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Industrial Resources: Monroe County

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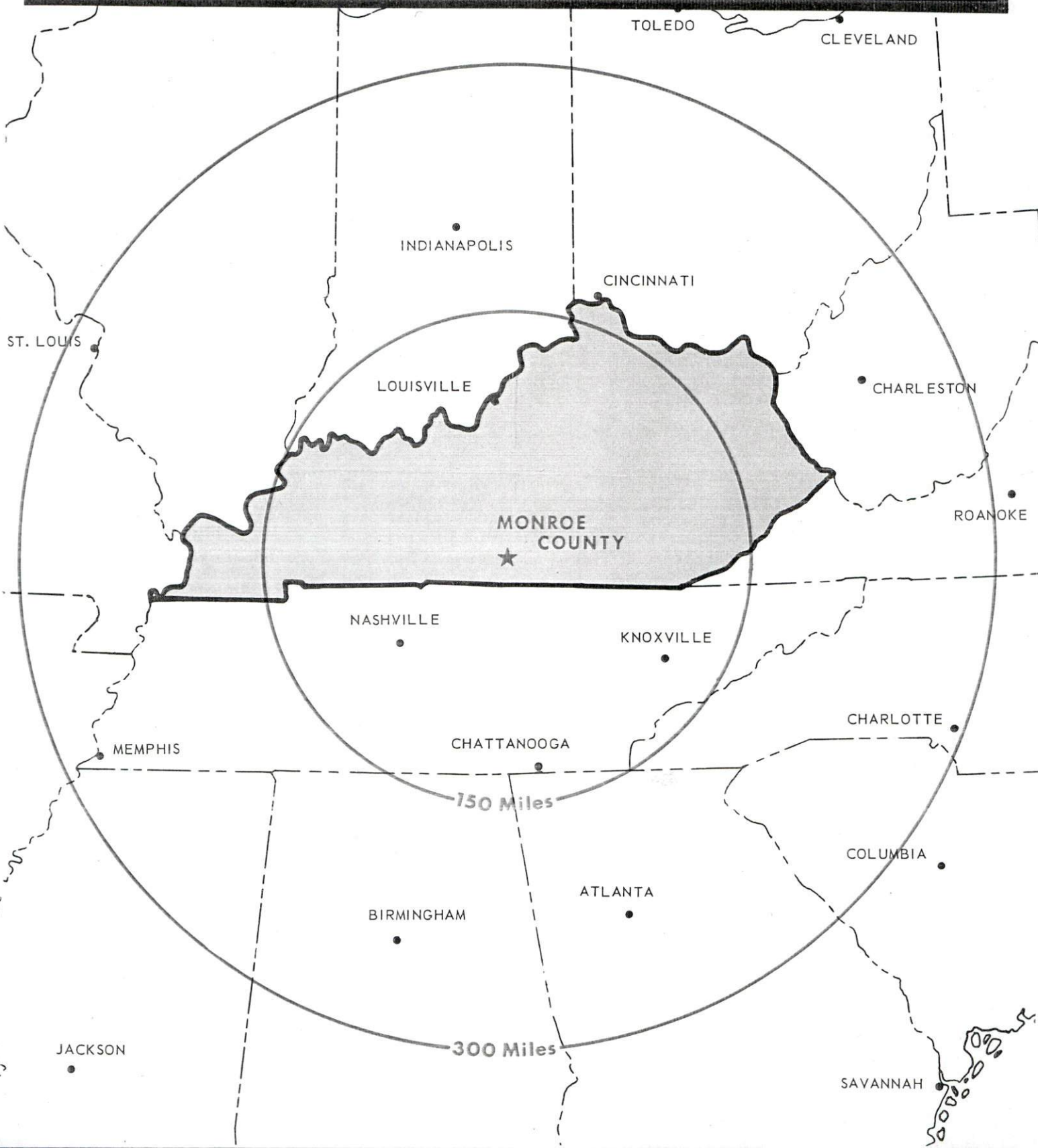
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MONROE COUNTY KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MONROE COUNTY

Prepared by
Tompkinsville Industrial Foundation, Inc.
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
November, 1966

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

POPULATION:

1960: Tompkinsville - 2,091
Gamaliel - 868

Monroe County - 11,799

MONROE COUNTY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Monroe and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,425 men and 1,742 women. Number of workers available from Monroe County: 660 men and 228 women.

The future labor supply will include 3,548 boys and 3,281 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: Monroe County has no rail service. The nearest railroad is located in Glasgow, Kentucky, 26 miles from Tompkinsville and 28 miles from Gamaliel.

Air: The nearest airport offering passenger service is the Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 63 miles distant in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Trucks: Highway motor freight service is provided to Monroe County by two trucking firms, providing both interstate and intrastate service.

Bus Lines: Bus transportation is not available to Tompkinsville or Gamaliel.

Highways: Highways serving Monroe County include Kentucky Routes 63, 87, 100, 163, 214, 216, 249, 678, 839, 870, 1049, and 1366.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation

County: Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation

Gas: A city owned and operated gas system provides Tompkinsville with natural gas service.

Natural gas facilities are not available in Gamaliel.

Water: The Tompkinsville Water and Sewer System operates a 720,000 gpd treatment plant and the Gamaliel Waterworks System provides treated water through its 120,000 gpd plant.

Sewer System: The Tompkinsville Water and Sewer System offers primary and secondary treatment to all sewage.

Gamaliel uses individual septic tanks for waste disposal.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Tompkinsville has a 10-acre industrial site located three-fourth mile southeast of the corporate limits with all utilities either adjoining or close by.

Gamaliel has several sites available for industrial use. Information on these sites may be obtained from the Gamaliel Industrial Foundation.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Monroe County has shown a net decrease in population in the last 50 years. The county now maintains a 13.6 percent decrease in population since 1910.

Tompkinsville has shown a net increase in population for every decade since 1910. Tompkinsville now maintains a 45.4 percent increase in population since 1940.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR TOMPKINSVILLE, GAMALIEL,
AND MONROE COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-60

Year	Tompkinsville		Gamaliel		Monroe County		Kentucky
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	%Change
1910	639				13,663		6.6
1920	721	12.8			14,214	4.0	5.5
1930	850	17.9			13,077	- 8.0	8.2
1940	1,438	69.2			14,070	7.6	8.8
1950	1,859	29.3			13,770	- 2.1	3.5
1960	2,091	12.4	868		11,799	-14.4	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Monroe County is classified entirely as rural. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and manufacturing. During the Fall of 1959, there were 1,990 workers engaged in agriculture. In December, 1965, there were 921 workers reported to be employed in manufacturing.

TABLE 2

MONROE 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*
Monroe	\$54.25	\$ 53.43	\$ 11,152	\$ 985	93
Allen	56.47	55.26	14,534	1,218	67
Barren	65.96	64.57	41,115	1,441	46
Cumberland	55.03	46.16	7,396	990	92
Metcalfe	54.88	60.38	8,171	1,021	87
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 Monroe County labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include the counties of Monroe, Allen, Barren, Cumberland, and Metcalfe. The population centers of all area counties are within a distance of approximately 28 miles, making commuting from all area counties 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 Monroe County labor supply area was reported to be 68,124 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which is a decrease of 7,054 from the 1950 census of 75,178.

In 1965, in Monroe County there were 164 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 19.5 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

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

	Total			Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,425	1,742	5,167	2,849	1,227	576	515
Monroe	660	228	888	600	163	60	65
Allen	599	294	893	450	238	149	56
Barren	974	544	1,518	700	250	274	294
Cumberland	666	285	951	603	218	63	67
Metcalfe	526	391	917	496	358	30	33

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

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 3,548 boys and 3,281 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
MONROE COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,548	3,281
Monroe	654	592
Allen	668	577
Barren	1,411	1,346
Cumberland	427	384
Metcalfe	388	382

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

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

TABLE 5

MONROE COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT,
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	11,270	365	11,635
Monroe	1,969	21	1,990
Allen	2,353	36	2,389
Barren	4,101	172	4,273
Cumberland	1,077	101	1,178
Metcalfe	1,770	35	1,805

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

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

TABLE 6

MONROE COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area					
	Total	Monroe	Allen	Barren	Cumberland	Metcalfe
Total manu- facturing	5,194	921	837	2,926	263	247
Food & kindred products	273	39	4	230	0	0
Tobacco	285	0	0	285	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,603	733	368	1,057	207	238
Lumber and furniture	759	135	459	100	56	9
Print., pub. and paper	72	5	6	61	0	0
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	11	0	0	11	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	9	9	0	0	0	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,182	0	0	1,182	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

TABLE 7

MONROE COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area					
	Total	Monroe	Allen	Barren	Cumberland	Metcalf
Mining and Quarrying	211	14	36	73	78	10
Contract Construction	547	85	64	395	0	3
Manufacturing	5,194	921	837	2,926	263	247
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	406	51	47	277	21	10
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,422	283	504	1,405	143	87
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	242	34	34	152	10	12
Services	527	21	80	407	17	2
Other	39	0	7	23	9	0
Total	9,588	1,409	1,609	5,658	541	371

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, products and employment in Monroe County.

TABLE 8

 MONROE COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Gamaliel</u>				
Monroe Mfg. Co.	Work and casual clothing	59	219	278
<u>Tompkinsville</u>				
The Cudahy Packing Co.	Cheddar cheese	21	4	25
Hailes Cabinet Shop	Cabinets, picture frames	2	0	2
Hammer Printing Service	Commercial printing	2	1	3
Hollinsworth & Anderson	Rough lumber	34	0	34
H. C. Hughes	Lumber	8	0	8
Monroe County Press	Newspaper, job printing	6	1	7
Monroe Sweet Feed Mill	Feed	5	1	6
Stephens Ready Mix Concrete	Ready mix concrete, cement silos	7	0	7
Tompkinsville Block Co.	Concrete blocks	4	0	4
Tompkinsville Garment Co.	Men's slacks	36	164	200
Tompkinsville Mfg. Co.	Men's pants	20	130	150
Tompkinsville Printing Co.	Job printing	1	0	1

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Inspector	\$1.25	\$2.00
Polisher and Buffer	2.00	2.50
Production Laborer	1.25	2.50
Sprayer or Painter	1.50	3.00
Welder, Resistance or Spot	3.00	4.00
 <u>Service Employees</u>		
Carpenter	\$1.50	\$2.00
Crane Operator	1.75	2.50
Janitor	1.25	1.50
Laborer	1.25	1.50
Mechanic, Maintenance	1.25	2.25
Shipping Clerk	1.25	2.00
Truck Driver	1.25	1.50
Bricklayer	2.00	2.50
Cement Masons	1.50	2.00
Roofers	1.50	2.00
 <u>Office Employees</u>		
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$1.25	\$1.50
Chief Clerk	1.25	2.00
Receptionist	1.25	1.50
Secretary	1.25	1.75
Stenographer	1.25	1.75
Typist	1.25	2.00

Unions

There are no unions in Monroe County.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad is located 26 miles from Tompkinsville at Glasgow, Kentucky.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GLASGOW, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days	Town	No. of Days
Atlanta, Ga.	2	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	10
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	New Orleans, La.	3
Cleveland, Ohio	3	New York, N. Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	2

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, November, 1966.

Highways

Highways serving Monroe County include Kentucky Routes 63, 87, 100, 163, 214, 216, 249, 678, 839, 870, 1049, and 1366.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM TOMPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	311	Louisville, Ky.	129
Birmingham, Ala.	279	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,180
Chicago, Ill.	426	Memphis, Tenn.	315
Cincinnati, Ohio	240	Minneapolis, Minn.	855
Cleveland, Ohio	480	Nashville, Tenn.	93
Detroit, Mich.	496	New Orleans, La.	623
Kansas City, Mo.	338	New York, N. Y.	895
Knoxville, Tenn.	189	Pittsburgh, Pa.	811
Lexington, Ky.	144	St. Louis, Mo.	393

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Monroe County:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Burkesville Transfer Co.	Burkesville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Tompkinsville Transfer Co.	Tompkinsville, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

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

*ON - Overnight

Source: Burkesville Transfer Co., Burkesville, Kentucky,
November, 1966.

Bus Lines: There are no regularly scheduled bus lines through
Monroe County.

Air

The nearest major airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County
Municipal Airport in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 63 miles distant.
Regularly scheduled flights are provided by Eastern Airlines.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Monroe County is supplied TVA electrical power through the Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation.

Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation provides electric service in seven Kentucky counties. The Cooperative distributes electricity purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority's substations in Scottsville, Fountain Run, Tompkinsville, Summer Shade, and Burkesville. Service is provided for industry under the TVA Lighting and Power Service Rate BG. Rate charts will be furnished by the Cooperative's Industrial Department in Lafayette, Tennessee.

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

Tompkinsville is supplied natural gas facilities through a municipally owned company whose source of supply is the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation. The mains range from 2 to 4 inches and gas is distributed at a pressure of 25 psi. The BTU content is 1,043 and the specific gravity is .60.

Rates:

First	500 cu. ft.	\$1.50
Next	2,500 cu. ft.	.11 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.10 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	30,000 cu. ft.	.08 per 100 cu. ft.

Gamaliel is situated within 2 miles of the distribution lines of the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Coal and Coke*

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

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

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

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Tompkinsville Water and Sewer System provides treated water to Tompkinsville through its 720,000 gpd treatment plant. The water is filtered and treated with chlorine and stored in two standpipes with a total capacity of 350,000 gallons. The water is distributed through mains ranging from 2 to 8 inches at a pressure of 70 psi. Peak daily use has been 450,000 gallons.

The City of Tompkinsville has made plans to rebuild the entire water system. Application has been made for federal aid.

Rates for Tompkinsville:

First	2,000 Gallons	\$3.00 (Minimum)
Next	3,000 Gallons	1.00 Per M Gallons
Next	5,000 Gallons	.75 Per M Gallons
Next	15,000 Gallons	.60 Per M Gallons
Next	75,000 Gallons	.45 Per M Gallons
Next	100,000 Gallons	.35 Per M Gallons

Special rates to large commercial users will be made by the city.

The Gamaliel Waterworks System's source of raw water for the 120,000 gpd treatment plant is Line Creek. The water is treated by filtering, settling, chlorination, and alkalization. The average daily use is approximately 50,000 gallons with 120,000 gallons as the peak use in a 24-hour period. The water is distributed through mains ranging from 2 to 8 inches at a pressure of 70 psi.

Rates for Gamaliel:

First	3,000 Gallons	\$5.00 (Minimum)
Next	3,000 Gallons	1.00 Per M Gallons
Next	4,000 Gallons	.75 Per M Gallons
All Over	10,000 Gallons	.50 Per M Gallons

Sewerage System

The Tompkinsville Water and Sewer System provides the city with separate sanitary mains ranging from 6 to 10 inches and storm mains ranging from 24 to 36 inches. The system was placed into operation in 1950 and plans have been completed to rebuild the entire system. An application has been made for federal aid. Rates equal 50 percent of the water bill.

Gamaliel uses individual septic tanks for waste disposal.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Tompkinsville has a 10-acre industrial site under option to the Tompkinsville Industrial Foundation, Inc. The site is located three-fourth mile southeast of Tompkinsville with access to Kentucky Route 100 by a county road.

Tennessee Valley Authority electric power is supplied to the site by the Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation. All other utilities are either adjoining the site or are extendable. For information contact:

Dr. R. D. Starnes
800 North Main Street
Tompkinsville, Kentucky
Telephone Area Code: 502
Telephone Number: 487-5474 or 487-6253

Gamaliel has several sites available for industrial use. For information contact:

O. E. Comer, Jr.
Gamaliel Industrial Foundation
Gamaliel, Kentucky

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 10 acres of level to very
gently rolling land
LOCATION: Three-fourth mile southeast of the corporate
limits of Tompkinsville
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: County road to Kentucky Route 100,
three-fourth mile distant
RAILROADS: None
WATER: Tompkinsville Water and Sewer System
GAS: Tompkinsville Gas Company
ELECTRICITY: Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation
SEWERAGE: Tompkinsville Water and Sewer System
OPTIONED BY: Tompkinsville Industrial Foundation, Inc.

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

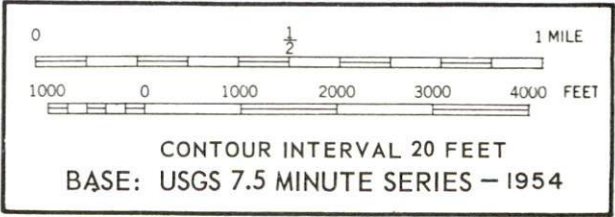
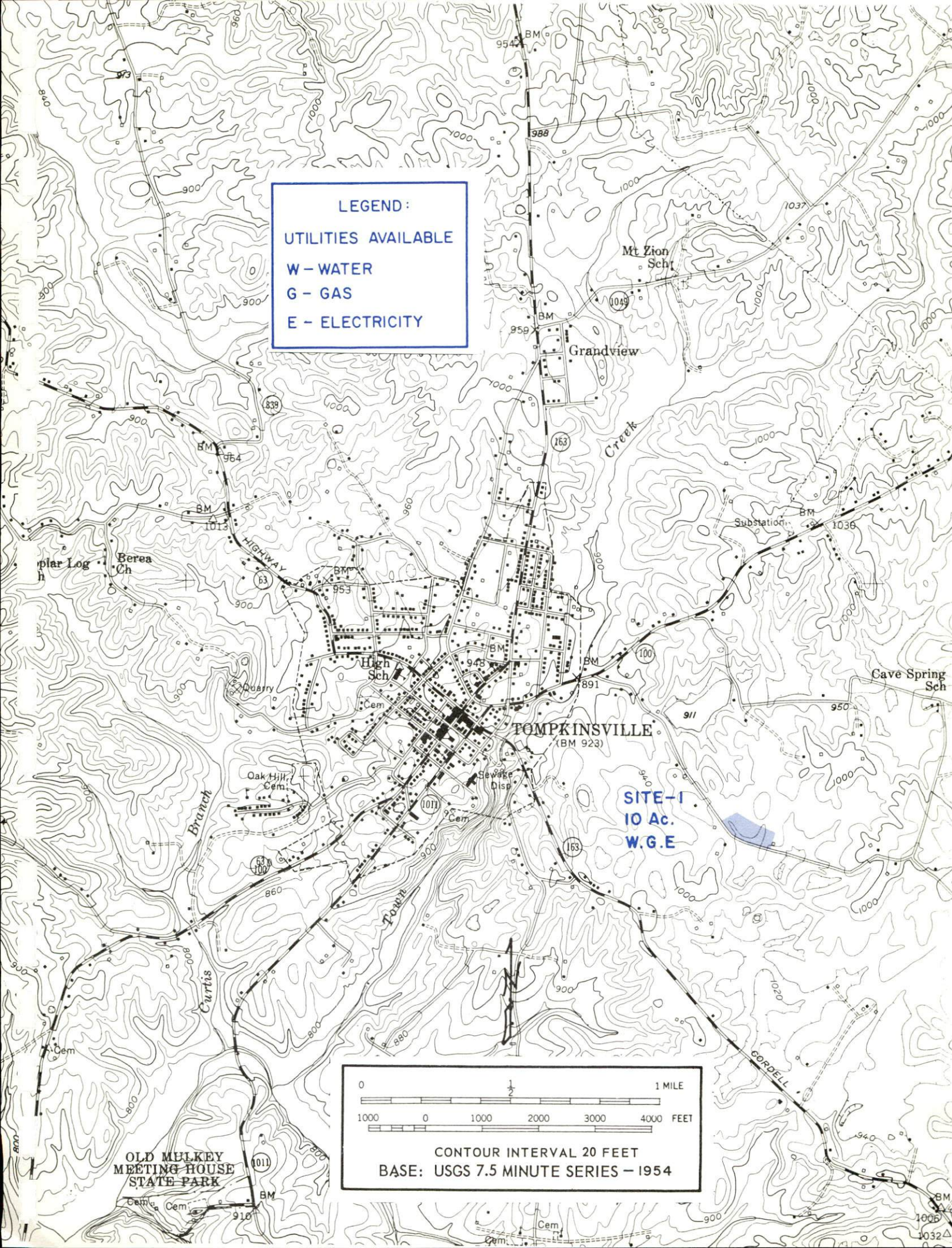
LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Tompkinsville is governed by a mayor elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.

Gamaliel is governed by a mayor and four councilmen. All are elected for three-year terms.

County: Monroe County is governed by a county judge and eight magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business licenses in Tompkinsville are based upon annual gross sales.

Gamaliel requires business licenses ranging from \$10 to \$50 per year.

Fire Protection

Tompkinsville is provided fire protection by 22 volunteers who utilize two 500-gpm pumper trucks and all additional fire fighting equipment.

Tompkinsville maintains a NBFU insurance rating of Class 8.

Gamaliel is protected from fire by the Gamaliel Volunteer Fire Department. The 20 volunteers utilize two 700-gpm pumper trucks and a 1,250-gallon tank wagon.

Gamaliel maintains a NBFU insurance rating of Class 6.

Police Protection

Tompkinsville is protected by three patrolmen who use their private cars. The cars are radio equipped. The city police have radio connections with the county sheriff's office.

Gamaliel is provided police protection by the county sheriff and two deputies.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected by private contractor in Tompkinsville and Gamaliel. Garbage pickup is made weekly for both residences and businesses.

Rates per month:

	<u>Tompkinsville</u>	<u>Gamaliel</u>
Residences	\$1.50	\$4.00
Businesses	Negotiated	6.00

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Tompkinsville, Gamaliel, and Monroe County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

	<u>Tompkinsville, 1965</u>
Income	\$ 50,646.84 (General Fund) 69,341.81 (Water & Sewer)
Expenditures	40,477.12 (General Fund) 46,163.24 (Water & Sewer)
Bonded Indebtedness	\$378,603.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$105,360.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	\$117,000.00

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 taxing rates for Tompkinsville, Gamaliel, and Monroe County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR TOMPKINSVILLE, GAMALIEL AND MONROE COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Tompkinsville	Gamaliel	Monroe County
State	\$.015	\$.015	\$.015
School	.459	NA*	.459
City	.20	NA	
County	<u>.145</u>	.145	<u>.145</u>
Total	\$.819		\$.619

*NA - Not available

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

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	<u>Tompkinsville</u>	<u>Monroe County</u>
Real Estate		\$30,377,044
Tangibles		4,510,130
Franchise		<u>14,700,000</u>
Total	\$8,000,000 (Approx.)	\$49,587,174

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Monroe County School System is composed of two high schools, one consolidated elementary school, and twenty-five one room schools. A list of specialized teachers includes the following: three vocational agriculture, five home economics, four physical education, one music and one art.

The estimated budget for the 1966-67 school year totals \$1,000,000.

Recent improvements include a new 18-room elementary school in Tompkinsville, now under construction, and a 12-room addition to Gamaliel High School.

Planned construction for the Fall of 1966 includes a new 8-room elementary school and a \$310,000 gymnasium for Tompkinsville High School.

The school system will have eliminated all one room schools by the 1968-69 school year.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN MONROE COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Monroe County High	1,099	48	22-1
Monroe County Elementary	1,651	73	22-1

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

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

The Glasgow Vocational School, 26 miles distant, is housed in a new \$165,000 building. The school is under the direction of the Glasgow School System. Courses are offered in drafting, auto mechanics, and building trades. Approximately 118 students attend the school, which works closely with the Glasgow High School.

Western State Vocational School, Bowling Green, 61 miles from Tompkinsville, offers the following courses: auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, practical nursing, refrigeration and air-conditioning, woodworking and carpentry.

A new Western State Vocational School building and an expanded curriculum will be in operation by early Fall of 1967. The school will cost approximately 1.5 million dollars and will have 100,000 square feet of space that will accommodate 800 to 1,000 students.

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: Western Kentucky University is 61 miles from Tompkinsville in Bowling Green, Kentucky. This four-year, coeducational institution confers three undergraduate and two graduate degrees (masters).

Other institutions of higher learning in the Monroe County area include the following, with distances measured from Tompkinsville:

Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 178 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 172 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 172 miles
Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 78 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 129 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 131 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Monroe County War Memorial Hospital, in Tompkinsville, serves Monroe County with 49 beds and 8 bassinets. The hospital is a general short term hospital with the following facilities: X-ray, emergency room, operating room, delivery room and laboratory. Rates range from \$14 to \$25 per day.

There are six medical doctors and four registered nurses in Tompkinsville.

Public Health: The Monroe County Health Department is staffed with a part-time health officer, one clerk, one registered nurse, one sanitarian and a plumbing inspector.

Programs include immunization, school health, sanitation, communicable disease control, maternal and child health, health education, vital statistics and dental health. The current budget totals \$5,218.

Housing

In 1965, a municipal low-rent housing project was completed in Tompkinsville. The 32-unit project is composed of sixteen brick duplex constructions.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Monroe County is provided telephone service by General Telephone of Kentucky and the South Central Rural Telephone Company.

The General Telephone system serves 1,399 customers in Monroe County and the South Central Rural Telephone Company serves 709 customers.

Postal Facilities: Tompkinsville has a second-class post office with seventeen employees. The mail is received and dispatched twice daily by truck. The postal receipts for 1965 totaled approximately \$42,000.

Gamaliel is provided mail service through a third-class post office with three employees. Mail is dispatched and received once daily. Postal receipts for 1965 were approximately \$8,000.

Newspapers: The Tompkinsville News, published every Thursday, has a circulation of 2,700 in Monroe County. Papers are received daily from Glasgow and Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee.

Radio: Radio station WTKY in Tompkinsville is a daytime station operating on 1370 kilocycles. Radio reception is also received clearly from Glasgow and Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Television: A television cable service provides reception from all three major networks. Television reception is received from Nashville, Tennessee, and Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Libraries

The William B. Harlan Memorial Library, located in Tompkinsville, is now nearing completion. The cost of this new library is \$138,000.

Churches

There are seven churches located in Tompkinsville and Gamaliel. The denominations represented are Baptist, Church of Christ, Methodist and Mormon. The Catholic Church has purchased a lot for the building of a new church.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 29, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Deposit Bank of Monroe County	\$6,755,011.29	\$6,160,728.80
Gamaliel Bank	4,643,186.61	4,105,139.14

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>
Jones Tourist Court	12
Picks Motel	8

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Monroe County Citizens Organization for Community Betterment, Fountain Run Community Club, Monroe County Community Action Association

Fraternal: American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars

Men's: Sportsmen's Club

Women's: Business and Professional Womens Club, Monroe County Homemakers Club

Youth: FFA, FHA, 4-H Club, Little League, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts

Recreation

Local: Several recreation areas in Monroe County are open to the public. They include the Tompkinsville School athletic field, the Monroe County Fair and Recreation Center, swimming pool, William B. Harlan Memorial Library, Old Mulkey Meeting House State Shrine and the Fountain Run Community Park. Some of the facilities and activities available include: swimming, basketball, baseball, and picnicking.

The Tompkinsville City Recreation Program includes softball, Little League baseball, Junior League baseball, girls softball and adult baseball.

Other recreational activities in the county include pet and horse show sponsored by the Monroe County Horsemen's Association and the Monroe County Fair, tennis, hunting, hiking, badminton, archery, and the Monroe County Fair Beauty Pageant.

Area: Tompkinsville is located 18 miles from Dale Hollow Dam and Reservoir and 26 miles from Barren River Reservoir where facilities for camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, swimming, and boating are plentiful. In addition to the larger lakes, many small private lakes are located within the county for fishing and picnicking.

In Horse Cave, 45 miles distant, can be seen the Mammoth Onyx Cave. In it can be seen colorful onyx stalagmites and stalactites and native cave life.

The world renowned Mammoth Cave is only 45 miles from Tompkinsville. Dining, lodging, and recreational facilities are available.

The Diamond Caverns, 40 miles from Tompkinsville, have varied cave formations and cave life.

Community Improvements

Recent:

Tompkinsville

1. A 32-unit, municipal low-rent housing project was built in 1965.
2. New \$250,000, 22-bed addition to the Monroe County War Memorial Hospital raised the bed capacity to 49.
3. The new William B. Harlan Memorial Library is nearing completion at a cost of \$138,000.
4. The Tompkinsville Manufacturing Company located in Tompkinsville in 1963.
5. Addition to the Tompkinsville Garment Company has been completed.
6. A new elementary school is under construction.
7. Many miles of streets have been improved.
8. Tompkinsville has three new residential subdivisions.

Gamaliel

1. A 12-room addition to the Gamaliel High School has been completed.

Planned:

1. A new 8-room elementary school and a \$310,000 gymnasium for the Tompkinsville High School are being planned for construction during the 1966-67 school year.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,557 farms in Monroe County covering 178,444 acres, an average of 114.6 acres per farm.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MONROE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Monroe County (tons)	1,900	2.60	4,940
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Monroe County (tons)	2,200	1.50	3,300
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Monroe County (tons)	8,900	1.25	11,120
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Monroe County (bu)	9,400	54.0	508,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Monroe County (bu)	1,000	27.0	27,000
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Monroe County (bu)	100	24.0	2,400
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Monroe County (lbs)	1,780	2,230.0	3,969,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MONROE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
Milk Cows:	Average Number on Farms During 1963
Monroe County	6,650
Kentucky	476,000
All Cattle and Calves:	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964
Monroe County	20,700
Kentucky	2,495,000
Sheep:*	Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965
Monroe County	110
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Monroe County consist of petroleum and limestone. Other potentially important minerals include clay and natural gas.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Commercial quantities of petroleum and natural gas are produced from several Ordovician horizons. Some spectacular oil wells have been drilled, although production has been generally short lived. Reportedly, oil was first produced in the county in the 1920's with no significant production reported again until the last decade. In 1965, near Sulphur Lick an excellent pool was discovered and developed in the Fairmount formation at depths less than 500 feet. Total accumulative production through 1965 amounted to 341,678 barrels. Production in 1965 was 22,988 barrels. For the first 7 months of 1966 over 183,000 barrels were produced. This recent production has occurred mainly in the Sulphur Lick area although activity is reported throughout the county. Natural gas has been produced in conjunction with the oil but is not marketed.

Limestone: Limestone suitable for roadway construction, concrete and possibly agstone occurs throughout the county. One quarry was reported in operation in 1965.

Clay: Residual and upland clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of common brick and tile are reportedly present. These deposits might be developed providing sufficient quantities are available and market conditions are favorable.

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 largest supply of surface water is available from the Barren and Cumberland Rivers. No stream discharge records are available for these streams in Monroe County. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams.

Ground Water: According to USGS Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10, the occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Silurian, Devonian and Mississippian systems. Moderate to large quantities of water may be expected in the alluvium area along the Cumberland River.

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS, UNDIFFERENTIATED

"Large springs yielding several hundred gallons per minute occur along the stream valleys in the eastern part of the Mississippian plateau region."

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group:

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group:

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

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

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

Forests

There are 98,400 acres of commercial forest land in Monroe County, covering 46 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oak, white oak, hickories, yellow poplar, sweetgum, ash, beech, and hard maple.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Tompkinsville, the county seat, there are nearly 1,200,000 acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 88 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. The adjacent part of Tennessee is 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 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 Monroe County in 1963 was \$985 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 Monroe County in 1965 totaled \$11,469,000.**

*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 TOMPKINSVILLE, GAMALIEL,
MONROE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M. (CST)
January	36.5	4.32	83	72
February	34.9	2.62	83	67
March	47.3	8.79	81	61
April	61.0	5.37	81	54
May	67.8	3.05	84	58
June	75.3	1.93	84	59
July	75.6	5.27	86	61
August	74.5	4.76	89	61
September	69.0	3.10	89	60
October	54.2	.27	88	61
November	50.4	4.65	84	65
December	40.3	6.78	84	71
Annual Norm.	57.2	50.91		

*Station Location: Summer Shade, Kentucky

**Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 25 years;
6:00 P. M. readings 25 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 years of record) 105 clear, 109 partly cloudy,
151 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 years of record) 118

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (23 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (23 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (23 years of record) 15

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,578 degree days.

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

HISTORY

Monroe County was created in 1820, the 65th in order of formation. It was named for President James Monroe, then serving his second term in that office. Appropriately, the seat of government for the county named for Monroe was called Tompkinsville in honor of Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice President of the United States at that time. Tompkins had previously served as Governor of New York for ten years. He had achieved fame as a man of the common people who had supported social legislation in their behalf. The surface of this south central Kentucky county varies from level to hilly. Its leading agricultural products are corn, tobacco, and livestock.

A comparison of production figures of 1870 with those of 1950 reveals the enormous strides made in agriculture during this period. In 1870, Monroe County produced 252,903 bushels of corn, 636 tons of hay, and 627,385 pounds of tobacco. The figures for Monroe County in 1950 included 790,000 bushels of corn, over 20,000 tons of hay, and 2,411,000 pounds of tobacco. There were increases of 97.6% in cattle and 70.1% in hogs during this same period.

Nature has supplied this Kentucky county with resources too. Over 40% of Monroe County is covered with forests of oak, hickory, beech, poplar and cedar. Below the surface are found clays, limestone, and oil. Petroleum has been an important part of the economic life of the area. In recent years there have been many exploratory operations in the area which have met with varying degrees of success. The oil boom of the early fifties produced several gushers and large wells as well as many smaller ones. Some oil men believe that the future may bring more boom times for Tompkinsville like those of 1918-1919 and the early fifties.

Religion was an important part of the early frontier. The old Mulkey Meeting House near Tompkinsville shares in the fame of the revivals of the west. This house, now a state park, has twelve corners which, according to tradition, represent the Twelve Apostles. In its cemetery lie some of the soldiers and heroes of the Revolutionary War. This church experienced the schism. John Mulkey, the pastor of this church in the early 1890's, led a large portion of his congregation away from the Baptist Church into the fold of the new movements of Alexander Campbell and Barton W. Stone. Thus, this old church is entwined in the history of two of the largest denominations in Kentucky today.

In the eighty-year period from 1870 to 1950, the population of Tompkinsville has grown 745 percent. This large gain occurred despite two major fires. The first fire in 1887 destroyed twenty buildings including the courthouse and post office. Upon these ruins the new town grew, stronger and larger than before.

A P P E N D I X

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COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MONROE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Monroe County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,409	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	14	1.0	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	85	6.0	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	921	65.4	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	39	2.8	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	0	0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	733	52.0	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	135	9.6	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	5	0.4	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	9	0.6	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	51	3.6	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	283	20.1	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	34	2.4	24,888	4.6
Services	21	1.5	45,262	8.4
Other	0	0	2,091	0.4

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

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

Subject	Monroe County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5, 995	5, 804	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4, 211	4, 168	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	3, 166	996	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	3, 166		705, 411	290, 783
Employed	3, 038	911	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage and salary	1, 157	581	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	162	170	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	1, 597	84	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	122	76	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	128	85	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	1, 045	3, 172	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions			15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	329	361	94, 734	97, 825
Other and not reported	716	2, 811	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	250	2, 199	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	466	612	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3, 038	911	660, 728	275, 216
Professional and technical	129	113	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1, 289	20	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	191	52	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical and kindred workers	49	76	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	67	87	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen and foremen	282	12	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives and kindred workers	291	229	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers		85	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	36	106	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	428	53	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	220		44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	56	78	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