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Industrial Resources: Christian County - Hopkinsville

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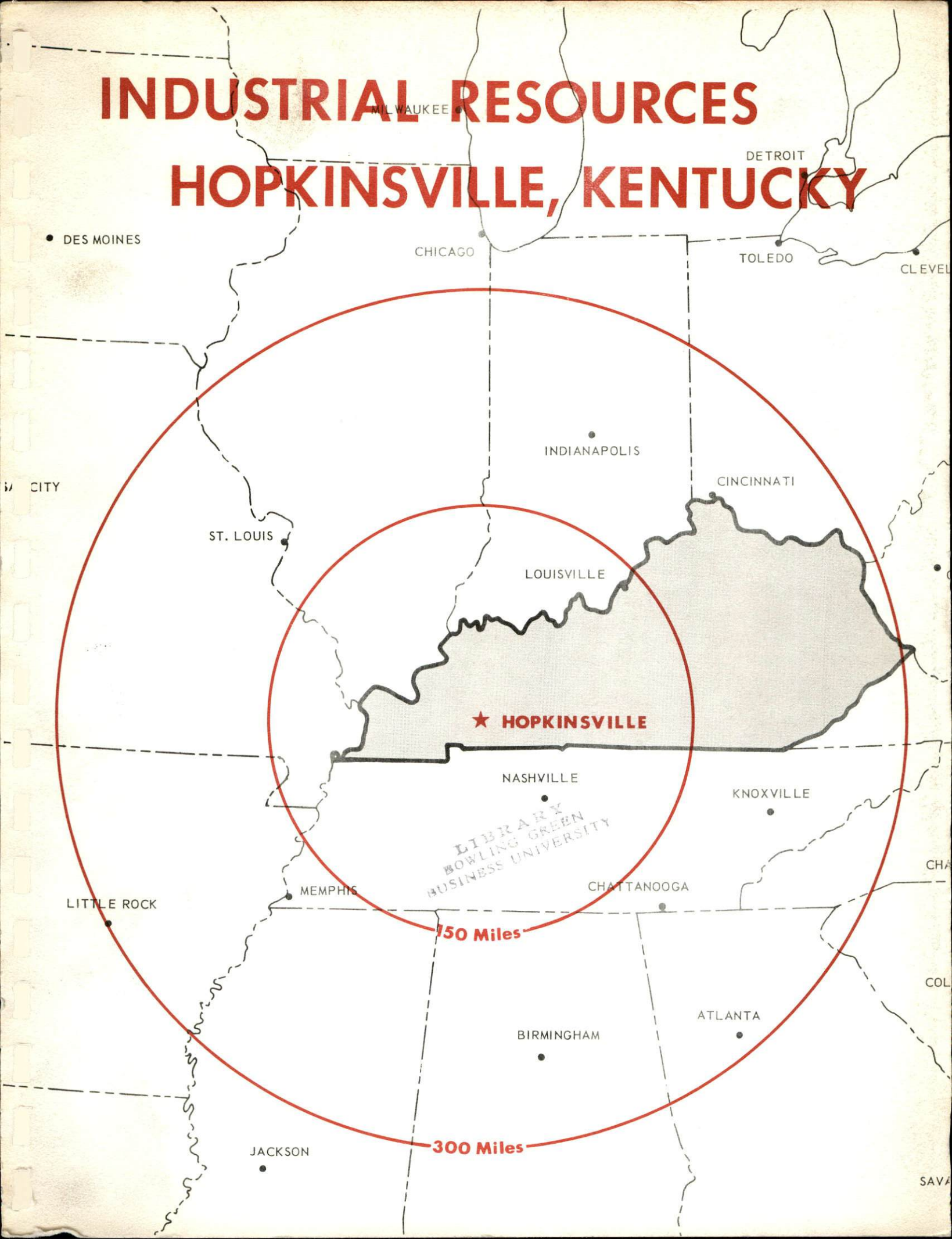
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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LEWIS &
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Prepared by
Hopkinsville & Christian County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY
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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Hopkinsville - 19,465

Christian County - 56,904

HOPKINSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Christian and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,506 men and 5,360 women. Number of workers available from Christian County - 638 men and 1,213 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Hopkinsville is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, and Tennessee Central Railway.

Air: Outlaw Airport, 18 miles from Hopkinsville, is served by Ozark and Southern Airways. The Hopkinsville-Christian County Airport is available for small aircraft.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided in Hopkinsville by six firms, two of which maintain terminals in Hopkinsville.

Bus Lines: Hopkinsville is provided bus service by Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Western Kentucky Stages, and the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	329	Knoxville, Tenn.	254
Chicago, Ill.	374	Memphis, Tenn.	213
Cincinnati, Ohio	282	Nashville, Tenn.	71
Detroit, Mich.	520	New York, N. Y.	929
Evansville, Ind.	86	St. Louis, Mo.	252

Electricity

Power for Hopkinsville is provided by the Electric Plant Board. Christian County is served by the Pennyrite R. E. C. C. Both purchase power from TVA.

Natural Gas

Hopkinsville is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water

Water is supplied by the municipally owned water works system. Treatment capacity is 3,000,000 gallons daily; peak daily use has been 3,000,000 gallons. Equipment is being installed which will increase the treatment capacity from 3,000,000 gallons per day to 5,000,000 gallons per day. Plans are complete for the construction of a new one million gallon water storage tank in the northwestern part of the city.

Sewerage

Separate storm and sanitary mains serve Hopkinsville. The sewage treatment plant has a daily capacity of 3,000,000 gallons with maximum daily flow being 1,500,000 gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Hopkinsville has shown a net increase in population for each decade of this century, with the largest being in the 1950's. From 1900 to 1960, Hopkinsville has shown a 233 percent increase in population.

Christian County has shown a net increase in population for each decade except the second and third, with the largest increase being in the 1950's. From 1910 to 1960, the county has shown a 46.5 percent increase in population.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hopkinsville</u>		<u>Christian County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	5,833		37,962		15.5
1910	7,280	24.8	38,845	2.3	6.6
1920	9,419	29.4	35,883	-7.7	5.5
1930	9,696	2.9	34,283	-4.5	8.2
1940	10,746	10.8	36,129	5.4	8.8
1950	12,526	16.5	42,359	17.2	3.5
1960	19,465	55.4	56,904	34.3	3.2

Per cent of Nonwhite Population in County: 21.9

Economic Characteristics

Christian County is a predominantly rural county, having only one community classified as urban. This is Hopkinsville, the county seat, which has approximately 5.7 square miles in its incorporated city limits. The inhabitants of Christian County are engaged primarily in "All Industries" (as seen in table 6) and agriculture. During June of 1962, there were 6,295 workers engaged in "All Industries." Of this number, 2,222 were engaged directly in manufacturing. In the fall of 1959, there were 2,748 workers engaged in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Christian County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$61.92 for all industries and \$66.12

for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Christian County in 1961 was \$1,447. The annual per capita income for Hopkinsville in 1961 was \$1,585. Both were above the state average of \$1,412.*

Retail Sales in Christian County during 1961 totaled \$51,187,000 and 1961 retail sales in Hopkinsville totaled \$39,381,000.*

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Hopkinsville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Christian, and the adjacent counties of Trigg, Caldwell, Hopkins, Muhlenberg and Todd.

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 Hopkinsville supply area was reported to be 156,460 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 7,013 persons since the 1950 census count of 149,447. The entire increase in population of the supply area was in Christian County.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 3,506 males and 5,360 females. Their distribution is shown in table 2.

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

TABLE 2

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

	Total Labor Supply			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,506	5,360	8,866	2,050	4,986	1,456	374
Christian	638	1,213	1,851	352	1,083	286	130
Trigg	319	421	740	239	385	80	36
Caldwell	389	451	840	198	364	191	87
Hopkins	1,028	1,491	2,519	457	1,425	571	66
Muhlenberg	780	1,531	2,311	503	1,499	277	32
Todd	352	253	605	301	230	51	23

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 15,495 boys and 14,743 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	15,495	14,743
Christian	4,862	4,474
Trigg	1,011	893
Caldwell	1,380	1,288
Hopkins	3,710	3,663
Muhlenberg	3,294	3,206
Todd	1,238	1,219

* 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 table shows the area breakdown for agricultural workers in the Christian County labor supply area.

TABLE 4
HOPKINSVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	9,364	1,328	10,692
Christian	2,140	608	2,748
Trigg	867	128	995
Caldwell	1,918	50	1,968
Hopkins	1,266	144	1,410
Muhlenberg	1,867	236	2,103
Todd	1,306	162	1,468

During June 1962, there were 4,617 workers engaged in manufacturing; approximately half of the number were employed in Christian County.

The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type manufacturing, is shown in table 5.

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

HOPKINSVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
JUNE, 1962

	Area						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Christian</u>	<u>Trigg</u>	<u>Caldwell</u>	<u>Hopkins</u>	<u>Muhlenberg</u>	<u>Todd</u>
Total manu- facturing	4,617	2,222	158	646	778	429	384
Food & kindred products	564	274	11	5	229	36	9
Tobacco	102	24	0	0	1	77	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	2,094	879	33	587	332	0	263
Lumber & furniture	833	185	111	23	71	343	100
Print., publ., & paper	121	50	3	12	43	13	0
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	97	41	0	5	39	0	12
Stone, clay & glass	121	80	0	14	17	10	0
Primary metals	21	0	0	0	21	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	710	689	0	0	21	0	0
Other	4	0	0	0	4	0	0

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, and mining and quarrying. The following table shows in detail the employment characteristics of other industries, obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics.

TABLE 6
HOPKINSVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT*
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 1962

	Area						
	Total	Christian	Trigg	Caldwell	Hopkins	Muhlenberg	Todd
Mining & Quarrying	4,061	141	0	78	2,468	1,364	10
Contract Construction	1,084	433	80	55	375	133	8
Manufacturing	4,617	2,222	158	646	778	429	384
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,551	582	31	96	475	318	49
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,783	1,951	194	398	1,231	751	258
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	618	309	18	31	158	79	23
Services	1,405	640	17	103	465	153	27
Other	71	17	0	0	35	0	19
Total	18,190	6,295	498	1,407	5,985	3,227	778

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

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

TABLE 7

HOPKINSVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND
EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
A. M. Bowles Co.	Machine shop	12	2	14
Acme Sign Co.	Neon signs	4	0	4
American Snuff Co., Inc.	Snuff & snuffing tobacco	26	0	26
Harry Berry, Inc.	Crushed stone, sand, lime, and blacktop	36	2	38
Beverages, Inc.	Bottled soft drinks	33	2	35
Blue Lake Block Co.	Concrete block, septic tanks	21	0	21
The Borden Food Products Co.	Evaporated milk	8	3	11
Brown Lumber Co.	Hardwood lumber	9	0	9
Blue Streak Printers, Inc.	Commercial printers	3	0	3
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	6	0	6
C & D Bakery	Bakery products	3	3	6
Cayce-Yost	Seed cleaning	15	0	15
Chestnut & Anderson Grain Co.	Feed concentrates	10	0	10
Christian Quarries, Inc.	Limestone	15	0	15
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Bottled soft drinks	27	3	30
Dalton Bros. Brick Co.	Wood mould	33	1	34
Elk Brand Shirt & Overall Co.	Work clothing, sportswear	13	93	106
General Mills, Inc.	Bakers flour	36	1	37
George L. Atkins Dairy	Fluid milk, ice cream	42	3	45
Henderson Produce Co.	Poultry processing	4	3	7
Hopkinsville Clothing Mfg. Co.	Dungarees	30	257	287
Hopkinsville Milling Co.	Flour, corn meal	81	2	83
Hopkinsville Stone Co.	Crushed limestone, concrete, sand, bag lime, blacktop	58	4	62
International Shoe Co.	Shoes	209	286	495

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kentucky Garment Co.	Infant's wear	2	28	30
The Kentucky New Era	Newspaper publishing	34	9	43
Kirkpatrick Concrete Supply Co., Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	9	0	9
King Kole Bottling Co.	Bottled soft drinks	21	4	25
Lilly Bros. Seed Co.	Seed cleaning	10	2	12
Mid-Continent Spring Co. of Kentucky	Precision mechanical springs	77	70	147
Model Pure Milk Co, Inc.	Fluid milk, cottage cheese	21	1	22
R. C. Owen Co.	Hardwood lumber, flooring, mouldings	147	3	150
Perce-Williams Hatchery	Chick feeds	8	1	9
Southern Printing, Inc.	Commercial printing	4	1	5
Speedy Ready Mix Concrete, Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	4	1	5
Stone Printing Co.	Printing	2	1	3
Sweet Feeds	Livestock & poultry feeds	3	0	3
Thomas Industries, Inc.	Lighting fixtures	280	275	555
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.	Dry fertilizers	24	1	25
West Kentucky Liquid Fertilizer Co.	Liquid fertilizers	11	1	12
White Bros. Sausage Co.	Hickory smoked country sausage	3	3	6
J. F. Wilson	Sawmill	7	0	7

Prevailing Wage Rates

Specific rates, by job classifications, will be provided on a personal basis by the management of manufacturing firms in Hopkinsville. Arrangements for obtaining this information and other labor data, such as fringe benefits, can be made through the Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Unions

Name of Union

Communication Workers
Electrical Workers
Teamsters
Grain Millers
United Mine Workers

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Hopkinsville is served by three railroads: Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, and Tennessee Central Railway.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad provides both passenger and freight service. There are four passenger trains south and three passenger trains north daily. The Louisville and Nashville provides switching service on thirty-nine tracks which will accommodate two hundred and fifty cars. Inbound carloads per month average one hundred and seventy while outbound carloads per month average four hundred.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is in the process of building a "Piggy Back" loading ramp to serve the area.

The Illinois Central Railroad and the Tennessee Central Railway provide freight service only. Switching service is provided on twenty-five tracks which can accommodate two hundred cars. Inbound carloads per month for both railroads average fifty and outbound carloads per month average fifty.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has a loading ramp and provides service for "Piggy Back" transportation.

Railway Express pickup and delivery service is available in Hopkinsville.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	21 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	16 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	17	Los Angeles, Calif.	102 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	45 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	26	New Orleans, La.	42
Cleveland, Ohio	68	New York, N. Y.	73
Detroit, Mich.	62 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	60
Knoxville, Tenn.	50 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	29 1/2

*Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Director of Industrial Development

Highways

The following state roads serve Hopkinsville and Christian County: 80, 90, 91, 107, 109, 115, 117, 164, 178, 189, 272, 345, 507, 695, 508, 800, 1026, and 1348. U. S. Routes serving the city include 41 North and South, 41-A, and 68 East and West.

Upon completion of the West Kentucky Turnpike, Hopkinsville will be twenty-six miles from the Dawson Springs Interchange and twenty-eight miles from the Princeton Interchange.

The following highway map shows major highways, turnpikes, and proposed turnpike extension for the State of Kentucky.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta Ga.	329	Lexington, Ky.	240
Birmingham, Ala.	292	Louisville, Ky.	186
Chicago, Ill.	374	Nashville, Tenn.	71
Cincinnati, Ohio	282	New York, N. Y.	929
Detroit, Mich.	520	Pittsburgh, Pa.	587
Knoxville, Tenn.	254	St. Louis, Mo.	252

Truck Service: Common carrier truck service is provided by the Super Service Motor Freight Company; James A. Skaggs Transfer; Arnold Ligon Truck Line; McLean Trucking Company; T. I. M. E., Inc; and Marvin Hayes Lines, Inc. Arnold Ligon and Marvin Hayes Lines operate terminals in Hopkinsville. Service to any point in the United States can be obtained.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM HOPKINSVILLE, 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.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	8	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	4	3
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

*Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Assistant Traffic Manager

Bus Lines: Hopkinsville is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines with twenty-two arrivals and departures daily, and Western Kentucky Stages and the Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company, each with four arrivals and departures daily.

Air

Commercial service is provided by Outlaw Airport, located 18 miles from Hopkinsville. This field is served by Ozark Air Lines and Southern Airways; Berry Field, Nashville, Tennessee, 73 miles distant, is served by Ozark, Eastern, American and Braniff Airlines; Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 63 miles distant, is served by Eastern Air Lines; and Barkley Field, located at Paducah, 90 miles distant, is served by Delta and Ozark Airlines.

The Hopkinsville- Christian County Airport, located approximately 2.5 miles from downtown Hopkinsville, has recently been completed to handle small aircraft. Facilities include a 3,000 x 75 foot paved runway, airplane tie down area and automobile parking lot. The landing and tie down area is fenced, and total airport area is 65 acres. In the past year an administration building and lighting facilities for the entire field have been completed at a cost of \$20,000. Plans are in progress for the construction of a hanger.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the Electric Plant Board of Hopkinsville, whose source of supply is TVA. The Electric Plant Board supplied 14,615,682 KWH of electricity to its customers in January, 1963. Adequate power can be supplied for major industrial users.

Christian County is provided electric power by the Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. This company supplied its customers with 41,736,886 KWH of electricity in January, 1963.

Current rates for the Electric Plant Board are as follows:

Residential Rate:

Alternating current, single or three-phase, 60 cycles. Voltage supplied will be at the discretion of Distributor and will be determined by the voltage available from distribution lines in the vicinity and/or other conditions.

Rate:

First	100 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 2.0	cents per Kilowatt-hr.
Next	150 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 1.0	cent per Kilowatt-hr.
Next	650 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.4	cent per Kilowatt-hr.
Excess over	900 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.675	cent per Kilowatt-hr.

Minimum Monthly Bill

\$0.75 per meter

General Lighting and Power Rate

Available to commercial, industrial, governmental, and other customers whose requirements are limited to firm power except those to whom service is available under the Residential or Street Lighting Schedules.

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 \$0.75 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First 200 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 2.0 cents per kwh
Next 300 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 1.25 cents per kwh
Next 1,500 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.85 cent per kwh
Next 8,000 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.65 cent per kwh
Additional energy 0.275 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:

First 100 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$0.75 per kilowatt
Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First 10,000 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.65 cent per kwh
Next 90,000 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.40 cent per kwh
Next 400,000 Kilowatt-hrs. per mo. at 0.30 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

Fuel Cost Adjustment

The rate for the final block of the energy charge in B and C above will be increased or decreased by 0.01 mill per kwh for each full 0.1 cent or major fraction thereof that the average cost per million BTU of all coal received by TVA at its steam plants during the last six months ending with June or December exceeds 19 cents or is less than 17 cents, respectively.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Hopkinsville by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A six-inch high pressure transmission line, 200 psi, supplies gas for the distribution system. Distribution lines range from 2 to 8 inches and an intermediate high pressure of 15 to 45 psi is maintained. Specific gravity is .65 and BTU content is 1,000. At the present time, there is some gas being produced in the county and plans are being made for local underground storage areas.

Rates:

General Service Rate No. 1:

	<u>Per 100 cu. ft.</u>
First 1,000 cu. ft. or less per mo.	\$1.50
Next 2,000 cu. ft. per month	.0895
Next 7,000 cu. ft. per month	.0725
Next 40,000 cu. ft. per month	.0665
All additional cu. ft. per month	.0595

Seasonal Service Rate No. 2:

(Available from March 16 to November 15 of each year)

First	500 Mcf per month	@	\$0.475 Mcf
All additional	Mcf per month	@	0.425 Mcf

Minimum Charge - \$25.00 per meter per month for the months gas is available

Large Volume Rate No. 3:

Base Load			
All gas per month		@	\$0.475 Mcf
Excess of Base Load			
All gas per month		@	0.595 Mcf

Minimum Charge - As specified in contract but not less than \$100 per month

Large Industrial Rate No. 4:

Industrial rates to customers using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Department of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

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. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel oil supply is supplemented by border state 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 Hopkinsville by the Sewerage and Water Works Commission, whose source is two impounded lakes, Little River, and two stone quarries. Storage facilities for treated water consist of one 150,000-gallon standpipe and two 300,000-gallon elevated tanks, making a total of 750,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is 3,500-gpm and average pumping time to meet requirements is 14 hours. The treatment capacity is 3,000,000 gallons per day and the peak daily use has been 3,000,000 gallons. Equipment is being installed which will increase the treatment capacity from 3,000,000 gallons per day to 5,000,000 gallons per day. Plans are complete for the construction of a new one million gallon water storage tank in the northwestern part of the city. The size of the mains varies from 2 to 18 inches and pressure is maintained from 80 to 90 psi. The flood control project on the North Fork of Little River, which includes construction of two new dams and conversion of present dams to flood control structures, will provide 900 million gallons of water for use in the city water system, providing the city with an almost inexhaustible supply of water. Current water rates are as follows:

First	3,000 cu. ft.	\$.50 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.40 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.30 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.25 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	3,000 cu. ft.	.20 per 100 cu. ft.
All over	15,000 cu. ft.	.16 2/3 per 100 cu. ft.

Meter Minimum

5/8"	300 cu. ft.	\$ 1.50 per month
3/4"	400 cu. ft.	2.00 per month
1"	600 cu. ft.	3.00 per month
1 1/4"	800 cu. ft.	4.00 per month
1 1/2"	1,200 cu. ft.	6.00 per month
2"	2,000 cu. ft.	10.00 per month
3"	-----	20.00 per month
4"	-----	30.00 per month
6"	-----	120.00 per month

	<u>Water Department</u>	<u>Sewerage Department</u>
Number of customers	7,352	6,197
Number of city fire hydrants	369	
Miles mains	105	97

Sanitary sewer service charges based on 80 percent of water consumption.

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the North and South Forks of Little River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the South Fork Little River at Hopkinsville is 71.4 cfs (USGS, 12-year record).

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

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Meramec Group: (Southern portion of county)

"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: (North central portion of county)

"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

Western Coal Field: (Extreme northern portion of county)

"Where conglomerate, sandstone or siltstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. Some wells yield 100 to 500 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water may be obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous small springs."

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

Sewerage System

A modern sewage treatment plant serves Hopkinsville with separate storm and sanitary sewers. In July, 1958, the city completed an improvement program at a total cost of 1-1/2 million dollars. This increased the capacity of the plant three times. Forty miles of collector lines, laterals, force lines and outfall lines were added to bring the total to 97 miles of lines in the sewerage system. The sewage is given primary and secondary treatment and discharged into the Little River. The system has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons with maximum daily flow being 1,500,000, leaving a surplus capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. The rate is 80 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: This site contains 50 acres of level land located on Hilltop and North Drive near U.S. Highway 41 North, near the city limits. Electricity and water are available.

SITE # 2: This site contains 315 acres of level-to-rolling land located by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Concord Lane near U. S. Highway 41 North. Electricity is available with other utilities nearby.

SITE # 3: This site contains 328 acres of level-to-rolling land by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Concord Lane near U. S. Highway 41 North. Electricity is available with other utilities nearby.

SITE # 4: This site contains 8 acres of rolling land on U. S. Highway 68 to the river, bound by U. S. Highway 68 and Little River. Electricity and water are available. The sewerage disposal plant is 1,000 feet away.

SITE # 5: This site contains 50 acres of level land located at the northwest edge of the city limits. The Illinois Central Railroad bounds the site on the south. An access road could enter either end of the property. All utilities are available.

SITE # 6: This site contains 18 acres of rolling land located adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad. It could be connected with sites 4 and 5 for a total of 76 acres. Utilities include water, gas, electricity and sewerage.

SITE # 7: This site contains 33 acres of level land, bound by U. S. Highway 68 and Little River. A spur could be entered from the Illinois Central Railroad. Utilities include water, gas, electricity, and sewerage.

SITE # 8: This site contains 17 acres of rolling land located on the Illinois Central Railroad and could be connected with site 9. Utilities include water, sewerage, gas, and electricity.

SITE # 9: This site has 66 acres of level land bound by the Illinois Central Railroad and North Drive connecting U. S. Highway 68 and State Route 272. Utilities include water, gas, electricity, and sewerage.

SITE # 10: This site contains 11 acres of rolling land located within the city limits. This site is bound on the north by the Illinois Central Railroad and the Tennessee Central Railway. Access is by a paved city street. All utilities are available.

SITE # 11: This site contains 39 acres of level land located at the southern edge of the city limits. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the southwest, and a paved road connects the site with U. S. 41 on the east. All utilities are available.

SITE # 12: This site contains 40 acres of level land located at the southeastern edge of the city limits. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the east, and access is by a paved road. All utilities are available.

SITE # 13: This site contains 100 acres of level land located at the southeastern edge of the city limits. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bounds the site on the east, and the site is approximately two blocks from U. S. 41-A. All utilities are available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Hopkinsville is a third-class city governed by a mayor who is elected for four years, and twelve councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Christian County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and eight magistrates, all of whom are elected for four-year terms.

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

SITE-4
8 A
W.E.S

SITE-7
33 A
W.E.S

SITE-5
50 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-6
18 A
W.G.E

SITE-8
17 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-10
16 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-9
66 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-1
50 A
W.E

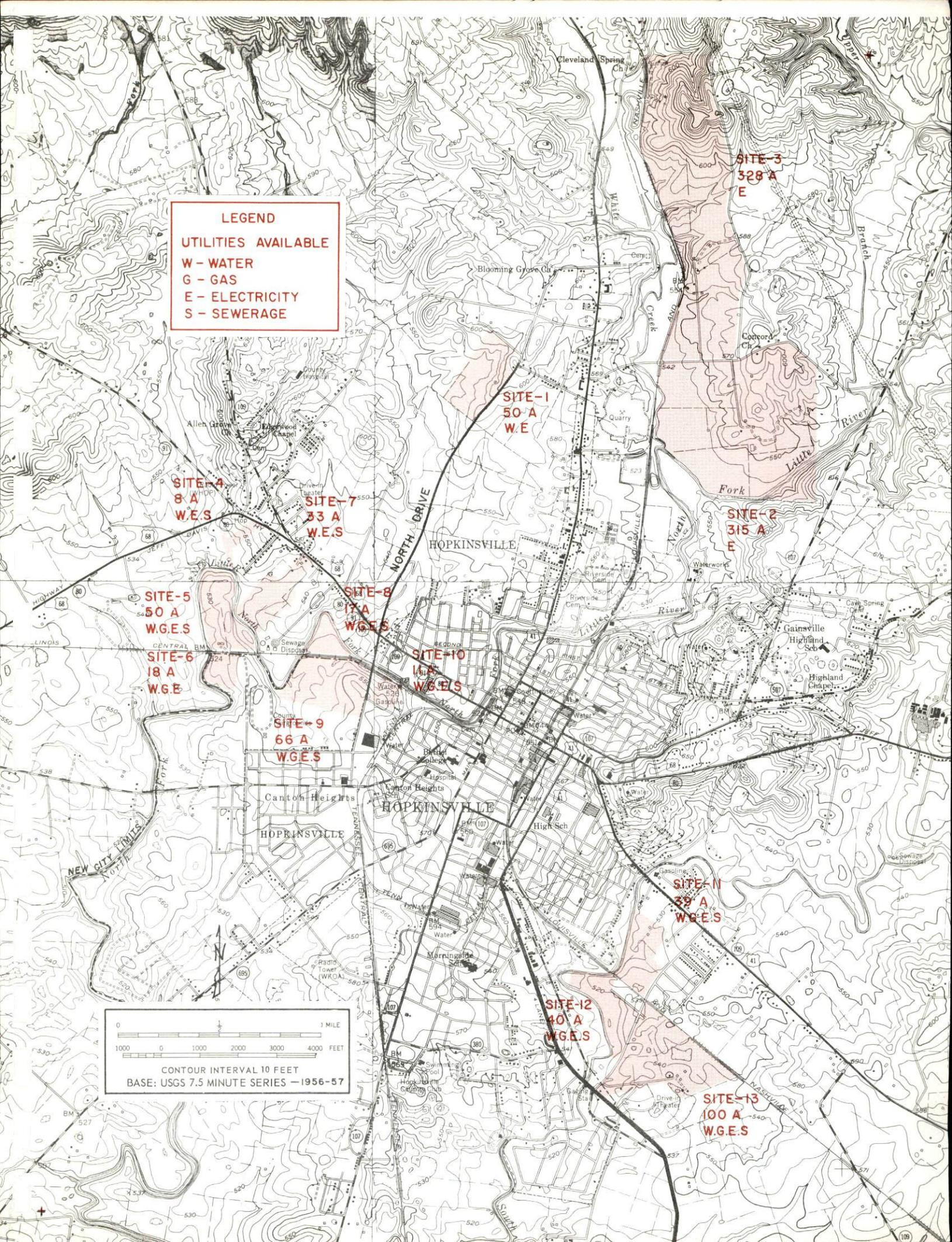
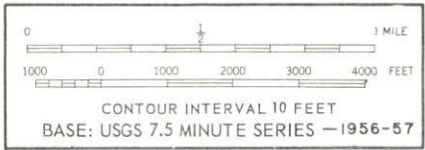
SITE-3
328 A
E

SITE-2
315 A
E

SITE-11
39 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-12
40 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-13
100 A
W.G.E.S



Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Kentucky cities 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 are required. These fees range according to type occupation or business.

Planning and Zoning

The Hopkinsville Planning Commission was established by ordinance in September, 1957, to prepare, recommend, and adopt plans and regulations for the orderly growth and development of the community. Since its creation, the Hopkinsville Planning Commission has carried on a very active and ambitious program and has enlisted the aid and support of many community leaders and organizations. The city has engaged the services of a full-time resident planning director and staff, who will assist the Planning Commission and the city in carrying out further planning studies.

The comprehensive plan for Hopkinsville was completed in March, 1963, and includes plans for economic base, population forecast, existing land use and analysis, future land use, major thoroughfares, community facilities, public improvements and effectuating devices.

The city has just finished its second public housing project, and the Dr. Bassett Urban Renewal Project is three-fourths completed. The city will be able to build a new city hall and main fire station by May, 1964, in this urban renewal area. This was made possible by a 50 percent matching fund from the Accelerated Public Works Bill.

Fire Protection

The Hopkinsville Fire Department consists of 7 full-time firemen and 24 volunteers. Three additional employees provide 24-hour service of manning the radio and telephone. The department has up-to-date equipment consisting of five pumpers, one 85-foot aerial ladder truck, and one emergency first aid truck. One pumper and two men are available for use in the county provided the equipment is not needed for city use (city has priority). A new pumper and one aerial ladder truck, which is housed in a new fire substation, were obtained recently. The fire department has been equipped throughout with two-way radio control. Fire loss for the 1961-62 fiscal year was \$81,980. Fiscal year expenditure for the department was \$140,339.33.

Hopkinsville has a Class-5 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Hopkinsville Police Department is composed of thirty-two uniformed policemen, two plain-clothes men, eight school patrol women, one clerk, and two radio operators.

The department operates four marked patrol cars for normal police activities and one unmarked car for use by the plain-clothes division. All cars are two-way radio-equipped. The 1961-62 expenditure for this department was \$164,229.24.

Garbage and Sanitation

Hopkinsville uses six enclosed compressor trucks. Garbage is collected daily in the business section and weekly in the residential areas.

Rates Per Month:

Residential	\$1.80
Apartment Rates	1.30
Business & Industrial	\$8.65 to \$43.00

Financial Information*

Hopkinsville's major source of income is from Property Taxes-27.7 percent, Occupational Licenses-27.3 percent, and Business Licenses-17.6 percent. Their largest expenditures were for the Police Department, Street Department and Fire Department, respectively.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, Fiscal Year Ending July 1, 1962:

Income	\$714,576.00
Expenditures	\$700,834.42
Bonded Indebtedness	None

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962-63:

County Budget	\$340,104
County Bonded Indebtedness	None

* These figures are for the 1961-62 Fiscal Year.

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes of Hopkinsville and Christian County are based upon these assessment figures. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR HOPKINSVILLE AND CHRISTIAN COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Hopkinsville</u>	<u>Christian County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	.90	
School	2.00	1.50
State	.05	.05
Total	\$3.45	\$2.05

If your property is inside the city your total taxes are \$3.45 per \$100 of assessed value, which is 1/3 of true value.

If your property is in Christian County but not in the city, your total taxes are \$2.05 per \$100 of assessed value.

Real Estate Assessment Ratios 1962

Hopkinsville - 31 1/3%
Christian County - 31 1/3%

Net Assessed Value of Property 1962

Hopkinsville - \$24,273,458
Christian County - \$44,262,886

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools:

Hopkinsville Independent System: In 1959 the Belmont School, grades 1-7, was built at a cost of \$356,596. In 1960 two rooms were added to the Booker T. Washington School at a cost of \$18,050. In 1961 Indian Hill School was constructed at a cost of \$295,499. In 1961 four rooms were added on two schools at a cost of \$70,000. In 1961 the Hopkinsville High School was renovated at a cost of \$75,000. A new high school is now under construction at a cost of \$650,000.

The Hopkinsville School System provides three Vocal Music Teachers, three Librarians, two Art Teachers, one Music Instrument Teacher, one Speech Correction Teacher and two Student Counselors. Approximately ninety percent of the students entering this school system complete graduation. Of those graduating, fifty percent attend college. The 1962-63 budget is \$1,244,613.

Christian County: In 1960 an addition to the high school was completed at a cost of \$535,000. In 1962 a new elementary school was completed at a cost of \$310,000.

The Christian County School System provides two Student Counselors, one Supervisor, one Art Teacher, four Music Teachers, one Industrial Art Teacher, four Agriculture Teachers, three Home Economics Teachers and one Teacher for Mentally Retarded. The 1962-63 budget is \$1,600,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN HOPKINSVILLE AND CHRISTIAN COUNTY 1961-1962

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Hopkinsville Elem.	2,500	104	24-1
Hopkinsville High	531	65	8-1
Christian County Elem.	5,910	226	26-1
Christian County High	785	43	18-1
Parochial Elem. (1-8)	151	5	30-1

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.

Hopkinsville is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School, Madisonville, 36 miles. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, General Industrial Electricity, Machine Shop, Electronics, Woodworking and Carpentry.

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

Colleges: Nearby institutions of higher learning include:

Bethel College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 56 miles

Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 79 miles

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 79 miles

Bowling Green Business College, Bowling Green, Kentucky,
63 miles

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky,
63 miles

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 72 miles

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee, 25 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital with 109 beds and 20 bassinets serves Hopkinsville and the surrounding area. The hospital has facilities for pediatrics, maternity, X-ray, radio isotope laboratory, medical laboratory and physical therapy. A new wing was completed in November, 1961, at a cost of \$750,000, which provides 21 additional beds.

There are 1,347 persons employed in hospitals and nursing homes in Christian County.

Public Health: The County Public Health Office, located in Hopkinsville, consists of seventeen full-time employees. Services include general sanitation inspection, X-ray surveys, blood test surveys, and typhoid clinic. Films and literature on all topics pertaining to public health service are available for public use.

Western State Hospital, a state operated mental institution with approximately 1,700 patients, is also located in Hopkinsville.

Housing

Hopkinsville has a number of apartments and houses available for rent, both furnished and unfurnished. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is from \$40 to \$100 per month. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$6,000 to \$15,000. Hopkinsville has two public housing projects which were completed in 1953-54 at a cost of \$2,023,737 and provide 180 units. Another 80-unit project was completed in 1962 at a cost of \$1,065,000.

There is a full-time man who works in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce to help individuals and families locate adequate housing facilities.

During the fiscal year 1961-62, the City of Hopkinsville issued the following building permits: 158 single family, 5 multiple family, 17 commercial, and 181 additions and remodeling, for a total of 361.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Hopkinsville. There are 8,511 subscribers in the city on the dial system. The service is described locally as excellent.

Western Union Telegraph maintains an office in Hopkinsville.

Postal Facilities: Hopkinsville has a first-class post office with 66 employees. There are eleven city routes and six rural routes with mail being received ten times daily and dispatched nine times daily. Mail is also received and dispatched once daily by air. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$306,699.

Newspapers: The Kentucky New Era, serving Hopkinsville and vicinity, is published daily, except Sunday, and has a circulation of more than 10,000.

Radio: Hopkinsville is served by WKOA-AM, WKOF-FM, WHOP-AM, and WRLX-FM. WHOP is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Television: Television reception is from three Nashville stations which are affiliated with CBS, NBC, and ABC, the three major networks.

Libraries

Library service is provided by the Hopkinsville Public Library with 12,000 volumes and an annual circulation of 36,200. The Bethel College Library, which is open to the residents of Hopkinsville, has 12,000 volumes.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Hopkinsville: Assembly of God, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of the Latter Day Saints, Church of the Nazarene, Episcopal, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jewish, Methodist, Pentecostal Holiness, Presbyterian, Universalist, Lutheran and Salvation Army.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First City Bank and Trust Company	\$19,276,710.23	\$17,821,126.42
Planters Bank and Trust Company	28,364,081.63	26,443,251.03

Statement as of March 1, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Capital Savings</u>
Hopkinsville Federal Savings and Loan	\$11,300,000	\$9,600,000
First Federal Savings and Loan of Hopkinsville	6,087,000	5,535,000

Hotels and Motels

There are twenty motels and one hotel in Hopkinsville with a total of 490 rooms which can accommodate more than 1,000 people.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Civitan Club, Pioneers, Inc., Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Christian County Farm Bureau, Artificial Breeders Association, Soil Improvement Association, 31 Fescue Association, Grade-A Milk Producers Association, Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club, Hopkinsville Golf and Country Club, and Sky Line Country Club.

Women's: American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women, League of Women Voters, DAR, Christian County Homemakers, Eastern Star, Rebekah's Junior Auxiliary, Altrusa, and Epsilon Sigma Alpha.

Youth: Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, Teen Town, and Sub-Debs.

Fraternal: Eagles, Elks, Odd Fellows, Masons, VFW, American Legion, and Moose.

Recreation

Local: The Hopkinsville Recreation Commission operates nine playgrounds. All have a supervised program during the summer months.

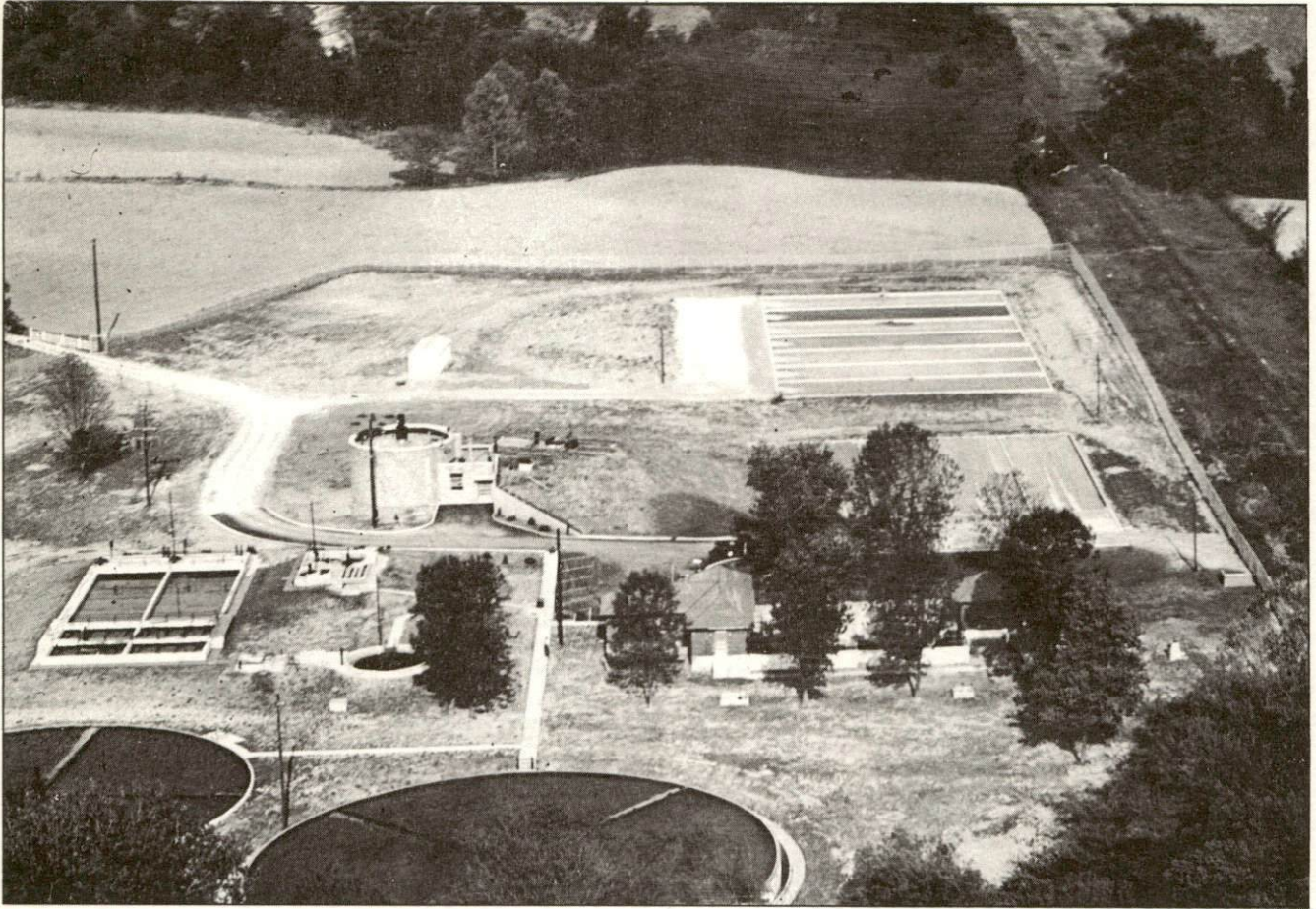
Activities on the playgrounds are varied and for all age groups. Some of the activities include: badminton, skating, shuffleboard, bowling, horse shoes, trampoline, tennis, checkers, ping pong, softball, baseball, basketball, croquet, swimming, swings, and slides. All these activities are sponsored by various organizations, civic clubs and City of Hopkinsville.

Other facilities include:

1. Two Country Clubs - both honor cards from other country clubs. Both have golf courses, swimming pools, cocktail lounges, and serve hot meals.
2. A miniature public golf course.
3. One public driving range.
4. One nine-hole, par three, lighted golf course - public.
5. One bowling alley, 24 lanes, provides facilities for league bowling.
6. One skating rink.
7. Two swimming pools - public.
8. Three motion picture theatres.
9. A riding academy furnishes horses and instructors.
10. A controlled hunting farm for quail and pheasant.
11. A program called "Teen Town," held on Friday and Saturday nights at the Memorial Building, provides recreation and entertainment for the teenagers of the city and county. The membership of this organization is 400.

Area: Area facilities include: Kentucky Lake and Kentucky Lake State Park, 39 miles; Pennyryle Forest State Park, 18 miles; Jefferson Davis Monument State Park, 10 miles; and Mammoth Cave National Park, 100 miles.

Barkley Lake, which is under construction at the present, will offer recreational facilities to the area.



SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANT



INTERNATIONAL SHOE CO.



PENNYRILE STATE PARK
In Easy Driving Distance of Hopkinsville

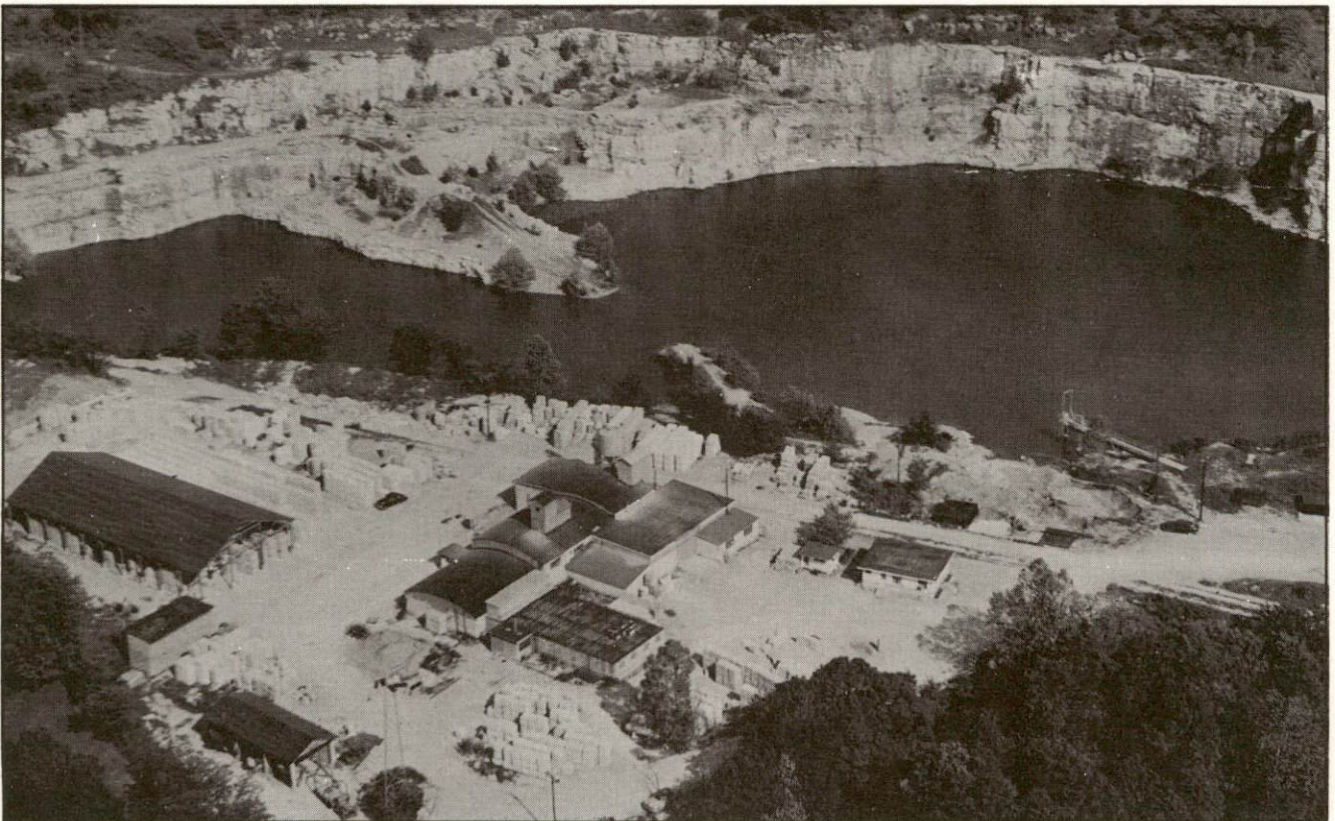


HOPKINSVILLE MILLING CO.

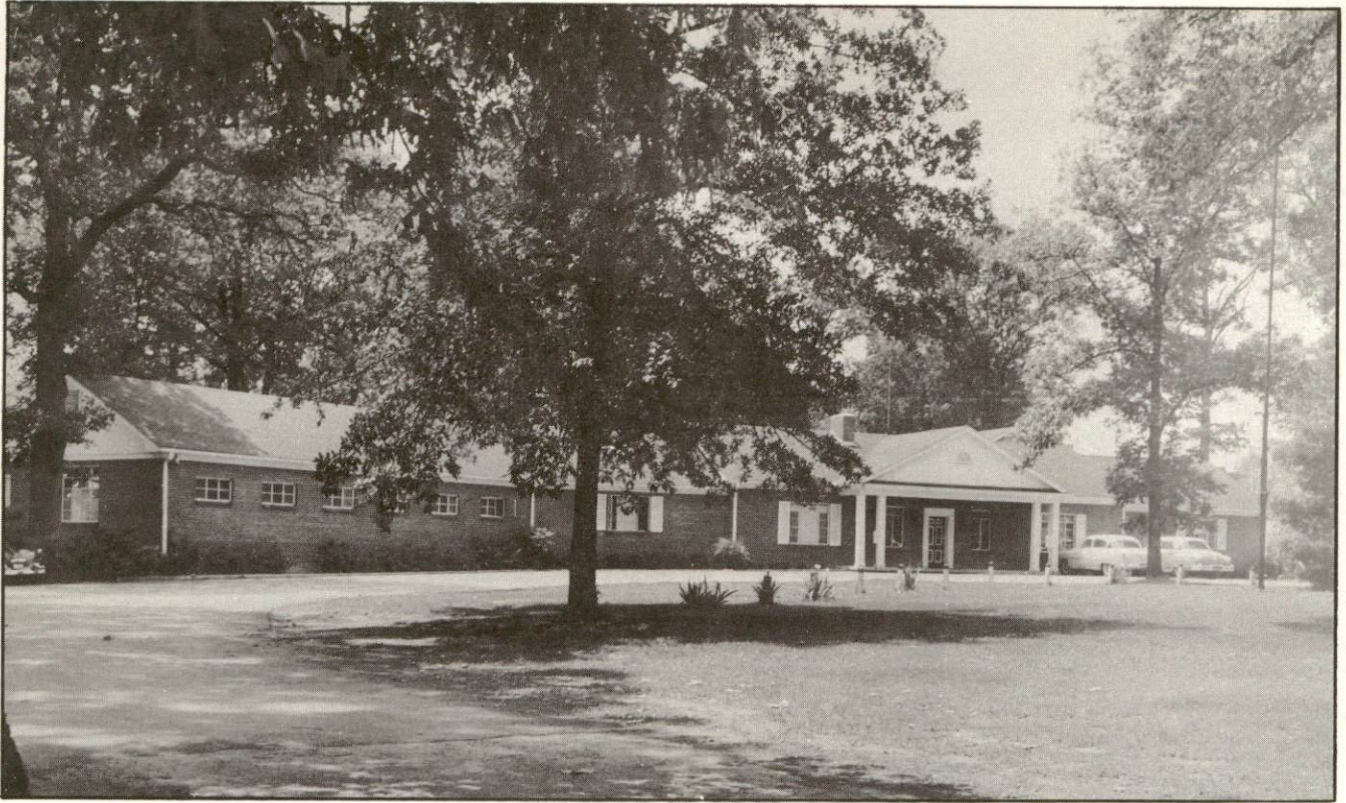


KENTUCKY LAKE

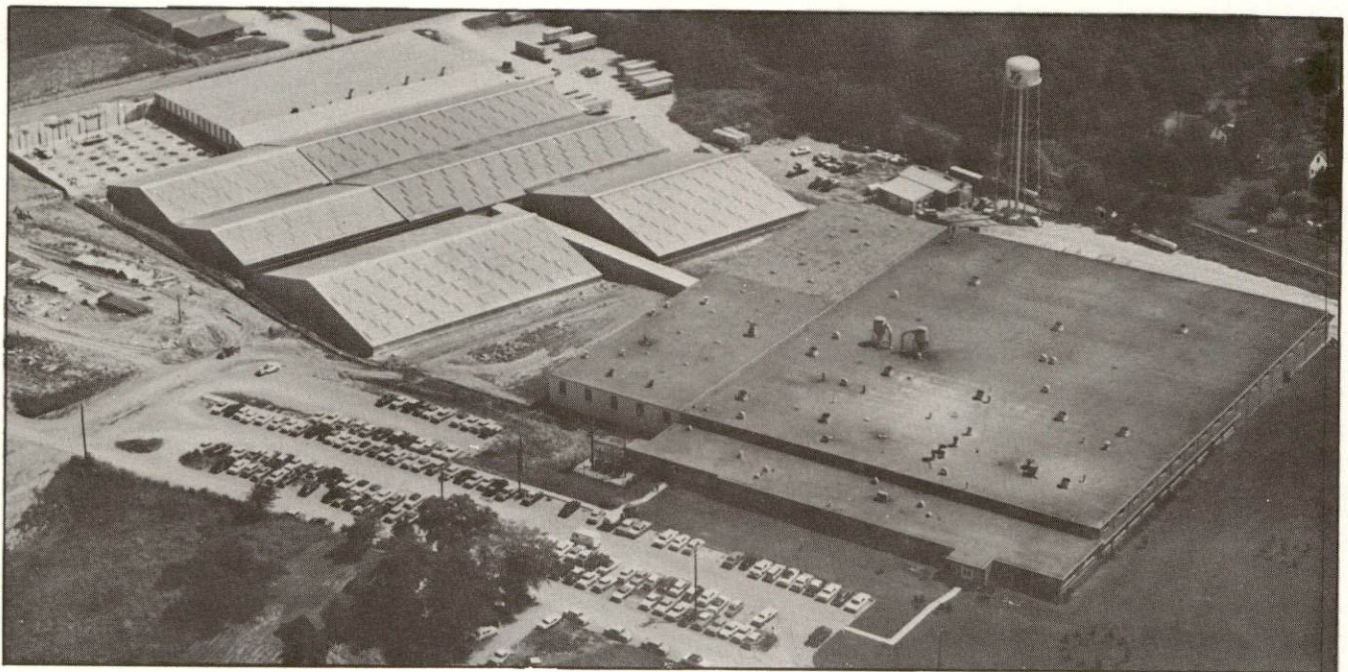
**Has the Longest Shore Line of any Man-Made Lake in the World — One Hour Drive
From Hopkinsville**



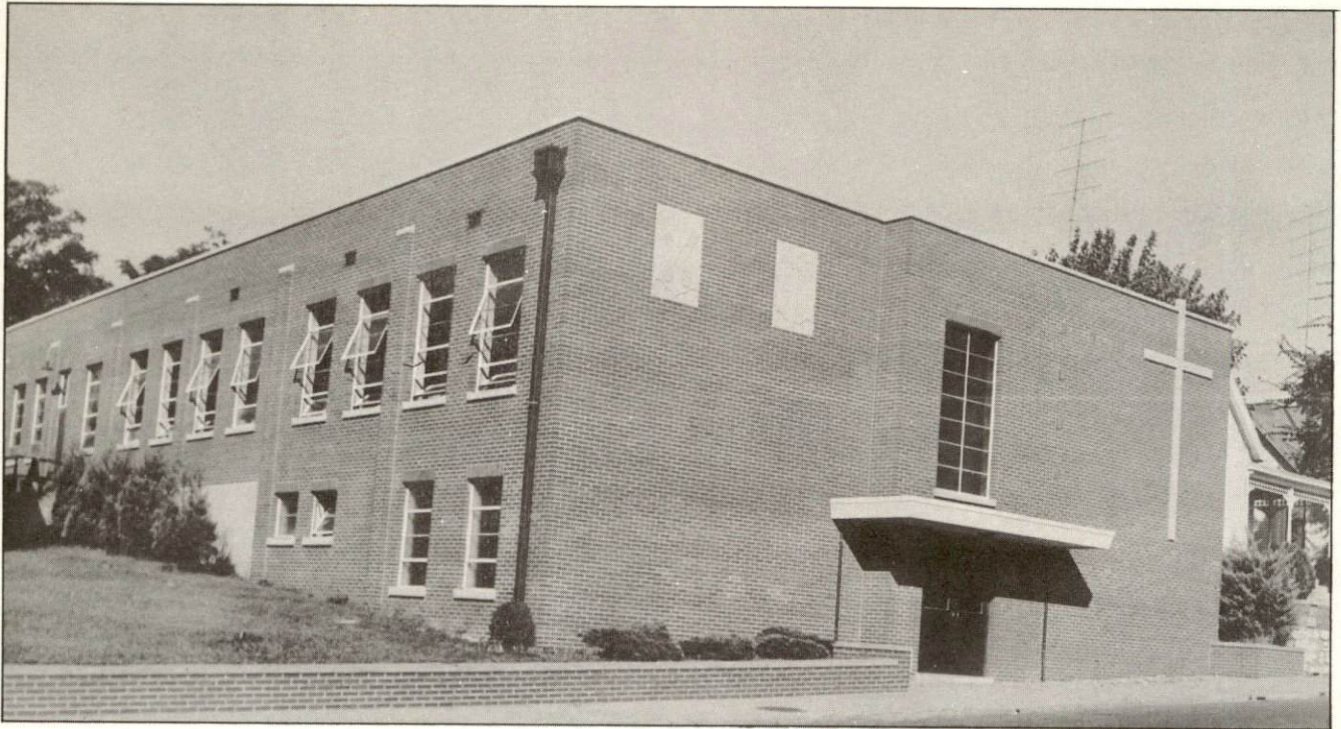
BLUE LAKE BLOCK CO.



CLUB HOUSE OF THE HOPKINSVILLE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB
This Club has a 9-hole Golf Course, Pronounced by Experts as the Best in the State
The members enjoy the facilities of a Modern Swimming Pool



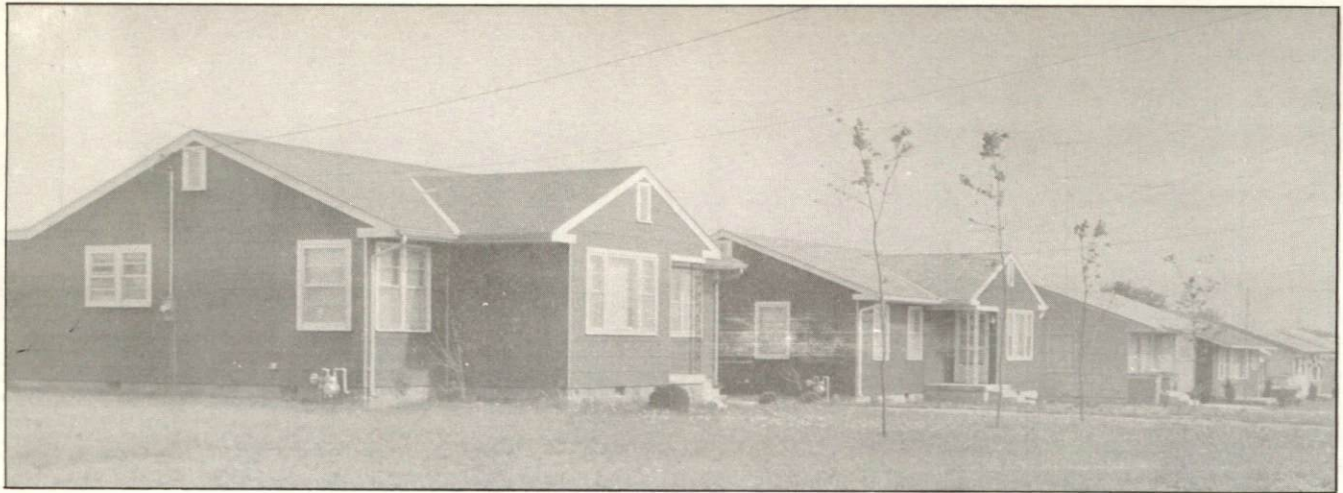
MOE LIGHT — DIVISION OF THOMAS INDUSTRIES, INC.



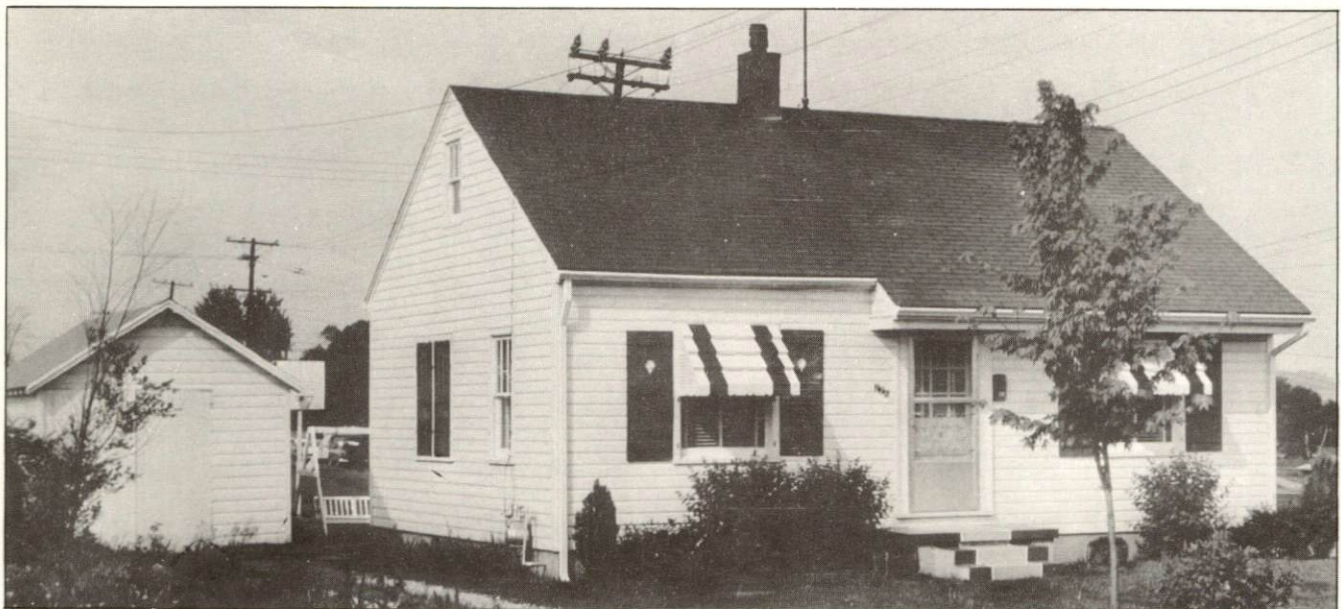
STS. PETER & PAUL PAROCHIAL SCHOOL



BETHEL COLLEGE
A Growing Junior College for Young Men and Women



A Subdivision Where Employees Enjoy Pleasant Living At Moderate Cost



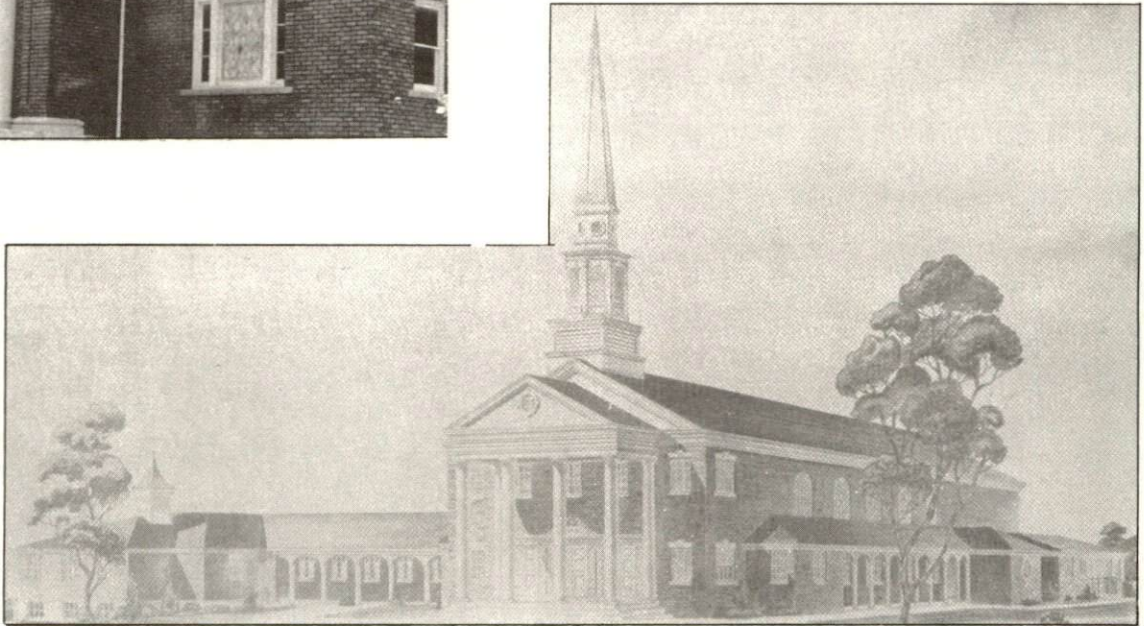
Another Home Typical Of Many Available For Hopkinsville Residents



One Of Hopkinsville's Larger Homes



◁ JEWISH SYNAGOGUE



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Community Improvements

Item 1. The Hopkinsville program for community improvements is continuing under recertification of our Workable Program by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Atlanta.

The urban renewal project comprising 27 acres just north of the central business district is now in the land disposition stage and construction of streets and utilities is progressing.

Item 2. Recently approved was a grant for construction of a new Municipal Complex including city buildings to house all the city offices and utilities, and a new central fire substation to be erected in the urban renewal area, just north of the city business district. Construction is now under way on this \$814,000 improvement.

Item 3. Dam #5 in the city program of flood control and water impounding is now completed and the lake is filling. Dam #3 will get into construction in the middle of 1963 with a planned completion date prior to January, 1964. This lake will impound 580 million gallons of water in addition to providing added flood control capacity for the City of Hopkinsville.

Plans are being completed for the raising of the elevation of Lake Morris and Lake Tandy dams to complete the Flood Control program within the next two years.

Item 4. The Hopkinsville-Christian County Airport, only 10 minutes from the central business district, is now completed with a 3,000 foot paved runway, lighted for night flying, and a new administration building. The City has a full-time operator making the airport completely operational.

Item 5. An 80-unit Public Housing project was dedicated to service late in 1962. The Housing Authority is now studying the possibility of adding additional housing in the southeastern part of the city.

Item 6. The electric plant board is reworking the entire distribution system to change the system from its present 4,000 volts to 13,000 volts in order to provide necessary service city-wide.

Plans are being drawn for a new substation in the western end of the city.

The street lighting is now being converted to mercury vapor throughout the city and a new Whiteway on Highway 41 to the north is being installed to provide an entrance to the city comparable to that of US 41-A at the southern entrance.

Item 7. The Water Department is installing equipment which will increase the treatment capacity from three million gallons per day to five million gallons per day and plans are complete for construction of a new one million gallon water storage tank in the northwestern part of the city.

Item 8. The Garbage Collection System has added two new 20 cubic yard units to their fleet giving the system six modern packing units to provide daily service to the central business district, hotels, schools, etc., and weekly service to the residential area.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 1,991 farms covering 344,105 acres, and averaging 172.8 acres per farm. The average value per farm is \$23,381, with the average value per acre at \$135.28. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Christian County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Christian Co. (bu)	56,267	51.7	2,910,962
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Christian Co. (bu)	14,713	28.4	418,235
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Christian Co. (bu)	513	28.0	14,395
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Christian Co. (lbs)	2,946	1,473.9	4,342,264
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Christian Co. (tons)	5,215	1.7	9,221
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Christian Co. (tons)	4,302	3.1	13,349
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Christian Co. (tons)	14,421	1.6	23,968
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Christian Co.	41,589
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Christian Co.	1,946
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Christian Co.	8,430
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Christian County consist of petroleum and natural gas, limestone, coal and clay. Transported and residual sand deposits suitable for general construction purposes are available locally, and rock asphalt, in small non-commercial quantities, occurs in the northern portion of the county.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Petroleum became important in Christian County with the opening of the Apex Oil Field in 1955. A total of over seven and one-half million barrels has been produced through 1961. Peak production was in 1956 when 1,833,547 barrels were secured. Over one million barrels were produced in 1961. Production is chiefly from the Jackson formation at depths varying from 450 to 750 feet. Some production is also reported from the Paint Creek and Bethel formation. Natural gas is currently being produced southwest of Haley's Mill, and some is also secured in conjunction with oil production.

Limestone: A generalized high calcium (95 percent or more CaCO_3) limestone belt traverses the central portion of Christian County. One quarry,

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

near Hopkinsville, has a twenty-two foot section which averages 95.6 percent CaCO_3 . Such high calcium limestones have varied uses in the chemical industry. Most of the stone now being produced is used for concrete aggregate, road construction, and agstone. Three quarries are currently in operation.

Coal: Coal occurs in Pennsylvanian rocks in the northern portion of the county. They are classed as high volatile bituminous and are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade. For the period 1889 through 1961, nearly five million tons were produced. In 1961, production amounted to 85,605 tons from one strip mine in the No. 6 seam. Selected analysis of the No. 6 seam in Christian County are as follows:

Seam No.	Moisture	Percent		Ash	Sulphur	B. T. U. Dry Basis	Ash Softening Tem. F
		Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon				
6	9.6	37.0	47.2	6.2	2.6	14,800	1,930
6	10.3	35.1	50.0	4.6	2.3	14,700	2,030
6	10.1	36.6	50.2	3.1	1.6	14,680	2,160

Clay and Shale: Several miscellaneous clay and shale deposits occur in the county. An analysis of a shale deposit north of Hopkinsville indicates it is suitable for the manufacture of heavy clay products such as red building brick and tile. One clay mine was being operated in 1962.

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.

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BUSINESS UNIVERSITIES

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, Mineral 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 135,000 acres of forested land in Christian County covering 29 percent of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum 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% 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.

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:00 A.M.</u>	<u>6:00 P.M.</u> (CST)
January	38.1	5.46	84	72
February	40.2	3.94	83	67
March	47.9	5.38	81	60
April	57.7	4.17	81	54
May	66.6	4.00	84	58
June	75.6	4.15	84	59
July	78.8	3.65	86	61
August	77.8	3.41	89	61
September	71.2	3.13	88	60
October	60.1	2.52	88	61
November	47.0	3.53	84	65
December	39.0	4.08	84	71
Annual Norm	58.3	47.42		

* Station Location: Hopkinsville, Kentucky

** Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

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

6:00 P.M. readings 22 years;

Days cloudy or clear: (20 yrs. of record) - 103 clear, 142 partly cloudy,
120 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) - 57 percent

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) - 120 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) - 4 days

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) - 56 days

Days with heavy fog: (20 years of record) - 14 days

Prevailing wind: (20 years of record) - South

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 years of record) - Approximate long-term
means 3,513 degree days

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

Christian County, the second largest county in Kentucky, was formed in 1796 and named in honor of Colonel William Christian, soldier, statesman, and brother-in-law of Patrick Henry. It is located in the southwestern part of Kentucky on the Tennessee line. Topographically the county surface varies from rolling plains and hills to flat lands in the southern portion. The soil of the county is rich enough to support a large population.

When the county court located the county seat in 1797, Hopkinsville was chosen as the spot. From 1797 to 1804 the town was called Elizabeth. In 1804 it was renamed Hopkinsville for General Samuel Hopkins of Revolutionary War fame. The name was changed because there was another Elizabeth, Kentucky. This was most fortunate, since there are no other Kentucky towns, indeed no other in the United States, which bear this name. The old homes of Hopkinsville sprawl along tree-lined streets. One of the most famous of these is the Dillard House. This frame home was built in 1856 in the shape of a steamboat. During the Civil War, it was the headquarters of the occupying federal troops.

December 7, in Hopkinsville, is the anniversary of its occupation by night riders in 1867. The night riders were groups of farmers disgruntled by the low tobacco prices, who attempted to organize against the tobacco companies. They often used violence in their dealings and made Hopkinsville one of their targets because of its tobacco houses. They entered town on horseback at night, burned the warehouses and took over all the communication offices and city. After they finished they rode out of town with a posse in hot pursuit. After the raid a legend grew around a warning by the Hopkinsville mayor that the night riders had better not show their faces in his town. They say that when the riders invaded Hopkinsville the Mayor sought sanctuary in the Baptist Church.

Education has long been a vital force in the life of Hopkinsville. The first public school was organized in 1842 by a Mr. Stevens, 7 years before a provision was made in the state constitution for common schools. Bethel College for women was chartered in 1851 and organized by members of the Baptist Church in 1854. It was aided for a time in educating the women of southern Kentucky by South Kentucky College, also begun for women though later included men too. The original building and grounds of Bethel cost \$30,000 in 1854, a cheap price to pay for an institution which is still providing higher education for Christian Countians after 110 years.

Appendix A

A writer in the 1880's notes that there were flour mills, a foundry, planing mills, carriage and plow factories, an ice factory, and brickyards. Prior to this time there had been some distilleries, woolen mills, and tanneries. Because of its location in some of the best farming land in the United States, the town and county prospered. In 1926 some far-sighted leaders of Hopkinsville organized the Hopkinsville Industrial Foundation to promote industrial growth. This group was able to bring several new plants into the area. After making the sacrifices for World War II, Hopkinsville was able to raise \$100,000 to bring the International Shoe Company to the city in 1945. The economic activity of Hopkinsville has been reflected in a population rise of nearly 7,000 people, from 12,526 to 19,465, in the last ten years.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, June 1962	Christian County		Kentucky	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Industries	6,295	100.0	462,955	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	141	2.2	29,566	6.3
Contract Construction	433	6.8	40,318	8.7
Manufacturing	2,222	35.3	175,305	37.8
Food & kindred products	274	4.3	25,120	5.4
Tobacco	24	.4	9,355	2.0
Clothing, tex. & leather	879	13.9	27,115	5.8
Lumber & furniture	185	2.9	14,910	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	50	.8	10,616	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	41	.6	14,885	3.2
Stone, clay & glass	80	1.3	5,874	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,223	1.9
Machinery, metals & equip.	689	10.9	55,197	11.9
Other	0	0	3,010	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	582	9.2	33,912	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,951	31.0	120,897	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	309	4.9	21,618	4.6
Services	640	10.2	39,466	8.5
Other	17	.3	1,873	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1960

Subject	Christian County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	31, 227	25, 677	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	<u>23, 147</u>	<u>17, 958</u>	<u>1, 036, 440</u>	<u>1, 074, 244</u>
Labor force	18, 775	4, 987	743, 255	219, 234
Civilian labor force	9, 267	4, 987	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	8, 863	4, 645	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	5, 204	2, 270	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	959	1, 044	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	2, 589	270	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	111	61	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	404	265	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	4, 372	12, 971	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	1, 049	899	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	1, 079	1, 082	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	2, 244	10, 990	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	986	8, 948	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	1, 258	2, 042	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	<u>8, 863</u>	<u>4, 645</u>	<u>660, 728</u>	<u>275, 216</u>
Professional & technical	464	629	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 589	42	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	950	171	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	407	907	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	611	365	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	1, 269	23	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	1, 307	701	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	45	747	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	528	802	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	902	8	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	441	25	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	350	225	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 <u>1/</u>	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 <u>2/</u>	.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" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <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.