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Industrial Resources: Todd County - Guthrie

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Todd

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

GUTHRIE

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

LITTLE ROCK

MEMPHIS

CHATTANOOGA

150 Miles

BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

JACKSON

300 Miles

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Guthrie Industrial Development Commission

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

September, 1963

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Guthrie - 1,211

Todd County - 11,364

GUTHRIE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Todd and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,942 men and 3,618 women. Number of workers available from Todd County - 314 men and 244 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Guthrie is served by two main lines of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. This is the intersection point of the Chicago to Miami line and the Cincinnati to Memphis line.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Outlaw Field, Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, 12 miles distant. This field is served by Ozark Air Lines and Southern Airways with regular daily flights.

Trucks: Guthrie is provided common carrier truck service by three firms: Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., and Marvin Hayes Lines, Inc.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Line provides service to Guthrie.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	310	Lexington, Ky.	212
Birmingham, Ala.	405	Nashville, Tenn.	45
Chicago, Ill.	273	Memphis, Tenn.	200
Cincinnati, Ohio	542	New York, N. Y.	920
Detroit, Mich.	275	St. Louis, Mo.	275

Electricity

Guthrie is served by the Pennyrile RECC, whose source of supply is TVA.

Natural Gas

There is no natural gas in Guthrie. The nearest line is located 12 miles north at Elkton, Kentucky. There are three LP gas distributors serving Guthrie.

Water

Water is supplied by the Guthrie Municipal Water Company. Source of raw water is a local spring, and storage for treated water is provided by a 150,000-gallon standpipe. Rated capacity for the treatment plant is 300,000 gpd and the maximum daily use has been approximately 140,000 gallons.

Sewerage

Guthrie does not have a central sanitary sewerage system. Septic tanks are in widespread use throughout the city.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Guthrie presently maintains a 9.6 percent increase in population over the 1910 census count.

Todd County has shown a large decrease in population since the 1900 census count.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Guthrie</u>		<u>Todd County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900			17,371		
1910	1,096		16,488	- 5.1	6.6
1920	1,160	5.8	15,694	- 4.8	5.5
1930	1,272	9.7	13,520	-13.9	8.2
1940	1,253	-1.5	14,234	5.3	8.8
1950	1,253	0	12,890	- 9.5	3.5
1960	1,211	-3.4	11,364	-11.8	3.2

Per cent nonwhite population in county: 16.6

Economic Characteristics

Todd County is predominantly a rural county. Elkton and Guthrie are the only two communities in the county with a population over 1,000. These two towns have a total population of 2,659, having an entirely rural population of 8,705.

The largest employment group in Todd County is agriculture, with 1,468 persons reported in this group in the fall of 1959. The second and third ranking employment groups are manufacturing, with 371 workers reported in September, 1962, and wholesale and retail trade, with 270 workers reported in September, 1962.

Retail sales for Todd County in 1961 totaled \$7,558,000.*

In 1960, per capita personal income for Todd County was \$1,077; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, far below the national average of \$2,223. It should be noted that Todd County ranked 66th among Kentucky's 120 counties, and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Guthrie labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Todd County and the adjacent counties of Christian, Logan and Muhlenberg. It should be noted that Montgomery and Robertson Counties in Tennessee will also supplement this supply although the figures for these counties will not be shown.

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 becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Guthrie labor supply area was reported at 116,955 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. This was an increase of 6,870 persons since the 1950 census count of 110,085. Tables two and three show the present and future labor supply and their distribution.

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958 - 1960

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, GUTHRIE AREA, NOVEMBER, 1962*

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	1,942	3,618	5,560	1,689	3,419	253	199
Todd	314	244	558	301	230	13	14
Christian	462	1,210	1,672	352	1,083	110	127
Muhlenberg	575	1,520	2,095	503	1,499	72	21
Logan	591	644	1,235	533	607	58	37

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 10,516 boys and 9,865 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1970. 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 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, GUTHRIE AREA,
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	10,516	9,865
Todd	1,126	1,109
Christian	4,340	3,971
Muhlenberg	3,026	2,916
Logan	2,024	1,869

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

TABLE 4
GUTHRIE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	7,501	1,172	8,673
Todd	1,306	162	1,468
Christian	2,140	608	2,748
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Logan	2,739	331	3,070

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

GUTHRIE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Todd</u>	<u>Christian</u>	<u>Muhlenberg</u>	<u>Logan</u>
Total manu- facturing	4,859	371	2,211	492	1,785
Food & kindred products	452	9	243	40	160
Tobacco	53	0	26	27	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1,778	250	893	0	635
Lumber & furniture	795	102	182	338	173
Print., publ., & paper	70	0	50	12	8
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	92	10	31	0	51
Stone, clay & glass	152	0	60	75	17
Primary metals	216	0	0	0	216
Machinery, metal products & equip.	1,250	0	726	0	524
Other	1	0	0	0	1

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

TABLE 6

GUTHRIE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Todd</u>	<u>Christian</u>	<u>Muhlenberg</u>	<u>Logan</u>
Mining & Quarrying	1,664	18	122	1,476	48
Contract Construction	788	9	434	164	181
Manufacturing	4,859	371	2,211	492	1,785
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,064	40	589	319	116
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,678	270	1,976	768	664
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	480	22	304	94	60
Services	905	27	630	179	69
Other	46	19	17	0	10
Total	13,484	776	6,283	3,492	2,933

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table, which shows existing firms, indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in Guthrie and the immediate area.

TABLE 7

GUTHRIE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Armour Agriculture Chemical Co.*	Mix and bag fertilizer	15	0	15
Alex Bryent	Rough lumber	55	0	55
Guthrie Feed Mill	Custom grinding	15	1	16
Koppers Co., Inc.	Treating railroad crossties, light poles, and building materials	40	2	42
Prescription Fertilizer Service	Fertilizers	30	0	30
West Kentucky Liquid Fertilizer Co.	Liquid fertilizer	3	0	3

* Under Construction - estimated employment

Prevailing Wage Rates

Listed below are some examples of specific wage rates paid in the area.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rates per hour</u>
<u>Manufacturing</u>	
Semiskilled	\$1.72
Laborer	1.25 to \$1.45
<u>Construction</u>	
Carpenter	\$1.60 to \$2.25
Bricklayer	3.00
Stonemason	3.00
Plumber	2.50
Electrician	2.00
Concrete finisher	2.50
Metals trade	2.00
Laborer	1.25
<u>Clerical</u>	
<u>Rates per month</u>	
Secretary	\$200.00
Stenographer	150.00
Typist	150.00
Bookkeeper	1.25 per hour
Clerk	125.00

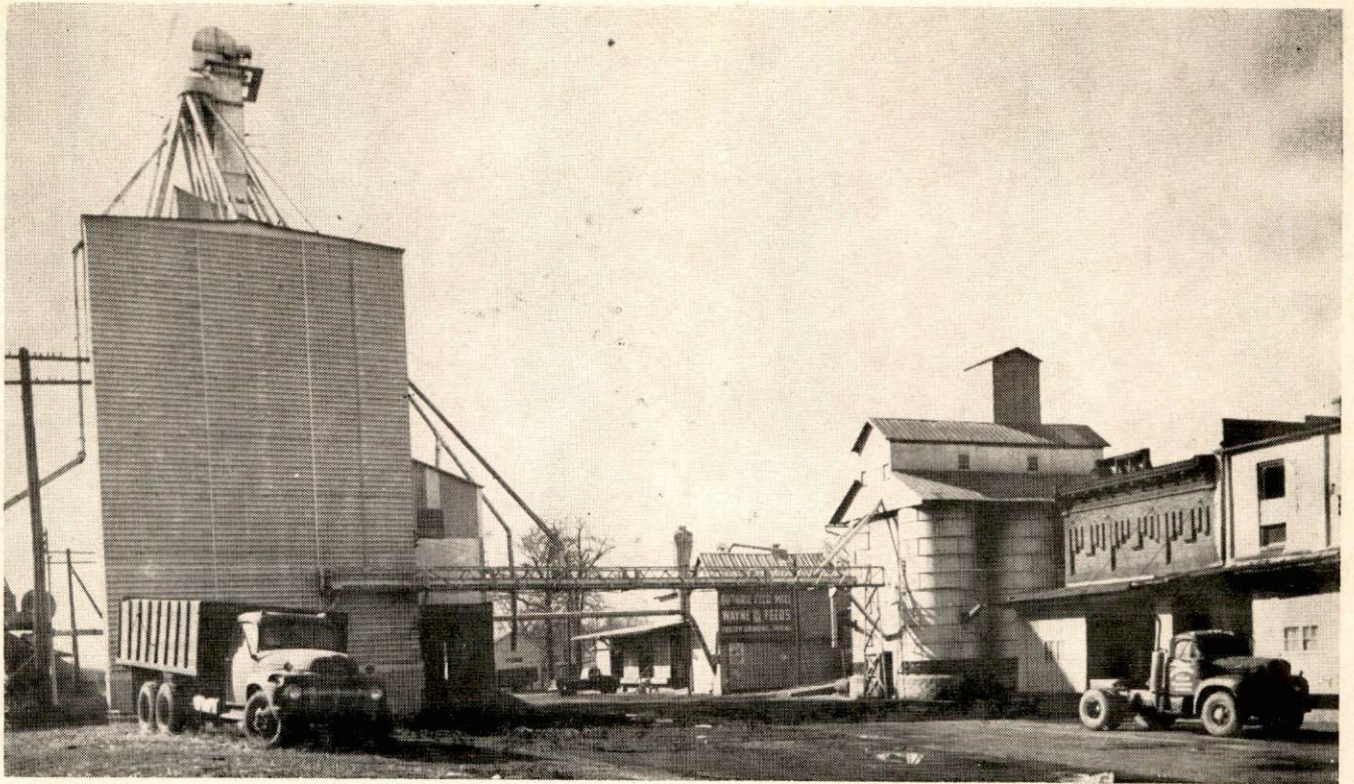
Unions

Hod Carrier Union, AFL-CIO, Local 661, is the only union represented in Guthrie.

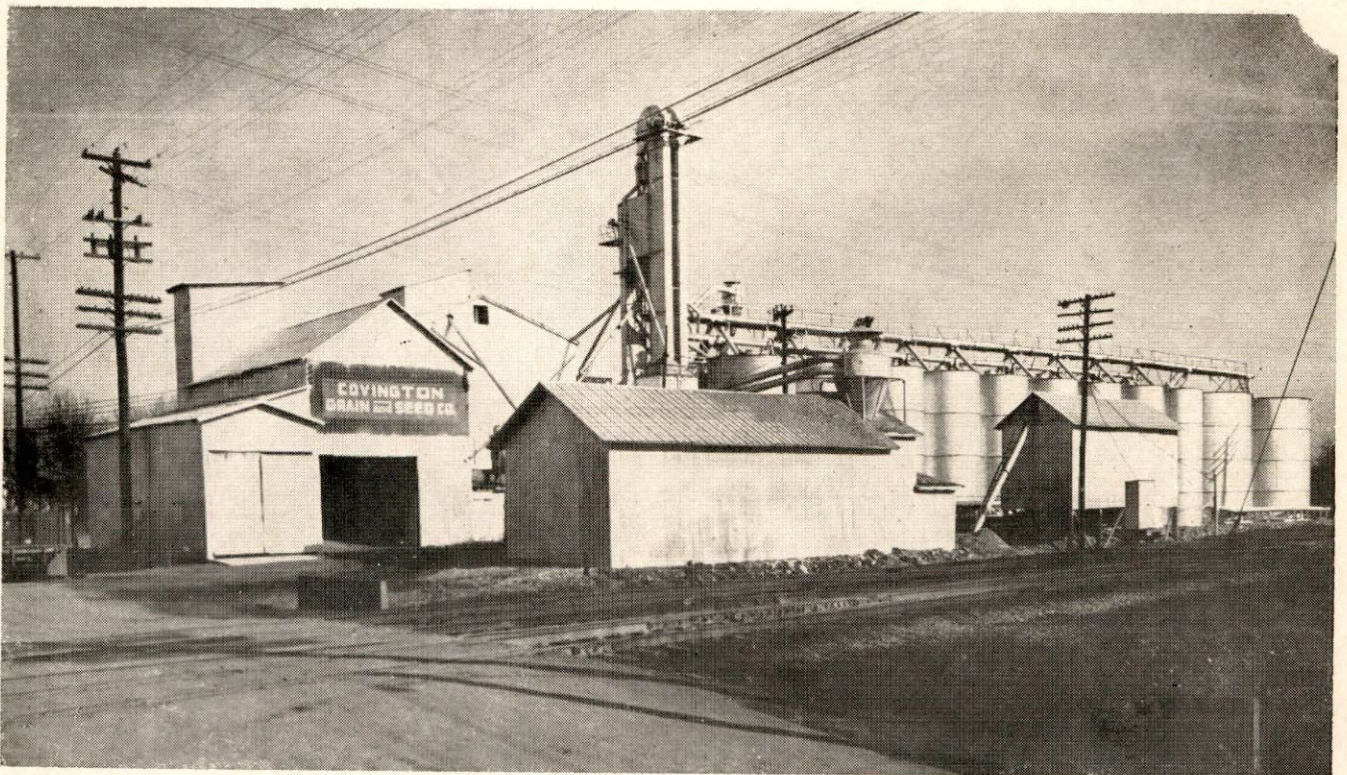
TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Guthrie is served by two main lines of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. One line operates between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tennessee, and the other line operates between St. Louis, Missouri, and New Orleans, Louisiana. The two main lines intersect at Guthrie. There are



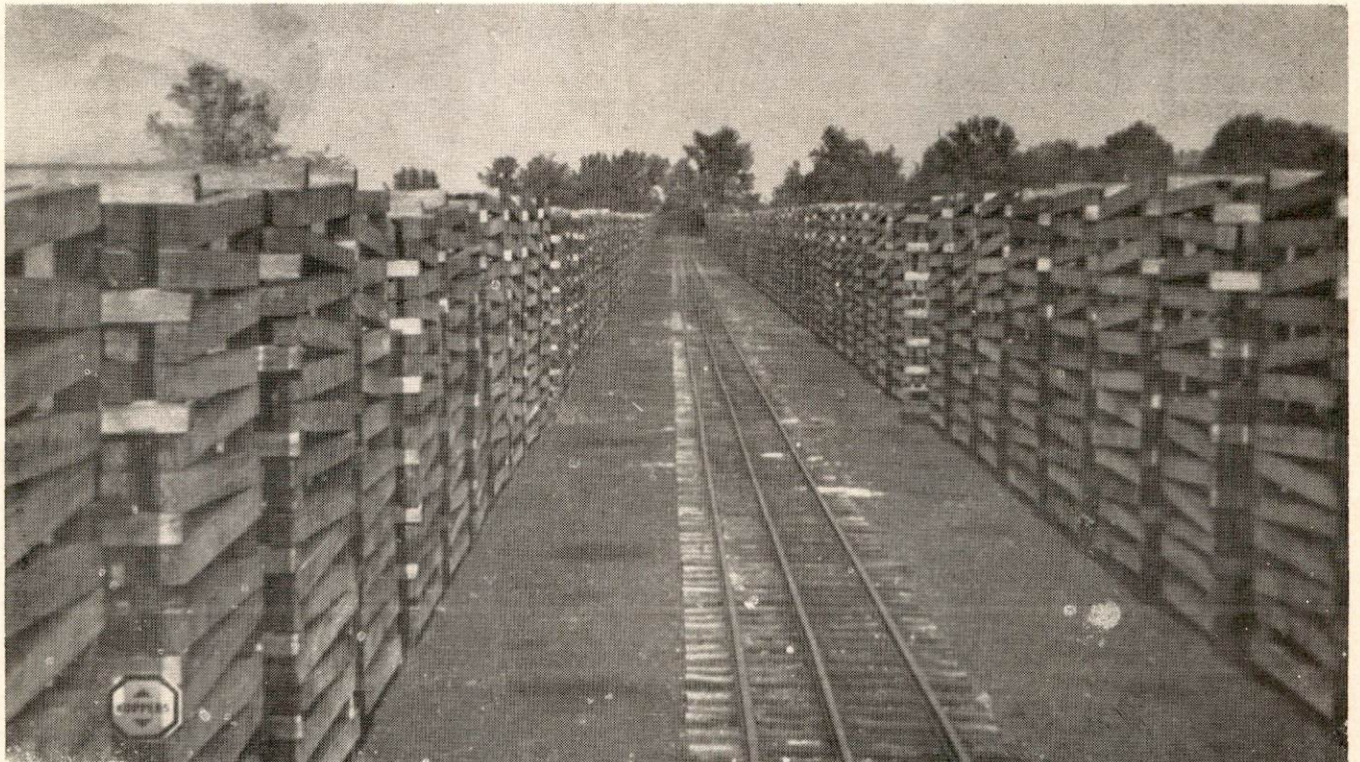
Warren Elevator Co., one of the larger dealers in shipping and storage of grain in southwestern Kentucky.



Covington Grain and Seed Co., one of the several mills servicing the Guthrie area.



Historic Stage Coach Inn, built in 1818, a renowned restaurant featured in the Ford Times, and Duncan Hines "Adventures in Good Eating" and famous for its real home cooking and Southern hospitality.



The Koppers Company, Inc., plant treaters and processors of R.R. ties, utility poles and lumber. One of the world's largest creosote processors.
Cross-ties stored for seasoning at the Koppers Co., Inc., Guthrie, Ky.

four local freights and eight passenger trains daily.

Switching service is provided by tracks for 350 cars. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 75, and the average number of outbound carloads per month is 55. These shipments consist mainly of grain and crossties.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	20 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	22 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	23 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	119 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	31 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	30	New Orleans, La.	41
Cleveland, Ohio	69	New York, N. Y.	96
Detroit, Mich.	71 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	71
Knoxville, Tenn.	31 3/4	St. Louis, Mo.	28

Highways

Guthrie is served by U. S. Highways 41 and 79. These routes intersect at Guthrie. The following highway map shows major highways and turnpikes and proposals for the state.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	310	Lexington, Ky.	212
Birmingham, Ala.	275	Louisville, Ky.	162
Chicago, Ill.	405	Nashville, Tenn.	45
Cincinnati, Ohio	273	New York, N. Y.	920
Detroit, Mich.	542	Pittsburgh, Pa.	563
Knoxville, Tenn.	200	St. Louis, Mo.	275

* Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company

Truck Service: Common carrier truck service is provided by Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Madisonville, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis Indiana; and Marvin Hayes Lines, Inc., Clarksville, Tennessee.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

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

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by Southeastern Greyhound Lines, which operates between Nashville, Tennessee, and Evansville, Indiana, with two round trips daily.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Outlaw Field, Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, 12 miles distant. This field is served by Ozark Air Lines and Southern Airways with regular daily flights.

Two fields are available for small aircraft, one in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 25 miles distant, and one in Elkton, Kentucky, 12 miles distant.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

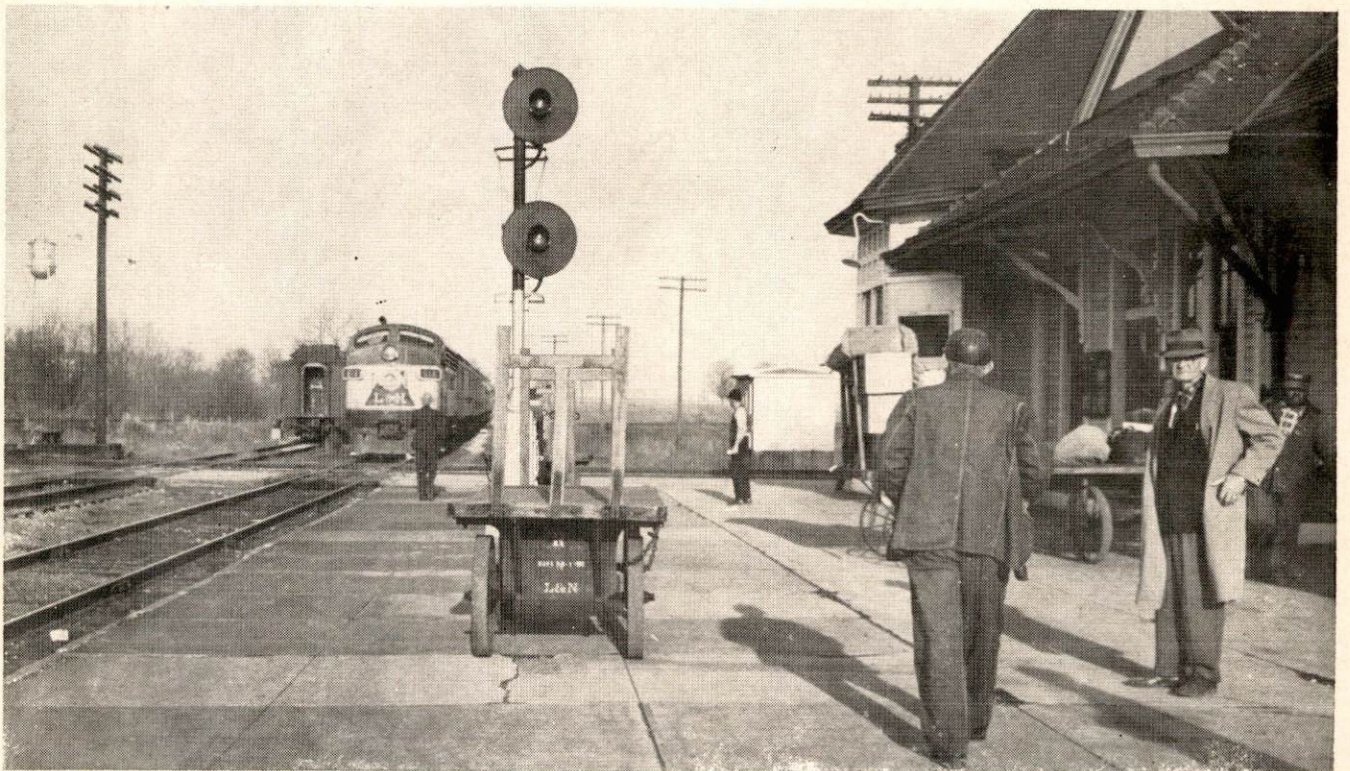
Electricity

Christian County and all or parts of ten other counties in the vicinity of Hopkinsville receive electric service from the Pennyryle Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation whose main office is located in Hopkinsville. Pennyryle

*Arnold Ligon Truck Line



One of the twenty-five L&N freights serving Guthrie — North, South, East and West.



One of ten L&N passenger trains serving Guthrie daily.



Intersection of U. S. Highway 41 — direct route Milwaukee to Miami and U. S. Highway 79 — East to West through highway.

Cooperative purchases all of its power from the Tennessee Valley Authority. There is an adequate supply of electric power for major industrial users. Current rates are as follows:

Residential Rate:

First	50 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at 3	cents per kwh
Next	150 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at 2	cents per kwh
Next	200 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at 1	cent per kwh
Next	1,000 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at 0.4	cent per kwh
Excess over	1,400 kilowatt-hours consumed per month at 0.75	cent per kwh

Commercial and Industrial Rate:

A. If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge

Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First	150 kilowatt-hours per month at 3.0	cents per kwh
Next	350 kilowatt-hours per month at 2.0	cents per kwh
Next	1,250 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.0	cent per kwh
Next	13,250 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.8	cent per kwh
Additional energy		0.6 cent per kwh

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

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand

Energy Charge:

First	15,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.8	cent per kwh
Next	25,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.6	cent per kwh
Next	60,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.4	cent per kwh
Next	400,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.3	cent per kwh
Additional energy		0.275 cent per kwh

Natural Gas

Guthrie does not have natural gas facilities. The nearest gas line is located at Elkton, Kentucky, 12 miles distant.

Manufactured Gas

Three LP gas distributors serve the area with an ample supply of gas.

Rates are generally:

Domestic	15¢ per gal.
Industrial	14¢ per gal.

Coal and Coke

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 percent, and strip mines 58 percent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f. o. b. mine. Shipments were 95 percent by rail and water and 5 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. This 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 West Virginia and Ohio operations.

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

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied by the Guthrie Municipal Water Company. The source of raw water is a local spring. Filtration capacity of the treatment plant is 300,000 gpd and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 12 hours. Storage for treated water is provided by a 150,000-gallon standpipe. The average daily use is approximately 126,000 gallons, and the maximum daily use has been approximately 140,000 gallons. The distribution lines range from 2 to 10 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 75 psi. Temperature of water is 52-57 degrees.

Plans are under way to construct a new filter plant, which will increase the filtration capacity to 400 gpm.

Water rates are as follows:

First	3,000 gals.	\$2.50 minimum bill
Next	2,000 gals.	.50 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.45 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.40 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.35 per M gal.
Next	5,000 gals.	.30 per M gal.
All over		.25 per M gal.

Water Resources

Ground Water: Ground Water is the principal source of municipal water supply. The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Pennsylvanian System: (Extreme Northern Portion)

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer. "

Mississippian System

Chester Group: (Northern Half)

"Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm. "

Meramec Group: (Southern Half)

"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. "

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

Surface Water: Since no large stream traverses Todd County, large quantities of surface water would have to come from impoundments of small streams. Stream flow data available in the area give low-flow measurements made on the West Fork of Red River, (2.7 miles northwest of Trenton) on October 2 and November 5, 1953. These discharge measurements were .5 cfs and .3 cfs, respectively.

Sewerage System

Guthrie does not have a central sanitary sewerage system. Septic tanks are in widespread use throughout the city.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: This site contains 50 acres of level land located one-half mile west of the city limits on U. S. Highways 41 and 79. Water and electricity are available.

SITE #2: This site contains 20 acres of level land located in the city limits on U. S. 41. Water and electricity are available.

SITE #3: This site contains 12 acres of level land located in the city limits. Access is by a city street. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad borders the site on two sides. Water and electricity are available.

SITE #4: This site contains 9 acres of level land located on the eastern edge of the city limits. Access is by a city street. Water and electricity are available.

All of these sites are under option by the Guthrie Industrial Development Commission.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Guthrie, a fifth-class city, is governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Todd County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term, and eight magistrates elected by district for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Guthrie requires a business license fee ranging from \$5 to \$65, depending on the type of business.

Planning and Zoning

The city of Guthrie has been under contract with the Planning and Zoning Division of the Kentucky Department of Commerce since June 15, 1962. A Planning and Zoning Commission and a Housing Authority have been appointed and are functioning. A workable program for community improvement was approved by the Federal Authorities and applications have been made for public housing.

Fire Protection

The Guthrie Fire Department is staffed with a chief and 13 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment consists of two trucks. One is a 750 gpm pumper equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 400 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 200 feet of 1-inch booster hose, and a 500-gallon booster tank. The other is a 400 gpm pumper equipped with 500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 500 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 250 feet of 3/4-inch booster hose, and a 500-gallon booster tank. The alarm is given by a newly installed small town emergency warning system. The Guthrie Fire Department also provides protection outside the city limits at a nominal fee.

The Guthrie Fire Department is a member of the Pennyryle Fire Department Association, a mutual aid organization. Aid can be sent by dispatcher in Hopkinsville from sixteen member departments.

The city has a class-7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Guthrie Police Department is staffed by a chief and one patrolman. Equipment consists of a 1963 city-owned cruiser.

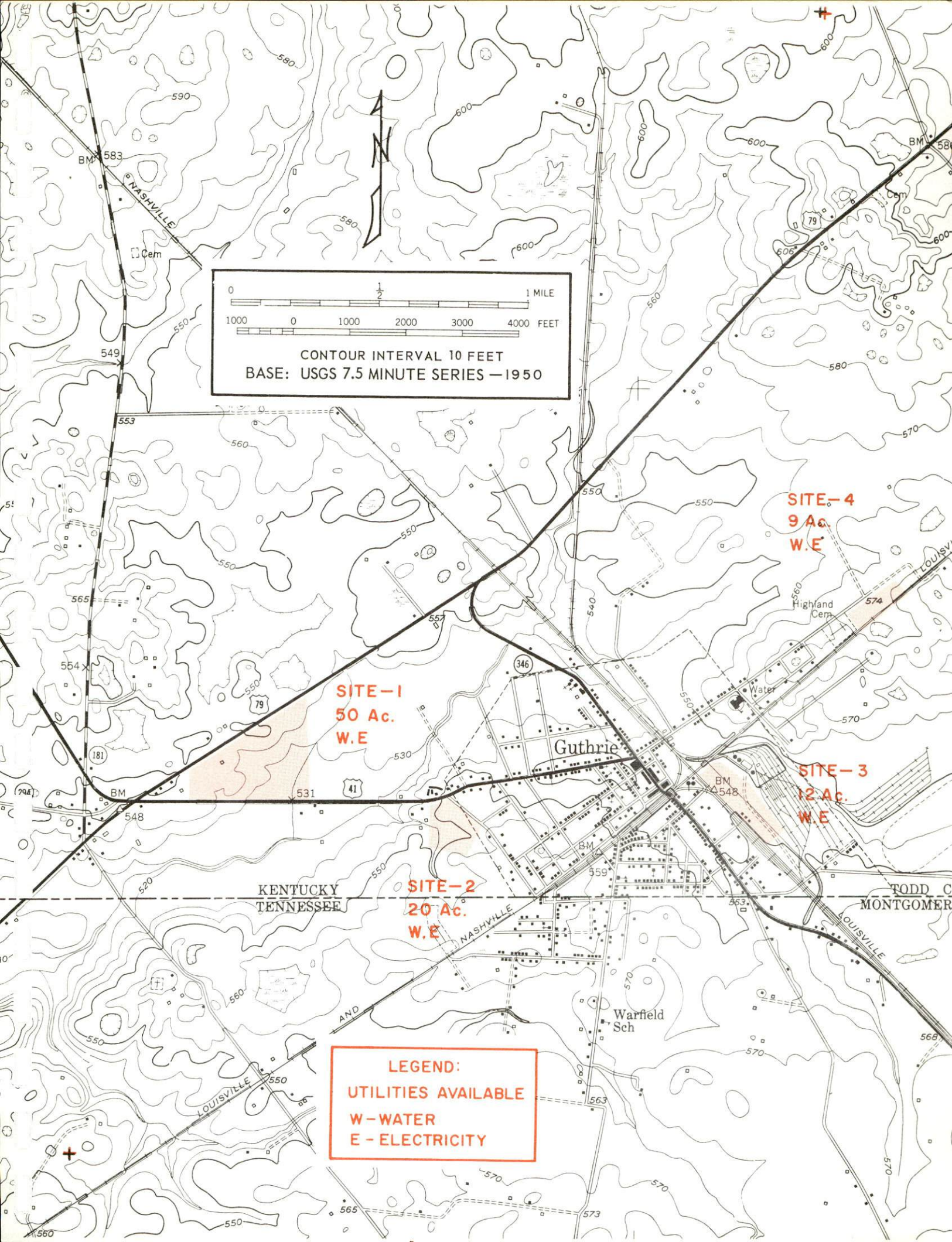
Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected by private contractors daily in the business section and weekly in the residential sections. The collection fee is \$.50 a week for residences and \$1.00 a week for business establishments. Disposal is by means of privately owned property outside the city limits.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income	\$18,731.71
Expenditures	\$17,245.95
Bonded Indebtedness (waterworks) Revenue Bonds	\$90,000.00



0 1 2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1950

SITE-1
50 Ac.
W.E

SITE-2
20 Ac.
W.E

SITE-4
9 Ac.
W.E

SITE-3
12 Ac.
W.E

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1962-63	\$101,906
County Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for Guthrie and Todd County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
GUTHRIE AND TODD COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Guthrie</u>	<u>Todd County</u>
City	\$.75	\$
County	.50	.50
School	1.50	1.50
State	.05	.05
Total	<u>\$2.80</u>	<u>\$2.05</u>

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Guthrie	33 1/3%
Todd County	24.6%

1961 Net Assessed Value of Property Subject to full local rate

Guthrie	\$ 1,358,817.41
Todd County	\$11,924,434.00

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Todd County has completed a new consolidated high school. Students will enter this school in September, 1963. This is a consolidation of Guthrie High, Clifty High and Todd High. The new Todd County Central is located in Elkton, Kentucky, and the cost of the building was \$579,710.62. Also constructed on the school grounds is a new administration building. Nine elementary schools will remain in the school system.

The 1962-63 budget was \$787,603.92.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER
RATIO IN GUTHRIE AND TODD COUNTY

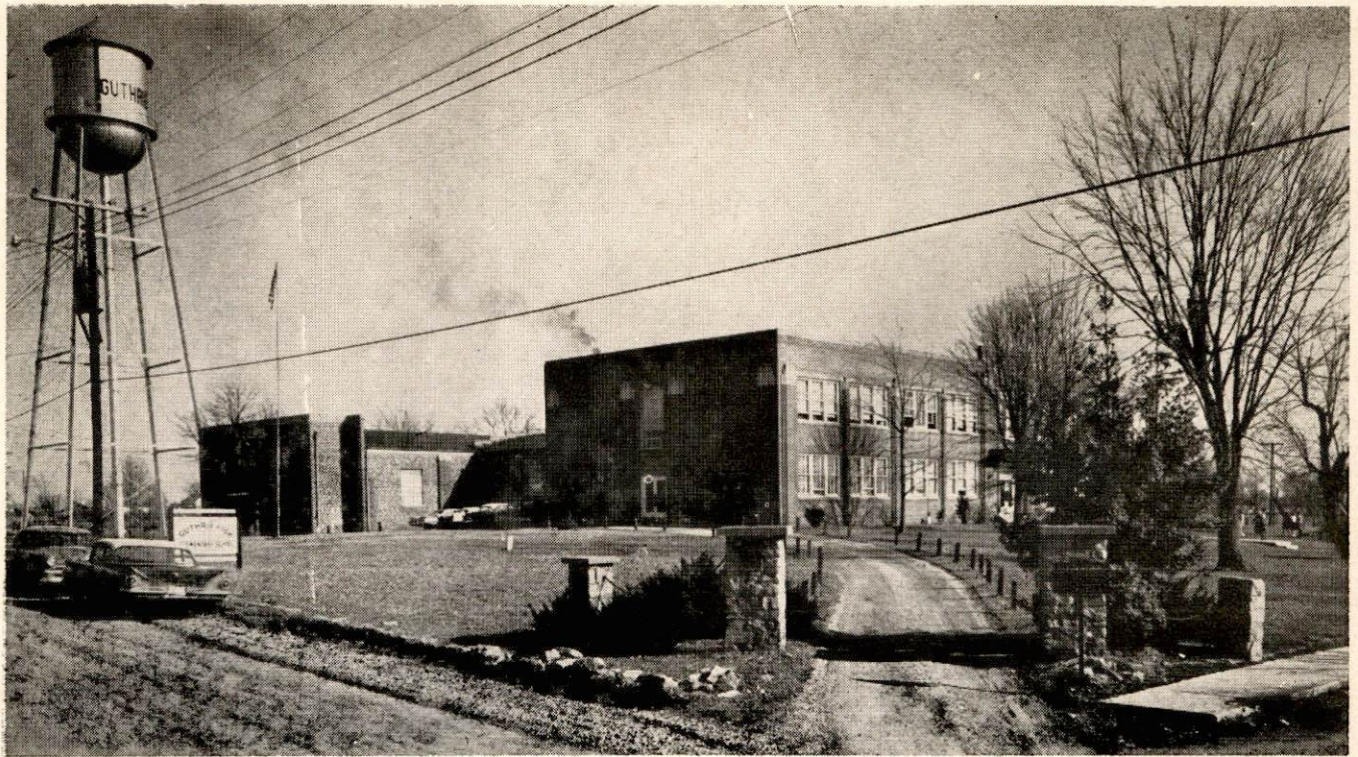
<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Elementary Schools (9)	2,031	77	26
Todd County Central	755	38	20

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen 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.

Guthrie is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School. This school offers the facilities to learn a skilled trade. Courses change to meet new demands but generally cover such subjects as auto mechanics, electronics, drafting, machine shop, general industrial electricity, woodworking and carpentry.

At the present a new \$300,000 building to house the vocational school is under construction in Madisonville.

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.



Guthrie High and Elementary School. Class "A" high school serving Guthrie and its surrounding area.



One of a number of beautiful homes in a newly opened subdivision.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Bethel College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 25 miles
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 76 miles
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 52 miles
Bowling Green Business College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 52 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 85 miles
Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 85 miles
Austin Peay College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 12 miles

Health

Hospitals: Memorial Hospital at Clarksville, Tennessee, 12 miles, is a 178-bed, general hospital with 28 bassinets. The original construction was in 1954, with a \$300,000 addition in 1956 and an \$850,000 addition in 1962 bringing the total investment in plant and equipment to \$3,800,000. There are 38 doctors on the medical staff. The nursing department consists of 40 registered nurses, 58 licensed practical nurses, 47 aides and 13 orderlies.

The Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 25 miles, is a 109-bed, general hospital with 20 bassinets. The hospital has facilities for pediatrics, maternity, X-ray, radioisotope laboratory, medical laboratory and physical therapy. A new wing, which provides 21 additional beds, was completed in November, 1961, at a cost of \$750,000.

Public Health: The Todd County Health Department is located in Elkton. The staff consists of one doctor, one nurse, one clerk, and one sanitarian. The health program includes communicable disease control, field and office visits, tuberculosis control, X-rays, adult health services, crippled children's program, laboratory service and general public health activities.

Housing

Several housing units are available for rent or sale. The rental range for two-and three-bedroom houses is \$35 to \$60 per month. The construction cost for two-and three-bedroom houses is from \$8,000 to \$10,000, depending on location and materials used.

The city has applied for a public housing project.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone Company serves 476 Guthrie subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is described locally as good.

Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in the city.

Postal Facilities: Guthrie has a second-class post office with eight employees. Mail is received and dispatched seven times daily. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$12,000.

A new post office was completed in July, 1962, at a cost of \$34,089.

Newspapers: The Todd County Standard, published weekly in Elkton, has a circulation of 2,000. Newspapers from Hopkinsville and Louisville, Kentucky, and Nashville and Clarksville, Tennessee, are received daily.

Radio: Hopkinsville and Russellville, Kentucky, stations provide adequate radio coverage to the Guthrie area.

Television: Reception is excellent from three Nashville stations, which are affiliated with the three major networks-CBS, NBC, and ABC. Reception is also received from Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Libraries

Library service for Guthrie and Todd County is provided by a bookmobile which has scheduled stops throughout the county.

Churches

Church denominations represented in Guthrie include: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, and Methodist.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of January 1, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Elkton Bank and Trust Co.	\$3,377,598.41	\$3,077,443.70

Hotels and Motels

Covington Motel	27 units
Tiny Town Motel	20 units
41 Motel	8 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Guthrie Industrial Foundation and Guthrie Lions Club

Fraternal: Masonic and American Legion

Women's: Garden Club, Homemakers, and Eastern Star

Youth: Boy Scouts

Other: Todd County Fish and Game Club

Recreation

Local: Facilities for such sports as baseball, softball, and basketball are available at the local schools. There are two country clubs within 12 miles of Guthrie with facilities for tennis, golf, and swimming.

Area: Area facilities include Mammoth Cave National Park, 85 miles; Pennyryle State Park, 50 miles; Kentucky Lake State Park, 50 miles; Audubon State Park, 100 miles; and Jefferson Davis State Park, 21 miles.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. 106 new mercury vapor street lights have been installed.
2. Eleven new incandescent street lights have been installed.
3. The city has annexed two areas which were located on the edge of the city limits.
4. 3,900 feet of water lines have been added to the system.
5. The city installed six new fire hydrants and repaired the forty already in use.
6. The city has carried on extensive street repairs.
7. The city has established a Planning and Zoning Board and a Housing Authority.

Planned:

1. The city plans to construct a new building to house the fire department, police department and jail.
2. Continuous improvement of water system.
3. Improvement of sanitary sewer mains and purchase of a new modern disposal plant.
4. The city has made application to the Federal Government for public housing.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, Todd County had 1,127 farms covering 191,222 acres, an average of 169.7 acres per farm. A total of 142,188 acres were in cropland, which was 74 percent of the total land in farms.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS FOR TODD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Todd Co.	(bu)	26,634	50.2	1,338,190
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Todd Co.	(bu)	8,380	29.3	245,604
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Todd Co.	(bu)	336	25.4	8,550
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Todd Co.	(lbs)	1,214	1,428.9	1,734,804
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Todd Co.	(tons)	2,457	2.9	7,223
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Todd Co.	(tons)	1,551	1.9	3,014
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Todd Co.	(tons)	6,105	1.6	10,241
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1960

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR TODD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Todd Co.	22,688
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Todd Co.	4,436
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Todd Co.	3,338
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Todd County consist of limestone, petroleum and clay. Unconsolidated conglomeratic gravel deposits and thin coal seams occur in the northern section of the county and could possibly be used for local, small scale consumption.

Limestone: Limestone is widely distributed throughout the county. Some grades of oolitic limestone (Gasper age) in the northern part of the county are reported to be of superior quality for building purposes. The inner portion of the county lies within a limestone belt containing zones of high calcium (95% or more CaCO_3) which extends in a circular pattern bordering along the fringe area of the Western Kentucky Coal Field. These high calcium stones offer a wide range of uses in the chemical industry. Analyses of selected high calcium ledges near Elkton are given below:

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1960

Location	Insol. Res.	R ₂ O ₃	CaCO ₃	MgCO ₃	Ledge Thickness
1/4 Mi. East of Elkton	2.32% 1.68%	0.52% 0.42%	95.02% 95.00%	2.10% 2.84%	11' 12 1/2'
4.9 Mi. West of Elkton on US 68	1.0% 1.3%	0.2% 0.1%	97.6% 96.5%	1.1% 1.2%	2 1/2' 7 1/2'

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey
Kentucky Department of Highways

Limestone in Todd County presently is being mined for use as concrete aggregate, roadstone and agricultural lime. Two quarries were reported in operation in early 1963.

Petroleum: Oil became important in Todd County with the opening of the Herman Pool in the southern portion of the county. Added significance is given to this pool because it has extended the area of potential "Corniferous" production in Kentucky. Also, the fact that the pool is located on a small structure greatly increases the attractiveness of the many other small structures which undoubtedly exist but have not been tested.

Accumulative production for the county has totaled 160,172 barrels through 1962. Peak production was in 1955 when 43,462 barrels were produced. A total of 7,324 barrels were secured in 1962.

Clay: Clay suitable for the manufacture of common brick and tile have been reported; however, quantitative and qualitative data are lacking.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. -troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sand- stone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

There are approximately 64,000 acres of forested land in Todd County, covering 27 percent of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

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 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Retail Sales for Todd County in 1961 totaled \$7,558,000.*

In 1960, per capita personal income for Todd County was \$1,077; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, far below the national average of \$2,223. It should be noted that Todd County ranked 66th among Kentucky's 120 counties, and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.**

* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GUTHRIE, TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm* Inches	Humidity Readings** 6:00 A.M. 6:00 P.M.	(CST)
January	38.1	5.46	84	74
February	40.2	3.94	88	70
March	47.9	5.38	83	69
April	57.7	4.17	81	56
May	66.6	4.00	84	52
June	75.6	4.15	91	65
July	78.8	3.65	89	57
August	77.8	3.41	86	51
September	71.2	3.13	93	70
October	60.1	2.52	88	63
November	47.0	3.53	87	70
December	39.0	4.08	88	69
Annual Norm	58.3	47.42	87	64

*Station Location: Hopkinsville, Kentucky

**Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A.M. readings 29 years;

6:00 P.M. readings 29 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (29 yrs. of record) Cloudy - 164, Clear - 99, Partly
Cloudy - 102

Percent of possible sunshine: (29 yrs. of record) 58%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (29 yrs. of record) 109

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (29 yrs. of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (29 yrs. of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (29 yrs. of record) 14

Prevailing wind: (29 yrs. of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means
3,979 degree days

A P P E N D I X

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

HISTORY

Todd County, established in 1819 out of parts of Logan and Christian Counties, was the 64th formed in the state. Named in honor of Colonel John Todd, one of Kentucky's distinguished heroes who fell at the disastrous Battle of Blue Licks on August 19, 1782, the county is located in the southwestern section of the state, on the Tennessee state line, which forms its southern border. The county is finely watered by the tributaries of the Red, the Pond, and the Mud Rivers. Shaped like an oblong square, it contains 376 square miles of territory.

Guthrie, located at a railroad crossroads close to the Tennessee state line, is a railroad center named for James Guthrie, who was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1867, when the town was incorporated.

Guthrie's early history is a large part of the earliest days of Todd County. As early as 1765, it is believed, a fort stood at "Agent" Springs, just a little northwest of Guthrie. In 1807 Drake's Pond Baptist Church was organized, followed by the Methodist Church at Hadensville in 1828. In 1833 Major John Gray built a large hotel with a number of stables for the accommodation of the horses of the traveling public, and six stage coach lines centering at this point. Named Graysville, this was for many years the center of social activities of the community. At Hadensville, near Guthrie, Elijah Haden established a general store there in 1815. It was a little village located at the crossroads, with several successful establishments. In 1860, the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was run through the district, passing about a mile to the south of the town, and this caused the death of the first Hadensville.

Around 1860, J. C. Kendall conceived the idea of laying out a town on the present site of Guthrie. It was in 1868 that the first cars ran on the railroad from Louisville to Nashville, passing through Kendall's lands, and the site was accordingly laid off and named in honor of James Guthrie, a well-known figure at that time. Kendall thought the L. and N. shops could be secured for the new town, and for this reason he had his land surveyed for a lot sale which was advertised extensively throughout the country. On the appointed day an enormous crowd had gathered and over \$10,000 was realized from the sale. However, the shops did not come and as a result nearly two-thirds of the bidders never made good on their purchases. This hindered the growth of the town, but it was somewhat compensated for in 1869, when the tracks of the Memphis branch of the L. and N., which had previously run through Tennessee to just below Guthrie, was taken up, and Guthrie made the crossing of the two roads. Thus the town became a "thriving little place." With a population of 300 in 1884, the town enlarged its population by over four times by 1935.

In 1869 the Grant sisters opened "a hotel and railroad eating house" described as "the finest in the county and having an excellent patronage." It was indeed for many years one of the most valuable pieces of hotel property in the entire state as a result of the railroad and traveling patronage it enjoyed. Later purchased by the railroad company, the hotel continued its operation until the rapidly increasing auto traffic so lessened that on the railroads the venture was abandoned and the building was razed.

By the 1930's Guthrie was a mixture of both farms and industry, although the farms constituted by far the chief source of revenue. The Bond Brothers Railroad tie plant gave employment to a substantial number the entire year and the railroad payroll was a considerable one. The town's shipping facilities were unexcelled, trains passed through for every direction almost every hour of the day, and in addition, the Dixie Bee Line, one of the chief thoroughfares of the nation connecting the North and the South, passed through the heart of town. Good highways were nearby. In 1935 a modern water works was completed at a total cost of \$80,000, and the high school building was modernized at an expenditure of \$75,000.

Guthrie was the first town in the county to reorganize and conduct a county fair, which was for years an exciting and enthusiastic event for the people of the area.

Guthrie was the birthplace, too, of the old Planters' Protective Association, organized in 1905 by Felix G. Ewing and others as the first real step toward the protection of the growers of the Black Patch. The offices and headquarters of the organization were maintained in Guthrie.

Todd County is the birthplace of many noted and distinguished men. It is the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. Also born here was Benjamin Helm Bristow who served as Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant, and who, in 1876, missed by one vote of being elected as the Republican nominee for President of the United States. Another native of Todd County was James C. McReynolds, who was Attorney General under Woodrow Wilson, and was later appointed to the Supreme Court where he served for many years. Another well-known Todd Countian is the Pulitzer Prize winner, Robert Penn Warren, author and poet.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
TODD COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, September, 1962	Todd County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	776	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	18	2.3	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	9	1.1	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	371	47.8	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	9	1.1	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	0	10,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	250	32.2	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	102	13.1	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	0	0	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	10	1.1	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	0	0	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	55,413	11.8
Other	0	0	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	40	5.2	34,127	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	270	34.8	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	22	2.8	21,708	4.6
Services	27	3.5	40,010	8.5
Others	19	2.4	2,133	.5

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

Subject	Todd County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	5,609	5,755	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,990	4,158	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,009	1,175	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,997	1,175	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,916	1,099	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,369	798	440,020	208,384
Government workers	247	192	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,255	70	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	45	39	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	81	76	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	981	2,983	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	18	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	313	312	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	668	2,653	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	263	2,015	91,626	539,838
65 and over	405	638	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,916	1,099	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	85	111	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,015	26	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	155	36	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	94	149	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	120	100	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	288	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	343	243	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	4	199	1,123	25,183
Service workers	108	160	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	460	31	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	185	16	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	59	20	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

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:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for 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, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Income Tax

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. Taxable net income is 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.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and 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.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

**MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN**

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time 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 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 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.

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 semi-annually, 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 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 before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. 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 in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city 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 within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. 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, 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.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body 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 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 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.

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 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 may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body 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 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 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.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

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

Henry H. Carter,
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 and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. 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.