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Industrial Resources: Wayne County - Monticello

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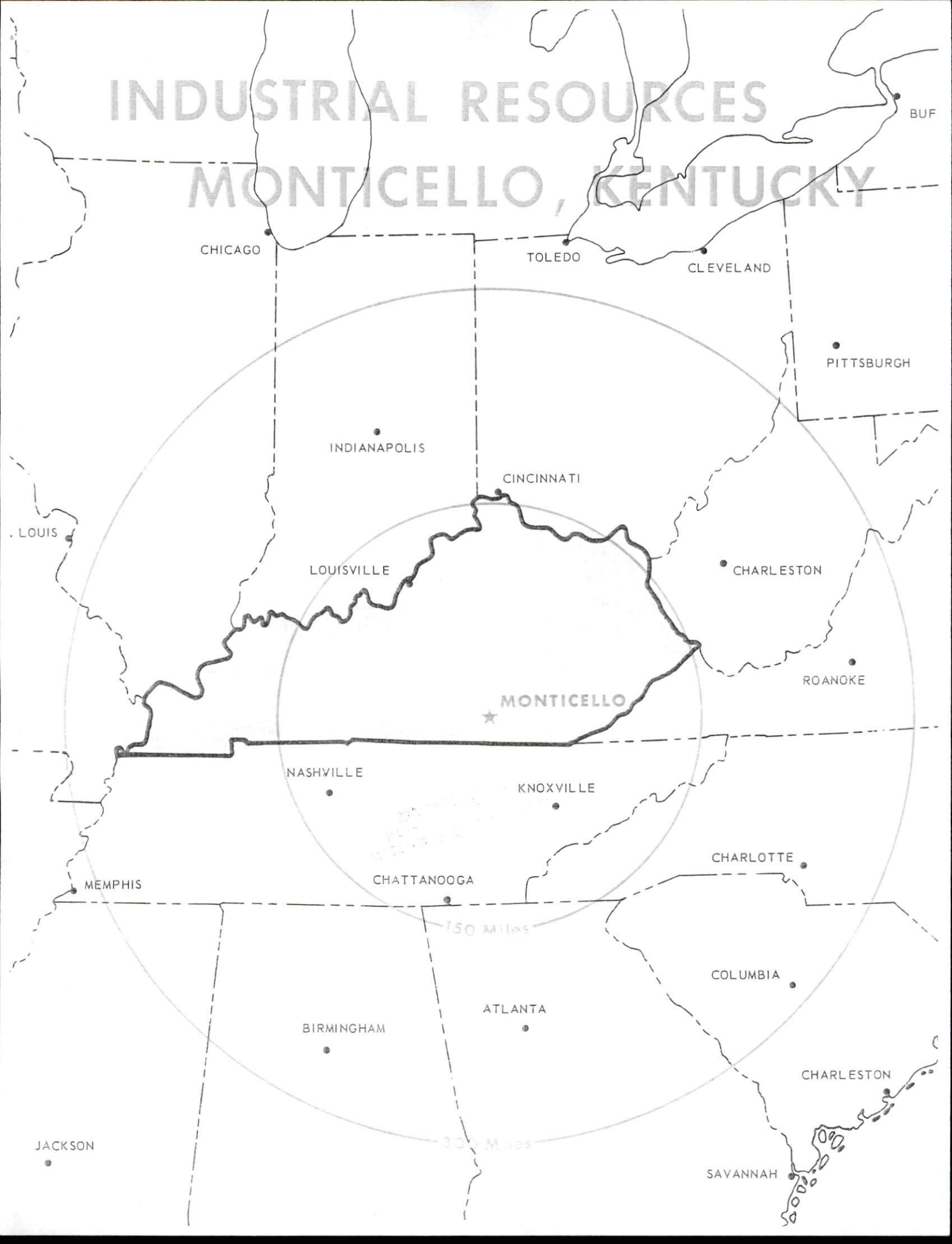
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by
The Monticello - Wayne County Development Board
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

July, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY
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Monticello's Main Street

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Monticello - 2,940, Wayne County - 14,700

MONTICELLO LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Wayne and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,988 men and 4,476 women. Number of workers available from Wayne County - 1,183 men and 889 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is located in Burnside, Kentucky, 21 miles distant.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the London Municipal Airport, London, Kentucky, 35 miles distant. The Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, Somerset, Kentucky, 29 miles distant, can accommodate light aircraft.

Trucks: Two trucking agencies provide Monticello with interstate and intrastate trucking service.

Bus Lines: Monticello is served by the Short Way Bus Lines with one daily bus.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	278	Memphis, Tenn.	371
Chicago, Ill.	462	New Orleans, La.	666
Cincinnati, Ohio	192	New York, N. Y.	840
Detroit, Mich.	525	St. Louis, Mo.	426
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,255	Washington, D. C.	646

Electricity

Electricity is supplied the city of Monticello by the Monticello Electric Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Natural Gas

The city of Monticello has no natural gas facilities.

Water

Water is supplied the city by the Monticello Municipal Water Company, whose source of supply is underground streams. The capacity of the treatment plant is 750,000 gpd and the peak demand has been 400,000 gpd.

Sewerage

Presently the city is served by a 100,000-gpd capacity Imhoff tank.

A new 336,000-gpd treatment plant is under construction. This \$500,000 plant will have primary and secondary treatment facilities plus chlorination.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Monticello has shown a net population increase for each decade during the past 60 years except during the 1920's. The extremes ranged from a 145.0 percent increase during the 1900's to a .7 percent decrease during the 1920's.

The trend for Wayne County has been somewhat different. The extremes ranged from a 10.9 percent increase in the 1900's to a 10.8 percent decrease which occurred during the 1950's. Presently the county has a 1.3 percent decrease since its census count of 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MONTICELLO AND WAYNE COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

Year	<u>Monticello</u>		<u>Wayne County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	546	-----	14,892	----	---
1910	1,338	145.0	16,518	10.9	6.6
1920	1,514	13.2	16,208	-.9	5.5
1930	1,503	-.7	15,848	- 1.2	8.2
1940	1,733	15.3	17,204	8.6	8.8
1950	2,934	69.3	16,475	-.4	3.5
1960	2,940	.2	14,700	- 10.8	3.2

Percent nonwhite population in county: 2.7

Economic Characteristics

Wayne County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is Monticello, the county seat. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and manufacturing. In the fall of 1959 there were 1,925 workers employed in agriculture and in September 1962 there were 755 workers engaged in manufacturing. The majority of the manufacturing employment were employed in clothing and lumber industries.

Wage rates were well below the state average for 1961. In this year the average weekly earnings in all industries totaled \$50.54 and \$47.09 in manufacturing. During this same period the state average for all industries and manufacturing was \$83.44 and \$96.07, respectively. This wage differential is explained by the fact that 92.8 percent of the manufacturing employment is engaged in clothing and lumber industries. These are among the low wage industries. Taking Kentucky as a whole, these industries represent less than 9.0 percent of the industrial employment.

The per capita income for 1961 in Wayne County was \$779, which was below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales for 1961 in Wayne County totaled \$8,045,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Monticello labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Wayne and the adjoining counties of Clinton, McCreary, Pulaski, and Russell.

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 population of the Monticello labor supply area was reported to be 81,528 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 14,381 persons since the 1950 census count of 95,909.

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

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH
COMPONENTS, MONTICELLO AREA, MAY, 1962*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,988	4,476	10,464	5,009	4,377	979	99
Clinton	1,005	447	1,452	833	429	172	18
McCreary	447	934	1,381	393	931	54	3
Pulaski	2,338	1,499	3,837	1,885	1,452	453	47
Russell	1,015	707	1,722	892	694	123	13
Wayne	1,183	889	2,072	1,006	871	177	18

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 9,574 boys and 9,054 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970.

The type of local employment available will probably be the most important internal factor with respect to the number of these children that will enter the area labor force.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	9,574	9,054
Clinton	1,037	944
McCreary	1,756	1,672
Pulaski	3,782	3,577
Russell	1,305	1,180
Wayne	1,694	1,681

* 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 reveal the Monticello area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

MONTICELLO AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	5,899	182	6,081
Clinton	1,341	30	1,371
McCreary	535	15	550
Pulaski	775	15	790
Russell	1,420	25	1,445
Wayne	1,828	97	1,925

TABLE 5

MONTICELLO AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1962***

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>McCreary</u>	<u>Pulaski</u>	<u>Russell</u>	<u>Wayne</u>
Total manu- facturing	2,780	274	51	1,369	331	755
Food & kindred products	207	19	0	108	34	46
Tobacco	2	0	0	2	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1,368	249	0	517	221	381
Lumber & furniture	842	6	51	389	76	320
Print., pub. & paper	26	0	0	26	0	0
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	193	0	0	188	0	5
Stone, clay & glass	121	0	0	118	0	3
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	16	0	0	16	0	0
Other	5	0	0	5	0	0

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

*** Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

TABLE 6

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

	<u>Area</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>McCreary</u>	<u>Pulaski</u>	<u>Russell</u>	<u>Wayne</u>
Mining & Quarrying	465	41	288	105	0	31
Contract Construction	365	31	48	151	5	130
Manufacturing	2,780	274	51	1,369	331	755
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	463	14	22	367	27	33
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,620	172	126	997	135	190
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	203	11	24	138	11	19
Services	467	84	25	266	33	59
Other	20	4	0	0	16	0
Total	6,383	631	584	3,393	558	1,217

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in Monticello, Kentucky.

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

TABLE 7

MONTICELLO MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Frank Bell	Rough lumber	17	1	18
Bell & Worley	Lumber	12	0	12
Bassett Products Co.	Rock, limestone, ready- mix concrete	25	0	25
Christian Wood Products, Inc.	Rough & surfaced lumber, semi-finished furniture & handle dimension	78	3	81
Cumberland Dairies, Inc.	Fluid milk, cottage cheese, butter	40	10	50
Denny Lumber Co.	Lumber	12	0	12
Guffey Lumber Co.	Rough lumber, crossties	10	0	10
H & F Lumber Co.	Cedar lumber	7	0	7
Huff Lumber Co.	Hardwood lumber, hickory dimension	14	1	15
O. P. Link Handle Co.	Hickory handle blanks, sawdust chips	70	0	70
Monticello Hardwood Flooring Co., Inc.	Hardwood flooring, furniture dimension, oak molding	57	2	59
Monticello Mfg. Co., Inc.	Men's sport & dress shirts, ladies' blouses, men's uniform shirts	44	373	417
G. F. Perdue	Lumber	18	0	18
Lyle Piercy	Lumber	2	0	2
J. M. Richardson Flooring & Lumber Co.	Flooring	60	3	63
The Wayne County Outlook	Newspaper publishing, printing	3	1	4
Claude Wheeler & Sons Hickory Mill	Furniture squares	2	0	2
Whitco Block Co.	Concrete block	5	0	5



Monticello Hardwood Flooring Company



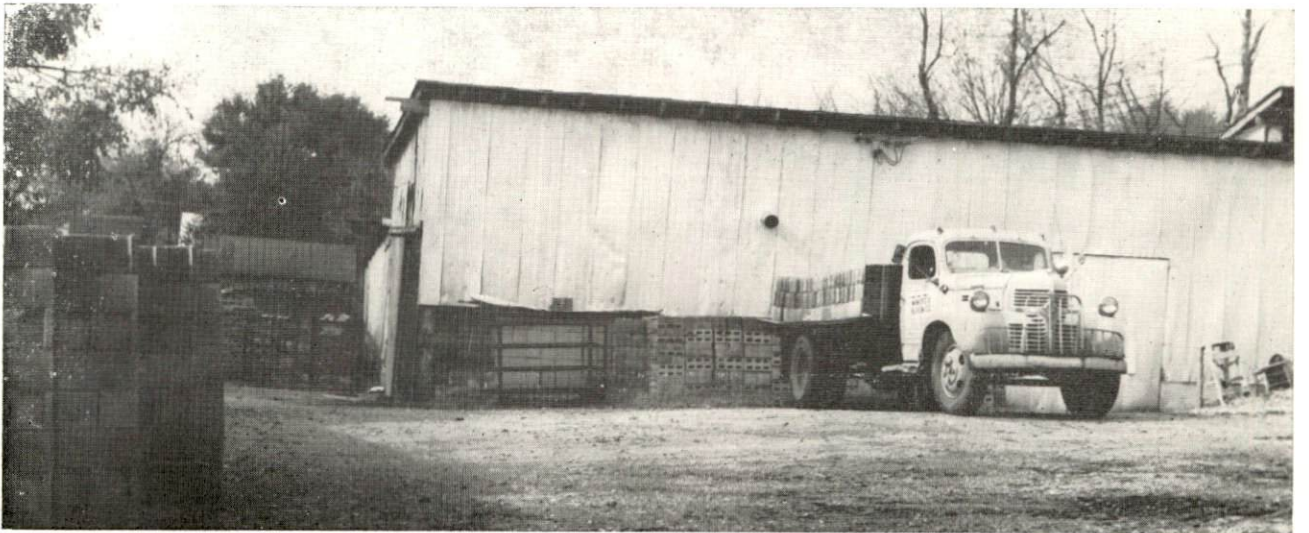
Christian Wood Products, Inc.



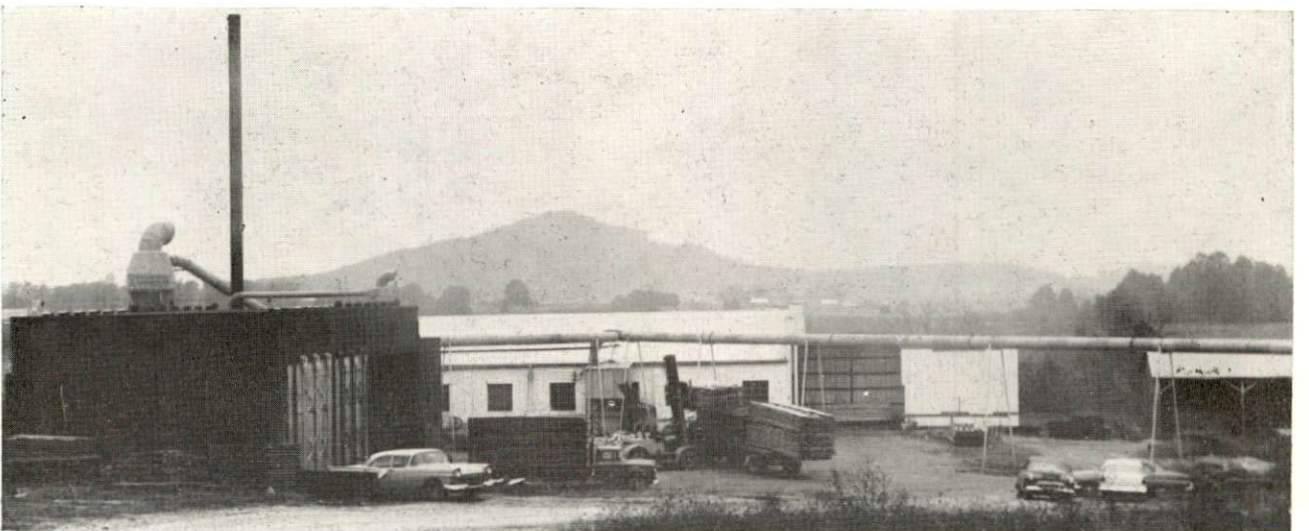
The J. M. Richardson Flooring & Lumber Co.



Monticello Shirt Factory



Whitco Block Company



Christian Lumber Company

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Laborer	\$1.15	\$1.50
Semiskilled	1.25	1.75
Skilled	1.50	2.50

Unions

There are no unions represented in the Monticello area.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad, the Southern Railway System, is located at Burnside, Kentucky, 21 miles distant.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	
	<u>LCL</u>	<u>CL</u>		<u>LCL</u>	<u>CL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	72	24	Louisville, Ky.	72	12
Birmingham, Ala.	48	24	Los Angeles, Calif.	216	144
Chicago, Ill.	76	48	Nashville, Tenn.	72	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	12	New Orleans, La.	72	36
Cleveland, Ohio	96	48	New York, N. Y.	144	96
Detroit, Mich.	96	48	Pittsburgh, Pa.	144	72
Knoxville, Tenn.	48	12	St. Louis, Mo.	72	24

* Southern Railway System

Highways

Monticello is served by Kentucky Routes 90, 92, and 167.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	278	Lexington, Ky.	107
Birmingham, Ala.	306	Louisville, Ky.	157
Chicago, Ill.	462	Nashville, Tenn.	146
Cincinnati, Ohio	192	New York, N. Y.	840
Detroit, Mich.	525	Pittsburgh, Pa.	545
Knoxville, Tenn.	100	St. Louis, Mo.	426

Truck Service: Both intrastate and interstate trucking service is provided by Burkesville Transfer Company, Burkesville, Kentucky, and Stokes Trucking Co., Inc., Monticello, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

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

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

* Stokes Trucking Company, Inc., Monticello, Kentucky

Bus Lines: Monticello is served by the Short Way Bus Lines, which operates between Somerset, Kentucky, and Sparta, Tennessee, with one round-trip bus daily.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is the London Municipal Airport, London, Kentucky, 35 miles distant. This airport has a 4,000 x 100 foot paved and lighted runway. It is served by Piedmont Airlines.

The Somerset-Pulaski County Airport, located in Somerset, Kentucky, 29 miles distant, has a 2,800 x 100 foot paved and lighted runway which can accommodate light aircraft.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied the city by the Monticello Electric Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Character of Service: Alternating current, single or three-phase, 60 cycles. Power sold under A & B below will be delivered at a voltage available in the vicinity or agreed to by distributor. Power sold under C below will be delivered at a transmission voltage (44 kv or above) or, if such transmission voltage is not available in the vicinity, unless at the customer's request a lower standard of voltage agreed upon.

Rates are as follow:

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 \$.85 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First 200 kilowatt-hours per month at 2.5 cents per kwh

Next 350 kilowatt-hours per month at .5 cent per kwh

Next 950 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.0 cent per kwh

Next 12,500 kilowatt-hours per month at .75cent per kwh

Additional Energy .5 cent per kwh

- B. If the customer's demand for the month is over 100 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 month per kilowatt of demand over 100 kilowatts

Energy Charge:

First	14,000 kilowatt-hours per month at	.75 cent per kwh
Next	26,000 kilowatt-hours per month at	.5 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

- C. If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts:

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand

\$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

Facilities Rental: In the event power is delivered at a nominal voltage lower than 44 kv, a rental of 7.5 cents per month per kilowatt of the customer's contract demand will be charged

Energy Charge: 2.75 mills per kilowatt-hour

Residential Rates:

<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Rate Per Month</u>
First	75 kwh	\$.025 per kwh
Next	100 kwh	.015 per kwh
Next	225 kwh	.01 per kwh
Next	750 kwh	.004 per kwh
All over	1,100 kwh	.0075 per kwh

Natural Gas

The city of Monticello has no natural gas facilities.

Manufactured Gas

There are three LP gas distributors in Monticello that serve approximately 1,000 customers.

Coal and Coke

Monticello is supplied by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field.

The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent, and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 82 percent by rail or water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent of the total.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

There are three bulk fuel oil distributors in Monticello.

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is supplied the city by the Monticello Municipal Water Company, whose source of supply is underground streams. Raw water is coagulated with alum and lime, filtered, and chlorinated. The capacity of the treatment plant is 750,000 gpd and the peak demand has been 400,000 gpd with the average use being 300,000 gpd. Storage facilities consist of a 60,000-gallon elevated tank and a 400,000-gallon clear well. Water is distributed in 2" to 8" mains and the average pressure is 60 psi.

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

Plans for a new 300,000-gallon elevated tank have been approved.

Water Rates: (Includes 3% State sales tax)

Residential: (Inside city limits)

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
up to 700 gals.	\$1.55 (Minimum)
701 to 1,500 gals.	2.32
1,501 to 2,500 gals.	3.09
3,000 gals.	3.47
5,000 gals.	4.94
7,000 gals.	6.06

Residential: (outside city limits)

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
2,500 gals.	\$3.86
3,000 gals.	4.24
4,000 gals.	5.02
5,000 gals.	5.72
6,500 gals.	6.65

Commercial:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
up to 700 gals.	\$1.55
701 to 1,500 gals.	2.32
1,501 to 2,500 gals.	3.09
3,000 gals.	3.47
5,000 gals.	5.03
8,000 gals.	7.33
10,000 gals.	8.88

Water Resources

Public and industrial water supplies can be secured from both surface and ground water. A large supply of surface water is available from the Cumberland Lake along the northern boundary of the county. Other sources can be secured by impounding small streams.

The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

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."

Chester Group:

"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."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field:

"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."

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.

Sewerage System

Presently the Monticello Municipal Sewerage System serves the city with an Imhoff tank whose capacity is 100,000 gpd. The sanitary mains are 8", 10", and 12". The daily flow has reached near-capacity. Final discharge enters Town Creek.

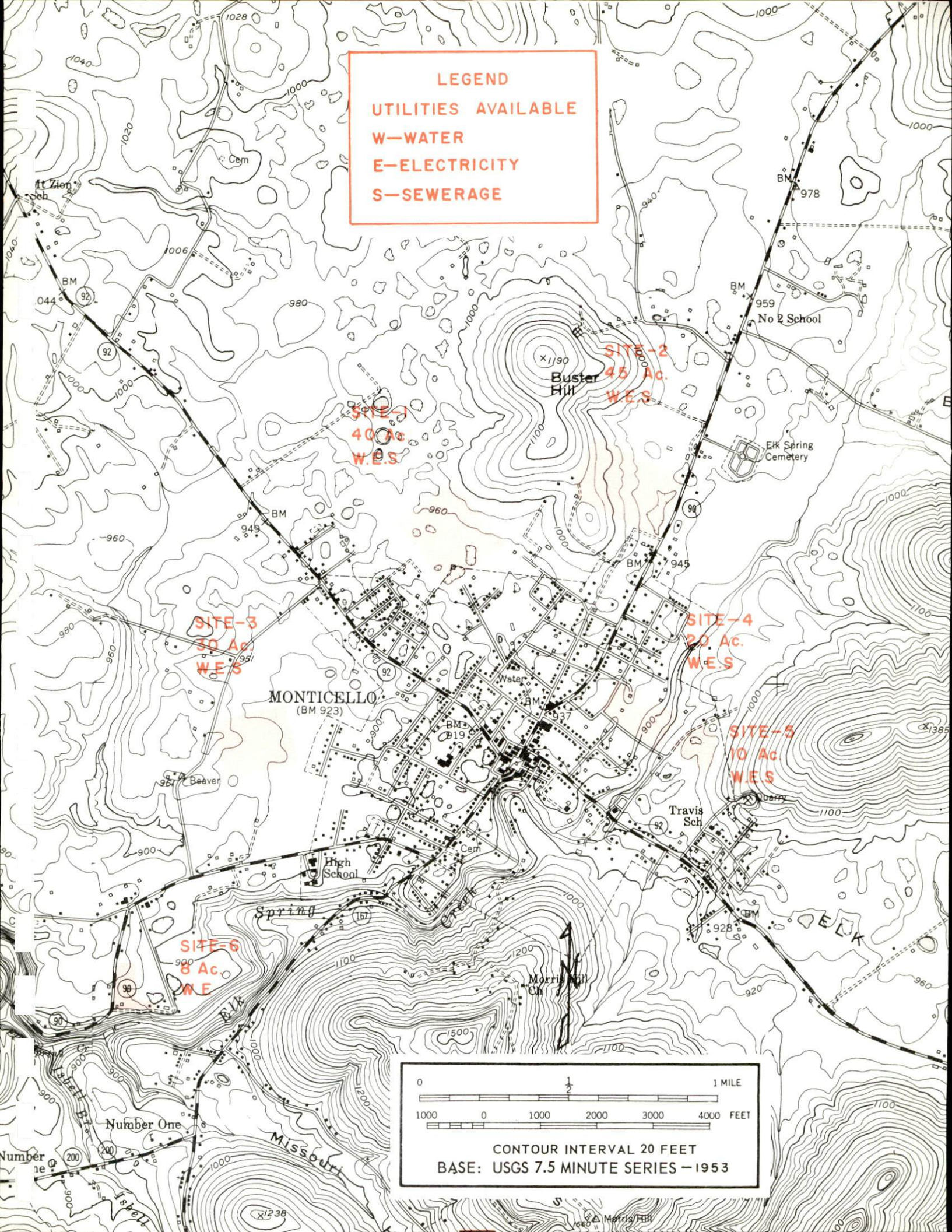
A new 336,000-gpd sewerage treatment plant is under construction. This \$500,000 plant will have primary and secondary treatment plus chlorination. It is designed to accommodate a population of 4,200.

Rates equal 50 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 40 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: Partly within the northwestern city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Gravel access road leads to Kentucky Routes 90 & 92
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
GAS: Natural gas is unavailable
SEWERAGE: A sewerage disposal plant is under construction and facilities will be available at this site
- SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 45 acres level to rolling land
LOCATION: Immediately northeast of city limits on Kentucky Route 90
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 90
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
GAS: Natural gas is unavailable
SEWERAGE: A sewerage disposal plant is under construction and facilities will be available at this site

LEGEND
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W—WATER
E—ELECTRICITY
S—SEWERAGE



SITE-1
40 Ac.
W.E.S.

SITE-2
45 Ac.
W.E.S.

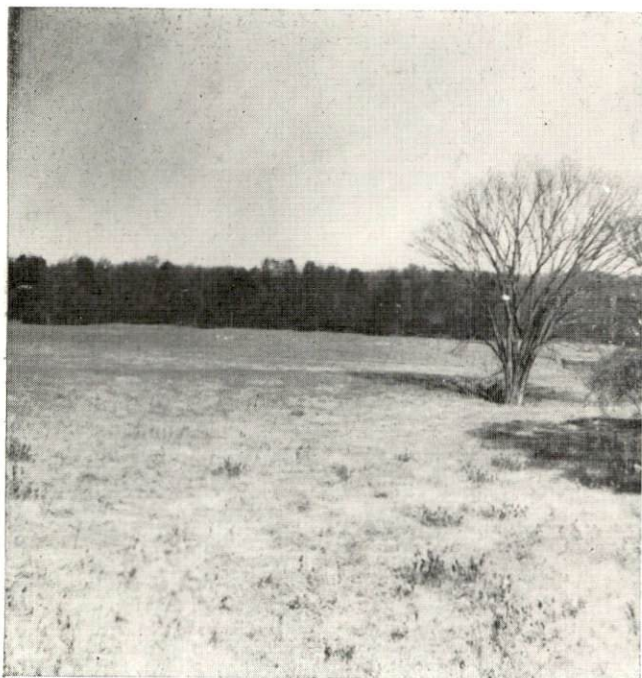
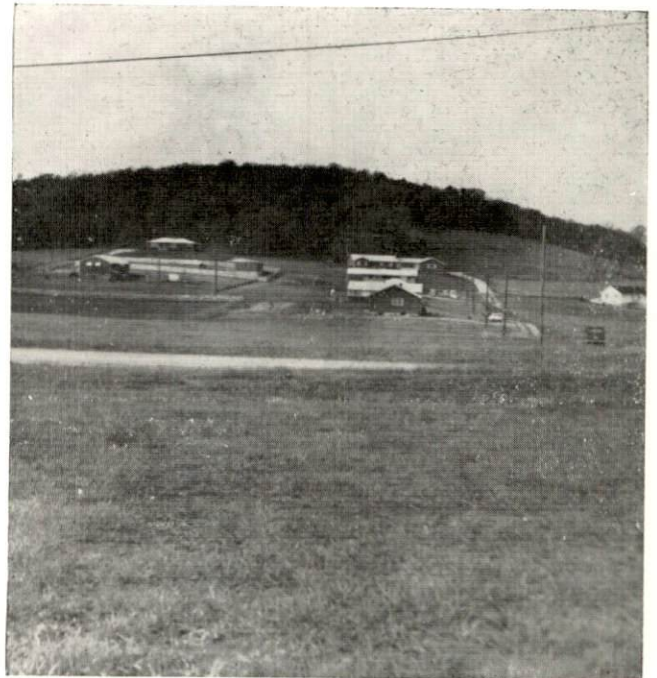
SITE-3
30 Ac.
W.E.S.

SITE-4
20 Ac.
W.E.S.

SITE-5
10 Ac.
W.E.S.

SITE-6
8 Ac.
W.E.

0 1 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES — 1953



Plant Sites Available In Monticello Area

SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 30 acres of level land
LOCATION: Immediately west of city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on a gravel road which leads to
Kentucky Route 90
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
GAS: Natural gas is unavailable
SEWERAGE: A sewerage disposal plant is under construction
and facilities will be available at this site

SITE # 4: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 20 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within the eastern city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on city street leading to Kentucky
Route 90
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
GAS: Natural gas is unavailable
SEWERAGE: A sewerage disposal plant is under construction
and facilities will be available at this site

SITE # 5: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 10 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within the eastern city limits, southeast of Site
4
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on a city street leading to
Kentucky Route 92
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
GAS: Natural gas is unavailable
SEWERAGE: A sewerage disposal plant is under construction
and facilities will be available at this site

SITE # 6: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 8 acres of level-to-gently rolling
land
LOCATION: Approximately 1/2 mile west of city limits on
Kentucky Route 90
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 90
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water Company
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
GAS: Natural gas is unavailable
SEWERAGE: None
OWNER: Monticello-Wayne County Development Board

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Monticello, the county seat of Wayne County, is a fifth-class city which is governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term and six councilmen who are elected for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses costing from \$3 to \$50 are required.

Planning and Zoning

The Monticello Planning Commission was established in 1961. They have a fire ordinance which complies with the Kentucky Standards of Safety. The commission is in the process of obtaining a contract for assistance from the Division of Planning and Zoning of the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Fire Protection

The Monticello Fire Department is staffed by a chief, assistant chief and 13 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 500-gpm pumper truck equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2" hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2" hose, 400 feet of 1" hose, and a 300-gallon booster tank; and a 300-gpm pumper truck which is equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2" hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2" hose, 150 feet of 1" hose, and a 500-gallon booster tank.

Alarm is sounded by a siren at city hall.

The city has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Monticello Police Department is staffed by three policemen who utilize two radio-equipped cruisers.

Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage collection is provided by the city. Collections are made semiweekly in the business district and weekly in the residential areas. Disposal is by means of a city-owned sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962:

Income		\$ 50,720.31
Expenditures		51,602.16
Bonded Indebtedness		
Water and Sewer (Revenue Bonds)		\$580,000
Electric Plant Board (Revenue Bonds)		129,000
Street Improvement (Sinking Fund)		48,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget	-	\$89,300
Bonded Indebtedness	-	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property tax rates applying to Monticello and Wayne County for 1961 are shown in the following table. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
MONTICELLO AND WAYNE COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Monticello</u>	<u>Wayne County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	.75	---
School	2.00	1.50
State	.05	.05
Health	.08	.08
Total	\$3.38	\$2.13

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Based on 1961 Assessments

Monticello	23.8%
Wayne County	20.0% (Farmland)
	23.8% (Residential and Commercial)

Net Assessed Value of Property

Monticello	(Subject to full local rate)	\$2,492,048
Wayne County	(Subject to full local rate - 1961)	\$8,622,323

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools:

System: Monticello Independent

Facilities: One 34-room combined elementary and high school and
and gymnasium

Budget: \$236,382

Improvements: Three new high school rooms were added including a
laboratory, heating plant, and cafeteria and kitchen, costing
approximately \$115,000. An industrial arts building is planned.

System: Wayne County

Facilities: One 18-room high school and 93 elementary classrooms
including 23 one-room, 4 two-room, and 2 three-room schools.

Budget: \$791,854

Improvements: 20 classrooms costing approximately \$225,000 have
been added within the past two years. A 10-room elementary
school which will omit 6 one-room and 2 two-room schools is
planned.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN MONTICELLO AND WAYNE COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Monticello	1-8	634	23	28
Monticello	9-12	185	11	17
Wayne County	1-8	2,434	93	26
Wayne County	9-12	566	22	26

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.

Monticello is served by the Somerset Area Vocational School, Somerset, Kentucky, 29 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, electronics, machine shop, printing, radio, electricity, and woodworking.

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

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 66 miles
 Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, 67 miles
 Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 71 miles
 Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 73 miles
 Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 74 miles
 Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 79 miles
 Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 99 miles
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 107 miles
 College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, 107 miles
 Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 107 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Somerset City Hospital located in Somerset, 29 miles distant, has 116 beds and 20 bassinets. This hospital is staffed with 19 doctors, 7 dentists, 17 registered nurses, and 177 other employees. Facilities include 5 operating rooms, 3 emergency rooms, an X-ray room, and a laboratory.

The Monticello Clinic Hospital has 10 beds and 8 bassinets. Facilities include an operating room, X-ray room, and a laboratory. The staff includes 5 doctors, 2 dentists, 2 chiropractors, 3 registered nurses, 1 licensed practical nurse, 5 nurses' aides, and one technician.

Public Health: The Wayne County Health Department is located in Monticello. It is staffed by a part-time health officer and the full-time employees include: two registered nurses, two sanitarians, and one clerk. The present program includes: communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, maternal and child health, school health, environmental sanitation, public health education, chronic disease, mental illness, immunization, school health, vital statistics, and general health activities.

Housing

Several houses are for rent and sale. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$45 to \$65 per month. The construction cost of an average 3-bedroom brick house with a full basement is \$11,000 to \$13,000.

Six new subdivisions have been opened in the last three years.

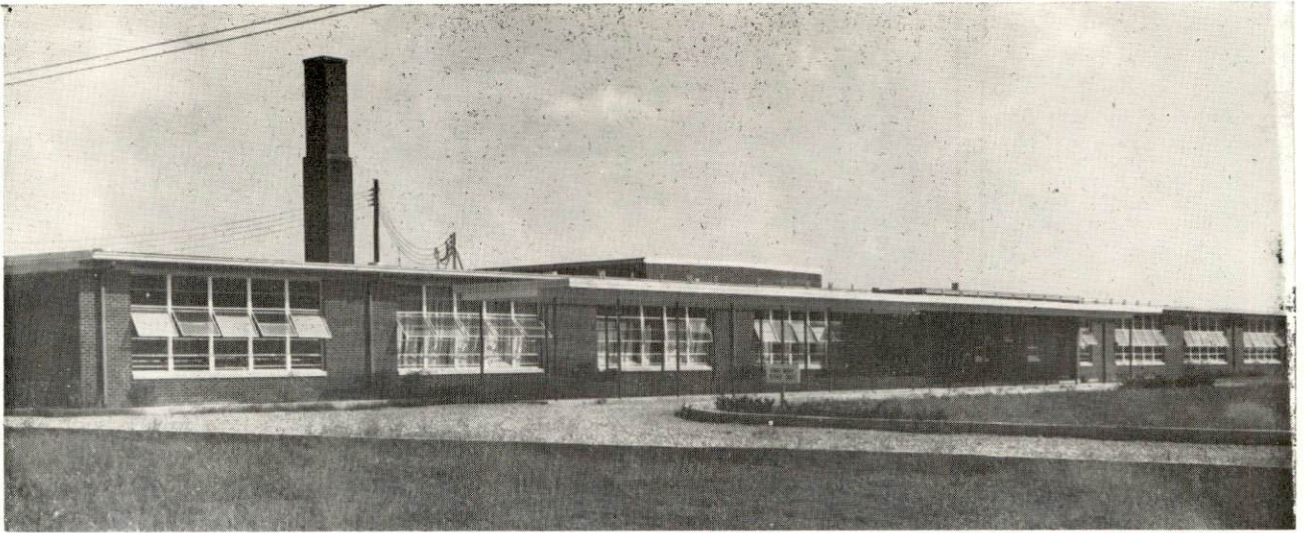
Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Monticello is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky with a dial system. Approximately 1,260 subscribers utilize a county-wide toll free exchange. Monticello is not connected with the Direct Distance Dialing System.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union Office.

Postal Facilities: Monticello has a second-class post office with 11 employees. Mail is received and dispatched three times daily via star route. There is one city route and four rural routes.

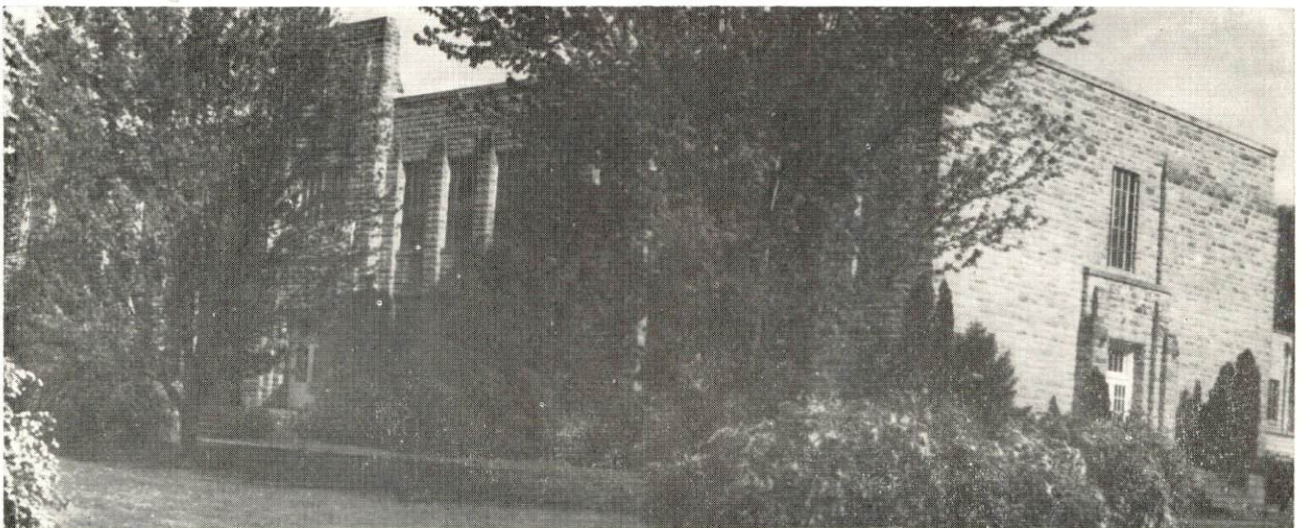
Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$39,370.



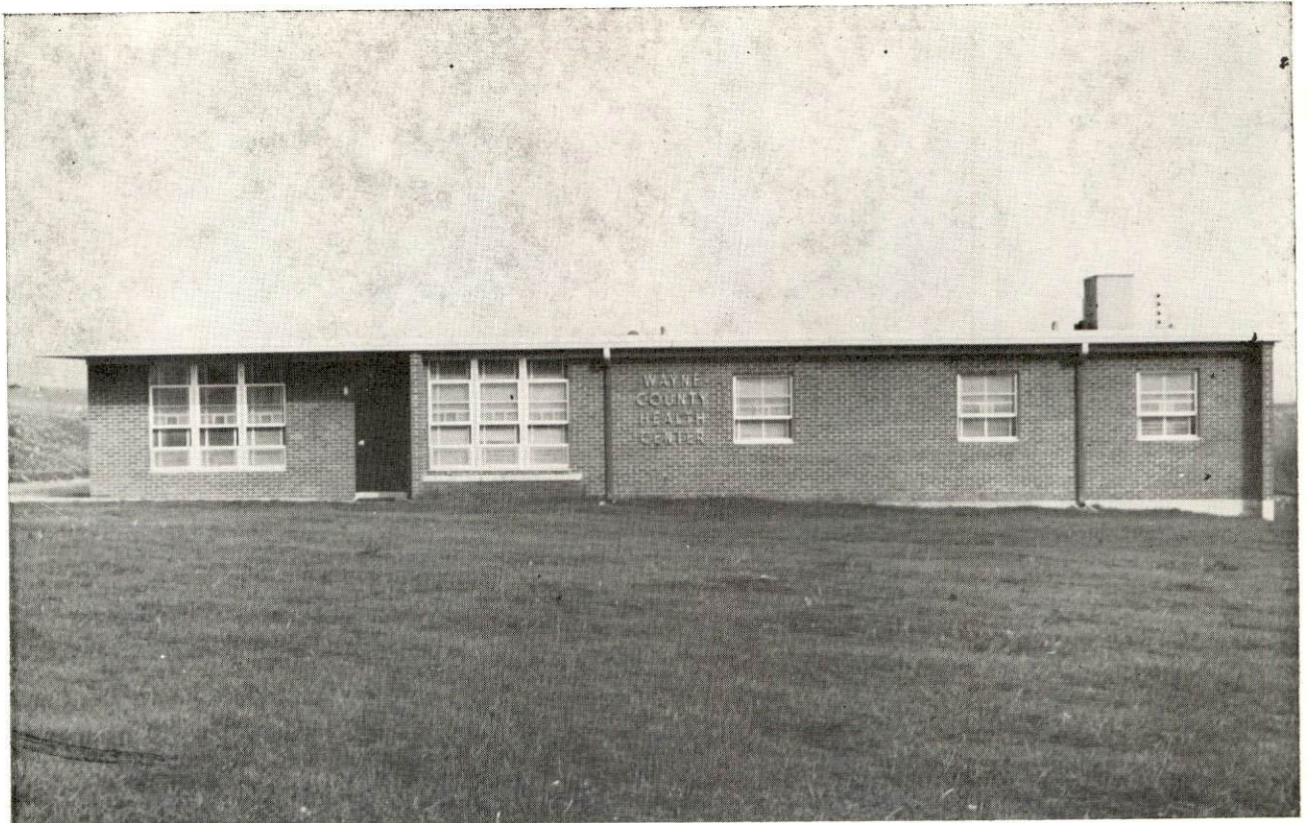
Wayne Elementary School



Monticello School



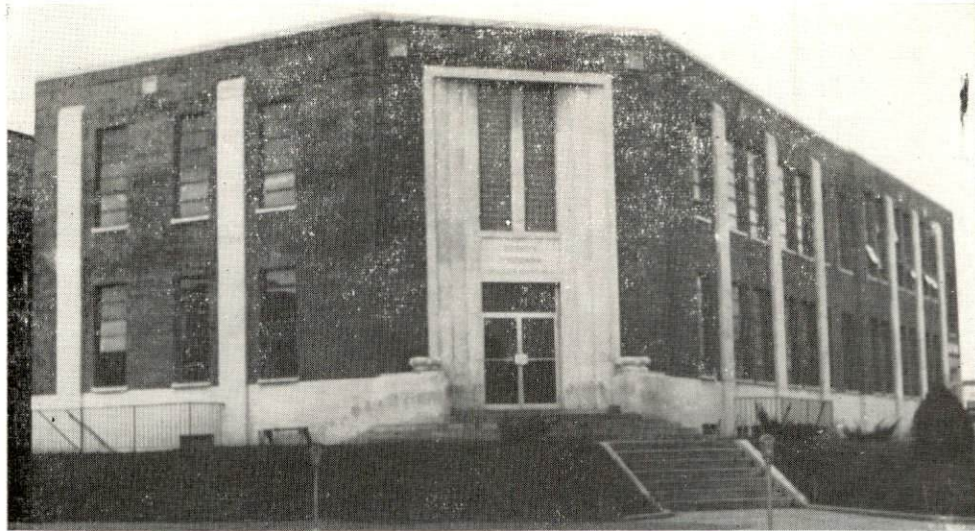
Wayne High School



Wayne County Health Center



Monticello Clinic Hospital



Wayne County Court House



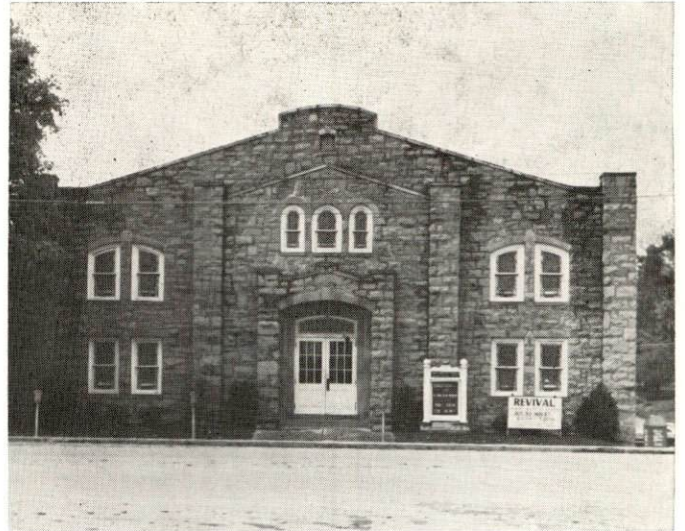
Monticello Post Office



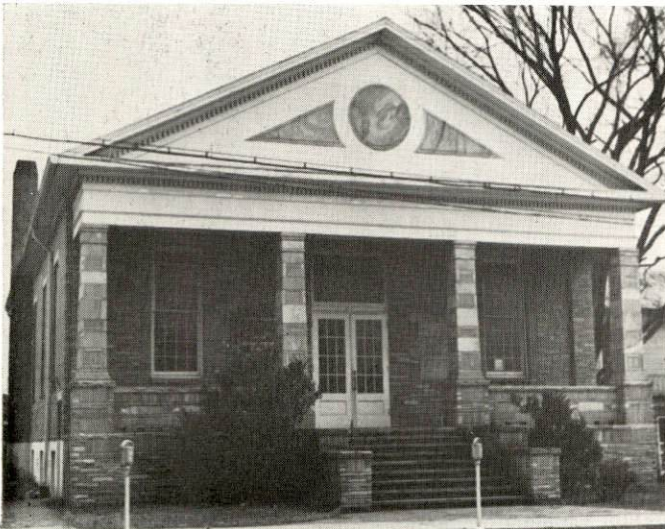
Monticello Fire Department



First Christian Church



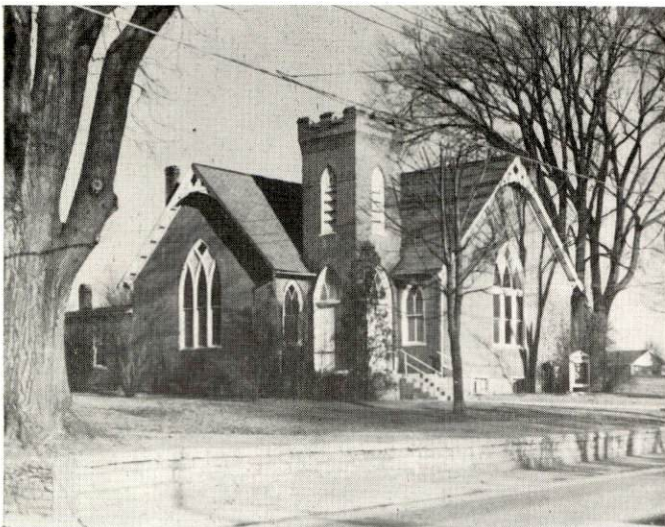
First Baptist Church



Immanuel Baptist Church



Church of The Nazarene



First Methodist Church



Church of Christ

Newspapers: Monticello is served by the Wayne County Outlook, a weekly newspaper which is published on Thursday. The weekly circulation is 2,900. Daily papers are received from Louisville.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Operating Hours</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WFLW	Monticello	1,000	1,360	Dawn to Dusk	Wolf Creek Broadcasting Co.

Television: Monticello is on a cable that is connected with stations in Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

Monticello is served by the Wayne County Library, which is also located in Monticello. The library has 10,071 volumes and reports an annual circulation of 32,577. A bookmobile, which serves the rural schools and communities, reports an annual circulation of 69,603.

Churches

Monticello has eight churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Methodist, Nazarene, and New Town Mission. The combined total membership is approximately 1,482 and the average percent of weekly attendance is 60.6.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Monticello Banking Company	\$5,204,356.97	\$4,582,468.57
Peoples State Bank	\$2,531,689.34	\$2,249,602.23

Hotels and Motels

Breeding Hotel	38 rooms
Sutton Hotel	10 rooms
Monticello Motel	22 units
Chesney Motel (under construction)	28 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, Monticello-Wayne County Development Board, Jaycees

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, VFW, American Legion, DAV

Women's Club: Eastern Star, Business & Professional Women's Club, Woman's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, FFA, FHA, FBLA, FTA, 4-H Club, Junior Conservation

Other: Wayne County Sportsman Club

Recreation

Local: A summer recreation program is provided at the Monticello High School.

There is one indoor movie theater and one drive-in movie theater.

There is one swimming pool in the city.

The magnificent Lake Cumberland is within 8 miles of Monticello. This lake has 1,255 miles of shoreline which provides an abundance of area for swimmers and fishermen alike. Two commercial docks near Monticello are Beaver Lodge Dock and Conley Bottom Dock.

Area: Burnside Island State Park, located in Burnside, Kentucky, is 21 miles from Monticello. This 395-acre park has a golf course and swimming pool which are to be opened by late summer 1963. Future plans call for a hotel, amphitheater, and a complex of stores.

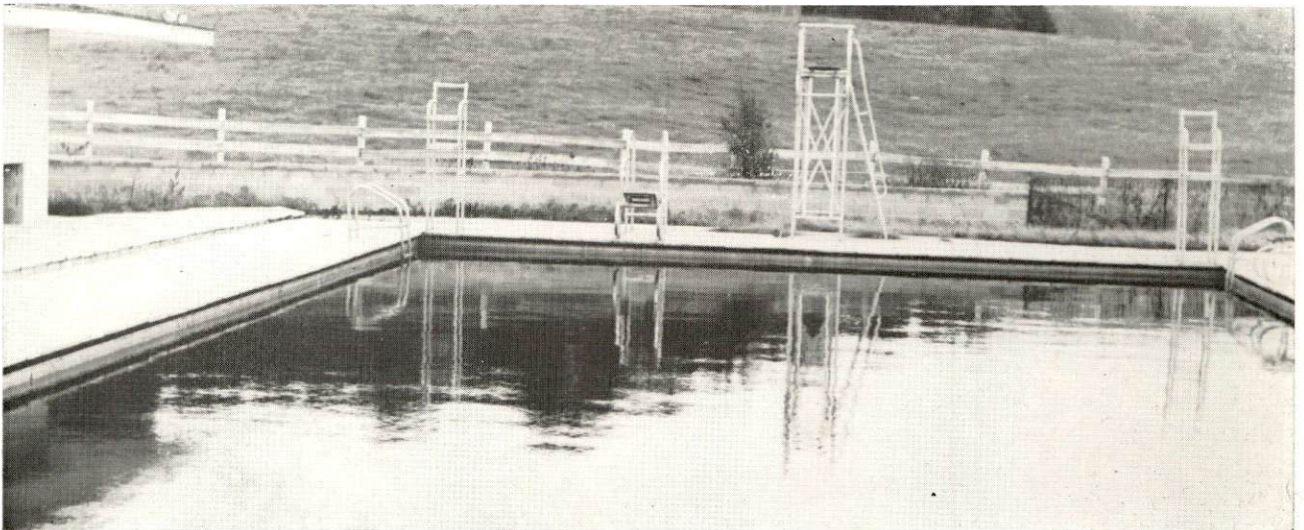
Lake Cumberland State Park is 38 miles from Monticello. Here all water sports can be enjoyed as well as a variety of lodging facilities. A new 25-room lodge and dining hall was opened in 1962.

The Dale Hollow Reservoir is approximately 30 miles from Monticello. This lake has adequate lodging and dining facilities as well as many recreational opportunities.

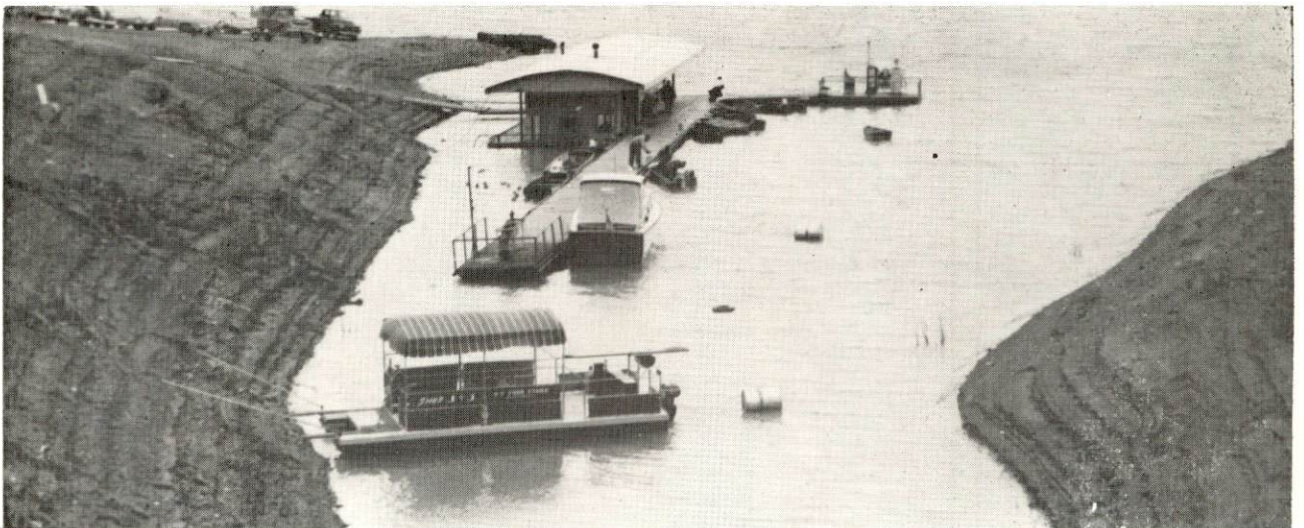
The Cumberland Falls State Park is approximately 50 miles from Monticello.



Beaver Lodge Fishing Dock



Stardust Swimming Pool



Conley Bottom Fishing Dock



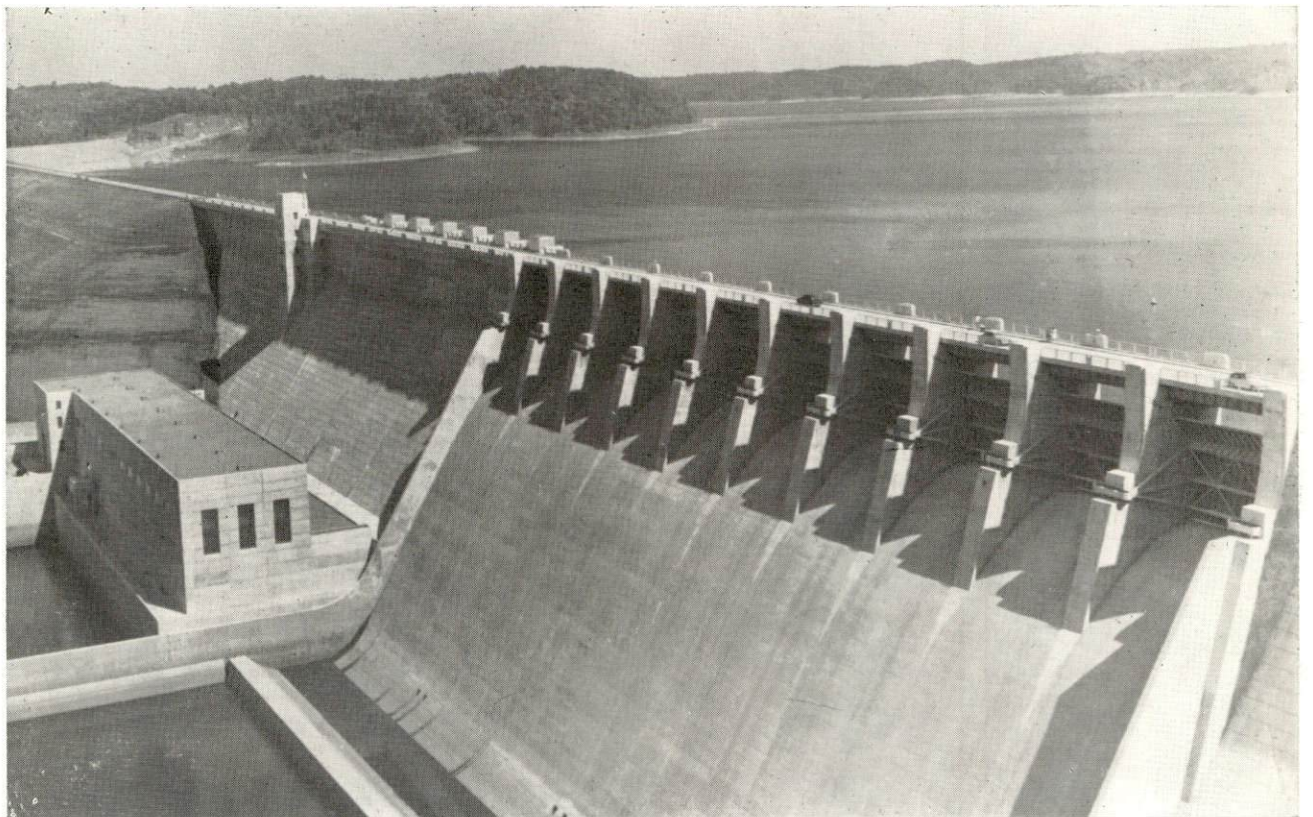
Grider Hill Fishing Dock



Jamestown State Park



Day's Catch of Fish



Wolf Creek Dam



Somerset Air Field



Somerset Golf Course

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A 336,000-gpd capacity sewerage treatment plant is under construction. This \$500,000 plant is designed to accommodate a population of 4,200.
2. Monticello High School added a laboratory, heating plant, cafeteria, and kitchen costing approximately \$115,000.
3. The Wayne County School System added 20 classrooms costing approximately \$225,000.
4. A new motel is under construction.

Planned:

1. Construction of a new 300,000-gallon elevated water tank is planned.
2. Monticello High School plans to construct an industrial arts building.
3. The Wayne County School System plans to construct a 10-room elementary school.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, Wayne County had 1,749 farms covering 181,546 acres, an average of 103.8 acres per farm.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(bu)	12,654	41.8	529,946
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(bu)	1,494	25.1	37,619
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(bu)	490	23.1	11,366
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(lbs)	1,320	1,711.2	2,258,909
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(tons)	2,159	2.1	4,553
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(tons)	2,336	1.3	3,060
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Wayne Co.	(tons)	8,256	1.2	9,978
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Wayne Co.	16,082
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Wayne Co.	4,224
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Wayne Co.	3,021
Kentucky	596,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Wayne County consist of limestone, petroleum, bituminous coal and clay. Small amounts of natural gas also have been produced. Total value of mineral production in 1958 was \$384,978 from limestone, coal and petroleum (Minerals Yearbook, 1958).

Limestone: Limestone occurs in quality and quantity suitable for concrete aggregate, roadstone and agricultural purposes. Thick sections of the Ste. Genevieve and Lower Chester formations are widely distributed and contain high calcium (95 percent or more CaCO_3) zones which offer potential value for use in the chemical industry. Recent investigations show that one quarry near Monticello contains a twenty foot zone of a consistently pure high calcium limestone which averages over 98 percent CaCO_3 . Probable adequate reserve for the largest type operation has been reported. One quarry is currently being operated.

Petroleum: Wayne County has been an oil producer since the early 1900's. Numerous pools are scattered throughout the county. Production has been chiefly from the Fort Payne reefs ("Beaver Sand"), "Stray sand" and the

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

Sunnybrook formation. Production is generally spotty with frequent gushers and usually rapid decline. For the period 1918 through 1962, over two and one-half million barrels were secured. Peak production occurred in 1921 when 351,901 barrels were secured. Total production in 1962 amounted to 26,450 barrels.

Coal: The Coal Measures occur as outliers in the south and eastern portions of the county. The commercial seams worked in 1960 were the #2 and the Stearns of the Lee formation. These are probably equivalent to the Beaver Creek seam.

For the period 1934 through 1961 over 700,000 tons were produced. Peak production came in 1950 when 108,507 tons were secured. Production for 1961 amounted to 2,477 tons from four truck mines.

In a recent publication by the U. S. Geological Survey entitled "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky," the total original reserves have been estimated at 38.80 million tons from the Beaver Creek seam. This has been calculated from indicated and inferred resources in beds over 14 inches in thickness.

Clay: The occurrence of residual and transported clays suitable for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile has been reported. Analysis of the Pennington shale near Monticello indicates that this material might have potential value for use as a bonding clay.

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

Wayne County has 180,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 58 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are: oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, pine, 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 guarded 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 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) Per cent of U.S.	Personal Income (2) Per cent of U.S.	Retail Sales (3) Per cent 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

The per capita income in 1961 for Wayne County was \$779, which was below the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail sales in 1961 for Wayne County totaled \$8,045,000.*

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

C L I M A T E

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

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm* Inches	Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	31.0	2.70	82	69
February	43.6	4.98	82	63
March	48.5	5.32	79	58
April	50.1	4.31	78	59
May	59.8	2.77	81	58
June	68.7	4.02	83	59
July	73.1	5.81	85	63
August	72.5	4.71	88	67
September	70.5	1.97	88	62
October	56.3	1.80	89	62
November	47.7	2.96	84	63
December	38.5	6.37	83	68
Annual Norm	55.1	47.22		

* Station Location: Somerset, Kentucky

** Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of record: 7:00 A. M. readings 19 years;
7:00 P. M. readings 19 years;

Days cloudy or clear: (19 yrs. of record) - 100 clear, 111 partly cloudy, 154 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (19 years of record) - 55 percent

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 years of record) - 127 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (19 years of record) - 3 days

Days with thunderstorms: (19 years of record) - 49 days

Days with heavy fog: (19 years of record) - 28 days

Prevailing wind: (12 years of record) - Northeast

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 years of record) - Approximate long-term means 3,590

APPENDIX

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

Wayne County, the 43rd in order of formation, was established in 1800 out of parts of Pulaski and Cumberland Counties, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero.

Monticello, the county seat of Wayne, was incorporated on January 18, 1810, and was named in honor of the famous home of Thomas Jefferson. Around 1801 the first courthouse was built "of hewn logs, 30 by 20 feet, two stories high, two floors, two doors, in workmanlike manner." It was located in the center of the public square. There were only four families living in the town at this time. By 1810 there were thirty-seven people living on the "thirteen acres" that constituted the town. Monticello had a population of 207 in 1830 and 142 in 1840. Wayne County in 1810 had a population of 5,430, and increased by 2,500 by 1820. By 1830, it had a population of 8,685.

In the War of 1812 Wayne County sent a company of soldiers to the Battle of the Thames, fought in October, 1813.

In the summer of 1817, a salt water well was being bored by several men. At a depth of 536 feet, a "gusher" of petroleum burst into view. This ran down and spread over the surface of the river but subsequently caught fire and was checked by throwing sand in the hole and plugging it. Later a number of barrels were made and filled with this "tar or grease." Two men attempted to take the barrels down the river to market, but the barrels were dashed to pieces by the rough rapids. Another attempt also proved futile, so then the barrels of oil were carted to neighboring towns and sold to manufacturers of Seneca Oil, Mustang Liniment, etc. Thus, upon this event, Wayne County made its claim of the first oil well drilled, not only in the United States, but in the world.

The first school opened in Monticello was in 1807. In 1830 the Monticello Academy was established, and the Kendrick Academy was erected in 1866. In 1885 a Classical High School was opened.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, a convention was called at Russellville in 1861 to consider the secession of Kentucky from the Union. Wayne County was one of the 65 counties that sent a delegate, James Chrisman, who was later placed on the executive council of the convention. The convention went through the form of declaring Kentucky a member of the Southern Confederate States.

Appendix A

During the Civil War, Monticello saw much wartime activity. On January 19, 1862, the Battle of Mill Springs, or Fishing Creek, was fought, bringing gloom to the Confederates. In the battle the Confederate General Zollicoffer was killed. Today, a monument marks the spot where he fell.

The devastating lawlessness that beset Kentucky from guerrilla raids caused the greatest bloodshed in Wayne County. Champ Ferguson and his band of "bushwhackers" kept the people of Wayne County terrorized throughout the War. They would bring their victims into the town of Monticello, riding in at breakneck speed, cursing, shouting, and shooting.

Though Wayne was almost completely Southern in sentiment and action, the county also furnished some distinguished Union men.

In the period after the War, Monticello was a village of 300 people.

In 1876 an act was passed which enabled the county to raise funds by sale of bonds to build a new courthouse. It was, however, destroyed by fire in 1898.

The first bank established in the town was the Monticello Bank in 1818. Just after the Civil War a branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was organized at Monticello. Later, the Monticello Banking Company was established in 1894.

The first newspaper published in Wayne County was the Monticello Signal, in 1882. It later changed its name to the Monticello News around 1887, then to the Wayne County Record in 1897, and again in 1899 to the Wayne County Outlook.

The people of Wayne County have been blessed with an abundance of oil, hardwood timber, and coal resources, and by a wise use of their farm land they are able to produce an abundant yield of farm crops and heavy exports of livestock. Wayne County is progressive in the utilization of its resources and in the overcoming of its handicaps.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Wayne County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	1, 217	100.0	470, 152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	31	2.5	30, 014	6.4
Contract Construction	130	10.6	43, 446	9.2
Manufacturing	755	62.0	176, 870.	37.6
Food & kindred products	46	3.7	24, 977	5.3
Tobacco	0	---	10, 773	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	381	31.3	27, 364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	320	26.2	14, 635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	0	---	11, 072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	5	.4	15, 366	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	3	.2	5, 761	1.2
Primary metals	0	---	8, 527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	---	55, 413	11.8
Other	0	---	2, 982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	33	2.7	34, 127	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	190	15.6	121, 844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	19	1.5	21, 708	4.6
Services	59	4.8	40, 010	8.5
Other	0	---	2, 133	.5

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

Subject	Wayne County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,358	7,342	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,846	5,088	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,221	3,391	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	3,213	3,391	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,996	3,137	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,410	533	440,020	208,384
Government workers	173	173	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,364	43	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	49	30	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	217	259	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,625	1,697	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	-----	8	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	352	405	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,273	1,284	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	684	457	91,626	539,838
65 and over	589	827	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,296	779	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	89	93	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,092	14	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	150	36	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	41	76	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	101	48	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	331	17	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	395	160	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	3	99	1,123	25,183
Service workers	66	112	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	353	38	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	294	12	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	86	74	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 association 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 elsewhere 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 border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></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.