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Industrial Resources: Warren County - Bowling Green

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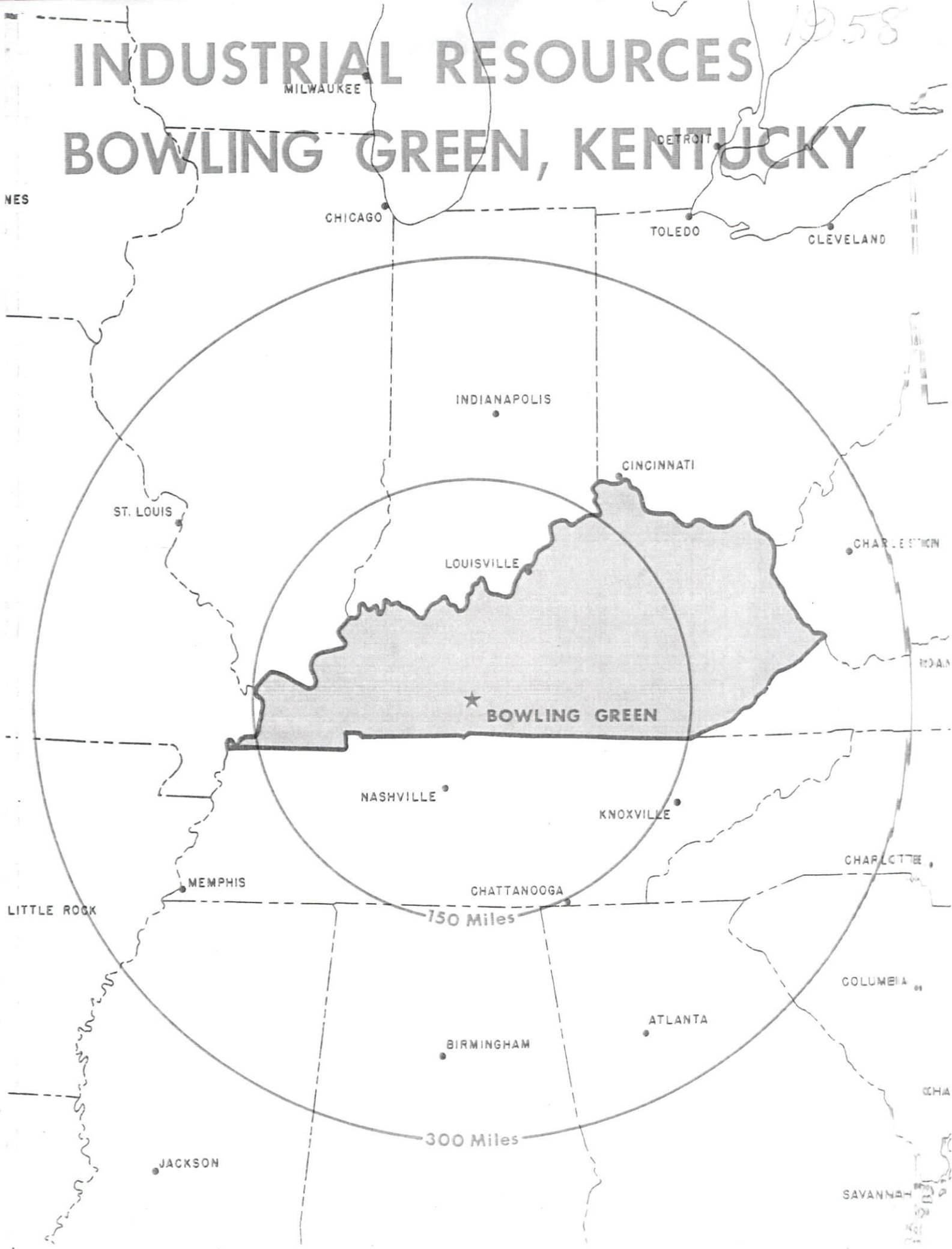
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1958

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1958

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

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1-23-1959

State of Ky. - Mr. B. Cochran

Gift



AERIAL VIEW OF BOWLING GREEN

SUMMARY DATA FOR BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Bowling Green - 18,347; Warren County - 42,758.
1958 (est.) Bowling Green - 32,000; Warren County - 44,684.

BOWLING GREEN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Warren and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,300 men and 5,700 women. Number of workers which would be attracted to jobs at Bowling Green - 1,850 men and 1,300 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Bowling Green is served by the Louisville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is the terminal point of the Memphis Division.

Air: The Bowling Green - Warren County Municipal Airport is served by Eastern Airlines.

Trucks: Six carriers regularly serve Bowling Green. Three local carriers have terminals in the city.

Water: The Green and Barren Rivers are navigable to Bowling Green.

Bus Lines: Four bus lines serve the city.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Bowling Green

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	319	St. Louis, Mo.	285
Birmingham, Ala.	281	Cincinnati, Ohio	234
Nashville, Tenn.	64	Chicago, Ill.	399

UTILITIES:

Electricity: The municipally owned electric distribution system purchases power from T. V. A. through the electric plant board.

Natural Gas: Served by Western Kentucky Gas Company whose source is Texas Gas Transmission and Tennessee Gas Transmission.

Water: Municipally owned system. Filter capacity of 6.5 million gallons per day. Average daily use is 3.5 million gallons. Operated by Water-Sewer-Sanitation Commission.

Sewerage: The system has separate storm and sanitary sewers. Approximately one-half of the city is served.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Bowling Green was 18,347. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Bowling Green, Warren County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Bowling Green, Warren County and Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	<u>Bowling Green</u>		<u>Warren County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	8,226		29,970		
1910	9,173	11.5	30,579	2.0	6.6
1920	9,638	5.1	30,858	0.9	5.5
1930	12,348	28.1	33,676	9.1	8.2
1940	14,585	18.1	36,631	8.8	8.8
1950	18,374	25.8	42,758	16.7	3.5
1958 (est.) 1/	32,000	74.2	44,684	4.5	.8

X Percent of Negro Population in City and County - .31

Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County - 14.8

X Transferred

Labor Force 2/

Definition and Population Trend. For purposes of this statement, the Bowling Green labor supply area is defined to include Warren and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Edmonson, Barren, Allen, Simpson, Logan and Butler. The population centers of all area counties are within 32 miles of Bowling Green.

Population of the area was estimated at 127,457 in 1956 by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, which was a decrease of about 12,240 since the 1950 census. Warren County population was 40,319 in 1956, about 2,450 less than the 1950 census figure of 42,758.

Between 1950 and 1956 there was a net out-migration of 12,247 from the area with 2,439 of this number from Warren County. All area counties experienced an outward movement of population during this period with Edmonson County showing the sharpest from 3,933 in 1950 to 946 in 1956.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Economically the area is predominately agricultural with 21,628 jobs in this industry according to the 1950 census of population. In Warren County there were 4,440 listed as working in agriculture.

In September 1957, there were only 5,694 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 3,096 of this number in Warren County. Area manufacturing is concentrated in the apparel, food, equipment and lumber industries.

Per capita income as estimated by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky for 1956 was \$1,313 for the state of Kentucky. Per capita income for the counties in the Bowling Green area ranged from \$588 for Edmonson County to \$1,179 for Warren County.

During the third quarter of 1957 the average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance in Warren County was \$55.11 and in manufacturing industries \$59.81. The Kentucky average for that period was \$73.56 for all covered industries and \$82.52 for manufacturing. The national average is usually about \$10 above that for Kentucky.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

1. The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants, which is a minimum figure.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 5,300 men and 5,700 women in the Bowling Green area who could be recruited for industrial jobs including 2,200 men and 925 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance during April 1958. Warren County could furnish about 650 men and 200 of the women included in the total.

Not all the area labor supply would be attracted to jobs located at Bowling Green or any other single town in the area due to commuting problems and so forth. It is estimated that 1,850 men and 1,300 women would be currently available for jobs located at Bowling Green from the seven counties in the area.

In addition to the current supply of labor, there are 13,300 boys and 12,790 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. Of the total number, 3,710 boys and 3,560 girls are living in Warren County. It can be assumed from national labor force participation rates that about 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age. These young workers have greater job mobility and would likely accept employment anywhere in the area.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$1.00 to \$1.55 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.60 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.00 to \$1.75 per hour; skilled - \$1.40 to \$2.37.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Bowling Green are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Bowling Green.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		Total
		Male	Female	
B & G Sign Co.	All types of signs	3	1	4
W. H. Bandy & Son	Crossties, lumber	12	0	12
The Bob White Packing Co.	Sausage, meat products	21	1	22
J. E. Bohannon Co., Inc.	Redrying, leaf tobacco		Seasonal	
Borders Pure Milk Co.	Milk, cheese, ice cream	61	8	69
L. M. Bostic	Furniture	6	0	6
Bowling Green Coca Cola Bottling Works, Inc.	Bottled Coca Cola	19	1	20
Bowling Green Mfg. Co.	Carburetors, fuel pumps, distributors	542	384	926
Bowling Green Sign Co.	Signs	3	0	3
Brown Ice Cream & Milk Co.	Ice cream, milk	39	15	54
William L. Burford & Co.	Tobacco redrying		Seasonal	
Burnett Brown Tobacco Co.	Tobacco rehandling		Seasonal	
Cassady Furniture Co.	Cherry furniture	10	0	10
Crabtree Sausage Co.	Sausage	8	1	9
Detrex Chemical Industries, Inc.	Synthetic drycleaning equipment	147	21	168
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	6	1	7
Elm Grove Dairy	Dairy Products	13	2	15
Field Packing Co.	Beef & poultry	80	43	123
Gary Bros. Crushed Stone Co.	Crushed stone	19	0	19

continued

Table 2 Continued. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Grapette Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	3	0	3
Grocers Baking Co., Inc.	Bread and rolls	76	4	80
Hawkins Upholstery Co.	Upholstered furniture	11	4	15
Ches Johnson	Photographic photo- engraving	9	6	15
Kentucky Colonial Furniture Co.	Cherry reproductions	4	1	5
McLellan Stone Co.	Crushed limestone	30	0	30
Modern Welding Co., Inc.	Steel trusses, job shop welding, radiator repair	4	1	5
Nehi Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	24	1	25
News Publishing Co.	Newspaper, commercial printing	37	8	45
Pan American Mills, Inc.	Flour, feed, meal	25	1	26
Pet Milk Co.	Evaporated milk, cream, ice cream mix	121	9	130
Rector's Furniture Shop	Reproductions	4	1	5
Roemer Bros. Lumber Co.	Building materials	4	1	5
Scott Tobacco Co., Inc.	Twist tobacco	43	98	141
Milton Roe Slaughter House	Sausage, pork, lard	7	1	8
Seven Up Bottling Co., Inc.	Soft drinks	13	0	13
Selby E. Smith	Commercial printing	6	1	7
Gordon Smith & Co., Inc.	Air compressors	15	1	16
L. F. Strassheim Co.	Wood parts, brush blocks	34	1	35
W. R. Sprouse Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	8	0	8
Squirt Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	2	1	3
Steen Concrete Products Co.	Concrete blocks	6	0	6
Sweet Feed Mills, Inc.	Livestock feeds	5	1	6
True-Temper Corp.	Hickory and ash dowels and dimension, hickory striking tool blanks	30	2	32
Tri State Bedding Co.	Mattresses & box springs	14	6	20
Union Underwear Co.	Men's & boys' underwear	105	725	830

Unionization

Unions represented in the area are affiliates of the A. F. of L. - CIO.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Bowling Green is served by the Louisville division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is the terminal point for the Memphis Division. There is one local freight daily and two per day three times per week. There are presently eleven passenger trains daily. Switching service is provided with tracks for 600 cars. Twenty-four hour package car service is provided. Railway Express has truck delivery in the city.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Bowling Green, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	24 hrs.	Louisville, Ky.	3 1/2 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	28 "	Los Angeles, Calif.	136 "
Chicago, Ill.	32 "	Nashville, Tenn.	6 "
Cincinnati, Ohio	12 "	New Orleans, La.	45 "
Cleveland, Ohio	50 1/2	New York, N. Y.	59 1/2 "
Detroit, Mich.	52 hrs.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	35 "
Knoxville, Tenn.	37 "	St. Louis, Mo.	26 "

Highways

Bowling Green is served by highways U. S. 31 W, 68, 231 and Kentucky 67, 80 and 234. The transportation map on the following page shows major highways, railroads, navigable waterways and recreational areas in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Truck carriers serving Bowling Green include: Greer Motor Lines, Inc., Bowling Green Express, Inc., James A. Skaggs Transfer, Greensburg, Ky.; Southern Forwarding Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Dixie Transport Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; and Adkins Transfer Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Bowling Green Express, Greer Motor Lines, and Skaggs Transfer have terminal facilities in Bowling Green.

Bus Lines. Good bus connections can be made from Bowling Green to any major point via Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Bowling Green - Hopkinsville Bus Company, Fuqua Bus Lines, or Bales Bus Lines.

Table 4. Highway Distances From Bowling Green

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	319	Lexington, Ky.	159
Birmingham, Ala.	281	Louisville, Ky.	123
Chicago, Ill.	399	Nashville, Tenn.	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	234	New York, N. Y.	889
Detroit, Mich.	490	Pittsburgh, Pa.	524
Knoxville, Tenn.	228	St. Louis, Mo.	285

Airways

The Bowling Green - Warren County Municipal Airport, which covers 246 acres, has one paved runway 5,500 feet, one 4,000 feet, and two graded runways. Eastern Airlines, with four departures daily, serves this field. Application for additional service has been filed and is in process.

Water Transportation

The Green and Barren Rivers are navigable to Bowling Green. Improvements of these rivers were commenced in 1954. The first 103 miles from the Ohio have been improved to accommodate Ohio - Mississippi River barge equipment. This improvement includes two new locks which can handle tows of 600 feet in length and with the enlargement of two smaller locks on the Green, these large tows could reach Bowling Green. At present, however, only the smaller barges can be accommodated.

Barge lines which serve Bowling Green are James R. Hines Company, Bowling Green; and Igert and Company, Paducah. Freight shipped consists principally of petroleum, coal, sand and limestone.

UTILITIES

Electricity

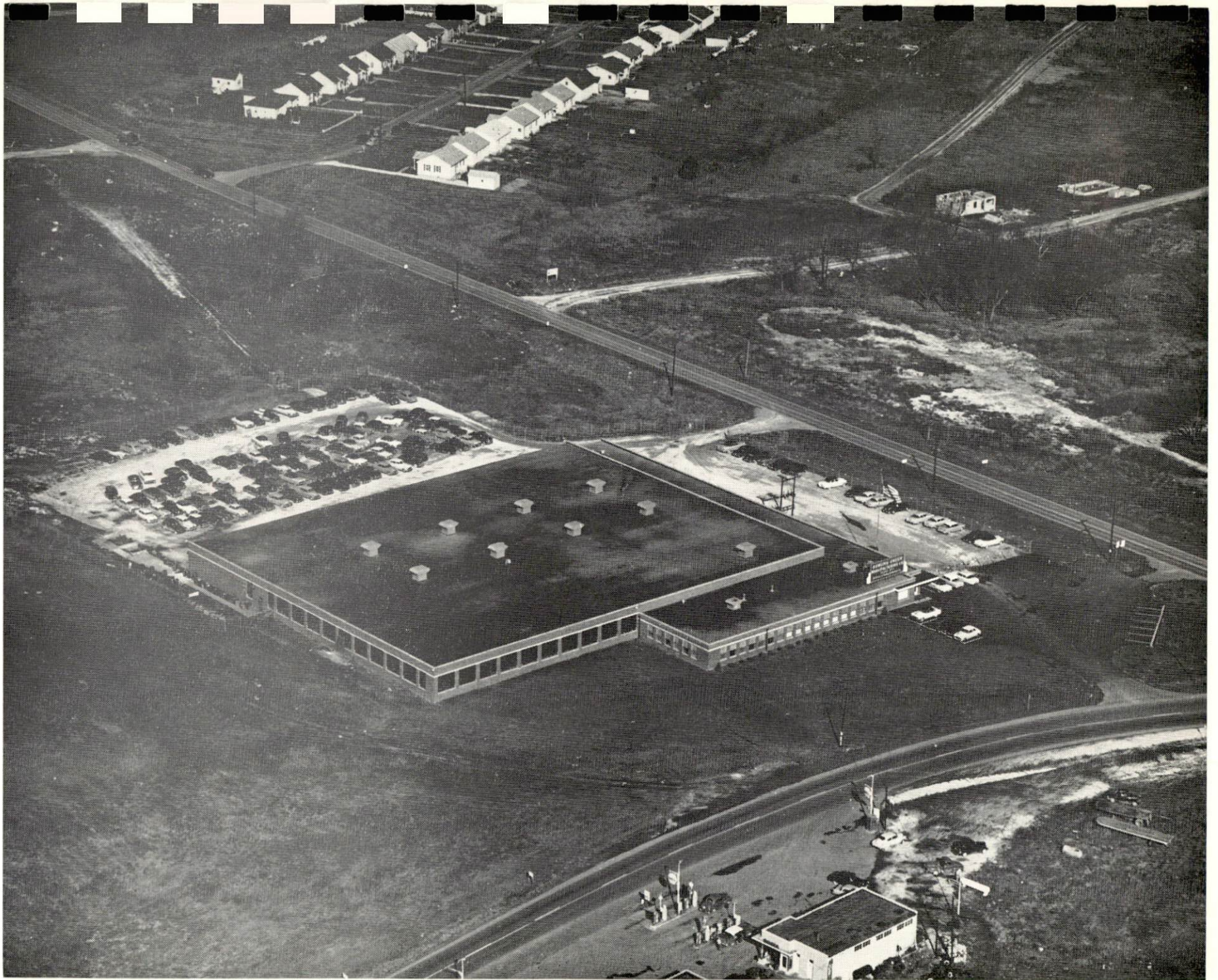
Electricity is supplied by the municipally owned Bowling Green Electric Plant Board which is served by TVA. TVA has four 66,000 volt lines into the plant. Warren County is served by the Warren County RECC. Current rates for Bowling Green are as follows:

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

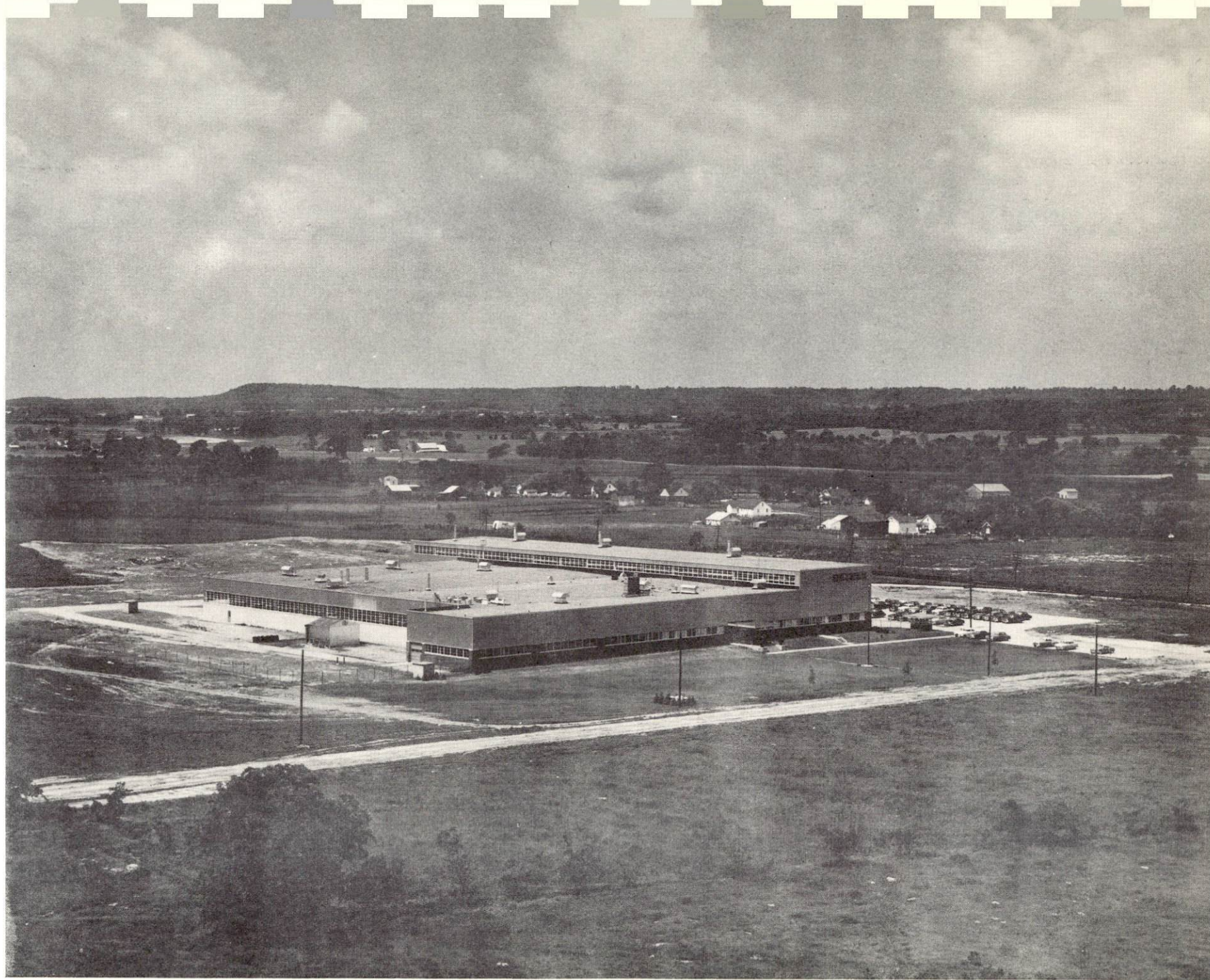
Demand Charge: First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge
Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month at \$0.80 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First	200 kilowatt-hours per month at 2.0 cents per kwh.
Next	300 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.5 cents per kwh.
Next	1,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.0 cent per kwh.
Next	8,500 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.7 cents per kwh.
Additional energy	0.45 cents per kwh.



BOWLING GREEN MANUFACTURING CO.



DETREX CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.

If the customer's demand for the month is 50 kilowatts or more:

Demand Charge: First 100 kilowatts of demand per month at \$0.80 per kilowatt
Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month at \$1.00 per kilowatt

Energy Charges:

First	10,000 kilowatt-hours per month	at 7 mills per kwh.
Next	30,000 kilowatt-hours per month	at 4.5 mills per kwh.
Next	60,000 kilowatt-hours per month	at 4 mills per kwh.
Next	400,000 kilowatt-hours per month	at 3 mills per kwh.
Additional energy		2.75 mills per kwh.

Residential Rate:

First	100 kilowatt-hours per month	2.0 cents per kwh
Next	250 kilowatt-hours per month	1.0 cent per kwh
Next	700 kilowatt-hours per month	0.4 cents per kwh
Excess over 1,050 kilowatt-hours per month		0.7 cents per kwh

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied Bowling Green and surrounding area by Western Kentucky Gas Company. Their source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and Tennessee Gas Transmission, the major gas transmission companies. Western Kentucky Gas Company's supply is supported by large storage fields in the Western Kentucky area.

An eight inch high pressure line serves Bowling Green. The BTU content is 1040 and specific gravity is .60. Bowling Green's present distribution lines will handle a great deal of future expansion.

Large commercial and industrial rates are available.

Domestic rates are as follows:

First	1,000 cu. ft. or less per month	\$1.50
Next	2,000 cu. ft. or less per month	.087 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft. or less per month	.070 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	40,000 cu. ft. or less per month	.064 per 100 cu. ft.
All additional		.057 per 100 cu. ft.

Water

The water system is municipally owned and takes its raw water from the Barren River. The present treatment capacity is 6.5 million gallons per day with the average pumping time to meet requirement being 10 hours per day.

Storage is provided by tanks of 5,350,000 gal., 1,350,000 gal., and 165,000 gal. capacity, for a total storage capacity of 6,865,000 gallons. Mains are 4" to 16" in size and pressure averages 65 psi.

Rates Inside City:

First	200 cu. ft.	\$1.25
Next	800 cu. ft. -plus	0.41 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1500 cu. ft.	0.30 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1500 cu. ft.	0.27 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1500 cu. ft.	0.21 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	2500 cu. ft.	0.17 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5000 cu. ft.	0.12 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7000 cu. ft.	0.11 per 100 cu. ft.
All over	20,000 cu. ft.	0.09 per 100 cu. ft.

Rates Outside City:

First	200 cu. ft.	\$1.75
Next	800 cu. ft. -plus	0.60 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1500 cu. ft.	0.50 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1500 cu. ft.	0.41 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	1500 cu. ft.	0.36 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	2500 cu. ft.	0.30 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5000 cu. ft.	0.24 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7000 cu. ft.	0.21 per 100 cu. ft.
All over	20,000 cu. ft.	0.15 per 100 cu. ft.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

All grades of fuel oil are available from local suppliers. Current prices will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal and Coke

High grades of bituminous coal are produced from six major seams in the Western Kentucky Field. Production has increased steadily in recent years due to the suitability of the coal to stripping and the excellent rail and water transportation facilities. In 1957, this field produced 30,365,081 tons which was 40.1% of the total Kentucky production. 4/

Current delivered prices of coal and coke will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Bowling Green has a first class post office with 67 employees. Mail is received and dispatched seven times daily by train and four times by truck. The 1952-56 average postal receipts was \$269,294. The 1957 receipts totaled \$281,188.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Bowling Green. As of December 31, 1957, there were 10,888 subscribers. Long distance service is excellent.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1. 32 acres, zoned industrial with gas, water and electricity available. It is bordered on the Northwest by the L & N Railroad and road access would be from U. S. 31W or U. S. 68.

Site #2. 47 acres, zoned industrial with gas, water and electricity available. It is bordered on the west by the L & N and road access would be from U. S. 31W or U. S. 68.

Site #3. 135 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. The L & N borders a portion of the property on the southwest. Road access would be from U. S. 31W or U. S. 68.

Site #4. 61 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. It is bordered on the southeast by U. S. 68. The L & N Railroad is nearby.

Site #5. 81 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. This property is bordered on the southeast by U. S. 68. The L & N Railroad runs very near to the property.

Site #6. 88 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. The L & N Railroad is just across U. S. 68.

Site #7. 48 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. The L & N Railroad is nearby and road access would be from U. S. 68.

Site #8. 12 acres, zoned industrial. Water, gas, electricity and sewers are to the property line. A railroad spur runs to the property adjacent to it and paved streets border on two sides.

Site #9. Approximately 4.6 acres. Gas, water, electricity and sewers are on the property. A railroad spur runs to the property.

Site #10. 12 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity on the property and a railroad spur to the property line. Access is from a paved street.

Site #11. 5 acres, zoned industrial, on spur and bordered by city streets.

Site #12. 12 acres, zoned industrial, with water, gas and electricity to the property line. Access from a paved street.

Site #13. 390 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. Access from paved roads.

Site #14. 20 acres, zoned industrial, with gas, water and electricity available. It is bordered on the north by the L & N Railroad. Road access would be from U. S. 31W.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

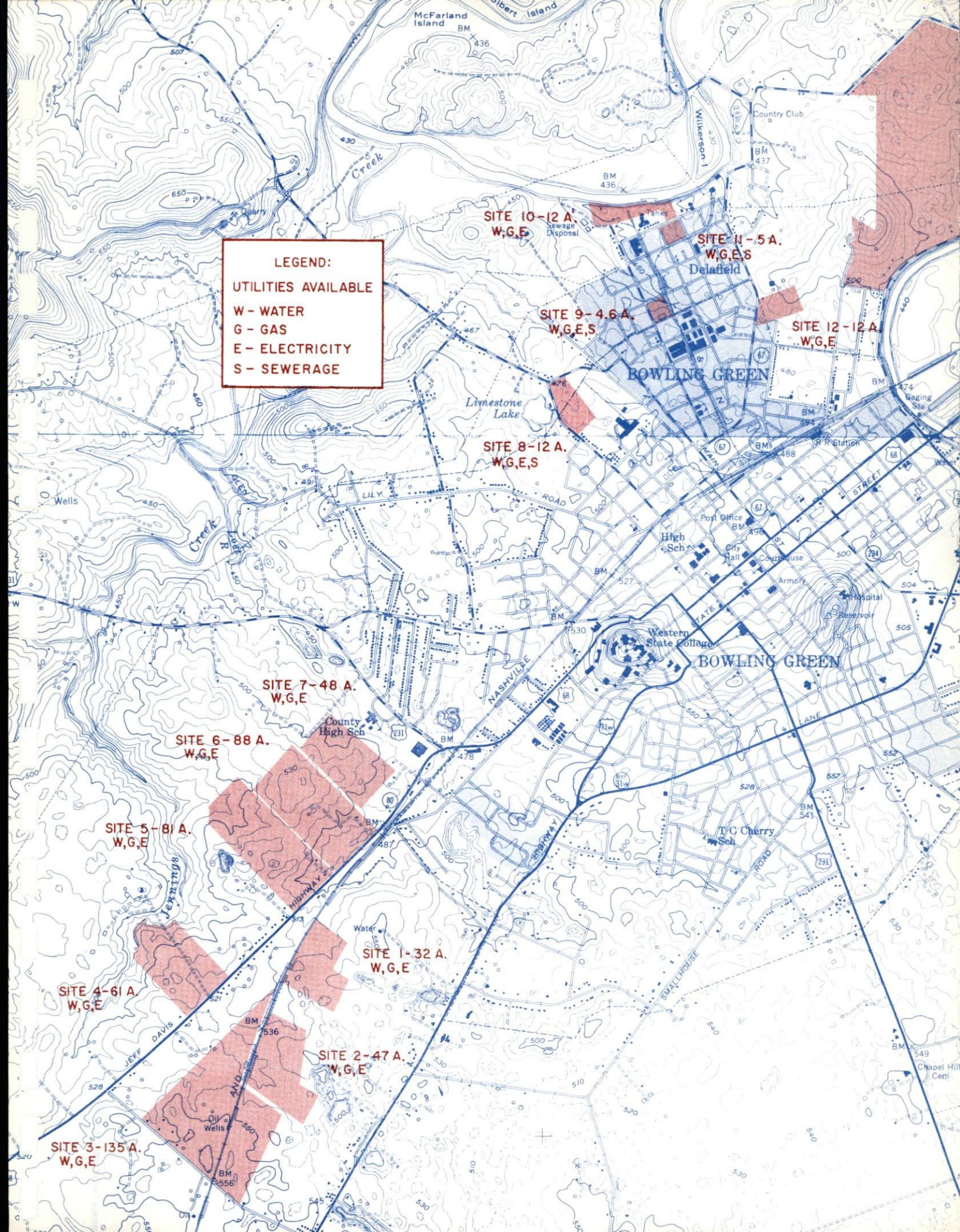
Bowling Green is a second class city governed by a mayor, a board of councilmen and a board of aldermen. The mayor is elected for a four year term.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. The city may allow to new industry a five year property tax exemption. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this period.

Business Licenses. Business and occupational licenses are required.

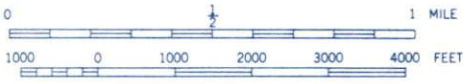
LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE





SITE 13-390 A.
W,G,E

SITE 14-20 A.
W,G,E



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

Municipal Airport

LOVERS

Planning and Zoning. Bowling Green began their city - county planning program in May, 1954, with the appointment of the Bowling Green - Warren County Planning Commission. The Planning Commission gathered the necessary planning data and completed the following studies prior to the project period:

1. Subdivision Regulations
2. Base Map
3. Zoning Ordinance
4. Zoning Map

During the project year, the Planning Commission completed a Major Street Plan for the City and County.

Bowling Green's post project plans are to continue the planning program and to assist in Public Housing and Urban Renewal Projects, if initiated.

City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department has three stations and 38 full-time firemen. Equipment consists of one ladder truck, one station wagon, one 500 gpm pumper, one 600 gpm, three 750 gpm, and one 1,000 gpm. The department has 10,000 feet of 2 1/2" hose and 3,000 feet of 1 1/2". Bowling Green has a Class 4 and 5 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The police department has 30 full-time officers and three patrol cars equipped with two-way radios.

The Kentucky State Police have a district office in Bowling Green.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is picked up by private haulers weekly in residential sections. The charge is \$1.50 per month. Disposal is by means of a land fill.

Sewerage. The city has separate storm and sanitary sewers. Approximately one half of the city is sewered. The treatment capacity is 3.5 million gallons per day. The mains are 8" to 36". Treated sewage is disposed of into the Barren River.

Rates:	First	2,000 cu. ft.	\$.10 per 100 cu. ft.
	All over	2,000 cu. ft.	.04 per 100 cu. ft.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Bowling Green and Warren County for 1958.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Bowling Green and Warren County, 1958.

	Bowling Green	Warren County
County	\$.65	\$.65
State	.05	.05
City	1.15	
School	<u>1.50 *</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$ 3.35	\$ 2.20

* An additional \$.35 school tax will be effective in 1959.

Ratio of Assessment. Bowling Green - 33 1/3%; Warren County - 35.9%.

Total Assessment. Bowling Green - \$27,950,537.00; Warren County - \$58,915,091.00.

City Income, 1957. - \$688,438.17.

City Expenditures, 1957. - \$674,717.57.

City Bonded Indebtedness, 1958. - Sewer Bonds - \$414,000
 - Water Bonds - \$2,858,000
 - Gen. Obligation - \$138,000

County Income, fiscal year, 1957. - \$449,236.89.

County Expenditures, fiscal year, 1957. - \$431,279.71.

County Bonded Indebtedness, 1957-1958. - \$396,000.00.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are some housing units available for rent and sale. The rental range for two and three bedroom houses is \$50 to \$80. Construction costs for two and three bedroom houses range from \$6,000 to \$15,000. Three new sub-divisions have recently been opened for development.

Health

Hospitals. The modern 110 bed Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital serves the area. This hospital has all necessary and essential patient care departments, completely equipped and fully staffed.



WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE



BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Other facilities include the Bowling Green-Warren County Tuberculosis Hospital, Graves-Gilbert Clinic and the McCormack-Wilson Clinic.

Public Health. The County Health Department is located in Bowling Green and is staffed with a full-time doctor, three nurses, two sanitarians and two clerks. The program provides communicable disease control as well as general sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

Graded Schools. The Bowling Green and Warren County schools have a total enrollment of 9,208 students and 295 teachers. Bowling Green is now beginning a program which will add two new elementary schools and also include the remodeling and the addition of rooms to all others in the city.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Bowling Green and Warren County 1957-58

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Warren County Elementary	3,564	108
Warren County High	1,397	72
Bowling Green Elementary (Ind.)	2,018	62
Bowling Green High (Ind.)	1,197	53
Par., Pri., & State (Elem. & High)	721	39

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Bowling Green is served by Western Trade School located at Bowling Green. Courses offered are auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, refrigeration and air conditioning, and woodwork. It should be noted the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Colleges. Located in Bowling Green is Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green Business University and the College of Commerce. Other schools in the area include Bethel College, 63 miles, a women's junior college in Hopkinsville; Murray State College, Murray, 120 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 70 miles; Transylvania College, University of Kentucky in Lexington, 159 miles; University of Louisville, Nazareth College, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, 123 miles.

Libraries

The Bowling Green Library, housed in a modern structure, has a total of 20,000 volumes with an average monthly circulation of 2,500. A bookmobile serves the rural areas in Warren County.

Churches

The following church denominations are represented in Bowling Green: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian, Christian Science, Church of God, Church of Christ, Holiness, Nazarene, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Bible Church, Church of Christ in Heaven and Mormon.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1957</u>	
	<u>Total Deposits</u>	<u>Total Resources</u>
American National Bank	\$9,745,178.14	\$10,403,964.15
The Bowling Bank & Trust Co.	5,048,527.85	7,128,367.52
The Citizens National Bank	11,986,209.19	12,989,278.65
Potter-Matlock Bank & Trust Co.	2,802,545.41	4,510,875.90

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Helm Hotel	75 rooms	Crossland Motel	14 rooms
Park City Hotel	50 rooms	Kentucky Colonel Motel	38 rooms
Earle Hotel	40 rooms	Laurel Motel	20 rooms
Mansard Hotel	60 rooms	Log Cabin Motor Court	8 cabins
Baker Hill Motor Court	50 rooms	Lost River Motel	20 rooms
Bowling Green Motel	16 rooms	Maple Terrace Motel	16 rooms
By-Pass Motel	40 rooms	Ridgeway Motor Court	19 rooms
Cardinal Motel	20 rooms	State Motel	20 rooms
Colletdale Motel	31 rooms	New Western Hills Motel	27 rooms
Country Ham Motel	14 rooms		

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Park City Daily News has a circulation of 11,340. The two local radio stations are WKCT and WLBJ. Television reception is good from Nashville and Louisville. Bowling Green has just been given approval for a VHF (Channel 13) television station.

Clubs and Organizations

Business. Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Production and Marketing Administration.

Civic. Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Optimist and Civitan.

Fraternal. IOOF, Masonic, American Legion, VFW, Moose, ELKS, WOW, K of C.

Women's. BPW, Homemakers, Eastern Star, Rebekah's, Cotillion, Garden Club, Lioness, Music Club, Altrusa, Women's Club, Civitana, Opti-Mrs., Jaycee-ettes.

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

Recreation

Under the direction of a Parks and Recreation Board, Bowling Green parks and recreational areas provide for a great variety of activities from which to choose. In addition some facilities of Western State College are for public use. Beech Bend Park, located three miles from the city is a very large and well equipped amusement park. There is one municipal 9-hole golf course and two country clubs. The Bowling Green Country Club has an 18-hole golf course and swimming pool; the Indian Hills Country Club has a 9-hole course and swimming pool. Facilities for boating and fishing are available on the Barren River.

Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, Lincoln Memorial, My Old Kentucky Home, Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Reservoirs are all within a short drive of Bowling Green. Initial construction money has been appropriated for the Barren River Dam and Reservoir #2 which will provide recreation facilities as well as flood control and better navigation. This dam would be located 12 miles from Bowling Green.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

The following is a list of improvements which have been made in Bowling Green in the past two years:

1. Erection of 5,350,000 gallon water storage tank.
2. Modern Water-Sewer Sanitation Commission office.

3. Resurfacing approximately 60 blocks of city streets.
4. Remodeling Warren County Court House at cost of \$500,000.00.
5. Construction of two new factories - L. F. Strassheim Company and Tri-State Bedding Company.
6. Additions to Bowling Green Manufacturing Company and Pet Milk Company.
7. New McCormack-Wilson Clinic.
8. Installation of Vaporlite White Way.
9. Construction of 1500 feet addition to Bowling Green-Warren County Airport runway.
10. Installation of new airport runway lights.
11. Three new sub-divisions.
12. Installation of two drive-in banking facilities.
13. Installation of additional downtown parking facilities.
14. Purchase of 85 acres for Southern Kentucky Fairgrounds and Recreation Park, known as Lampkin Park.
15. Construction of Lions Club School for Handicapped.
16. Voters approval for two additional schools and remodeling of present school facilities.
17. Authorized bond issue for garbage collection and disposal.
18. Establishment of City Recreation Board and appointment of Recreation Director
19. Construction of 18 hole golf course at Bowling Green Country Club.
20. Establishment of Indian Hills Country Club and 9 hole golf course.
21. New Chamber of Commerce office.
22. Channel 13 TV station has been approved for Bowling Green.
23. Supervised Pla-School and Kindergarten.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1954 there were 3,145 farms in Warren County. The average size farm was 92.7 acres and was valued at \$9,482. Table 7 shows agricultural statistics for Warren County and Kentucky.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Warren County, 1955				6/
Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre Harvested	Total Production	
Corn (bu.)	42,500	40.00	1,700,000	
Wheat (bu.)	3,300	20.50	790,000	
Soybeans (bu.)	100	14.00	1,400	

Continued

Table 7. Continued. Agricultural Statistics For Warren County, 1955 6/

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre Harvested	Total Production
Burley tobacco (lbs)	3,000	1480.00	4,440,000
Alfalfa hay (tons)	8,450	2.40	20,280
Clover-Timothy hay (tons)	4,750	1.40	6,650
Lespedeza hay (tons)	14,700	1.25	18,380
Farm Product		Value of Farm Product Sold 1954	
Crops		\$3,601,000	
Livestock & Livestock Products		4,424,000	
Dairy		1,633,000	
Poultry & Poultry Products		243,000	
Forest		17,000	
Livestock Statistics for Kentucky 1957			
Livestock	Number on Farms, Jan. 1, 1957	Total Value (\$)	
All cattle & calves	1,863,000	165,807,000	
Milk cows	654,000	76,518,000	
All hogs & pigs	1,239,000	25,895,000	
Sheep & lambs	605,000	11,616,000	
Chickens	8,745,000	7,958,000	
Turkeys	70,000	308,000	

Forests

There are approximately 86,000 acres of forest in Warren County, which is 25% of the total land area. The principal trees found are beech, red cedar, sweet gum, hickory, oak and yellow poplar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Warren County. The mineral resources of Warren County are limestone, oil and gas, and rock asphalt. Clay deposits, of unproven value, are found also.

Limestone. Large amounts of good quality limestones are found. These include grades which are satisfactory for road construction, agricultural lime, and building purposes. A highly desirable building stone has been quarried near Bowling Green. This is the Renault-Paint Creek oölitic limestone, which is

similar to the well-known Bedford stone of Indiana. High calcium limestones, which offer possibilities for chemical uses, are known to be present in large quantities. Selected analyses of some local high calcium deposits are given below.

CaCO ₃	MgCO ₃	SiO ₂	% Iron Oxide	% Alumina	% Total
97.3	0.42	1.33	0.05	0.17	99.3
97.5	0.53	0.63	0.03	0.47	99.2
97.5	0.73	1.29	0.03	0.07	99.6
99.0	0.38	0.49	0.03	0.01	99.9
95.6	2.4	1.12	0.08	0.32	99.5

Three quarries are presently operated on a continuous, i.e. non-seasonal basis. The principal use for the stone is for road construction.

Oil and Gas: Warren County is an important oil producer. Considerable amounts of natural gas have been produced. Oil production for the county, during 1957, was 47,324.34 barrels. The important producing horizons are the Corniferous and Warsaw Formations, which are found at moderate depths.

Rock Asphalt: Rock Asphalt occurs in the Bee Springs Formation of the basal Pennsylvanian, which outcrops over small parts of the northern portion of the county. The deposits are of limited extent but might offer some possibilities for future development.

Kentucky. In 1954, Kentucky ranked 11th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$327 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1954

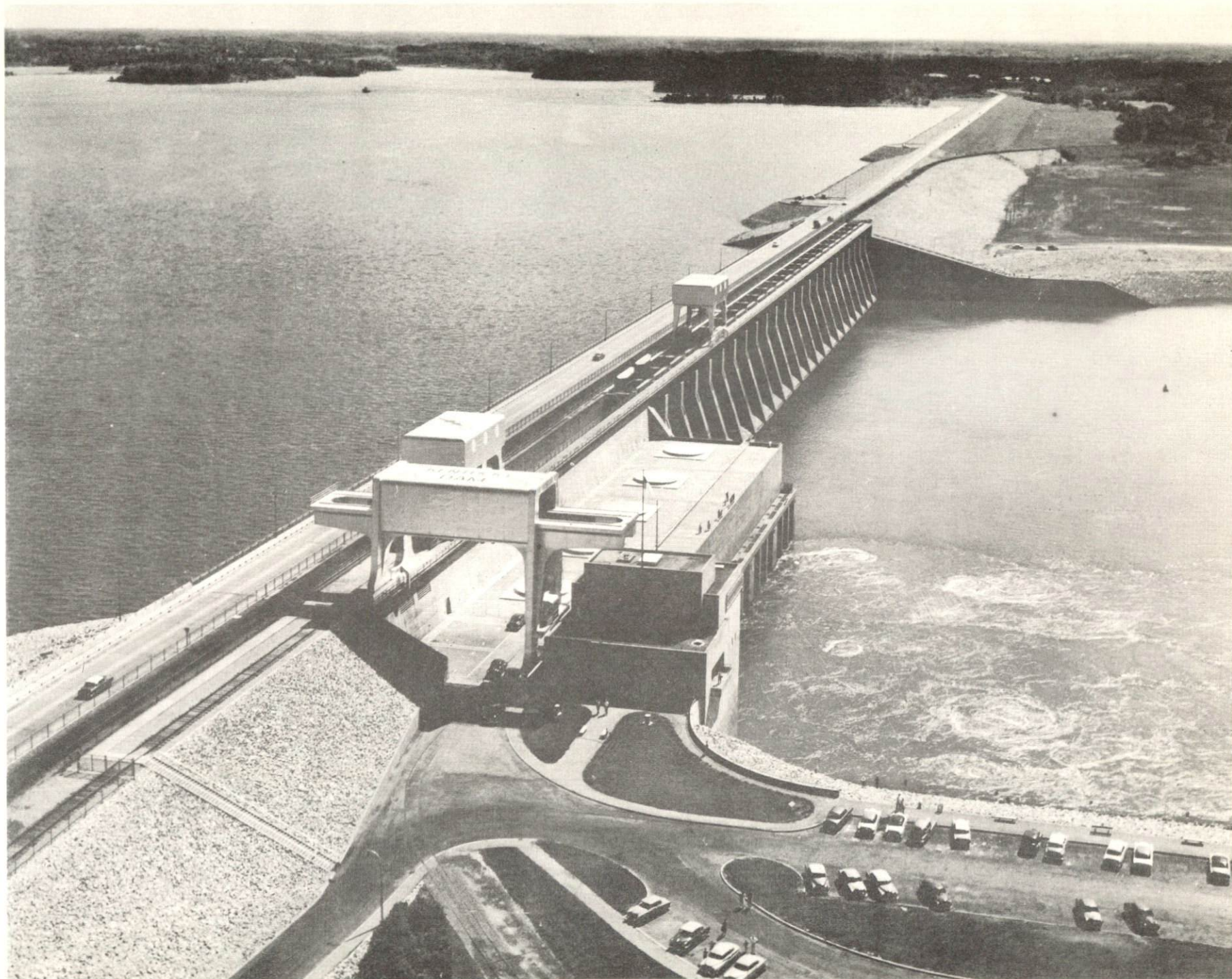
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Short Tons	56,964,408
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	13,791
Natural Gas (Marketed Production)	Million cubic feet	72,713
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Short tons	10,129,725
Clays	Short tons	571,481
Fluorspar	Short tons	35,831
Sand and gravel	Short tons	4,729,606
Natural gas liquids	Thousand gal.	218,190



ONE OF FOUR MODERN BANKS



ONE OF SEVERAL DAIRY FARMS



KENTUCKY DAM

MARKETS

Bowling Green, Warren County is located in southwestern Kentucky and is the primary retail trading center for a six county area. A good access to large markets is provided by major highways, railroads and airlines in the area. The cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Evansville, Nashville, Knoxville, Birmingham and St. Louis are within a 300 mile radius.

In 1957, retail sales of Warren County were estimated at \$41,896,000, effective buying income at \$1,166 per capita and \$3,919 per household. 8/

CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

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APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
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HISTORY

In 1792, when Kentucky was admitted to the Union, this section of Warren County, which later became Bowling Green, was a typical pioneer settlement which embraced an area from twelve to fourteen miles of fertile land.

McFadden's Station, about twelve miles from the Bowling Green settlement was known to early pioneers in 1785; it was a popular stopping place for travelers going over the "Cumberland Trail" to Nashville.

Two brothers, Robert and George Moore, came from Virginia about 1794 and built the first log cabin in this little village. This dwelling was near a big spring which later furnished water to the settlers.

The original plan of the Moore brothers was to establish the town near Barren River and call it Jeffersontown. After much political discussion among the settlers, the site was abandoned; it was reported it had been selected for speculation purposes only.

Many and varied were the topics discussed in this pioneer settlement. Moore's cabin was a favorite meeting place, and loud and long were the arguments. However, a kindly feeling prevailed and the result was the continued growth and progress of the settlement.

The Moore brothers' cabin was surrounded by a large grove of beautiful trees. In the late afternoon the men of the village would gather there and roll wooden balls on the green, thus the name Bowlinggreen (old style). Bowling Green was incorporated March 6, 1798.

Warren County, the 24th formed in the state, was established in 1796 out of part of Logan County. It is named in honor of General Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. It embraces about 560 square miles. It is bound on the north by Butler and Edmonson Counties, east by Barren, south by Allen and Simpson, and west by Logan and Butler. Barren River runs through the county. The face of the county is gently undulating.

A newly constituted State of Kentucky having been conceived in sovereignty convention November 18-20, 1861 at Russellville, Kentucky, established Bowling Green as the Confederate Capital of Kentucky. On December 10, 1861, the State of Kentucky was admitted to the Confederacy by Act of the Confederate Congress.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Warren County, Kentucky				
Industry, September 1957	Warren County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	7,356	100.0	454,347	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	82	1.1	40,515	8.9
Contract Construction	429	5.8	34,694	7.6
Manufacturing	3,096	42.1	170,132	37.4
Food and kindred products	526	7.2	25,606	5.6
Tobacco	160	2.3	10,823	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	774	10.5	24,247	5.3
Lumber & furniture	86	1.2	15,813	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	60	.9	9,358	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	8	.1	13,786	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	7	.1	5,370	1.2
Primary metals	0	--	8,056	1.8
Machinery, metal & equip.	1,475	20.1	54,045	11.9
Other	0	--	3,028	.7
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	574	7.7	33,356	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,217	30.1	118,944	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	259	3.5	18,386	4.0
Services	691	9.3	36,740	8.1
Other	8	.1	1,580	.3

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Warren County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Warren County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	21, 263	21, 495	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	15, 689	16, 164	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	11, 720	4, 109	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	11, 697	4, 108	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	11, 299	3, 928	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	5, 698	2, 983	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	739	515	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	4, 475	327	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	387	103	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	398	180	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	392		28, 082	7, 281
New workers	6	10	415	307
Not in labor force	3, 969	12, 055	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	90	9, 343	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	992	617	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	98	83	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	2, 789	2, 012	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	1, 207	1, 375	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	1, 354	538	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	228	99	17, 861	8, 104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	11, 299	3, 928	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	538	386	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	3, 211	57	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	1, 018	170	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	424	672	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	756	388	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	1, 534	31	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	1, 255	1, 016	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	44	572	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	566	491	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	382	44	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	804	33	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	685	17	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	82	51	9, 675	4, 890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR BOWLING GREEN, WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	37.6	4.99	84	72
February	39.3	4.02	80	65
March	49.1	5.22	77	59
April	58.2	4.49	75	54
May	67.8	4.16	78	57
June	76.1	3.84	79	60
July	79.4	4.27	81	61
August	78.2	3.74	84	63
September	72.5	3.18	85	61
October	60.3	2.74	84	57
November	48.2	3.83	81	62
December	38.7	4.29	82	69
Annual Norm	58.8	48.77		

1/ Station Location: Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. Averaged Norm over 30 year period.

2/ Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee. Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years;
 - 6:30 PM readings - 64 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 110 days clear; 104 days partly cloudy; 151 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 years of record) - Annual 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 36 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) - South

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,738 degree days.

Frost Free Period: April 14 to October 22.

Growing Season: 191 days.

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 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 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.

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 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.

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 their 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. 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 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, 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	.10	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	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

**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, <u>after</u> 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	<p>Individual income tax consisting of:</p> <p>(1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.</p>	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 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 33 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	None	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>10¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

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 required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are **PLAINLY LEGIBLE** and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "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 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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 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.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development 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.