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## Industrial Resources: Hickman County - Clinton

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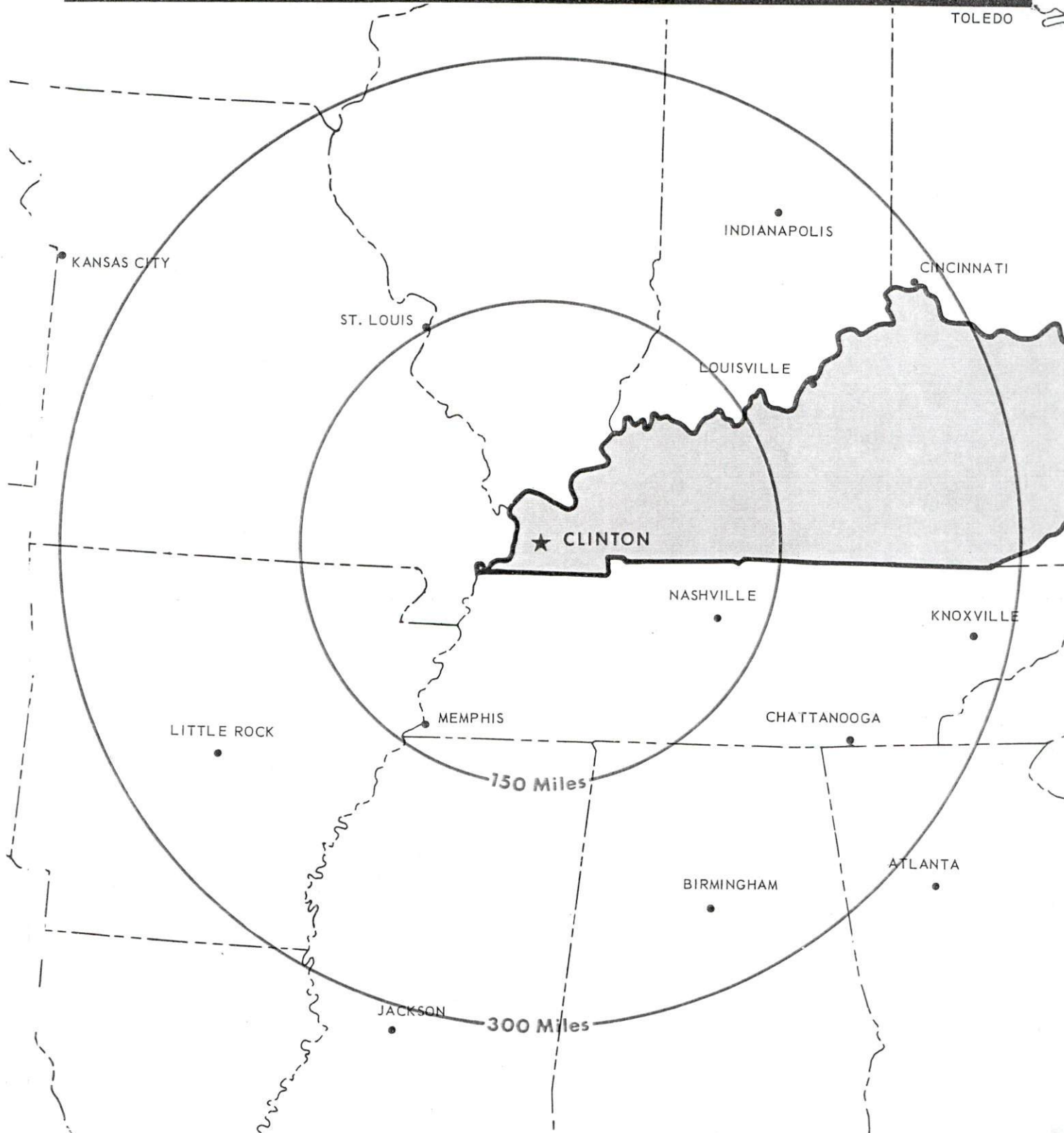
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# **INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES**

# **CLINTON KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CLINTON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Clinton Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

December, 1966

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,  
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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Clinton - 1,647

Hickman County - 6,747

### CLINTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hickman 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 Hickman County: 175 men and 126 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: Clinton is served by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: The nearest major airport is Barkley Field, located in Paducah, Kentucky, 45 miles from Clinton.

Water: Barge transportation is available in Hickman, Kentucky, 18 miles distant; Paducah, Kentucky, 45 miles distant; and Cairo, Illinois, 35 miles distant.

Trucks: Three truck lines provide interstate and intrastate trucking facilities to Clinton. Edwards Trucking Company has a terminal in Clinton.

Bus Lines: Trailway Bus Lines schedules eight buses daily for Clinton.



Highways: Highway access to Clinton is provided by U. S. 51 and Kentucky Routes 58, 123, and 703.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company, Hickman-Fulton RECC, West Kentucky RECC, and T. V. A.

Gas: Trunkline Gas Company supplies natural gas to Clinton.

Water: The Kentucky Water Service Company is capable of supplying Clinton with 150,000 gallons of treated water per day.

Sewer System: Clinton utilizes a new \$160,000 lagoon-type sewerage disposal system.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

In the Clinton area there are three sites available for industrial development. Sites owned or optioned are 86 acres, 9 acres, and 5 acres.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The following table shows population statistics for Clinton, Hickman County, and Kentucky.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Clinton		Hickman County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,462		11,745		15.5
1910	1,497	2.4	11,750		6.6
1920	1,455	-2.8	10,244	-12.8	5.5
1930	1,204	-10.1	8,725	-14.8	8.2
1940	1,504	24.9	9,142	4.8	8.8
1950	1,593	5.9	7,778	-14.9	3.5
1960	1,647	3.4	6,747	-13.2	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

In March, 1966, covered employment for all industries in the Clinton area totaled 8,021. Of this number, 4,338 were employed in manufacturing and 1,912 in wholesale and retail trade. Agricultural employment totaled 5,785 in 1959. These statistics are shown in detail in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Hickman	\$67.40	\$ 56.47	\$ 9,725	\$1,496	43
Carlisle	61.87	68.35	6,930	1,271	61
Fulton	66.36	65.16	16,282	1,531	39
Graves	75.35	79.59	50,365	1,684	27
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 Clinton labor supply area includes Hickman and the adjoining counties of Carlisle, Fulton, and Graves. The population of the labor supply area was 53,632 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 1,750 to 2,150 males and from 1,725 to 1,950 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

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

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



TABLE 3

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

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	3, 300-4, 100	1, 750-2, 150	1, 725-1, 950
Hickman	400- 600	200- 300	200- 300
Carlisle	425- 625	250- 350	175- 275
Fulton	525- 725	350- 450	175- 275
Graves	1, 950-2, 150	950-1, 050	1, 000-1, 100

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 2,480 boys and 2,371 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, CLINTON AREA

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

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 figures for the Clinton area in agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

## CLINTON AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

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

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

## CLINTON AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, MARCH 1966

	Area Total	Hickman	Carlisle	Fulton	Graves
Total manu- facturing	4,338	351	291	470	3,226
Food & kindred products	279	31	0	79	169
Tobacco	13	0	0	0	13
Clothing, textile and leather	2,566	249	0	331	1,986
Lumber and furniture	173	61	26	34	52
Print., pub. and paper	77	7	0	17	53
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	745	0	0	6	739
Stone, clay and glass	214	3	0	3	208
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	265	0	265	0	0
Other	6	0	0	0	6

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

CLINTON AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES,  
MARCH 1966

	Area Total	Hickman	Carlisle	Fulton	Graves
Mining and Quarrying	81	11	0	7	63
Contract Construction	348	55	13	135	145
Manufacturing	4,338	351	291	470	3,226
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	363	44	9	54	256
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,912	194	142	515	1,061
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	244	16	15	67	146
Services	707	15	3	218	471
Other	28	5	0	3	20
Total	8,021	691	473	1,469	5,388

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 gives the products and the demand for labor in the Clinton area.

TABLE 8  
CLINTON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Architectural Fixture Co.	Furniture	1	0	1
D. B. Brown Lumber Co.	Lumber	10	0	10
Brown Shoe Company	Shoes	100	206	306✓
Clinton Concrete Products	Ready mixed concrete	4	1	5
Clinton Hatchery	Feed	4	1	5
Central Soya, Inc.	Feeds	36	2	38
Garan, Inc.	Men's, boys' knitted sport shirts	28	210	238✓
Hickman County Feed Mill	Feed	5	0	5
The Hickman County Gazette	Newspaper, letterpress printing	5	2	7
Lewis Lumber Co.	Lumber, millwork	5	1	6
J. T. Mathis Sawmill	Rough lumber	7	0	7
Moore Seed Co.	Feed	3	1	4



### Prevailing Wage Rates

Examples of wage rates in Clinton are as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rates Per Week</u>
Secretarial	\$50.00 to \$80.00
Clerk	\$45.00 to \$65.00

	<u>Rates Per Hour</u>
Laborer	\$1.25
Semiskilled	\$1.25 to \$1.55
Skilled	\$2.25 to \$3.50

### Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Boot and Shoe Workers Union	Brown Shoe Co.
Teamsters	Central Soya, Inc.



Brown Shoe Company



Garan, Inc., Clinton Division



## TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Clinton is served by the main line of the St. Louis division of the Illinois Central Railroad, which operates between Chicago, Illinois, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Switching service is available seven days per week with sidings for approximately 50 cars.

There is one northbound and one southbound local freight daily. Outbound carloads per month average three, consisting of wheat and corn; inbound carloads per month average thirty, consisting of feed, coal, and gas. Railway Express service is available.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CLINTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	72	Louisville, Ky.	48
Birmingham, Ala.	48	Los Angeles, Calif.	120
Chicago, Ill.	48	Nashville, Tenn.	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	72	New Orleans, La.	72
Cleveland, Ohio	96	New York, N. Y.	96
Detroit, Mich.	96	Pittsburgh, Pa.	96
Knoxville, Tenn.	72	St. Louis, Mo.	48

Source: Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois, December, 1966.

Highways

Highway access to Clinton is provided by U.S. 51 and Kentucky Routes 58, 123, and 703.

The Jackson Purchase Parkway, to be completed in 1968, will connect the Clinton area with all major parkways and interstates in Kentucky.

TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CLINTON, KENTUCKY, TO

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	410	Louisville, Ky.	253
Birmingham, Ala.	370	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,820
Chicago, Ill.	408	Memphis, Tenn.	150
Cincinnati, Ohio	386	Minneapolis, Minn.	820
Cleveland, Ohio	650	Nashville, Tenn.	155
Detroit, Mich.	554	New Orleans, La.	551
Kansas City, Mo.	425	New York, N. Y.	1,036
Knoxville, Tenn.	345	Pittsburgh, Pa.	660
Lexington, Ky.	295	St. Louis, Mo.	173

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Clinton:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.	Lebanon, Ky.	Intrastate
Edwards Trucking Co.*	Clinton, Ky.	Interstate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time* LTL and TL	Town	Delivery Time LTL and TL
Atlanta, Ga.	72	Louisville, Ky.	48
Birmingham, Ala.	72	Los Angeles, Calif.	120
Chicago, Ill.	48	Nashville, Tenn.	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	72	New Orleans, La.	72
Cleveland, Ohio	72	New York, N. Y.	120
Detroit, Mich.	72	Pittsburgh, Pa.	172
Knoxville, Tenn.	72	St. Louis, Mo.	24

\*Delivery Time in Hours

Source: Edwards Trucking Co., Clinton, Kentucky, December 1966.

\*Terminal located in Clinton, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Trailway Bus Lines schedules eight buses daily for Clinton. Connections are made with Southern Greyhound Lines in Fulton, 10 miles south, and in Paducah, 45 miles north.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: City Cab Company provides 24-hour taxi service to Clinton.

Car and truck rental service is available in Paducah, Kentucky, 45 miles distant.

#### Air

The nearest major airport is Barkley Field in Paducah, Kentucky, 45 miles distant. Delta and Ozark Airlines schedule flights daily. Car and truck rental service is available.

Plans have been proposed to construct an airport in Clinton in the near future.

#### Water

Clinton is geographically located as to have easy access to both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. A low-water channel of 9 feet is maintained at the present time on both rivers. A modernization project, which is part of a long-range program, will create a 12-foot channel for both rivers.

Clinton is 45 miles from Paducah, the hub of the inland waterways system of the Eastern United States. Paducah is at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and the two emerge with the Mississippi River. There are five river terminals with shipyard facilities including three floating docks with complete repair apparatus for all river craft, and a modern barge building plant. Twelve commercial barge lines serve the terminals. River terminals are also located at Hickman, Kentucky, 18 miles distant, and Cairo, Illinois, 35 miles.





Edwards Trucking Company

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

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

Hickman-Fulton RECC serves 1,205 consumers in Hickman County.\* All power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority at TVA's basic retail rates.

West Kentucky RECC serves 93 consumers in Hickman County.\* West Kentucky RECC also serves Graves, Marshall, Calloway, and Carlisle Counties. Power is purchased at wholesale from the Tennessee Valley Authority. At the present time, electric energy is being furnished to industry on the Tennessee Valley Authority BGA Rate Schedule. Copies of the rate schedule may be obtained by contacting the West Kentucky RECC office at 1218 West Broadway, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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.

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



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

Natural gas is distributed in Clinton by the municipally owned system which is operated by the Commonwealth Service Corporation on a commission basis. Their source of supply is the Trunkline Gas Company, whose 26-inch main line runs approximately 2 miles from Clinton. A 3-inch high pressure line runs into the city with 2-inch lines throughout the community. The BTU content is 1,000 and specific gravity is .6. A pressure of 10 to 50 psi is maintained.

#### Manufactured Gas

The Tri-State Gas Company, with headquarters in Clinton, furnishes LP gas to Hickman County.

#### Coal and Coke\*

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

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 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.

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

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.



## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Kentucky Water Service Company supplies finished water to Clinton. The source of raw water is three deep wells. The capacity of the treatment plant is 150,000 gallons per day and the peak day demand has been 150,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 190,000-gallon tank and a 68,000 gallon standpipe. Water is distributed through 4 -, 6-, and 8-inch mains under a pressure of 60 psi.

## Rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$2.50 Minimum
Next	9,000	.90
Next	10,000	.70
Next	10,000	.60
Next	20,000	.45
All over	50,000	.35

The following shows minimum charge for 1- to 6-inch meters:

1-inch meter	\$ 3.50
1 1/4-inch meter	4.00
1 1/2-inch meter	4.00
2-inch meter	5.00
3-inch meter	7.50
4-inch meter	10.50
6-inch meter	20.00

Sewerage System

Clinton has completed a new \$160,000 lagoon-type system for disposal of sewerage. The sewer mains are 8 and 10 inches in size. Sewerage is treated by the aeration method. This 20-acre lagoon is designed to meet the needs of Clinton's expansion during the next 20 years.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

In the Clinton area, there are three sites available for industrial development. An 86-acre site is owned by the City of Clinton and Hickman County. Two sites, 9 acres and 5 acres, are optioned by the Clinton Chamber of Commerce. A more detailed explanation is shown on the following page.

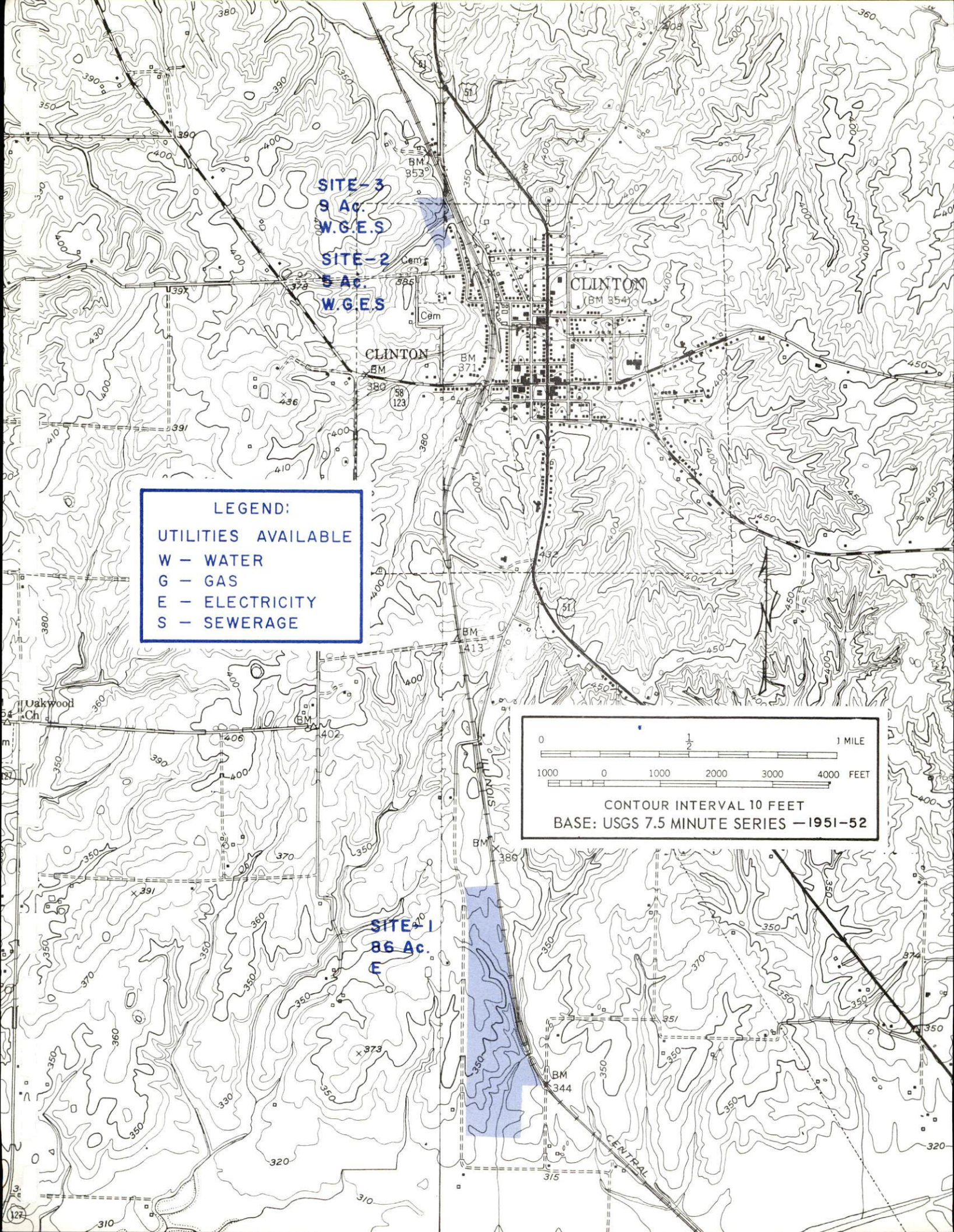
SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 86 acres, level  
LOCATION: 1 mile south of city limits on paved county road  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved county road  
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad borders east side of property  
ELECTRICITY: Available at site by Hickman-Fulton RECC  
OWNED BY: City of Clinton and Hickman County, Kentucky

SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 5 acres, level  
LOCATION: North city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved city street  
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad borders the east side of the site  
WATER: 2-inch line on site; 6-inch line will be extended  
GAS: 2-inch line within 600 feet of the site  
ELECTRICITY: Available at the site by Kentucky Utilities Company and Hickman-Fulton RECC  
OPTIONED BY: Clinton Chamber of Commerce  
AGENT: Earl Warren, Clinton Bank, Clinton, Kentucky

SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 9 acres, level  
LOCATION: North city limits  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved city street  
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad borders the east side of the site  
WATER: 2-inch line on site; 6-inch line will be extended  
GAS: 2-inch line within 600 feet of the site  
ELECTRICITY: Available at the site by Kentucky Utilities Company and Hickman-Fulton RECC  
SEWERAGE: 10-inch sewer main within 600 feet of the site  
OPTIONED BY: Clinton Chamber of Commerce

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







## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Clinton, the county seat of Hickman County, is a fifth-class city governed by a mayor elected every four years and six councilmen elected every two years.

County: Hickman County is governed by a fiscal court which consists of a county judge and six magistrates elected by districts.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Occupational and business licenses in Clinton range from \$25 to \$75 per year.

Planning and Zoning

Clinton has a Planning and Zoning Commission. Plans are under approval for subdivision regulations.

Fire Protection

The Clinton Fire Department consists of 14 volunteers including a chief and assistant chief. Equipment includes one 1948 Ford truck with a 250-gallon tank; a 500-gpm pump; a 350-gpm high-pressure front-mount pump; 36-, 24-, and 12-foot ladders; 2,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose; 500 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose; and 200 feet of 1-inch hose. Training consists of one fire drill monthly.

Clinton has a Class-7 NBFU rating for insurance purposes.

### Police Protection

The Clinton Police Department consists of two patrolmen who utilize a radio-equipped cruiser.

The Hickman County Sheriff's Department is staffed by the sheriff, one deputy, and one clerk. Two radio-equipped cruisers are used.

Cooperation with the Kentucky State Police is maintained by these two law agencies.

### Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is removed biweekly by the city and weekly by a private contractor at a rate of \$2 per month.

Disposal is by means of a land fill.

### Financial Information

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

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (June 30, 1966)

Income	\$44,188.09
Expenditures	43,214.81
Bonded Indebtedness	18,000.00

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$137,191
Bonded Indebtedness	None

## TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows 1966 property tax rates for Clinton and Hickman County. A more detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is given in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

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

Taxing Unit	Clinton	Hickman County
State	\$ .015	\$ .015
County	.115	.115
City	.340	
School	.341	.341
Health	.02	.02
DCEE Extension*		.013
Obion Creek Water District*		.10
Timberland Fire Protection*		.03
Total	\$ .811	\$ .634

\*Subject to those only in the district.

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(Subject to full local rate, 1966)

Clinton	\$ 4,957,994
Hickman County	\$ 40,547,012



## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Clinton is included in the Hickman County Public School System, which has one high school and four elementary schools.

Special classes are offered in remedial reading, driver education, and guidance counselling.

Recent improvements include a new agriculture workshop, a biology lab, several new rest rooms, a remedial reading program, and libraries for all elementary schools.

The 1966-67 budget is \$433,000.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Hickman County Elementary	963	36	36-1
Hickman County High	378	20	18-1

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.

Clinton is served by the Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School, both located in Paducah, Kentucky, 45 miles distant. Courses offered at the two schools include the following: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, barbering, brick masonry, cabinet making, cosmetology, commercial cooking, drafting, electronics

technician, general industrial electricity, machine shop, mining mechanics, office practices, radio and television, 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 Clinton area include:

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 96 miles  
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 141 miles  
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 150 miles  
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 141 miles  
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 42 miles  
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 45 miles  
University of Tennessee Branch, Martin, Tennessee, 25 miles  
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky,  
153 miles

### Health

Hospitals: The Clinton & Hickman County Hospital, Inc., is a modern general hospital with 56 beds and 8 bassinets. Hospital facilities include major and minor surgery, X-ray, diagnosis and laboratory services. The hospital is staffed by 5 doctors, 15 nurses, and 1 anaesthetist.

There are 3 physicians, 2 surgeons, 2 dentists, 1 chiropractor, and 1 optometrist in Clinton.

A proposed addition of 44 beds for long term care has been approved for construction at the cost of \$450,000.

Public Health: The Hickman County Health Department, located in Hickman, is staffed by an administrator, sanitarian, nurse, plumbing inspector, and a clerk. The department conducts the following programs: communicable disease control, immunization, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, field visits, medical care, maternal and child health services, adult health, crippled children's program, sanitation, and laboratory services.

The 1966-67 budget is \$25,297.60.



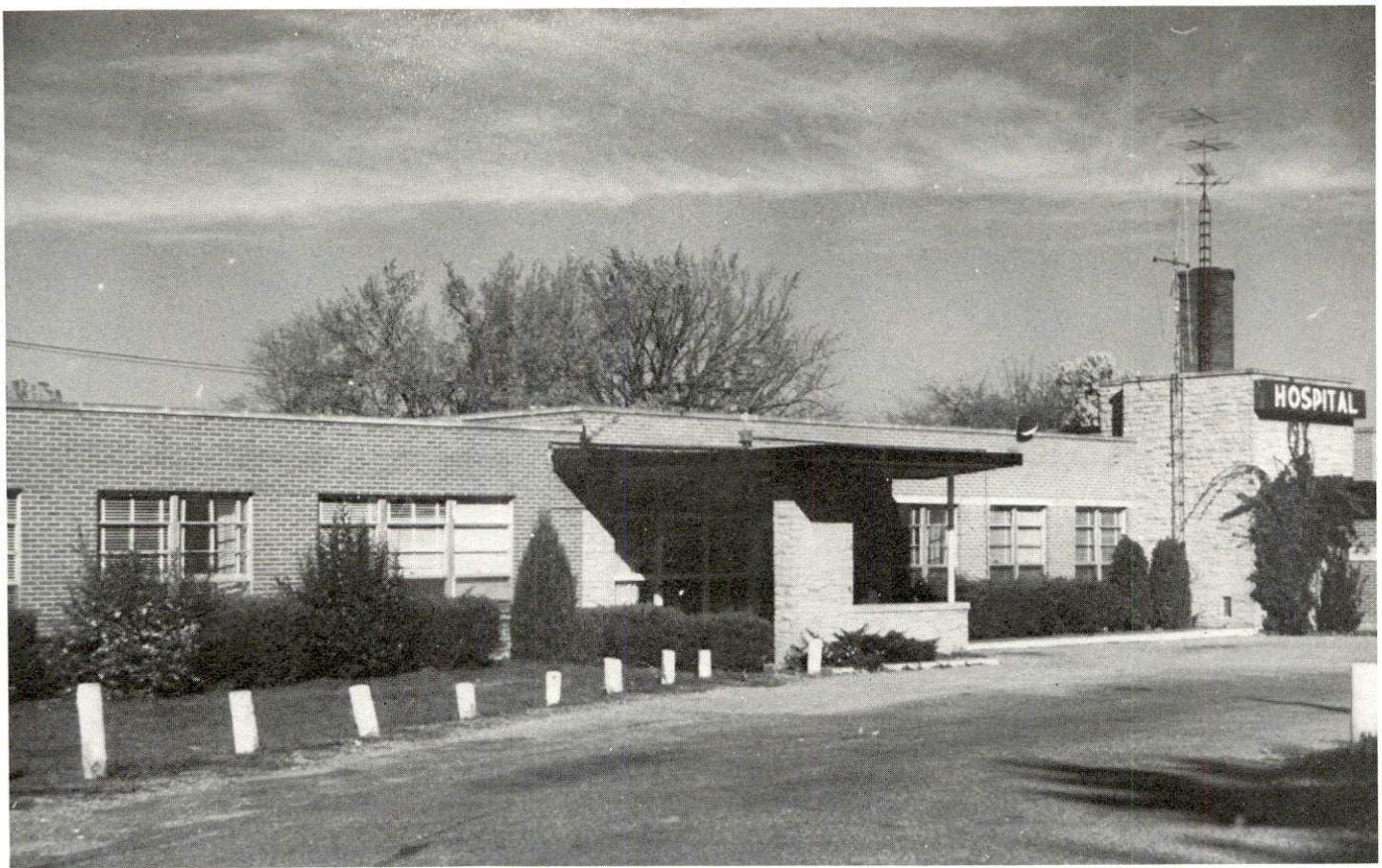


Central Elementary School

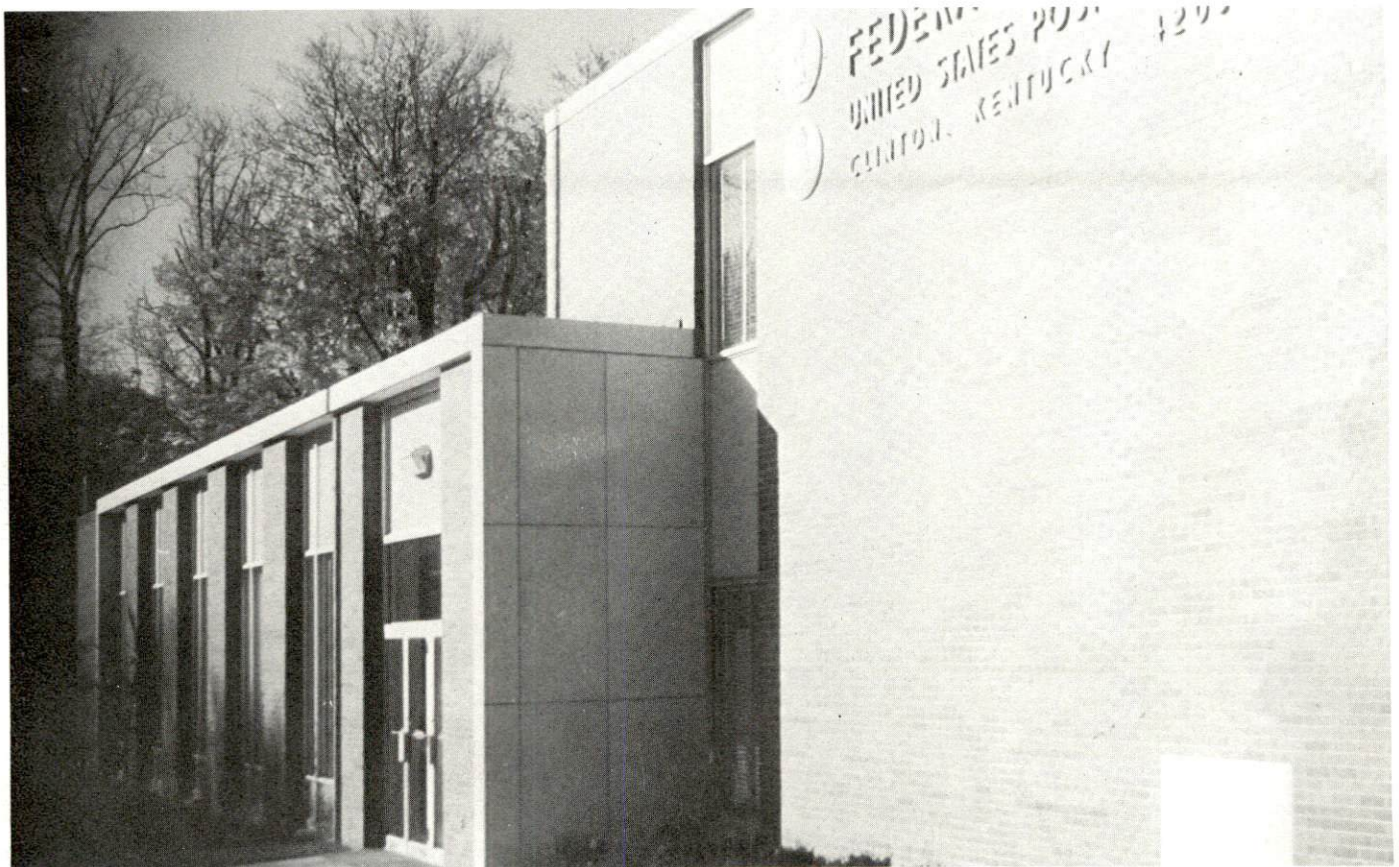


Hickman County High School





Clinton & Hickman County Hospital, Inc.



Federal Building



### Housing

There are a few houses for rent or sale in Clinton. The rental range for two-or three-bedroom houses is from \$60 to \$100 per month and the construction costs range from \$14,000 to \$20,000.

There are four subdivisions open for development in Clinton.

The Public Housing Authority has approved a 40-unit, low-rent, public housing project for Clinton that will cost approximately \$400,000. Construction is to begin early in 1967.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company provides Clinton with direct distance dialing. The company has approximately 900 customers in Hickman County.

Telegraph service in Clinton is provided by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Clinton has a second-class post office with 17 employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. There are four rural routes, four local routes, and two city routes. The 1965 postal receipts totaled approximately \$40,000.

Newspapers: The Hickman County Gazette, published weekly, serves Clinton and Hickman County and has a circulation of 2,150 and 6 employees. Daily papers are received from Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; St. Louis, Missouri; and Cairo, Illinois.

Radio: Radio reception is from Fulton, Paducah, and Mayfield, Kentucky; Union City, Memphis, and Nashville, Tennessee; Cairo, Illinois; Cape Girardeau and St. Louis, Missouri. The four major networks are represented.

Television: Television reception is from Paducah, Kentucky; Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; and Cape Girardeau and St. Louis, Missouri.

Cable television service is available in Clinton. All three major networks are represented.

### Libraries

The Hickman County Public Library, located in Clinton, has approximately 10,000 volumes and a 1965 circulation of 38,000.

The Hickman County bookmobile provides library facilities to the rural population in the Clinton area.

### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Clinton:  
Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, and Methodist.

### Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1966		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Clinton Bank	\$2,917,158.90	\$2,557,407.95
First National Bank	2,347,284.95	2,062,621.44

### Hotels and Motels

Rancho Motel	12 units
Hotel Jewell	40 rooms

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, PTA, Jaycees

Fraternal: Masons, American Legion, Sportsmen's Club,  
Woodmen of the World, VFW, Eastern Star

Women's Club: Senior Women's Club, Junior Women's Club

Youth Clubs: Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, FFA, 4-H Club,  
Teen Town, Little League





New church in one of Clinton's new subdivisions



First National Bank





Clinton Bank



Recreation

Local: The City of Clinton operates a supervised playground that provides excellent recreational activities for children. Available in the community are tennis courts, a lighted softball field, and a swimming pool.

The Oak Hill Recreation Association maintains a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, and clubhouse.

Located 9 miles north of Clinton is the Columbus-Belmont State Park overlooking the Mississippi River. This was the Confederate "Gibraltar of the West" during the Civil War. A hugh chain, used by the Confederates to block the river, is now on permanent display. Entrenchments and field forts have been preserved, along with the battlefield hospital which is now a museum. The beautiful grounds are well-kept the year around. Recreational activities include picnicking and fishing. Modern water facilities, rest rooms, a tent camping area, a lookout tower, a pavilion, ferry service across the river to Belmont, paved roads and walks, picnic tables, benches, and fireplaces are available.

Area: The Ballard County Game Refuge, 26 miles from Clinton, offers an 8,000-acre game refuge on the famous Mississippi Flyway that provides excellent duck and goose hunting.

Clinton is 35 miles from Reelfoot Lake State Park in Tennessee. This lake is a hunter's and fisherman's paradise with ample camp, restaurant and dock facilities to accommodate tourists and sportsmen. Boats and guides may be obtained at any of the various boat docks.

Clinton is 45 miles from Kentucky and Barkley Lakes. The following is a description of recreational facilities.

Kenlake State Park, in western Kentucky on Kentucky 94 off US-68, has a resort hotel, swimming pool, dining room, gift shop, efficiency and one-and two-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with central service building, group camp, bathhouse, beach and lake swimming, boat docks, boat rentals and a launching ramp, sailboating and sailboat launching boom, 9-hole golf course, bicycle rentals, horseback riding, 140-power telescope picnic shelter with rest rooms, coin laundry, airstrip, playground and supervised recreation and amphitheatre. The park is situated on the west shore of 158,300-acre



Kentucky Lake, which is the home of the Governor's Cup Regatta, held each year in late May, and the Watkins Cup Regatta, held annually in early October. The Kentucky Lake Fall Fishing Derby is held each year from mid-August through October; in 1964, \$5,000 in cash prize money was awarded to fishermen. An outdoor drama plays in the amphitheatre during July and August.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park, in western Kentucky off US-62 and US-641, has a resort inn, two lodges, resort pool, dining room, coffee shop, gift shop, efficiency and two- and three-bedroom cottages, two- and three-bedroom deluxe cottages, tent and trailer camp sites with three central service buildings, bathhouse, sand beach and lake swimming, boating and rentals and two boat docks, fishing boat and ski-boat rentals, launching ramps, 18-hole golf course, golf-cart rentals, horseback riding, miniature golf, playground and planned recreation, grocery, coin laundry, lake cruises, airstrip and fishing. On the northern end of Kentucky Lake, near Kentucky Dam, it is the most visited of Kentucky's parks, with over 3.9 million visitors in 1964. It is Kentucky's "has everything" park.

Lake Barkley State Park, in western Kentucky on US-68, is a proposed 1,800-acre park to be built in the Little Bay area on the east shore of Lake Barkley. It will be one of Kentucky's full-facility vacation resort parks. Already filled, Lake Barkley is 118 miles long, with a shoreline of 1,200 miles and a surface area of 62,100 acres. Barkley Dam, impounding the Cumberland River only 4 miles from Kentucky Dam, is 7,985 feet long and 155 feet high from bedrock.

Clinton is located 41 miles west of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area. This area is between Kentucky and Barkley Lakes, with 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.

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

Community ImprovementsRecent:

1. A new Federal Building was completed at the cost of approximately \$275,000.
2. The Brown Shoe Company constructed a 60,000 sq. ft. plant at the cost of \$525,000.
3. Garan, Inc., completed an expansion program of 15,000 sq. ft. at the cost of \$68,000.
4. The Oak Hill Recreation Association, Inc., was formed and provides Clinton with a 9-hole golf course, swimming pool, and clubhouse.
5. Improvements in the Hickman County Public School System include a new agriculture workshop, a biology lab, several new rest rooms, a remedial reading program, and libraries for all elementary schools.
6. A new church was completed.
7. All major streets were resurfaced.
8. A new lagoon-type sewerage disposal system has been completed at the cost of \$160,000.
9. The downtown business district has been renovated and local businesses have completed new buildings.
10. The new Masonic Temple cost \$25,000.

Planned:

1. The Hickman County Public Library is to be expanded in 1967.
2. A 40-unit, low-rent, public housing project costing \$400,000 has been approved by the Public Housing Authority.
3. A City-County Planning and Zoning Commission has been planned.

4. A new recreation area is in the planning stage for Clinton.
5. A 44-bed addition to the Clinton & Hickman County Hospital has been approved for construction and will cost an estimated \$450,000.
6. An airport is planned for construction in Clinton in the near future.





Old Court Square being modernized -  
New business fronts and renovation of interiors

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 655 farms in Hickman County totaling 121,843 acres with an average of 186 acres per farm. The following table shows agriculture statistics for Hickman County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Hickman County	(tons)	600	2.60	1,560
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Hickman County	(tons)	2,300	1.25	2,870
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Hickman County	(tons)	4,000	1.10	4,400
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Hickman County	(bu)	18,000	45.0	810,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Hickman County	(bu)	1,800	36.0	64,800
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Hickman County	(bu)	11,000	23.5	258,000
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Hickman County	(lbs)	15	1,400.0	21,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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



TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Hickman County	3,100
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Hickman County	25,900
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Hickman County	1,650
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals\*

The principal mineral resources of Hickman County consist of sand and gravel and clay. Total value of minerals produced in 1964 amounted to \$14,000 from sand and gravel.

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel deposits are widespread throughout the county as is common throughout the Jackson Purchase region. These deposits are used locally for roadway construction purposes. A total of 28,000 tons was mined in 1964.

Clay: No known high grade clays have been mined in Hickman County although clay for brick manufacture has been worked in the past. The Holly Springs formation which contains the ball, sagger and wad clay horizons in Graves County to the east touches the northeastern margin of the county. The Granada formation occurs in the eastern portion of the county and has become an important source of high grade clays in Weakly County, Tennessee. It is possible that similar deposits exist in this formation in the Jackson Purchase region. Loess deposits are also found throughout the county with large deposits occurring along the Mississippi River bluffs. This material is not strictly a clay but is a fine-grained siliceous and slightly calcareous claylike material. When sufficiently plastic it can be used for the manufacture of brick and low grade drain tile. Thus far, it has only been used locally to build levees. Other common clay deposits might be found along the larger stream beds.

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



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\*

Surface Water: The Mississippi River offers an unlimited supply of surface water. The largest tributaries traversing Hickman County are the Obion and Bayou de Chien Creeks. The average discharge of the Bayou de Chien Creek near Clinton is 87.5 cfs. (USGS, 25-year record.)

Ground Water: Ground water constitutes the most important source of public and industrial water supply. The favorable ground water aquifers have been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

### TERTIARY ROCK 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."

### QUATERNARY ROCK 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 ground water conditions in these systems.

---

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

Forests

There are 37,900 acres of commercial forest land in Hickman County, covering 23.9 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, sweetgum, cottonwood, hickories, white oaks, soft maple, ash and yellow poplar.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Clinton, the county seat, there are more than 525 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 36 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.



## MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 17

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Hickman County in 1963 was \$1,496 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 Hickman County in 1965 totaled \$4,733,000.\*\*

\*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 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 CLINTON, HICKMAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.*	Humidity Readings**	
		Inches	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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Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
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## HISTORY

Hickman County became the 71st county of the State in 1821. It is named in honor of Captain Paschal Hickman. Captain Hickman emigrated to Kentucky and served in most of the campaigns against the Indians. He became distinguished for his activity, and for his efficiency and bravery.

The town of Clinton, the county seat of Hickman, first began as a very small cross-roads village. The town was platted in 1826 by James Gibson. Although the original county seat had been established at Columbus, it was relocated in Clinton in 1829, because of the latter's more central location. In 1831, Clinton became incorporated.

In 1830, several families had settled at Clinton and begun to make their living off the land. They raised cattle, hogs, chickens, and sheep, and produced milk, butter, eggs, wool, and cotton. These people made their own clothes, and were experts at cloth dyeing and spinning, and they even made their own shoes. Cotton growing and cotton ginning became two early occupations and still continue today. From the time that Hickman County was organized, cotton has played a very important factor in the financial growth of the county. Although Kentucky is not considered a cotton state, it seems that the land in western Kentucky is especially adapted to the growth of cotton, and farmers in this county for the past 125 years have found it to be an excellent cash crop.

The first churches to settle in Clinton were the Methodist and the Baptist, which both came around 1833, and they were followed by the Christian Church, formed in 1876.

The first high school was Clinton High School, built in 1846. It became the Clinton Academy in 1854, and was said to have led western Kentucky with a high level of education. This academy was filled with students, many of which came from the neighboring states. Later, in 1873, it became Clinton College and operated as such until 1913. Another college which was to be established in Clinton a little later was Marvin College, a Methodist operated school which began in 1885. In 1908, it was changed into a preparatory school, which was to graduate its last class in 1922.

The first courthouse in Clinton was a crude log structure erected on the public square the year after the county seat was relocated. It served its purpose until 1832, when an order for a new building was made. At the time of its completion, in 1832, it was the only brick house in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River. This building was used for 53 years, as the courthouse of Hickman County, or until 1883, when a new and safer one was built.



## Appendix A

In 1860, Clinton had a population of 264, and during the next ten years it increased to only 272. However, with the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad through the county in 1873, the town began to grow. By 1885, it had become the most important trading and shipping point in the county. In this year it had 1200 residents and its businesses consisted of 6 dry goods houses, 12 grocery stores, 2 large flour or grist mills, 2 cabinet shops, 1 stove and tin store, 1 agricultural store, 1 harness shop, 1 chair factory, 1 bakery, 1 restaurant, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 saw mill, 1 hotel, 1 boarding house, 1 mens' furnishing store, 2 butcher shops, 1 jewelry store, 2 barber shops, and 1 tobacco stemmery. There were also 7 resident physicians.

During the Civil War, Clinton remained an unimportant outpost as most of the local interest was centered around the fortified town of Columbus, which is located on the Mississippi River, only 7 miles from Clinton. However, Clinton was occupied for 10 months by Federal troops early in 1863, not long after the Confederates abandoned the Mississippi in this sector.

In 1884, the first Clinton bank was chartered, and finally opened its doors in 1887. The town's first newspaper, The Hickman County Times, came in 1885. In 1898, Clinton organized its first rural telephone system, and had given water to its citizens in the previous year. Lights came in 1903.

In the middle 1950's, Clinton had an approximate population of 1,593. With its banks, schools, and churches, it was now the center of a thriving and prosperous farming area----an attractive little town with beautiful homes and spacious lawns.

Clinton was once "home" to one of Kentucky's most famous citizens, and one of our nation's most beloved Vice Presidents, Alben W. Barkley. Known nationally as "The Veep," he resided here where "seven of the happiest years of my life were spent."

"The Veep," beginning as a farm lad in Hickman County, was first elected to public office in McCracken County as County Attorney, and then County Judge. He went to Congress, the U. S. Senate, and then was elected Vice-President of the United States from 1949 to 1952. From farm lad to the Vice President, he endeared himself to all mankind.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Hickman County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	691	100.0	525,341	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	11	1.6	26,957	5.1
Contract Construction	55	8.0	37,171	7.1
Manufacturing	351	50.8	215,506	41.0
Food and kindred products	31	4.5	24,307	2.9
Tobacco	0	0	12,208	2.3
Clothing, tex. and leather	249	36.0	33,581	6.4
Lumber and furniture	61	8.8	15,958	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	7	1.0	12,661	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	18,287	3.5
Stone, clay and glass	3	0.4	6,401	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,326	2.2
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	76,950	14.6
Other	0	0	3,827	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	44	6.4	35,807	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	194	28.1	136,926	26.1
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	16	2.3	24,819	4.7
Services	15	2.2	46,186	8.8
Other	5	0.7	1,969	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, March 1966.

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

Subject	Hickman County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	3,223	3,524	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	2,437	2,564	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	1,728	830	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	1,728	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,608	642	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	850	488	440,020	208,384
Government workers	132	81	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	598	47	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	28	26	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	120	188	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	709	1,734	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	16	7	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	206	208	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	487	1,519	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	174	1,060	91,626	539,838
65 and over	313	459	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	1,608	642	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	62	62	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	425	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	140	44	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	39	77	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	63	33	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	212	22	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	297	190	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	4	84	1,123	25,183
Service workers	38	85	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	211	15	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	75	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	42	26	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