County are sand, gravel, and clay; however, only the sand and gravel materials are now being extracted.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel materials occur extensively in the Tertiary and Quaternary formations of this area, particularly along the Mississippi River. The U. S. Bureau of Mines reports 29,000 tons produced in 1964, valued at \$15,000, for paving gravel. These materials are so widespread that they are worked intermittently at different locations for general construction and building purposes. Sands of these formations tested in other areas of the Jackson Purchase were high in silica content. "Molding Sands of Kentucky," by Kentucky Geological Survey, reports sand deposits in the southern part of the county suitable for the purpose of making molds.

Clay: A variety of clays occur as alluvial, residual, and sub-surface deposits in the county, which are commercially important in nearby Graves County. It is suspected some of these clays are suitable as raw material for manufacture of pottery and possibly high-grade ceramic products; however, the mining cost may be prohibitive due to excessive overburden.

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

Loess, where weathered and plastic, is usable for making brick and drain tile. Alluvial and residual clays have been used in the past for making brick and drain tile.

The Economic Development Administration sponsored a study, conducted by Spindletop Research, Inc., of new and improved product uses for ball clays of the Purchase Area.

Oil and Gas: Recent interest has been shown in the oil and gas potential of subsurface formations in this region. The record of a well near Bondurant reports oil and gas shows from two horizons.

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



TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Water Resources\*

Large quantities of water for public and industrial uses can be secured from both surface and ground water.

Surface Water: The Mississippi River affords the largest supply of surface water. Other sources are the Obion and Bayou de Chien Creeks. The average discharge of the latter at a stream gaging station near Clinton is 88.0 cfs (USGS), 24 years record.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Tertiary and Quaternary systems. Available information (USGS) indicates that most wells yield large supplies of ground water for public, industrial, irrigational and domestic use. Yields as great as 1400 gpm are reported and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common.

### Forests

There are 32,300 acres of commercial forest land in Fulton County, covering 24.6 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, cottonwood, sweetgum, hickories, ash, and soft maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Hickman, the county seat, there are 325 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 22 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that the desirable annual cut could be much larger. The adjacent parts of Tennessee, Missouri, and Illinois are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

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

## MARKETS

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

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



TABLE 17

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Fulton County in 1963 was \$1,531 which was below the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Fulton County in 1965 totaled \$19,001,000.\*\*

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

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

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the southcentral 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 HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 6:00 A. M.	Noon (CST)
January	36.3	1.72	80	67
February	38.2	2.72	79	64
March	50.3	13.61	78	59
April	62.9	4.22	77	54
May	70.1	2.43	82	57
June	77.6	1.18	83	57
July	79.4	.66	84	59
August	77.8	3.81	87	59
September	70.2	6.23	87	57
October	56.8	.22	85	53
November	51.4	3.80	80	58
December	39.8	6.06	79	66
Annual Norm.	59.2	46.66		

\*Station Location: Hickman, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

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

Days cloudy or clear: (22 years of 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.



APPENDIX

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

Hickman, the county seat of Fulton County, was established by the legislature in 1834. Originally named Mills' Point in honor of James Mills who first settled there in 1819, it was renamed Hickman in 1837, after the maiden name of the wife of a Tennessee settler who once owned the entire town and a large portion of the surrounding area. The town, located on the east bank of the Mississippi, is 45 miles below the mouth of the Ohio River.

The story of Hickman is largely the story of the Mississippi River. Down the river came the rush of immigrants to the west and behind them came commerce and industry. Today, the river still carries to this town the large freight boats and barges loaded with great tonnage. By 1870, Hickman grew to a town of 1,120. Described by Mark Twain as one of the most beautiful towns along the Mississippi, Hickman became the metropolis of that vast area in those pioneer days.

The land around Hickman consists of Mississippi bottoms, which are subject to occasional overflows, and the uplands which are very productive. Well situated for drainage, it has no mountains and only a small amount of hill country. The soil is good, with some sections being exceedingly productive.

The bottoms are plentiful of large growths of timber, consisting of the finest quality of oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cottonwood, and cypress.

The principal mineral resources around Hickman consist of upland clays and gravels. The clays are suitable for ordinary brick and some kinds of pottery manufacture, while the gravels have been used to a considerable extent for local building construction and highway improvement.

During the Civil War, Fulton County proved to be a "no man's land" and although it was probably sympathetic to the Confederacy, both Union and Confederate forces often made raids through its cities, destroying or capturing anything of value.

Hickman has long battled the occasional ragings of the powerful Mississippi, causing it to sometimes be referred to as "The Town in the River." However, with the construction of a sea wall by the government in 1935, the town has virtually won in its fight, for the wall even withstood the flood of 1937. The wall has worked excellently and its protection to Hickman has been of infinite value and benefit.

## Appendix A

Hickman has been appropriately described as the "little town sitting with its head in the clouds and its feet in the muddy water of the Mississippi, " because its residential area lies high on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, while the main business district lies low in the bottoms near the water.

Fulton County, with its 205 square miles of land area, raises much of the cotton grown in Kentucky, especially in the flat alluvial land south and west of Hickman. This land, held mostly in large tracts, and even today called plantations, is worked mainly by tenants and sharecroppers.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
FULTON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Fulton County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,605	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	14	0.9	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	176	11.0	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	504	31.4	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	76	4.7	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	0	0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	355	22.1	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	46	2.9	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	18	1.1	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	6	0.4	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	3	0.2	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	57	3.6	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	559	34.8	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	66	4.1	24,888	4.6
Services	219	13.6	45,262	8.4
Other	10	0.6	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1965.

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

Subject	Fulton County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,391	5,865	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,811	4,270	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,638	1,317	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,638	1,317	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,419	1,155	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,530	861	440,020	208,384
Government workers	153	178	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	724	80	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	12	36	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	219	162	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,173	2,953	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	29	30	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	280	311	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	864	2,612	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	353	1,753	91,626	539,838
65 and over	511	859	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,419	1,155	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	107	183	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	385	19	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	279	36	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	80	225	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	170	103	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	309	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	466	207	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	4	123	1,123	25,183
Service workers	121	149	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	325	44	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	132	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	41	62	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



***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***  
**HICKMAN**  
**KENTUCKY**

PREPARED BY  
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

AND

HICKMAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
HICKMAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOVEMBER 1966