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Industrial Resources: Warren County - Bowling Green

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ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL
SURVEY

of

Bowling Green, Ky.



Prepared By

BOWLING GREEN - WARREN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

— and —

THE AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

— of —

KENTUCKY

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
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OCT 2 1981

ECONOMIC & INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
OF
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce

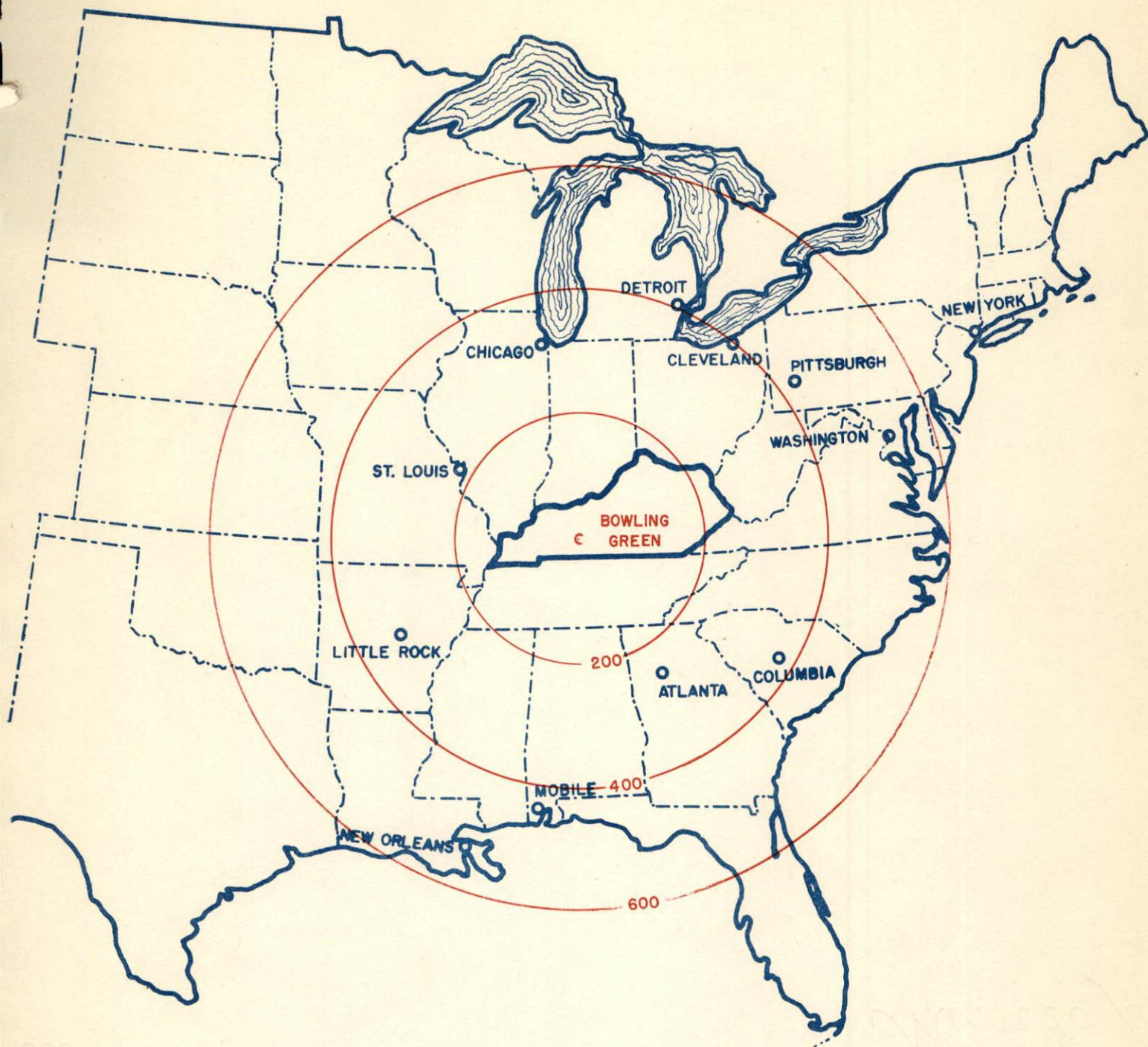
and

The Kentucky Agricultural & Industrial Development Board

November 26, 1951

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Library, Western Kentucky
State Teachers College



BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

HAS 50,000,000 CUSTOMERS
WITHIN ITS MARKET AREA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
POPULATION AND LABOR	
Population Figures 1850 - 1950; Population Characteristics;	
Labor Market Area	1
Industrial Pattern; Labor Supply	2
Wage Rate Data; Existing Industry	3
TRANSPORTATION	
Railroads	4
Highways	5
Air; Water	6
COMMUNICATIONS	
Postal and Express Facilities; Telephone & Telegraph	7
UTILITIES	
Electricity; Gas	7
Water; Sewage	8
CITY GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES	
Type Government; Tax Rates and Laws	9
Laws Affecting Industry	10
City Services	11
LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Housing; Health	11
Schools	12
Churches; Libraries; Recreation; Tourist Accommodations	13
Newspapers; Radio Stations; Banks; Retail Businesses;	
Service Establishments; Retail, wholesale and service	
trade sales	14
Clubs and Organizations	15
Climate	16
INDUSTRIAL MARKETS	16
RESOURCES	
Mineral	17
AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES	17
Appendix Following Page 17	

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

Bowling Green, the county seat of Warren County, is located in the southwestern portion of the State, 63 miles from Nashville, 118 miles from Louisville, and 144 miles from Lexington. (See Appendix A for History and General Description).

POPULATION AND LABOR:

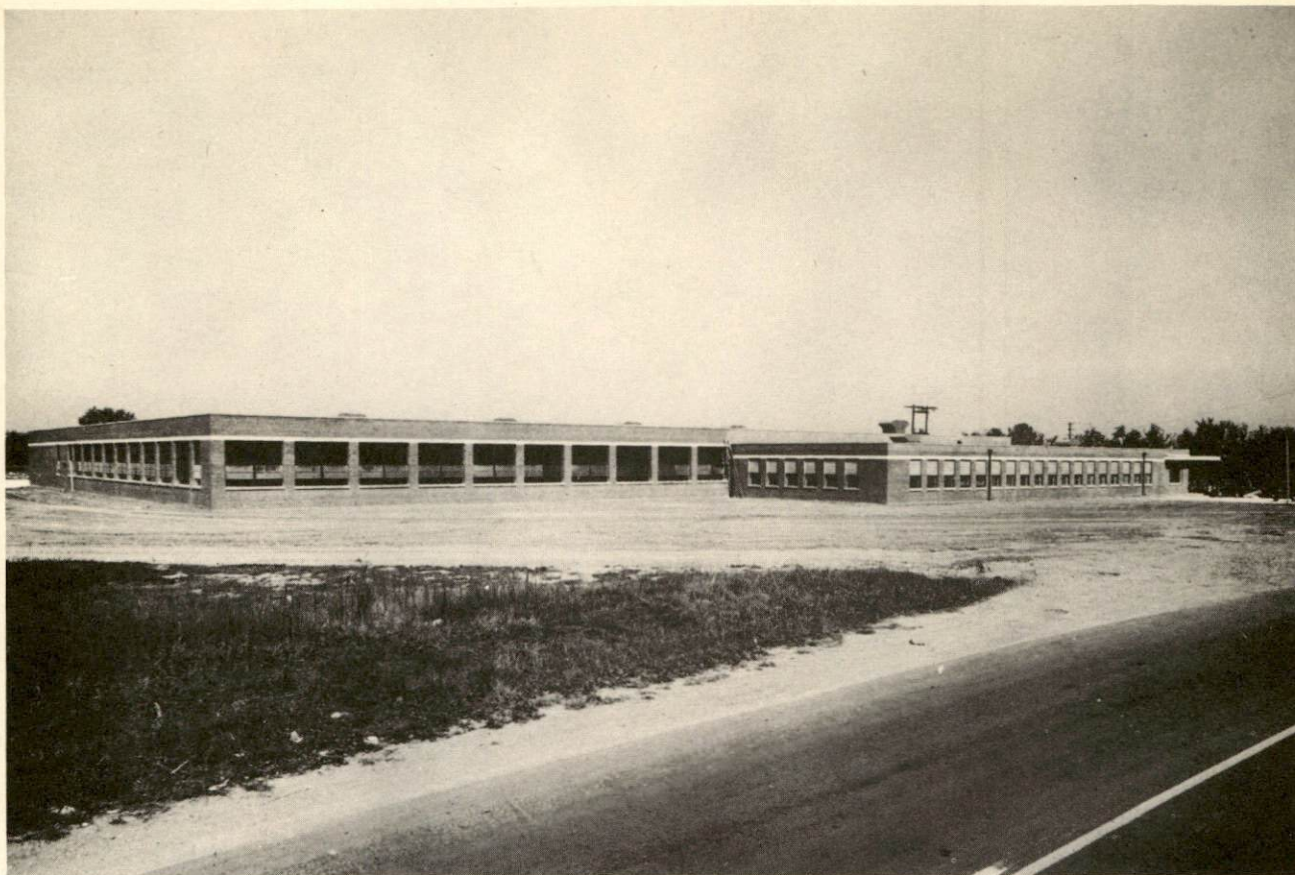
Population Figures 1850 to 1950

	<u>Bowling Green</u>	<u>Warren County</u>
1850	-----	15,123
1860	-----	17,320
1870	4,574	21,742
1880	5,114	27,531
1890	7,803	30,158
1900	8,226	29,970
1910	9,173	30,579
1920	9,638	30,858
1930	12,348	33,676
1940	14,585	36,631
1950	22,817*	42,758

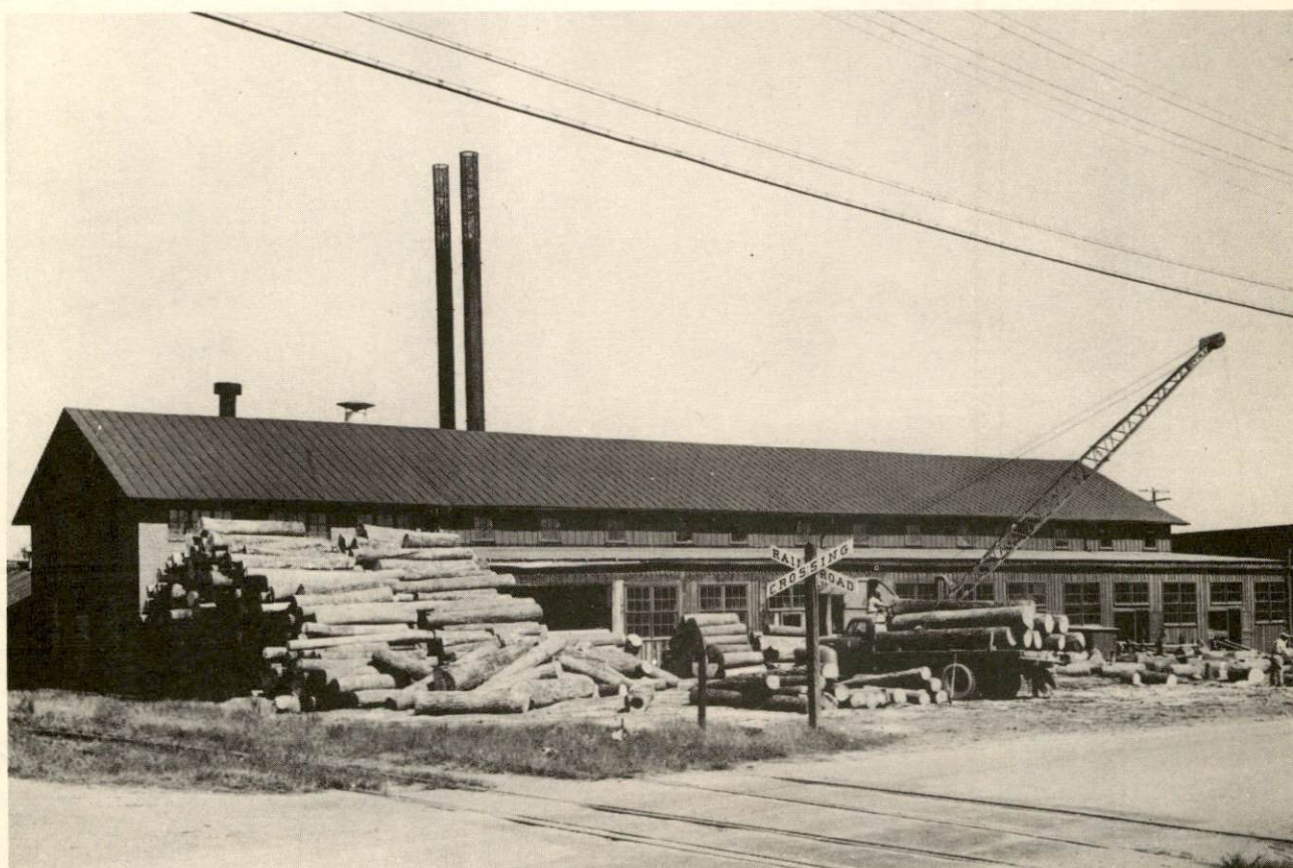
Population Characteristics - The population of Bowling Green has shown an increase of 56.4% during the past decade, while Warren County has shown an increase of 16.7% during the same period. In 1940 86.9% of the residents of Warren County were native-born white, 0.2% foreign-born, and 12.9% negro.

*Extension of city corporate limits in 1951 accounts for approximately 4,500 in population increase.

Labor Market Area - The Bowling Green labor supply area would include Warren County and the major portions of Allen, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, and Simpson Counties. The center of population of each of these counties is within 30 miles of Bowling Green, indicating the feasibility of commuting.



BOWLING GREEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY



TRUE TEMPER CORPORATION

Industrial Pattern - The economy of Bowling Green is heavily based on agriculture. During the last week of March, 1950, 19,400 persons were working on the 14,128 farms in the area. In Warren County, there were 5,200 employed on farms. Employment covered by unemployment insurance totaled only 8,700 in March, 1951. About 60% of employment covered by unemployment insurance was in Warren County.

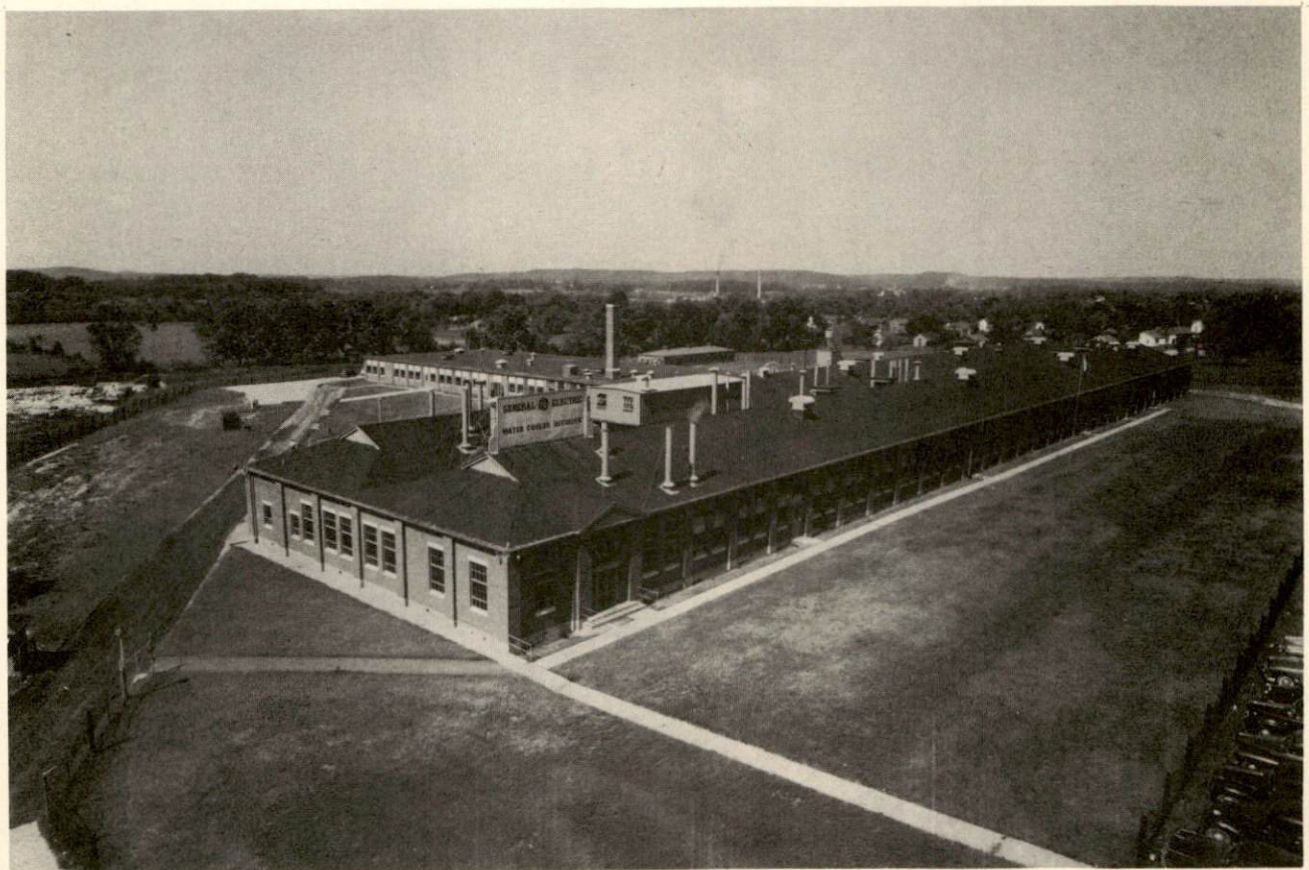
Manufacturing employment in March, 1951 was 3,050 in the area with 1,800 of these jobs in Warren County. Allen County had 480 in manufacturing, Logan had 578 and Simpson had 201. About two of each three manufacturing jobs were in clothing plants with an additional 400 in the food industry. (See Appendix B for Table).

For the entire area, manufacturing furnishes jobs for only about 2.8% of the population and has about 3.6% of the population 14 years of age and over. In Warren County, less than 5% of the total population are working in manufacturing jobs.

Labor Supply - It is estimated that at least 5,000 workers could be recruited for attractive factory jobs in this six-county area. About 2,000 of these would be men and 3,000 women. The male labor supply would be largely transfers from low paying non-farm jobs and from the 4,700 farms with cash income of less than \$600 in 1950. The female labor supply would come partially from shifts from other jobs, but mainly from women such as housewives not now considered in the labor force.



DERBY UNDERWEAR COMPANY



AVAILABLE PLANT OWNED BY
WESTINGHOUSE CORPORATION

Wage Rate Data - Comprehensive wage data are lacking for this area. However, the average weekly wage per job covered by unemployment insurance during the first quarter of 1951 was \$54.69 for the state as a whole as compared with the following averages for counties in this area: Warren County - \$38.76; Allen County - \$31.78; Butler County - \$25.53; Edmonson County - \$40.77; Logan County - \$35.61; and Simpson County - \$32.40.

Existing Industry -

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
J. E. Bohannon & Co. (not in season)	Tobacco	250 25	50 3	300 28 *
Borders Pure Milk & Ice Cream	Dairy Products	52	5	57
Bowling Green Coca Cola Bottling Co.	Coca Cola	19	1	20
Bowling Green Mfg. Co. (not in full operation yet)	Carburetors	24	26	50
Broadway Roller Mills	Flour	6	0	6
Brown Ice Cream & Milk Co.	Dairy products	42	12	54
Derby Underwear Co.	Underwear	100	839	939
Dixie Cream Doughnuts	Doughnuts	2	2	4
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Bottler	6	0	6
Elm Grove Dairy	Dairy products	10	2	12
Field Packing Co.	Meat	31	7	38
Gary Bros. Stone Co.	Crushed stone	15	0	15
Goad Sign Co.	Signs	4	0	4
Gordon Smith & Co.	Air-compressors	16	1	17
Graham Motley Lumber Co.	Lumber	18	2	20
Grapette Bottling Co.	Bottlers	5	1	6
E. H. Harris Lumber Co.	Lumber	12	0	12
Honey-Krust Bakery	Bread	64	3	67
Kentucky Ice Service, Inc. (not in season)	Ice	20 5	0 0	20 5 *
Lewis Crushed Stone Co.	Rock, agric. lime	7	0	7
McLellan Stone Co.	Cut stone	17	0	17
Nehi-Royal Crown	Bottlers	25	1	26
Pan-American Mills	Flour	26	0	26
Park City Coal & Lumber Co.	Lumber	15	2	17
Pet Milk Co.	Evaporated milk	134	6	140
Riley's Bakery	Bread, cakes, pies	8	10	18
Roemer Bros. Lumber Co.	Lumber	9	1	10
		937	971	1908



PET MILK COMPANY



BOWLING GREEN LIVESTOCK MARKET

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
	(carried forward)	937	971	1908
Scott Tobacco Co.	Tobacco	41	71	112
Seven-Up Bottling Co.	Bottlers	10	0	10
Steen Concrete Products Co.	Concrete products	6	0	6
True Temper Corp.	Ax Handles	47	2	49
W. R. Sprouse Lumber Co.	Lumber	14	0	14
Squirt Bottling Co.	Bottlers	14	0	14
Sweet Feed Mills, Inc.	Feed	5	1	6
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Photo-flash lamps	130	50	180
Warren Co. Ice & Locker Co., Inc.	Ice	7	0	7
*not included in totals				
	Total	1211	1095	2306

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads - Bowling Green is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Terminal Facilities - Nashville, Louisville

Major Points - Nashville, Louisville, Birmingham, Mobile,

New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Atlanta, Knoxville.

Average Car Loadings per Year - Inbound - 2,815; outbound - 2,550

Number of trains daily that pick up and set off freight - 3 northbound; 3 southbound.

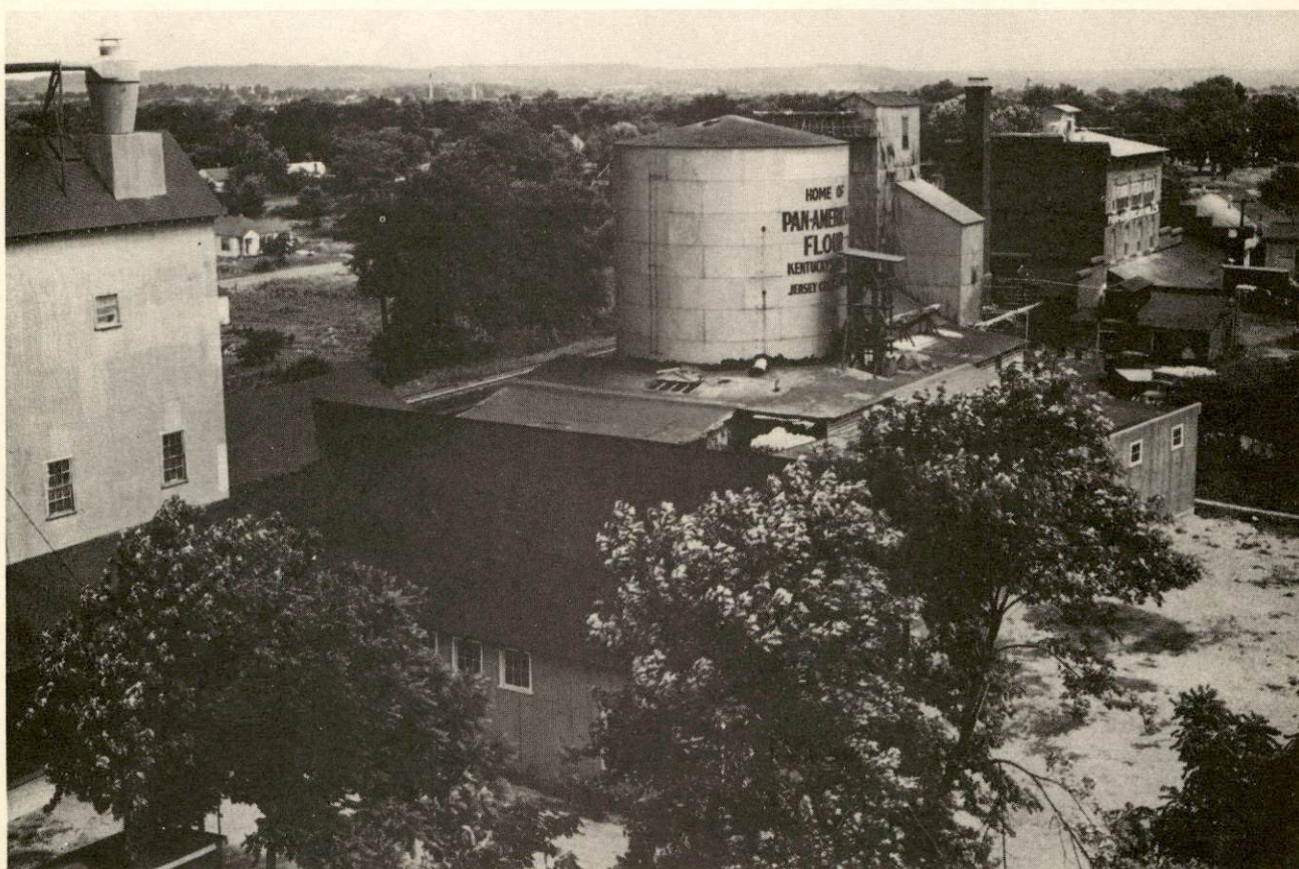
Type of Freight - Coal, lumber, building material, furniture, cotton piece goods, agricultural implements.

Approximate Transit Times To

Birmingham, Ala.	13 hrs.	Mobile, Ala.	24 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	10 hrs.	Montgomery, Ala.	15 hrs.
Louisville, Ky.	4 hrs.	Nashville, Tenn.	2 1/2 hrs.
Memphis, Tenn.	12 hrs.	New Orleans, La.	26 hrs.
		St. Louis, Mo.	22 hrs.



GORDON SMITH AND COMPANY



PAN-AMERICAN MILLS

Highways - U. S. #31W (north and south), #68 (east and west);
Ky. #67, #71.

Highway Distances to

Atlanta, Ga.	321	Louisville, Ky.	125
Birmingham, Ala.	283	Nashville, Tenn.	65
Chicago, Ill.	407	Mobile, Ala.	536
Cincinnati, Ohio	247	New Orleans, La.	607
Detroit, Mich.	503	St. Louis, Mo.	283

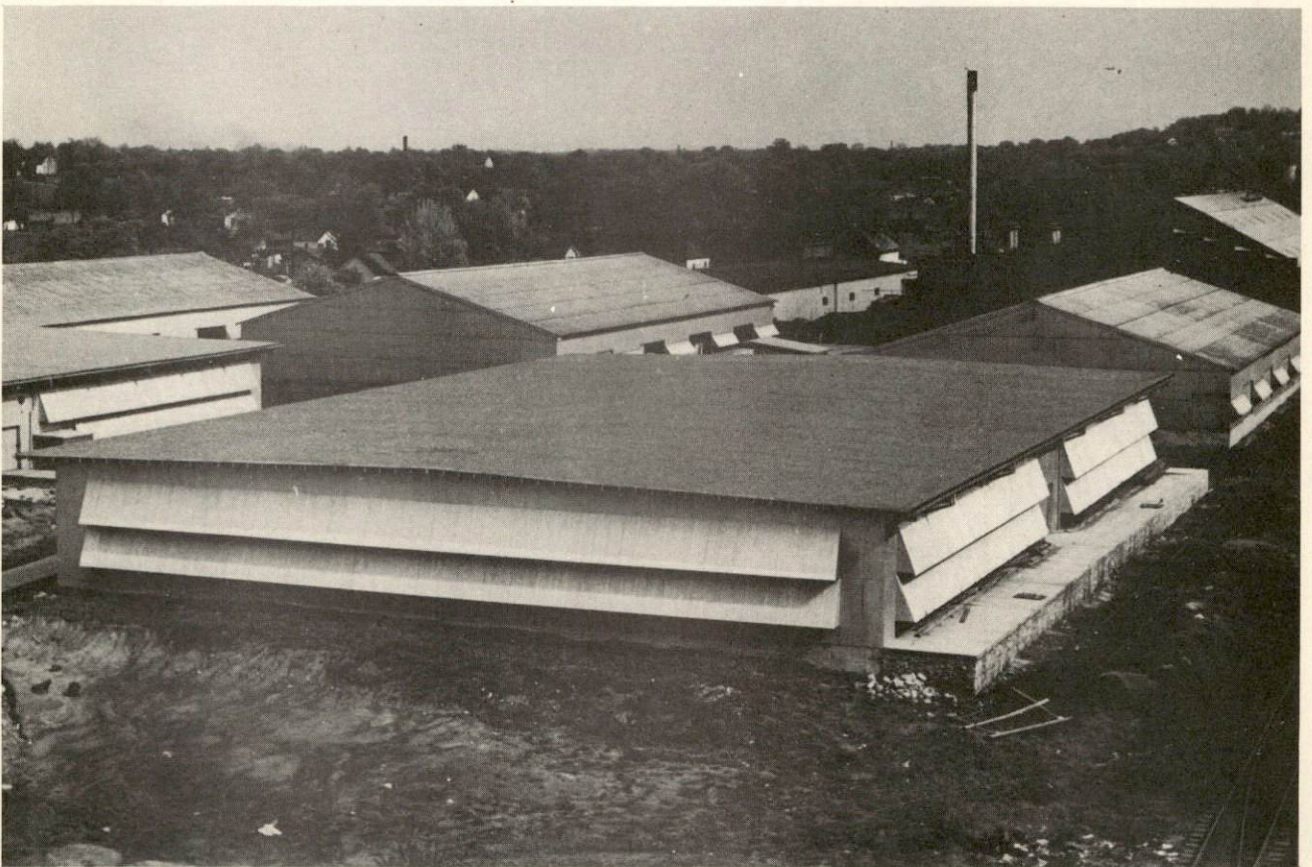
Bus Lines Serving Bowling Green - Greyhound Bus Lines operating between Louisville and Nashville with 14 round trips per day (north-south); Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company with 4 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Hopkinsville, and 3 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Glasgow; Fuqua Bus Lines with 3 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Owensboro, and 2 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Scottsville; Bales Bus Lines with 2 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Leitchfield.

City Bus Service - Operated by Bowling Green Transit Company on 1/2 hour schedule from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M; hourly from 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Truck Lines Serving Bowling Green - The Bowling Green Express operates over U. S. #31W between Louisville and Nashville, serving all intermediate points, with terminals at Louisville, Bowling Green, and Nashville - 8 inbound loads per day average and 4 outbound loads per day average - LTL 1 local south and 2 locals north daily. The Bowling Green terminal has 9 doors, 10 men handling freight, 30 tractors, 30 trailers, and 18 straight trucks.



J. E. BOHANNON TOBACCO COMPANY



W.L. BURFORD COMPANY PLANT

Meeks Motor Freight operates over U. S. #31W between Louisville and Nashville, and on U. S. #68 to Hopkinsville, with terminals at Louisville, Nashville, Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, Lexington, Cincinnati, and Middlesboro. The Bowling Green terminal has 4 doors, 11 men handling freight on platforms - 3 inbound loads per day average, 1 outbound load per day average - LTL 3 - 6 trucks in per day and 1 truck out per day. Meeks has 1 tractor, 1 trailer, and 2 straight trucks at Bowling Green. Additional equipment is furnished from Nashville or Louisville as required. Hayes Truck Lines' nearest terminals are at Louisville and Hopkinsville.

Air - The Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, covering 241 acres, has 4 runways each 4,000 feet long and 150 feet wide; served by Eastern Airlines which has 3 departures daily from Bowling Green.

Water -

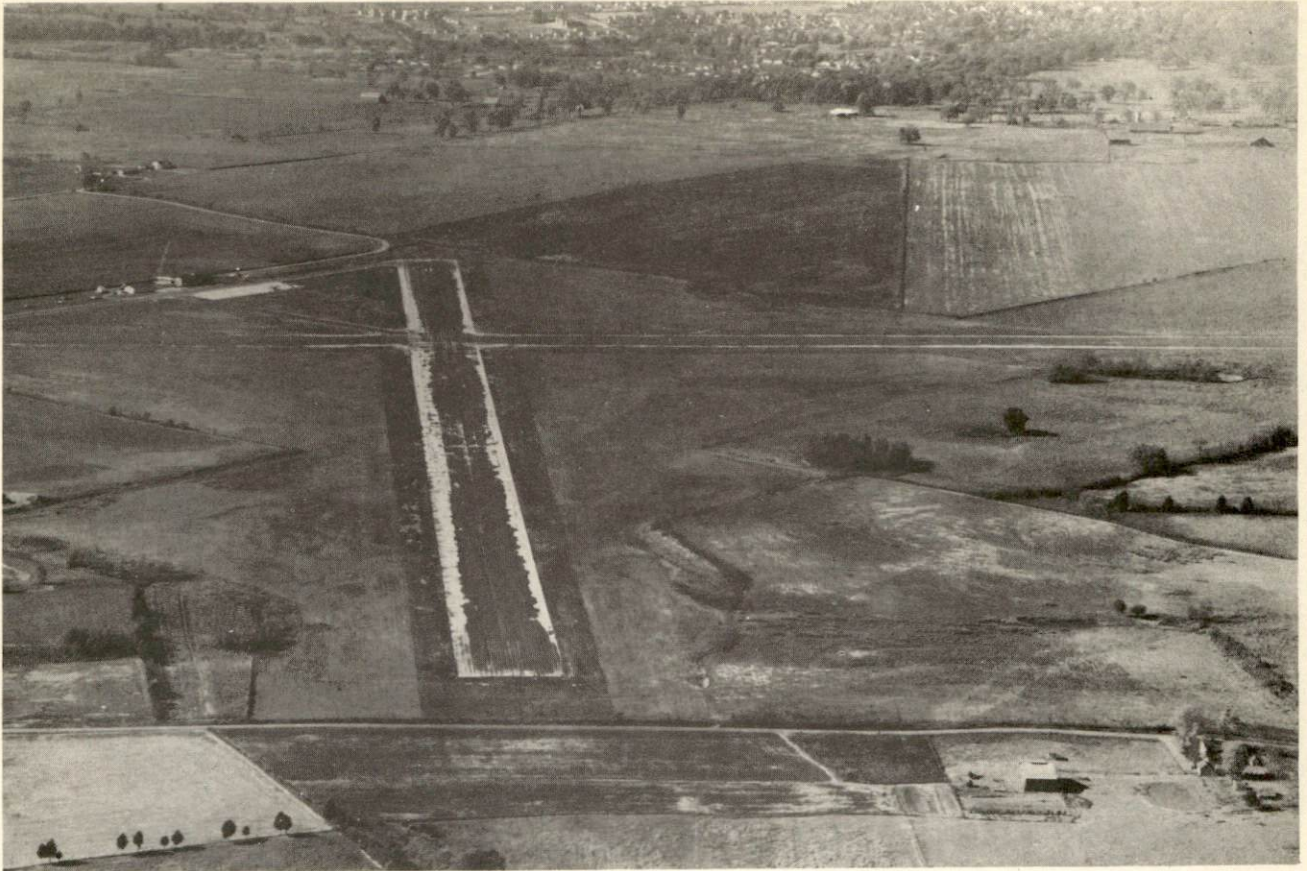
Barge Lines Serving Bowling Green - James R. Hines Company, Bowling Green (petroleum products); Igert and Company, Paducah (holder of common carrier permit for Green and Barren Rivers).

Products available by Barge - Petroleum, coal, sand, limestone.

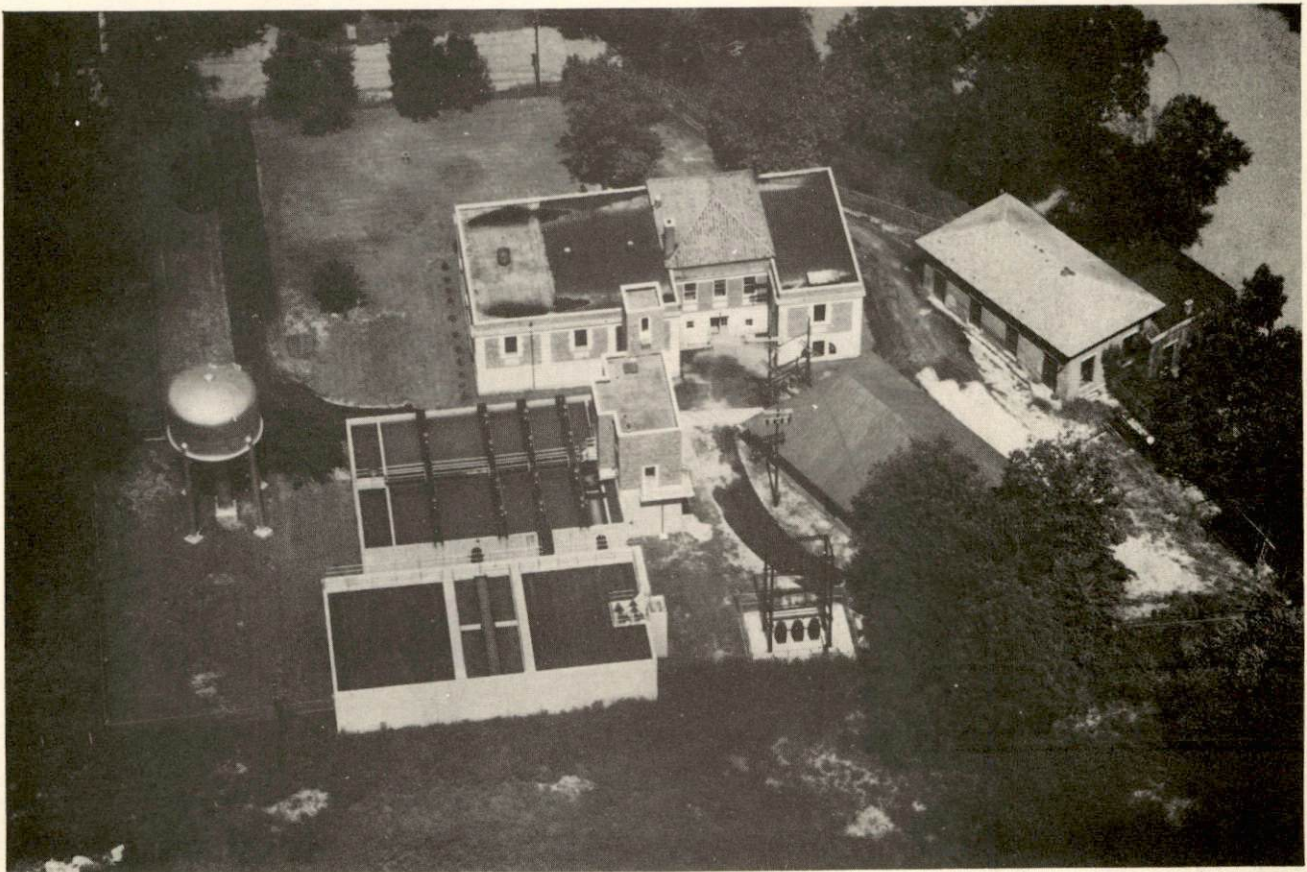
Channel mileage and depth charts when usable - The mileage of upper wharf from the mouth of the Green River is 179.0 miles.

The mouth of the Green River is 8.2 miles above Evansville.

A minimum channel depth of 5 1/2' is maintained the year around.



BOWLING GREEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT



CITY WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION

COMMUNICATIONS:

Postal and Express Facilities - Bowling Green has a first class post office with 55 employees. There are 2 deliveries daily in the business section and 1 in the residential sections. There are 12 city routes and 2 parcel post routes, 5 rural routes, and 5 star routes. Postal receipts for 1950 were \$209,600.00. Express is received and forwarded 11 times daily. Air express is received and forwarded 3 times daily.

Telephone and Telegraph - The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, with 7,309 stations and 92 employees, serves Bowling Green. (See Appendix C-1 for rates). There is one Western Union office with 2 employees.

UTILITIES:

Electricity - The Bowling Green Electric Plant Board is served by TVA from a 13,200 KV line. TVA has four 66,000 KV lines into their plant at Bowling Green, 3 phase, 60 cycle. (See Appendix D for rates).

Gas - Natural gas with a 1,000 BTU content and 400 pounds pressure is furnished Bowling Green through a 6" line by the Western Kentucky Natural Gas Company, which is supplied by Texas Gas Transmission Company. In February, 1950, 162 million cubic feet of gas were used. This supply could be doubled with the present line. (See Appendix C-2 for rates).



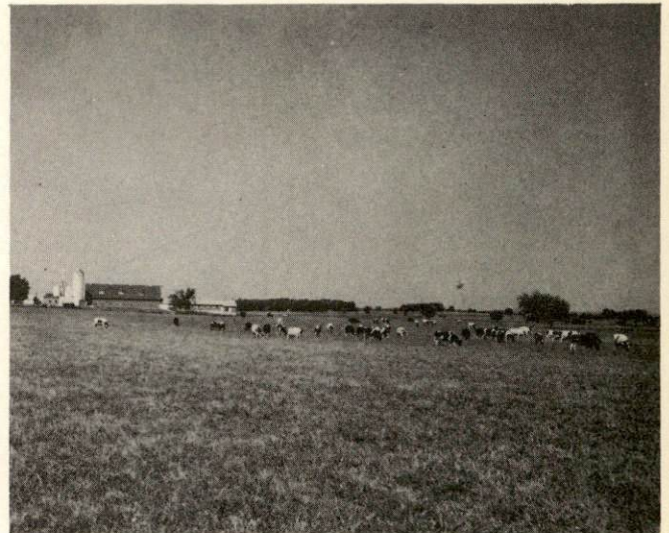
HONEY KRUST BAKERY



FIELD PACKING COMPANY



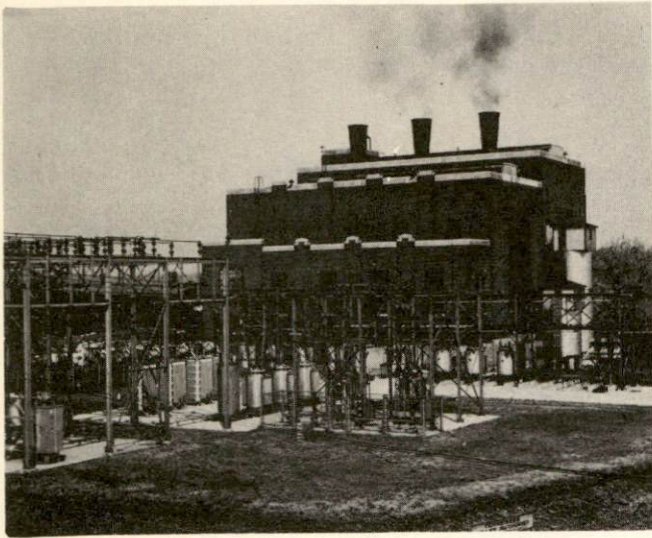
BROWN ICE CREAM COMPANY



BORDERS PURE MILK COMPANY FARM

Water - The original water plant was designed and built in 1927 and had a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day. In 1948 an extensive reinforcing program was made to the distribution system and the treatment facilities increased to 4,500,000 gallons per day. The average pumpage as of the present time, is about 2,500,000 gallons daily, with a maximum in the vicinity of 3,000,000 gallons daily. Provisions were made in this later installation for changing the impellers in the pumps so that the plant could be increased to 6,000,000 gallons per day with very little difficulty. The raw water is secured from the Barren River through a low service intake chamber and pumper to a Walker type rectangular clarifier. Storage is provided by two concrete, open type reservoirs, each having a capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons. Additional storage for the high service system is provided by an elevated steel tank situated on the property of Western Kentucky State College. This tank has a capacity of 150,000 gallons. Work is presently being done on an additional reinforcing program, together with standpipe storage facilities, which will provide an additional storage of 1,000,000 gallons per day. Pressure is maintained at an average of 55 pounds per square inch. (See Appendix C-3 for rates).

Sewage - The present sewage facilities at Bowling Green consist of a hand cleaned bar screen, two Imhoff tanks and open sludge beds. The plant was originally built in 1933 and has a design capacity of 18,000 population equivalent, with an average flow, of 2,000,000 gallons daily, and a maximum flow of 3,600,000 gallons daily. At the present time,



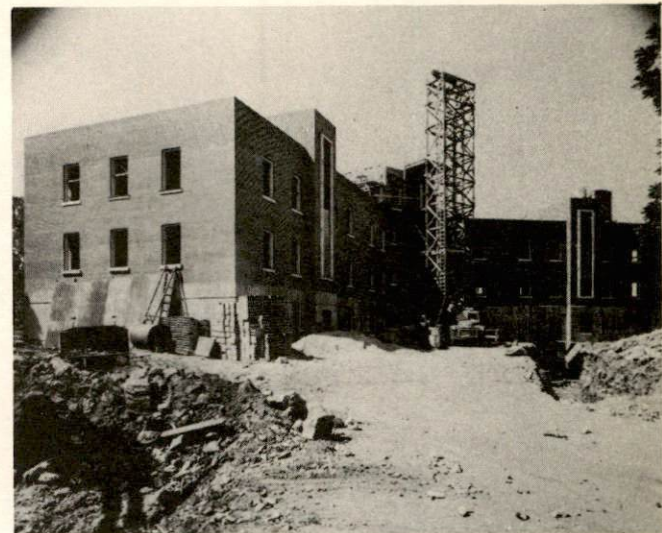
BOWLING GREEN
STEAM PLANT, T.V.A.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



NEW PUMPER
BOWLING GREEN FIRE DEPARTMENT



BOWLING GREEN
WARREN COUNTY HOSPITAL

the plant is running at capacity, and the City is considering the expansion of the primary facilities, with the addition of secondary treatment facilities. Under the proposed program, it is anticipated that additional Imhoff tanks will be added to provide for a capacity of approximately 25,000 persons at an average flow of 3,000,000 gallons per day, and a maximum flow of 4,500,000 gallons per day. Trickling filters and a secondary settling basin will complete the secondary treatment, and the trickling filters will have a diameter of 158 feet, two being installed. (See Appendix C-4 for rates).

CITY GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES:

Type Government - Bowling Green, a 2nd class city, is governed by a mayor and 12 members of the common council, together with 3 members of the Board of Public Works. The mayor is elected for a term of 4 years, the Board of Public Works is appointed for a term of 4 years, and the members of the common council are elected for 2 years.

Tax Rates and Laws -

Property Tax Rates per \$100 in 1950

	<u>Within City Limits</u>	<u>Outside City Limits</u>
State	\$.05	\$.05
County	.67	.67
City	.94	
School	1.50	1.35
Sinking Fund	.21	
Total	\$ 3.37	\$ 2.07

(See Appendix F for Kentucky Corporation Tax information).

Assessment Practice - City - 35% to 40%
County - 60%

Total Assessment 1950 - City - \$12,079,898
County - \$30,620,161

Bonded Indebtedness - City - The general fund bonded indebtedness amounts to \$231,000 with sinking fund accumulation of \$26,220.

\$268,000 in water revenue bonds outstanding, \$526,000 in electric revenue bonds outstanding, \$519,000 in sewer revenue bonds outstanding, and a \$2,000,000 water revenue bonds authorized in September, 1951 for extensions and storage in annexed area. There is an overlapping debt of \$18,000 voted Bowling Green School District bonds, \$520,000 Bowling Green School District building revenue bonds.

County - \$39,000 road and bridge bonds, non-revenue which are not callable until January 2, 1959. Funds are on hand to pay this. Warren County voted hospital bonds of \$266,000 to be retired by January 1, 1968, are to be paid out of special levy approved by voters, and \$1,104,000 Warren County School District revenue bonds.

Annual City Income 1950 - \$521,724.00

Annual City Expenditures 1950 - \$514,987.00

Laws Affecting Industry - (See Appendix G for statute governing bond issue plan).

Tax Exemption - City - 5 years. State law permits the 5-year exemption which cannot be extended.

Business License Fees - \$10.00 to \$500.00

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
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City Services -

Fire Protection - The Fire Department consists of 21 full-time firemen. Equipment consists of one 500 gpm, one 600 gpm, one 750 gpm, and one 1,000 gpm pumper; one 75' aerial ladder with 100 gpm pumper located in the central station. Two branch stations are to be built soon. Bowling Green has a 5th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection - The Police Department consists of 31 full-time officers. Equipment includes 2 patrol cars, 2 motorcycles, all equipped with 3-way radios.

Streets - The streets in the business section are cleaned daily and those in the residential sections every 2 weeks.

Garbage - The city has no regular garbage pick-up service.

Garbage is picked up by private individuals on contract.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing - Five-room, frame houses predominate in Bowling Green. Average sale price is from \$6,000 to \$10,000 for newly-constructed housing. Average rental of five-room house is between \$40.00 and \$60.00 per month. In 1950 a total of 287 building permits were issued totaling \$1,330,468, an increase of \$611,767.50 over 1949. There are 14 real estate agencies in Bowling Green, and 19 building contractors.

Health -

Hospitals - The Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital with 55 beds. The new addition now under construction will have 70 beds. The Warren County Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 30 beds.



SCOTT TOBACCO COMPANY



MAIN STREET, BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

Clinics - The Newman Clinic with 10 beds, and the Graves-Gilbert Clinic which has 6 doctors.

Doctors - 30 MD's, 7 of whom are surgeons; 15 Dentists; 23 RN's.

Public Health Program - The public health program comprises: immunizations, tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease control programs, and general sanitation and laboratory services.

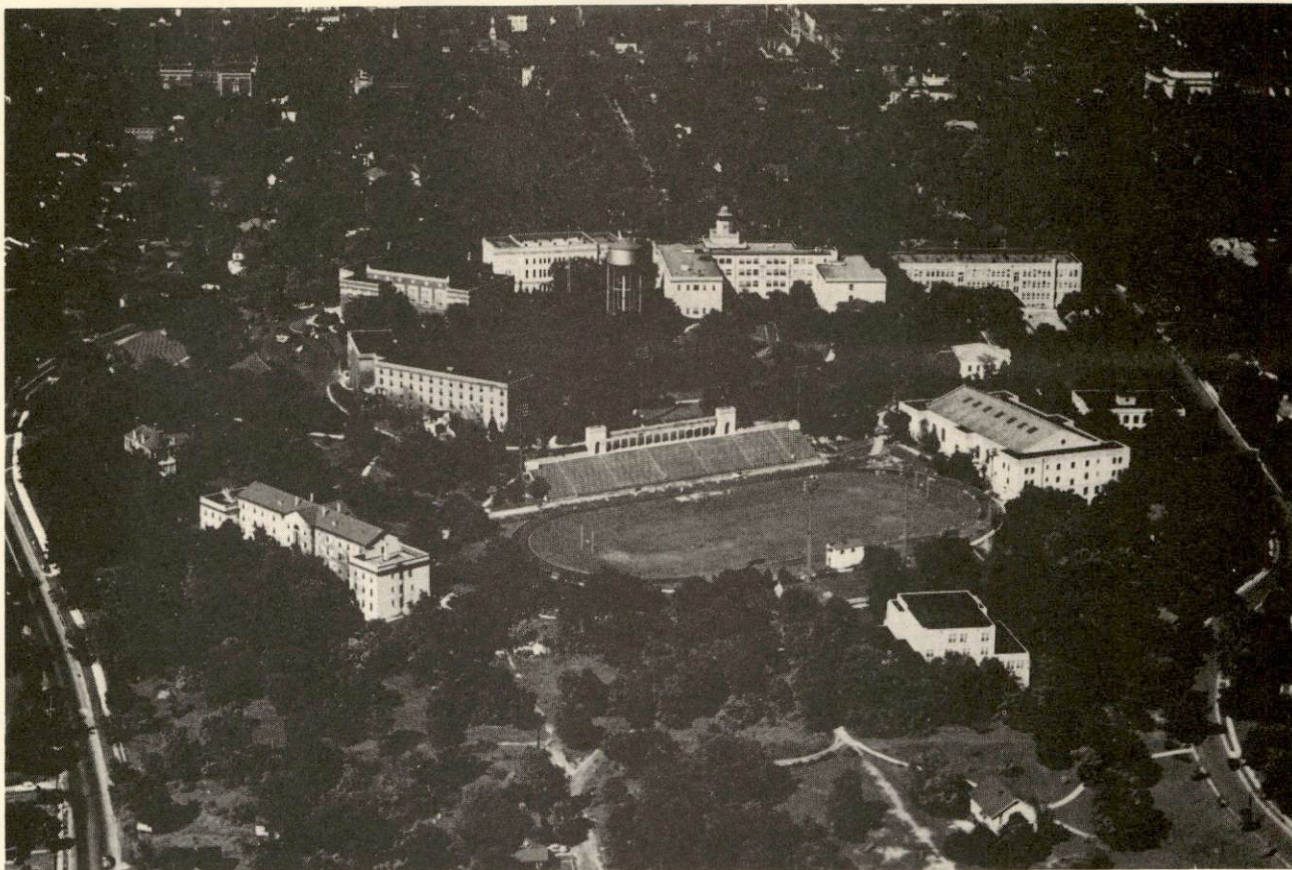
<u>Schools-</u>	1 - 6		7 - 9		10 - 12	
	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Enroll.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>
<u>City</u>	1,500	1,800	650	800	475	575
<u>County</u>	3,395	2,400	1,071	900	455	750

Parochial - Grade school only with enrollment of 180 and capacity of 200.

Trade Schools - Warren School of Trades, Inc. with an enrollment of 120 (all colored veterans from the area) is an accredited private trade school, and teaches one course, 22 months in length, in woodworking and cabinetmaking, and trains colored veterans for millmen and cabinetmakers. It offers a complete course in mechanical drawing, bench woodwork, and machine woodwork.

Western Trade School, with an enrollment of 116 was first opened in 1941. Courses include machine shop, automobile mechanics, electricity, refrigeration and air conditioning, and woodwork.

Colleges - Western Kentucky State College and the Bowling Green College of Commerce are located in Bowling Green. Other colleges in the area include: University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington; University of Louisville, Louisville.



WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE



BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Churches - Bowling Green is represented by the following denominations:

Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian, Christian Scientist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Holiness, Nazarene, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army, Bible Church, and Church of Christ in Heaven.

Libraries - Western State College Library has 73,750 volumes with a yearly circulation of 125,319; Bowling Green Business University has 20,000 volumes with a yearly circulation of 5,740; Public Library has 10,000 volumes with a yearly circulation of 36,000; Kentucky Building has 30,000 volumes with a yearly circulation of 8,520; Western Training School has 5,384 volumes with a yearly circulation of 5,532.

Recreation -

Parks and Playgrounds - Beech Bend Park, Municipal Park and Reservoir Park. All grade schools have playgrounds.

Swimming Pools - Western State College and Beech Bend Park

Stadiums - Western State College

Theaters - Three down-town; three drive-in

Tennis Courts - Reservoir Park, Municipal Park, Western State College

Bowling Alleys - Maple Lane Bowling Alley

Golf Courses - Country Club and Municipal Park

Tourist Accommodations - Helm Hotel - 109 rooms; Park City Hotel - 50 rooms; Pine Hotel - 50 rooms; Mansard Hotel - 58 rooms. There are 9 smaller hotels in the city, and many very fine motels in and around Bowling Green.

Newspapers - Park City Daily News with a circulation of 11,028.

Radio Stations - WKCT, 930 kilocycles, 1,000 watts, American Broadcasting Company; WLBJ, 1410 kilocycles, 5,000 watts, AM and FM, Mutual Network; WBON, Mutual Broadcasting System.

Banks -*American National Bank with total deposits of \$7,150,255.62 and total resources of \$7,565,036.91;*Citizens National Bank with total deposits of \$8,430,748.86 and total resources of \$9,166,699.92;

**Bowling Green Bank & Trust Company with total deposits of \$3,693,000 and total resources of \$5,105,000;*Potter-Matlock Trust Company with total deposits of \$1,277,500 and total resources of \$1,295,600.

* October, 1951; ** June, 1951

Retail Businesses

Auto Dealers	18
Clothing, Women's	6
Drugs-Sundries	11
Farm Supplies & Hardware	7
Furniture	15

Service Establishments

Beauty Shops	20
Filling Stations	48
Frozen Food Lockers	2
Restaurants	60
Steam Laundries	4

Retail, wholesale, and service trade sales - Retail sales in Warren County during 1948 aggregated \$30.5 million, an increase of 277% over the \$8.1 million in 1939. Wholesale sales in the county reached a total of \$14.0 million in 1948 as compared with \$4.7 million in 1939. The service trades included in the Census of Business recorded receipts totaling \$1.5 million in 1948 compared with \$0.5 million in 1939.

Employment in the county also rose over the 9-year period between 1939 and 1948 for the above trades. Establishments in these trades reported a combined total of 2,245 paid employees for the workweek ended nearest November 15, 1948 as compared with a total of 1,443 employees reported for the week of November 15, 1939.

(The above information was taken from the 1948 Census of Business released by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce).

Clubs and Organizations -

Civic - Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Civitan Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Jr. Chamber of Commerce.

Fraternal - IOOF, Masonic, Shrine, American Legion, VFW, Moose, Elks, and WOW.

Women's Clubs - BPW, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Homemakers, Eastern Star, Rebeccah's, Cotillion Club, Garden Club, Lioness Club, and Music Club.

Youth Clubs - Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, Boys Club.

Farm Organizations - Bowling Green Farm Bureau, Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Farm Extension Service, Farmers Production Credit Association.

Climate -

	*Temp.	*Prec.	** Rel. Hum.			** Sunshine	
			8 am	n	8 pm	Ave. hrs.	% possible
Jan.	37.6	4.99	82	73	71	110	36
Feb.	39.3	4.02	82	73	67	118	39
Mar.	49.1	5.22	79	66	64	163	44
Apr.	58.2	4.49	74	59	59	210	53
May	67.8	4.16	75	58	63	262	59
June	76.1	3.84	78	59	66	270	61
July	79.4	4.27	77	56	67	283	63
Aug.	78.2	3.74	80	58	67	266	63
Sept.	72.5	3.18	80	59	62	231	62
Oct.	60.3	2.74	77	58	58	201	58
Nov.	48.2	3.83	79	68	66	140	46
Dec.	38.7	4.29	83	76	68	104	35

Ann. Norm 58.8 48.77

*Frost Free Period - April 14 to October 22 - growing season -
days - 191.

Prevailing Winds - from southwest

** <u>Average Number of Days With</u> - Thunderstorms	45
Snow	18
Max. Temp. 90 or above	15
Min. Temp. 32 or below	89
Min. Temp. 0 or below	2
Dense Fog	11

* information taken from the Bowling Green Weather Station over a 30-year period.

** information taken from the Lexington Weather Station over a 34-year period.

INDUSTRIAL MARKETS:

There are, within the market area of Bowling Green, an estimated 50,000,000 customers. Cities in the area include: St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Atlanta.

RESOURCES:

Mineral - The mineral resources of Warren County are: petroleum, limestone, and rock asphalt.

Petroleum: This is an important resource of Warren County. During 1950, this county produced 50,550 barrels of crude oil. The Warsaw formation and Corniferous limestone are the producing formations.

Limestone: Limestone is also an important Warren County resource.

A large portion of the county lies within a high calcium limestone belt.

Limestone ledges, which have a calcium carbonate content of 95% or more are not uncommon in this area. The Gasper oolitic limestone, which occurs around Bowling Green and at many other points in the central and southern part of the county, is a valuable building stone. It is similar to the well-known Bedford limestone of Indiana. Besides building purposes, different Warren County limestones can be used for agricultural fertilizer and cement manufacture. Several quarries are operated throughout the county.

Rock Asphalt: This mineral occurs in the northern part of the county in the Green River vicinity. The deposits are excellent in quality.

Production comes from the Bee Spring.

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES:

There are several good industrial sites available at Bowling Green.

For detailed information write the Bowling Green Chamber of

Commerce; or the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 415 Ann Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

APPENDIX

History and General Description	App. A
Table Showing Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance	App. B
Telephone Rates	App. C-1
Gas Rates	App. C-2
Water Rates	App. C-3
Se wage Rates	App. C-4
Power Rates	App. D
Resolution	App. E
Kentucky Corporation Tax Information	App. F
Kentucky Revised Statutes - Bond Issue Plan	App. G
Cooperating State Agencies	App. H

HISTORY & GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Warren County is located in the southwestern portion of the state, ranking as the tenth largest Kentucky county. It was organized in 1796 and its territory was taken from part of Logan County. It was named in honor of General Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. The County lies almost entirely in the so-called limestone region. The surface is generally level, in the southern and middle portions, and the northern portion is rolling.

The City of Bowling Green, established on January 2, 1797 on land given by an early pioneer, Robert Moore, who, with his brother George, was one of the early settlers from Virginia. Robert Moore had a bowling alley on the green in the rear of his log cabin, where the settlers enjoyed bowling on the green, and for this reason the town was reportedly called Bowling Green.

The city has developed rapidly in the ensuing 154 years until now it is a second-class city. Bowling Green was a strategic point during the War Between the States, and forts were erected on the three outstanding hills.

On the highest of these, Fort Albert Sidney Johnston, is now Western State College, the campus of which is recognized as one of the beauty spots of the State.

Bowling Green stone is famed throughout the United States as one of the best for building purposes, and many of the most handsome structures in the nation have been constructed with this stone.

The pioneers who settled here chose well. Today Bowling Green is a beautiful city, with every facility at hand to make life worth living. Here is found neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty, an ideal condition which guarantees the future growth and development of the city, and makes it a place for happy living.

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COVERED BY
KENTUCKY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW
FOR WARREN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

County	Total	Food & Kindred Products	Tobacco	Clothing, Textiles, Leather	Lumber & Furniture	Printing, Publishing & Paper	Chemicals, Petroleum, Coal & Rubber	Stone, Clay, Glass	Pri- mary metals	Mach., Metal Prod., equip.	Other
Warren	1,797	332	145	1,053	31	74	5	5	0	148	4
Barren	1,233	69	1	1,045	71	29	18	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butler	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logan	578	64	9	387	39	7	36	25	0	0	11
Simpson	201	10	12	146	0	7	0	26	0	0	0
Allen	479	0	0	376	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4,291	475	167	3,007	247	117	59	56	0	148	15

NUMBER OF WORKERS COVERED BY
KENTUCKY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW
FOR WARREN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

County	All Industries	Mining & Quarrying	Contract, Con- struction	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation, Com- munication, & Utilities	Whole- sale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Other
Warren	5,500	52	330	1,797	556	1,836	158	771	0
Barren	2,804	25	45	1,233	183	1,002	50	266	0
Edmonson	120	22	0	0	5	22	5	66	0
Butler	152	77	0	3	0	59	7	6	0
Logan	1,305	16	74	578	92	444	44	49	8
Simpson	827	9	26	201	47	396	14	126	8
Allen	806	6	6	479	23	234	16	42	0
Totals	11,514	207	481	4,291	906	3,993	294	1,326	16

TELEPHONE RATES - Appendix C-1

	<u>Individual</u>
Business	\$9.44
Residential	4.42

GAS RATES - Appendix C-2

First	1,000 cu. ft. per mo.	\$1.00
Next	1,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.75 per M cu. ft.
Next	1,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.75 per M cu. ft.
Next	97,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.50 per M cu. ft.
Over	100,000 cu. ft. per mo.	.35 per M cu. ft.
Minimum monthly bill		.75

Special contract on heavy industrial use.

WATER RATES - Appendix C-3

		<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
First	200 cu. ft.	\$1.25	\$1.75
Next	800 cu. ft. -- plus	.41 per c. cu. ft.	.60 per c. cu. ft.
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	.30 per c. cu. ft.	.50 per c. cu. ft.
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	.27 per c. cu. ft.	.41 per c. cu. ft.
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	.21 per c. cu. ft.	.35 per c. cu. ft.
Next	2,500 cu. ft.	.17 per c. cu. ft.	.30 per c. cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.12 per c. cu. ft.	.24 per c. cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	.11 per c. cu. ft.	.21 per c. cu. ft.
Over	20,000 cu. ft.	.09 per c. cu. ft.	.15 per c. cu. ft.

SEWAGE RATES - Appendix C-4

First	2,000 cu. ft.	.10 per c. cu. ft.
Over	2,000 cu. ft.	.04 per c. cu. ft.

In addition, there is a flat charge of \$1.00 per month.

ELECTRIC PLANT BOARD - Commercial Rates

If the customer's demand for the month does not exceed 10 kilowatts:

First	200 kwh per mo.	2.5¢ per kwh
Next	350 kwh per mo.	1.5¢ per kwh
Next	950 kwh per mo.	0.75¢ per kwh

If the customers demand for the month is between 10 and 100 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:	First 10 kilowatts of demand per month no demand charge	
	Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per mo. 85¢ per kilowatt	
Energy Charge:	First	200 kwh per mo. 2.5¢ per kwh
	Next	350 kwh per mo. 1.5¢ per kwh
	Next	950 kwh per mo. 1.05¢ per kwh
	Next	12,500 kwh per mo. 0.75¢ per kwh
	Additional Energy	0.45¢ per kwh

If the customer's demand is 100 kilowatts or higher:

Demand Charge: \$1.15 per kw of demand per month, including payment for 40 kwh use for each kw of demand

Energy Charge: For use in excess of 40 kwh per kw of demand:

Next	10,000 kwh per mo.	0.75¢ per kwh
Next	65,000 kwh per mo.	0.45¢ per kwh
Next	100,000 kwh per mo.	0.3¢ per kwh
Next	500,000 kwh per mo.	0.25¢ per kwh
	Additional Energy	0.2¢ per kwh

The minimum monthly bill shall be \$1.00 plus \$0.50 per kilowatt for the excess over 10 kilowatts of the highest demand during the 12 months ending with the current month.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the citizens of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and the people of the surrounding area would greatly benefit by the location in the City of new industrial and business establishments employing men and women, and

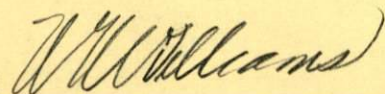
WHEREAS, the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and other civic minded groups are actively engaged in the promotion of the industrial development of this City, and

WHEREAS, the City of Bowling Green is well-situated with an abundant and productive supply of labor, excellent transportation facilities, electric power, natural gas, water, and other facilities:

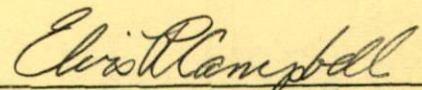
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Common Council of the City of Bowling Green, Kentucky, endorses the efforts of these groups to secure the location of suitable industries of this City, and extends a cordial invitation to industrial and business enterprises to locate in this City, and pledge wholehearted cooperation and assure them of the aid and good will of our officials in this program.

WHEREFORE, by unanimous vote of the Common Council, this resolution was passed and approved the 15th day of October, 1951.

ATTEST:



W. W. Williams, City Clerk



Elvis R. Campbell, Mayor

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

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2%¹ applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

¹ Temporary rate of 4 1/2% reverts to 4% at expiration of second calendar or fiscal year beginning after January 1, 1950.

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate 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.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of its operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise 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.

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. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.

Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 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.

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.

STATUTE GOVERNING RIGHT OF CITIES TO
CONSTRUCT INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES (1948)

Sec. 103.200 - 103.280

This Statute was held constitutional by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in a decision rendered on July 14, 1950, in the case of E. P. Faulconer, et. al., vs. the City of Danville, Kentucky, et. al.

Distributed
by the

Agricultural and Industrial Development Board
of
Kentucky

415 Ann Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

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 reversion 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.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realized the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 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.

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, 1950, 2,461 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$35,000,000. This brings the total of the last three years to more than \$88,000,000 for 7,000 miles of highway construction. In national standing, according to the United States Bureau of Public Roads, Kentucky was 7th in the number of miles of highway construction placed under contract in 1950, and 11th in the amount of money spent. If the national war emergency does not interfere, they expect to exceed this figure in 1951.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Security stands ready at all times to assist new industries in determining sources of various classes of labor, prevailing labor rates, and labor practices throughout the State. In addition, they provide, on request, a labor procurement and counseling service for existing industries.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations 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.

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 their choice of our present family of industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board 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.