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Industrial Resources: Webster County - Providence

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Webster

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES PROVIDENCE, KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

DETROIT

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

LIBRARY
GOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

★
PROVIDENCE

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

LITTLE ROCK

MEMPHIS

150 Miles

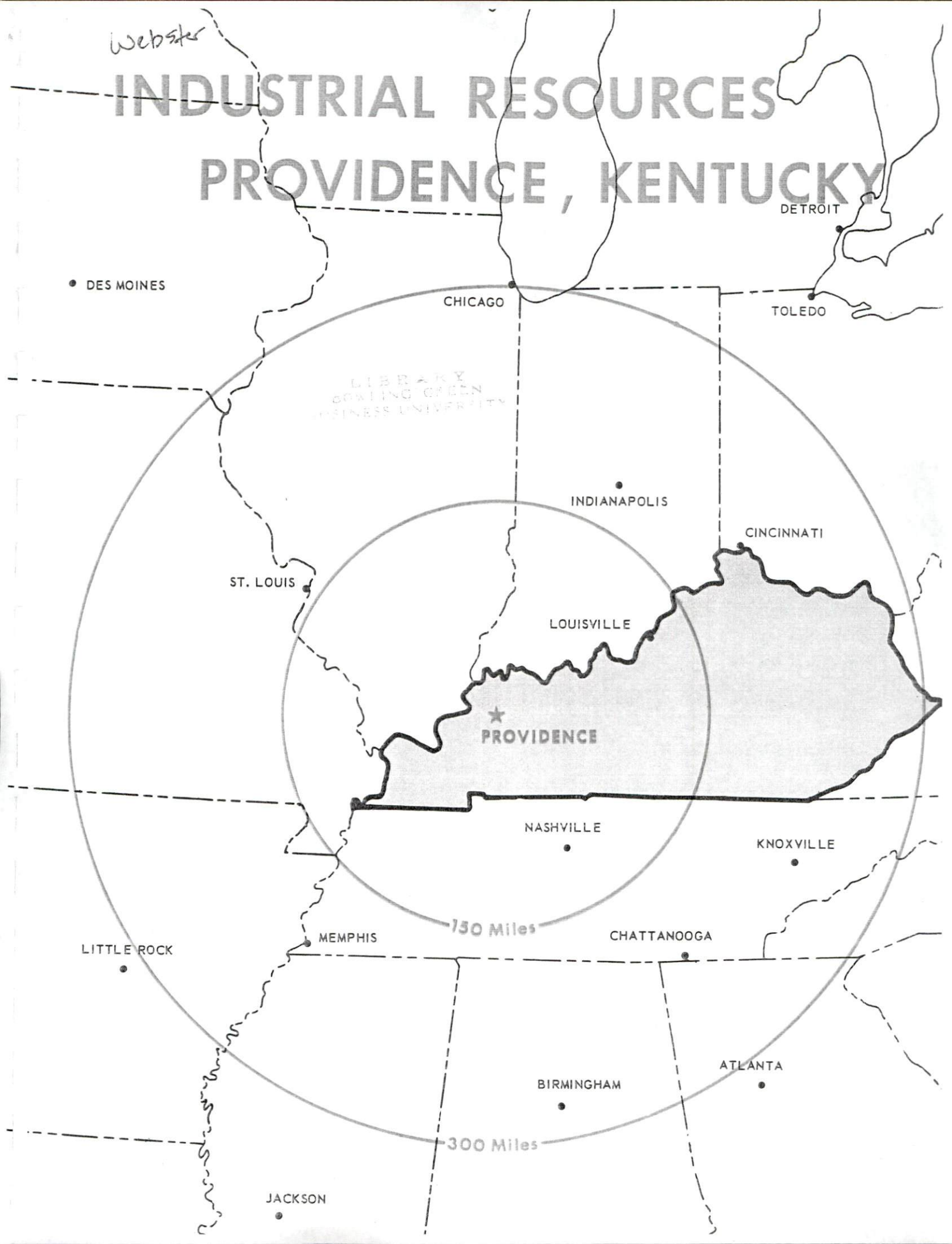
CHATTANOOGA

ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

300 Miles

JACKSON



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PROVIDENCE, KENTUCKY

LIBRARY
BOWLING GREEN
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

22504

Prepared by
Providence Industrial Development Association
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky

April, 1962



ENTRANCE TO PROVIDENCE FROM U. S. 41-A



CENTER OF BUSINESS DISTRICT DURING NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING DEDICATION



15-BED CARDWELL HOSPITAL



SOUTHERN BELL TEL. AND TEL. CO.



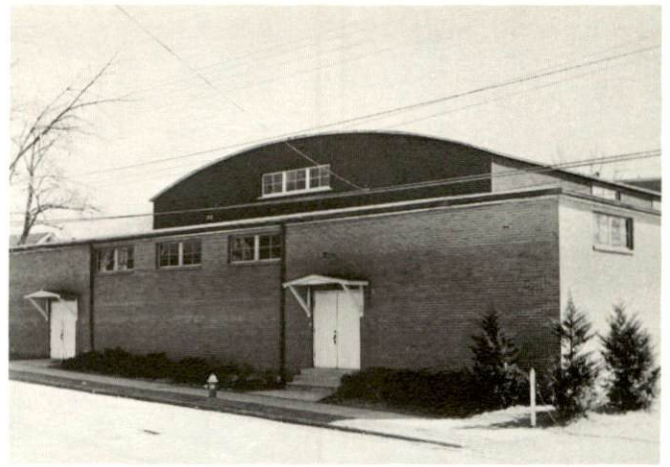
THOROUGHLY MODERN NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING



PROVIDENCE LIBRARY OPENED IN 1962



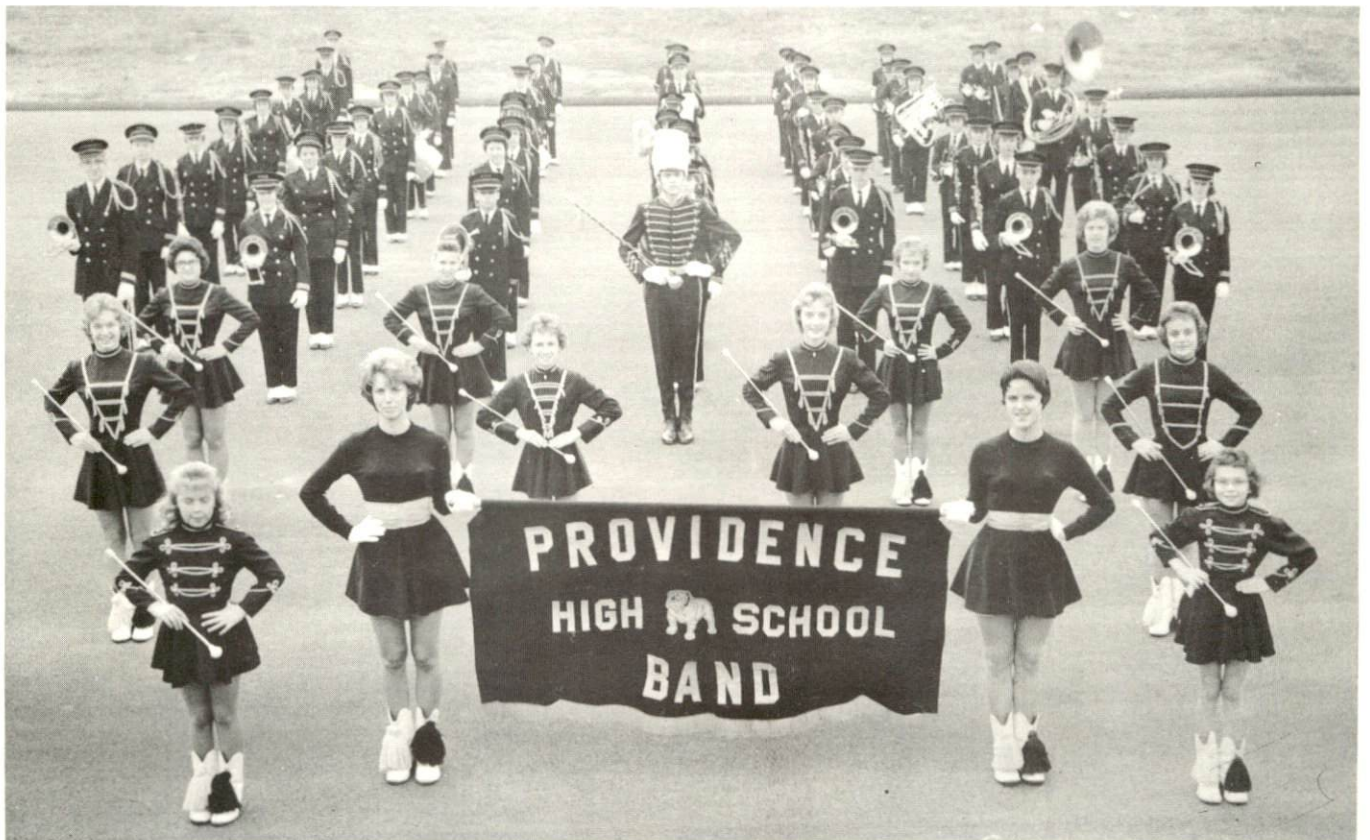
PROVIDENCE CEDAR STREET HIGH SCHOOL



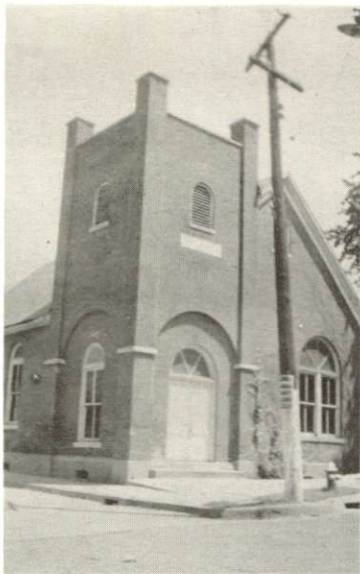
MODERN GYMNASIUM - AUDITORIUM



NEW AND MODERN BROADWAY GRADE SCHOOL



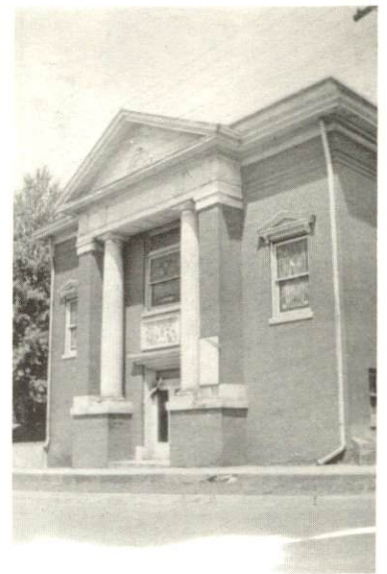
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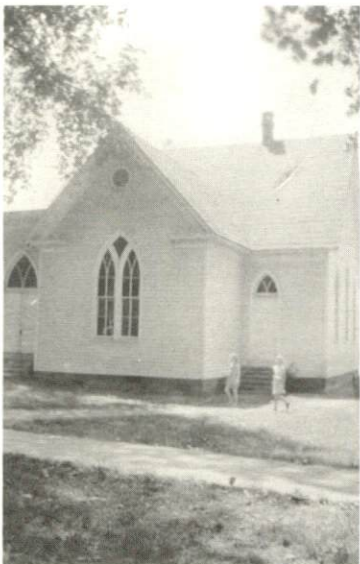
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH



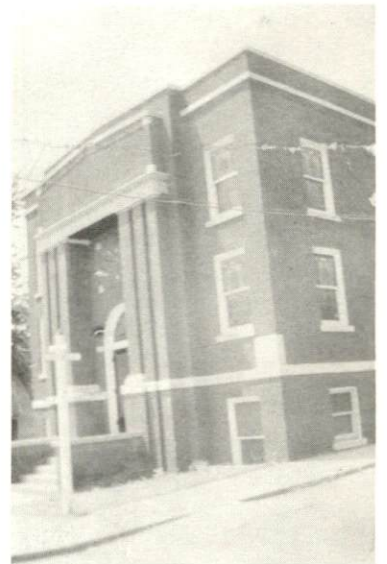
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



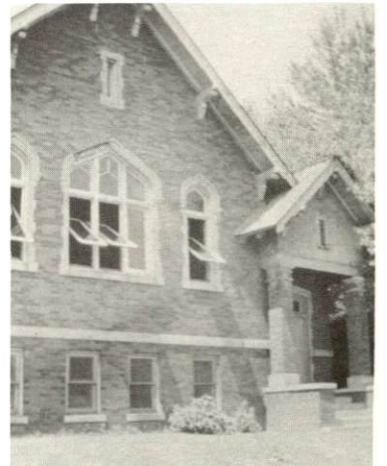
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH



SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH



VICTORY BAPTIST CHURCH



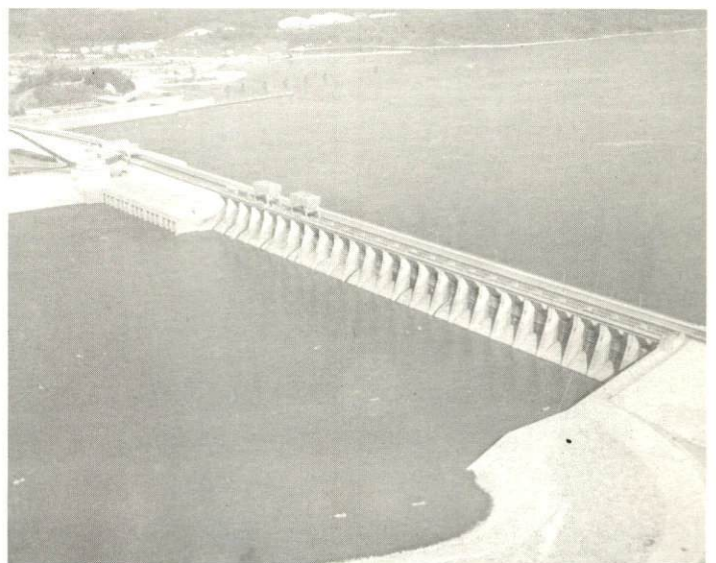
PROVIDENCE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
EXCELLENT 9-HOLE COURSE, MODERN SWIMMING POOL
AND CLUB HOUSE,



11-POINT, 230 LB. DEER KILLED NEAR PROVIDENCE



PENNYRILE STATE PARK
ONLY A FEW MINUTES DRIVE FROM PROVIDENCE.



KENTUCKY LAKE DAM—LAKE HAS LONGEST SHORE LINE
OF ANY MAN MADE LAKE IN THE WORLD LESS THAN AN
HOURS DRIVE FROM PROVIDENCE.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PROVIDENCE, KENTUCKY
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- G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation
- H. Cooperating State Agencies

SUMMARY DATA FOR PROVIDENCE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960: Providence - 3,771

Webster County - 14,244

PROVIDENCE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Webster and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 6,507 men and 7,204 women. Number of workers available from Webster County - 928 men and 769 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Providence is served by the Evansville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Air: Dress Memorial Airport, Evansville, Indiana, 48 miles, is served by Eastern and Delta Airlines.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided by Commercial Motor Freight, Inc., Eldridge Truck Line, Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., and Sutton Transfer.

Bus Lines: Providence is served by Southeastern Greyhound Lines

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PROVIDENCE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	370	Detroit, Mich.	500
Chicago, Ill.	320	New York, N.Y.	944
Cincinnati, Ohio	300	St. Louis, Mo.	200

UTILITIES:

Electricity: The Providence Light and Water Plant, whose source is Kentucky Utilities Company serves the city.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is supplied by the Providence Natural Gas System, whose source is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Providence Light and Water Plant distributes water in Providence. Their supply is Tradewater River and two impoundments. The pumping capacity is 1,000,000 gallons per day and the maximum daily use is 450,000 per day.

Sewerage: Providence has a sewerage disposal plant whose capacity is 500,000 gallons per day and the peak demand has been 350,000 gallons per day.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population Growth

Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Providence and Webster County, Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Providence and Webster County, Kentucky
1940-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Providence</u>		<u>Webster County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1940	4,397	----	19,198	----	8.8
1950	3,905	-11.2	15,555	-19.0	3.5
1960	3,771	- 3.5	14,244	- 9.5	3.2

Per cent of nonwhite population in city and county: 8.0

Labor Market*

Definition:

The Providence labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Hopkins, Caldwell, Crittenden, Henderson, Union, McLean, and Webster Counties. The population center of all area counties are within 25 miles of Providence, making commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 7-county area was 131,061, which was a decrease of 2,955 from the 1950 census of 134,016.

* Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement for
Providence, Kentucky Area

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 8,375 people employed in this industry. There were 3,942 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 890 area farms and 150 Webster County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Webster County had 1,069 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In March, 1961, there were 4,471 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 253 of this number in Webster County. Henderson County had 2,221 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$768 in McLean to \$1,554 in Union.

Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that there are 6,507 men and 7,209 women in the Providence area who would be available for industrial jobs. Webster County alone could furnish 928 men and 769 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 13,678 boys and 13,209 girls in the area will become 18 years of age during the next 10 years, with 1,357 boys and 1,324 girls of this number residing in Webster County. It is likely that at least 80% of the boys and 40% of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Providence and Webster County.

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hart and Hart Precision Wash Coal Mine's Co.	Process coal	100	0	100
J. W. Bryant & Son Lumber Company	Lumber	20	1	21
Providence Manufacturing Company	Manufacture and convert plastics	95	159	254
The Journal-Enterprise	Newspapers and job printing	4	2	6
William J. Bryant Sawmill	Rough Lumber	9	0	9

Wages:

Specific current wage rates will be furnished by the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Some examples of wages in the area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hr.</u>
Unskilled	\$1.15 to \$1.30
Semi-skilled	\$1.30 to \$1.55
Skilled	\$1.50 to \$2.25

Unionization:

The only union in Providence is the United Mineworkers of America, District 50 which represents the employees of the Providence Manufacturing Company.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Providence, located in the heart of the Western Kentucky Coal Fields, is served by two railroads; the Illinois Central Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Evansville and Hopkinsville, serves Providence with four local freights daily, two north and two south. Passenger service is not available. Switching service for 300 cars on 10 tracks is available 6 days weekly. Package car service is also available 6 days weekly. Railway Express is handled by truck and is offered 5 days weekly.

Outbound carloads for the Illinois Central average 900 monthly, mostly consisting of coal. Most incoming freight consists of building materials.

The Evansville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between Evansville and Nashville, serves the city with one local freight daily. There is no passenger service. Switching service is available 6 days per week on 4 tracks able to accommodate 70 cars. LCL service is available 6 days weekly.

The L&N handles a monthly average of 500 outbound shipments, consisting mostly of coal. Most inbound shipments consist of rough lumber.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time from Providence, Kentucky, To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	45	Louisville, Ky.	17
Birmingham, Ala.	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	105
Chicago, Ill.	32	Nashville, Tenn.	27 1/2
Cincinnati, Ohio	30 1/2	New Orleans, La.	65 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	70 1/2	New York, N.Y.	72 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	67	Pittsburgh, Pa.	38 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	50	St. Louis, Mo.	14

* Director of Industrial Development, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky

Highways

Providence is served by U. S. Highway 41 Alternate and State Routes 85, 109, 120, and 293. The Western Kentucky Toll Road will pass only 12 miles from Providence; State Route 109 will be the access road. Kentucky Route 293 is the shortest direct route to Kentucky Lake from major points north and east of Providence.

Table 4

Highway Distances from Providence, Kentucky, To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	370	Lexington, Ky.	240
Birmingham, Ala.	350	Louisville, Ky.	185
Chicago, Ill.	320	Nashville, Tenn.	128
Cincinnati, Ohio	300	New York, N.Y.	944
Detroit, Mich.	500	Pittsburgh, Pa.	600
Knoxville, Tenn.	300	St. Louis, Mo.	200

Truck Lines:

Both interstate and intrastate common carrier trucking service is provided by: Commercial Motor Freight, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; Eldridge Truck Line, Science Hill, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; and Sutton Transfer, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky. The closest terminal is Madisonville, 18 miles distant.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time from Providence, Kentucky, To:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N.Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

*Vice-President, Sales-Traffic, McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon Kentucky

Bus Lines:

Providence is served by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, operating between Nashville, Evansville, and St. Louis, with 7 daily buses; 4 north and 3 south.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Dress Memorial Airport located in Evansville, Indiana, 48 miles. The field is served by Eastern and Delta Airlines with a total of 21 daily inbound and outbound flights.

A Class IV airport is located in Sturgis, 20 miles. This airfield has three 5,000' concrete runways for accommodating private aircraft.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is provided by the municipally owned Providence Light and Water Plant, whose source of supply is Kentucky Utilities Company.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in Eastern, Central and Western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power, with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Economic Development or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

Rates:

Residential:

	<u>Per KWH</u>	<u>KWH Per Month</u>
First	12	\$1.00
Next	18	.06
Next	20	.05
Excess	50	.03
Minimum Rate		1.00

Commercial, Power and General Service:

First	12	\$1.00
Next	38	.06
Next	200	.05
Next	750	.03
Next	39,000	.02 1/2
Next	10,000	.02
Excess	50,000	.014
Minimum Rates \$1.00 per H. P. from 1 H. P. to 20 H. P. per month.		

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Providence by the municipally owned Providence Natural Gas System, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 4" high pressure line runs to the city limits and 3" lines are used within the city. A pressure of 110 pounds is constantly maintained, BTU content is 1050 and specific gravity is .069. *.69*

Monthly Rate:

Residential:

First	200 cu. ft.	\$1.25 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	2,800 cu. ft.	.12 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	.09 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	20,000 cu. ft.	.075 per 100 cu. ft.
All additional gas		.06 per 100 cu. ft.

General Commercial and Industrial Rate:

		During Heating Season October-April <u>Inclusive</u>	During Off-Peak Season <u>May-September</u>
First	200 cu. ft.	\$1.50 (Min.)	\$1.50 (Min.)
Next	4,800 cu. ft.	.13 per ccf	.115 per ccf
Next	15,000 cu. ft.	.10 per ccf	.085 per ccf
Next	80,000 cu. ft.	.08 per ccf	.065 per ccf
Next	200,000 cu. ft.	.07 per ccf	.055 per ccf
All additional gas		.06 per ccf	.05 per ccf

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Bellevue. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

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

Coal and Coke

Providence is located in the heart of the Western Kentucky Coal Field. This field produced 30,403,749 tons of highly bituminous coal in 1960. Webster County alone produced 985,551 tons in the same year.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. This supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Water

Providence is supplied water by the Providence Light and Water Plant, whose source is Tradewater River and two city impounded lakes. Storage facilities consist of a 200,000 gallon elevated standpipe, a 35,000-gallon elevated tank connected to the filtering system, and 2 clear wells located at the plant. Pumping capacity of the system is 1,000,000 gallons per day while the average daily use is 400,000 gallons and the maximum demand is 450,000 gallons. Eight hours is the pumping time needed to meet the daily requirements. Mains range from 2" to 12" and pressure is maintained at 70 psi.

A total of \$6,600.00 has been spent on recent expansion and improvements.

Monthly Rates:

First	3,000 gal.	\$1.50 (Minimum)
Next	47,000 gal.	.40 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gal.	.30 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gal.	.25 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gal.	.20 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gal.	.16 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gal.	.13 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gal.	.12 per M gals.
All over	500,000 gal.	.11 per M gals.

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals,
December 31, 1960

Sewerage

The Providence Light and Water Plant serves Providence with separate storm and sanitary sewers. The sanitary mains range from 8" to 15" and the storm mains are 8" to 42". The capacity of the disposal plant is 500,000 gallons per day and the peak demand has been 350,000 gallons per day. Sewage is given both primary and secondary treatment before being discharged into Tradewater River.

Rates:

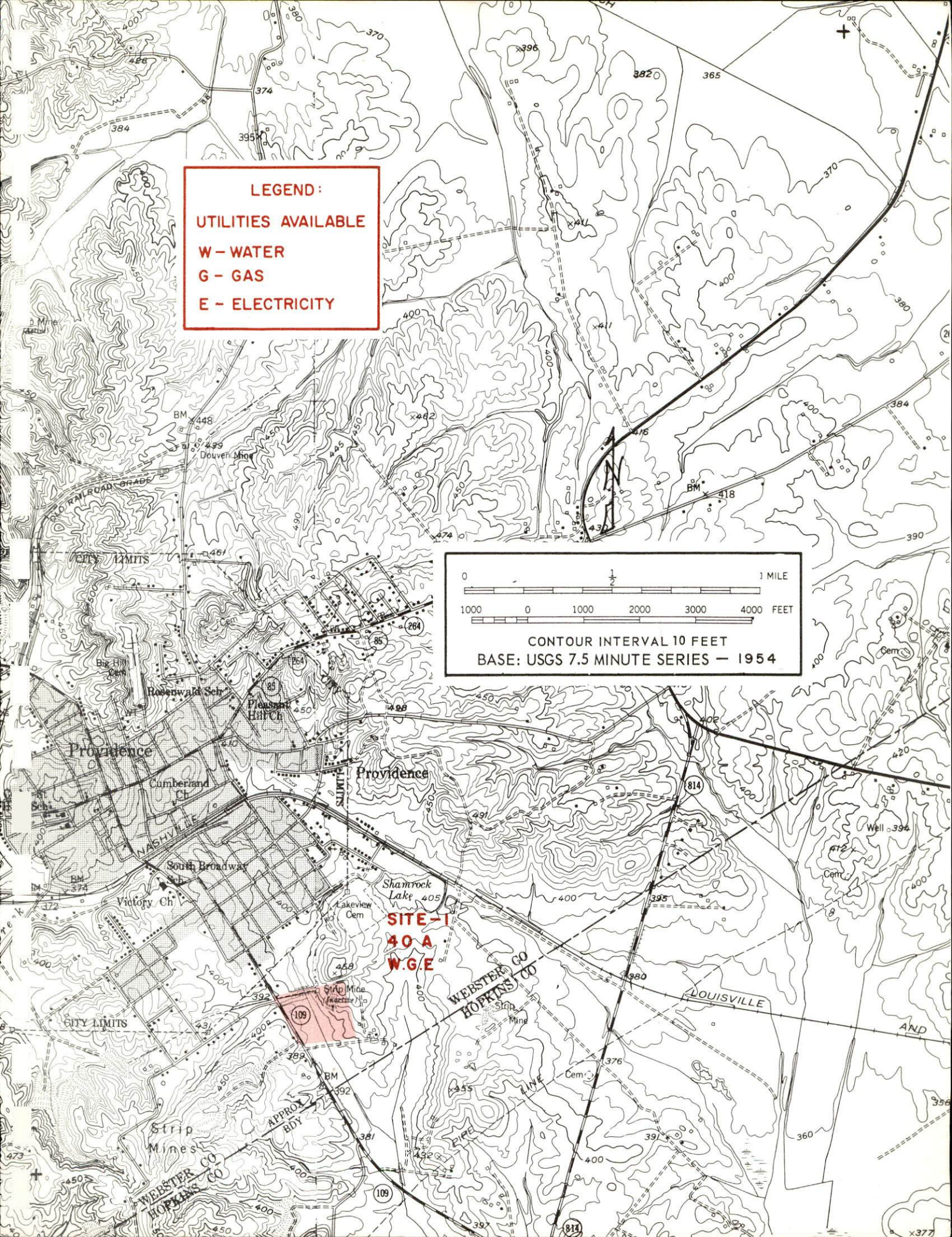
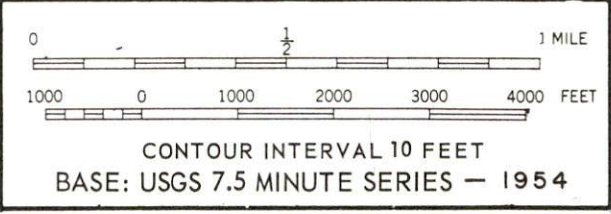
1,000 to	50,000 gals.	\$.25 per M gals.
50,000 to	150,000 gals.	.20 per M gals.
150,000 to	200,000 gals.	.15 per M gals.
200,000 to	250,000 gals.	.12 per M gals.
250,000 to	300,000 gals.	.10 per M gals.
300,000 to	400,000 gals.	.09 per M gals.
400,000 to	500,000 gals.	.08 per M gals.
500,000 to	1,000,000 gals.	.07 per M gals.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This 40-acre tract of level-to-rolling is leased with option to purchase by the Providence Industrial Development Association. It is located on Kentucky Route 109. A railroad spur could easily be laid, since a previously used railbed borders the property. This site can be purchased in part or whole for \$200 per acre. Available utilities include water, gas, and electricity.

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



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Providence, a fourth-class city is governed by a mayor, elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

As provided by state law, Providence may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses:

Business licenses are issued for billiard establishments and for peddling permits.

Planning and Zoning:

At present, the city of Providence has no zoning ordinances or subdivision regulations.

A Planning and Zoning Commission has been formed and is in the process of securing professional assistance from the Division of Planning and Zoning, Kentucky Department of Economic Development, Frankfort, Kentucky

City Services

Fire Protection:

The Providence Fire Department is staffed by a chief, two assistants and 25 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of a 500 gpm pumper truck and a 300 gpm pumper truck. The department has 1,400' of 2 1/2" hose and 200' of 1 1/2" hose. Alarm is given by a central siren and telephone.

Providence has a Class 7 NBFU insurance rating.

The local Civil Defense unit works in conjunction with the fire department. It is equipped with a 250 gallon tank and two reels of 2 1/2" hose housed on a truck.

Police Protection:

The Providence Police Department is staffed by a chief and four patrolmen. A radio-equipped cruiser provides for interconnections with the county sheriff or the state police.

Garbage and Sanitation:

Free municipal trash collection is provided weekly in the residential areas and weekly or on call in the business district by three city employees. Disposal is by the land-fill method.

TAXES

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Providence and Webster County for 1961. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix E.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Providence</u>	<u>Webster County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.50	---
School	2.00	1.50
Health	.08	.08
Total	\$3.13	\$2.13

Local Financial Statement

Real Estate Assessment Ratios Based on 1960 Assessments:

Webster Co. - 23.8% For State and County Tax Levies
 Webster Co. - 25.4% For School Tax Levies
 Providence - 20.4% For School Tax Levies

Net Assessed Value of Property for Taxes due in 1960:

Webster Co. - \$17,573,921.00 (Subject to Full Local Rate)
 Providence - \$ 1,850,000.00

City Income, Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1960: \$69,444.17

City Expenditures, Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1960: \$67,456.13

City Bonded Indebtedness: \$100,000.00 (Gas Bonds)
 \$ 60,000.00 (Light & Water Bonds)

Estimated County Budget, 1961: \$151,579.00

County Bonded Indebtedness: None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Providence has a shortage of property available for rent or sale, but it is estimated that 10 houses could be rented and 3 houses could be purchased at any time. Rental range for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is \$35 to \$50 and construction costs for the same type dwelling is \$8,000 to \$15,000 depending upon the type of materials used.

Providence has no Public Housing Program.

Health

Hospitals:

Located in Providence is the Cardwell Hospital which is staffed by four medical doctors and two registered nurses. This 15-bed hospital has facilities for minor surgery.

Trover Clinic, a privately owned institution, is located in Providence. It is staffed by a medical doctor, two assistants, and a clerk. There are facilities for laboratory and X-ray services.

Public Health Service:

A branch office of the Webster County Health Department is located in Providence. Services are available one day each week. The main office is located in Dixon, 9 miles, and it is staffed by a full-time sanitarian, clerk, part-time health administrator, assistant health administrator, medical doctor, dentist, and 4 registered nurses.

The present programs include communicable diseases, crippled children's program, preschool age program, maternal and child care, immunization, and general services.

Nursing Homes:

Providence has two nursing homes. A new 21-bed home was opened in 1961, at a cost of \$50,000. The second nursing home contains 37 beds and plans call for further expansion.

Education

Graded Schools:

The Providence Independent School system has a total of 44 rooms and 2 gymnasiums. Hot lunches are served in the Providence schools. Eleven new elementary school rooms have been added at a cost of \$120,000. Planned improvements call for additional rest rooms, a new combined cafeteria and assembly room, and replacement of old elementary school rooms. These projects will cost approximately \$120,000.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment, Number of Teachers, and Student-Teacher Ratio in Providence and Webster County

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Providence Broadway Elem. (Ind.)	425	13	33
Providence High (Ind.)	326	14	23
Rosenwald School (Ind.)	215	9	24
Webster County Elem.	1,259	38	33
Webster County High	503	25	20

Vocational Schools:

Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education work and partly outside. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Providence is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School located in Madisonville, 18 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, and woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges:

Colleges of the area include:

Northwest Center, University of Kentucky, Henderson, 38 miles
Paducah Junior College, Paducah 65 miles
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 50 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 61 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, 61 miles
Murray State College, Murray, 91 miles
Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 47 miles
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 112 miles
Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, 112 miles

Libraries

Providence has a library which operates as a division of Webster County Library affiliated with and having access to facilities of the Pennyryle Regional Library, Princeton, and State Library Division, Frankfort. A County Bookmobile also serves local schools.

Churches

There are 14 churches in Providence representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian U. S. A., Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian, Christ Temple, First Holiness, and Church of God In Christ.

The combined membership of all the churches is 1,936 and average attendance is 50.7%.

Financial Institution

Statement as of June 30, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Union National Bank	\$3,206,342.05	\$2,444,492.75

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Morgan Hotel	32 Rooms
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Communication

Newspapers:

Providence is served by The Journal-Enterprise, an associated press weekly paper, which has a circulation of 2,550. Daily papers are received from Louisville, Kentucky and Evansville, Indiana.

Radio:

Providence is served by two stations in Madisonville: WTTL operating on 1310 kilocycles with 500 watts from daylight until dark; WFMW, an AM and FM station which operates on AM from daylight until dark with 250 watts and operates on FM from 6:00 A. M. until 10:00 P. M. on 730 kilocycles with 30,000 watts.

Television:

Excellent television reception is received from Evansville and Paducah with the three major networks represented.

Postal Facilities:

Providence has a second-class post office with 14 employees. Mail is received 4 times daily and dispatched 5 times daily. Postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$25,692.37.

Telephone and Telegraph:

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 1,295 subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is excellent.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union in Madisonville, 18 miles distant.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic:

Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, Parent Teachers Association.

Fraternal:

VFW, American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, Ministerial Association.

Women:

Business and Professional Women's Club, Garden Club, Rose Club, Book Club, Pakendall Woman's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Twentieth Century Club.

Youth:

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Saddle Club, Little League, F. F. A., F. T. A., F. H. A., F. B. L. A.

Recreation

Local:

The Country Club has a 9-hole golf course, \$50,000 swimming pool, and a clubhouse.

The American Legion Park and the school athletic field provide facilities for football, baseball, and basketball.

Area:

Pennyrile Forest State Park located in Dawson Springs, 17 miles distant, features housekeeping cottages and cabins, dining room, recreational lodge, beach, bathhouse, boat dock, and picnic facilities.

Providence is 68 miles northeast of Kentucky Lake. Located on this lake, the largest manmade lake in the world (2,400 miles of shoreline), are three state parks: Kentucky State Park, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, and Cherokee State Park. From April to October, the lake is a paradise for fishermen, campers, hunters, and boating and water-skiing enthusiasts. Numerous local, state and national conventions are held there annually.

The following facilities are available at Kentucky Dam Village State Park which has a full-time recreation director; two large docks; a large sand beach with wading areas and bathhouse; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop and commissary; 18-hole golf course, badminton; horse-back riding; par-three golf course; tennis and croquet courts; grills and tables in the picnic areas; summer theatrical productions in the Village Playhouse; and an airport with a 3,000-foot runway.

South of Kentucky Dam Village on U. S. Highway 68 are Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. Facilities at these parks include: Numerous boat docks; light-housekeeping cottages; modern dining rooms; beaches, swimming facilities and picnic and fishing areas. The beautiful Kenlake Hotel is located at Kentucky Lake State Park.

Barkley Lake, now under construction, and only one mile east of Kentucky Lake, will extend 117 miles toward Nashville on the Cumberland River. The two lakes will be connected by a canal, and many facilities on Barkley Lake will be similar to those on Kentucky Lake.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Eleven new elementary school rooms have been added at a cost of \$120,000.
2. A nursing home has been constructed costing \$50,000.
3. Postal service is handled in a new \$40,000 building.

4. Recent telephone improvements have cost \$16,000.
5. Improvements in the water system have cost \$6,600.
6. Approximately 100 mercury-vapor street lights, costing \$4,000 have been added to the city.
7. Several city streets have been repaved in the past 4 years at a cost of \$100,000.
8. New bleachers have been added to the American Legion Park.
9. Sixty potted shrubs have been placed in the city. They cost approximately \$600.
10. A city school playground has recently been blacktopped at a cost of \$3,500.
11. A new, developing subdivision already contains 25 new homes.
12. A new library has recently opened.
13. The new Tradewater Craft Center, Inc. promotes craft work.

Planned:

1. Planned school improvements will cost \$120,000.
2. The new Western Kentucky Toll Road will pass only 12 miles from Providence.
3. A main street modernization program is already underway. Results will yield a face lift in the business district.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 1,057 farms in Webster County, covering 153,130 acres, an average of 144.9 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Webster County and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Webster County and Kentucky 1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Webster Co.	(bu)	32,031	41.3	1,325,011
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Webster Co.	(bu)	3,554	23.2	82,727
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Webster Co.	(bu)	11,441	19.7	226,359
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Webster Co.	(lbs)	150	1,153.1	172,977
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Webster Co.	(tons)	405	2.1	880
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Webster Co.	(tons)	4,415	1.5	6,855
Kentucky	(tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Webster Co.	(tons)	4,171	1.4	6,136
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Webster County and Kentucky
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Webster Co.	12,893
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Webster Co.	1,008
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Webster Co.	1,563
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 63,000 acres of forest in Webster County which comprise 29% of the total land area. The principal tree types are sweet gum, hickory, and oak.

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

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Webster County consist of coal, petroleum and natural gas and clay. Total value of minerals produced in 1960 amounted to \$6,202,794 from coal and petroleum (Minerals Yearbook, 1960).

Coal:

Production:

For the period 1890 through 1960 Webster County produced over sixty-nine million tons of coal and ranked ninth among the coal producing counties of Kentucky. In 1960 production totaled 985,551 tons from eight mines. Several seams were worked with the No. 9 and No. 11 seams being the outstanding producers.

Quality:

The coals of Webster County typify much of the coals found in the Western Kentucky coal field. The No. 9 seam makes an excellent stoker coal because it is free-burning and holds fire and treatment well. The No. 11 seam is finding wide use as steam, general industrial, railroad and domestic coal and is gaining wide acceptance as a premium stoker coal. Selected analyses of the Nos. 9, 11 and 14 seams follow:

<u>Seam</u>	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Dry Basis</u>		<u>BTU</u>	<u>Ash</u>
				<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>		<u>Softening Temp. °F.</u>
#9 (egg size)	4.5 (as loaded)	40.2	50.3	9.5	3.0	13,300	2,050
#11	5.0	36.8	58.3	9.3	3.9	15,160	2,390
#14	7.0	52.4	52.4	7.5	3.1	13,502	2,220

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1960 U. S. Bureau of Mines

Petroleum and Natural Gas:

The first reported oil production in Webster County came in 1939. Production exceeded one million barrels in 1951 and has been over this mark in each of the succeeding years except in 1961, when 941,597 barrels were secured. Production has been mainly from the Meramec and Chester formations of Mississippian age. Small amounts of natural gas have also been secured from a number of wells.

Clay:

Alluvial and residual clays suitable for the manufacture of common brick, tile and possibly some refractories occur locally. Recent investigations indicate that some shales in the Carbondale formation also offer possible uses for the manufacture of lightweight aggregate.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded. (2) Preliminary figure.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959

Water

Surface Water:

The largest supply of surface water is available from the Tradewater River along the southwestern boundary of the county and Green River along the northwestern boundary of the county. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge (USGS) of the Tradewater River at Olney and Green River at Livermore are 327 cfs (14 years record) and 10,770 cfs (24 years record), respectively.

Ground Water:

Large amounts of ground water are used for domestic and industrial supplies. The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Pennsylvanian System. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Western Kentucky Coal Field

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

The above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in this system.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Webster County were \$10,369,000.00 in 1958.*

Per capita income in Webster County was \$913.00 in 1957.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 - or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000.00 - or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 - or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 - or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States
Bureau of Census

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business
Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of
Economic Development

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

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
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
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HISTORY

Providence is located in Webster County in Western Kentucky. The town is in the center of the rich coal mining area. Webster County was formed in 1860 by the State legislature. H. H. Smith, an ardent Whig who introduced the bill, was instrumental in having the county named for a national figure of his partly, the great orator Daniel Webster. Like many other areas of Kentucky, the land of this county had been set aside for veterans of the Revolutionary War from Virginia. The year 1840 saw the birth of Providence, a small hamlet in an agricultural county. Collins, writing in 1874, said the town contained three tobacco stemmeries, a church, two hotels and some stores. There were some 150 people living in Providence at that time.

Both the town and the county have grown rapidly in the last hundred years. This was due primarily to the opening of the Western Kentucky coal field and the expanded use of coal, but agriculture and manufacturing have also grown. The population of the county has nearly doubled in this period while Providence has grown from the 150 of Collins' day to over 3,700 in 1960. Other towns in Webster County include Sebree, Slaughters, Clay and Dixon, the county seat.

In the agricultural field Webster County was one of the leading tobacco producing counties in 1870. Though this area of farming has experienced a decline in the past century many gains have been made in other areas. Webster County farms are producing five times as much corn and fifteen times as much hay. The number of swine and cattle on these farms has tripled.

The industry of Providence has changed from the three tobacco stemmeries of old to modern plastics plants of today. In 1961, some 299 workers were employed in Providence industries, compared to 177 ten years earlier. A new plastics plant was developed during this period. These plants produce plastic bags, freezer boxes and other plastic articles.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
WEBSTER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, June, 1961</u>	<u>Webster County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	908	100.0	440, 551	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	202	22.2	30, 019	6.8
Contract Construction	5	.5	34, 393	7.8
Manufacturing	347	37.7	165, 332	37.5
Food & kindred products	5	.5	25, 346	5.7
Tobacco	0	0	9, 408	2.1
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	0	25, 351	5.7
Lumber & furniture	65	7.1	13, 515	3.0
Printing, pub. & paper	200	22.1	10, 194	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum				
coal & rubber	70	7.7	13, 801	3.1
Stone, clay & glass	0	0	5, 853	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	9, 214	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	7	.6	50, 220	11.3
Other	0	0	2, 430	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	35	3.8	32, 712	7.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	240	26.4	117, 172	26.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	34	3.7	20, 629	4.6
Services	45	4.9	38, 281	8.6
Other	0	0	2, 013	.4

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Webster County and Kentucky
1950

Subject	Webster County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	6,952	7,292	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	5,889	5,979	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor Force	4,431	828	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	4,431	828	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,237	807	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,239	541	437,752	156,377
Government workers	183	134	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,689	94	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	126	38	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	194	21	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	193	18	28,082	7,281
New workers	1	3	415	307
Not in labor force	1,458	5,151	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	46	4,312	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	382	178	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	8	2	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,022	659	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	468	475	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	268	110	47,447	28,952
65 and over	286	74	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	4,237	807	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	133	114	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,297	6	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	267	55	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred workers	113	111	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	145	130	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	540	10	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred workers	1,010	148	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	9	100	1,584	21,408
Service workers	90	99	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	118	5	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	301	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	167	6	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	47	20	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 PROVIDENCE, WEBSTER COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm*</u>	<u>Total Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Av. Relative Humidity Readings**</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>6:00 A.M.</u>	<u>6:00 P.M.</u> (CST)
January	38.1	2.43	83	75
February	35.9	2.93	81	68
March	32.7	2.70	80	61
April	61.2	2.73	80	57
May	63.6	2.58	82	60
June	73.3	5.47	83	60
July	75.7	5.50	85	60
August	78.7	.83	89	62
September	72.7	1.65	89	63
October	60.6	1.64	88	66
November	47.2	4.13	82	68
December	32.5	3.70	83	75
Annual Norm	56.5	36.29		

* Station Location: Madisonville, Kentucky

** Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:00 A.M. readings - 62 years;
6:00 P.M. readings - 49 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (62 yrs. of record) - 103 days clear; 101 days partly cloudy; 161 days cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (48 yrs. of record) - Annual - 63 per cent

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (63 yrs. of record) - 116 days

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (62 yrs. of record) - 4 days

Days with thunderstorms: (63 yrs. of record) - 49 days

Days with heavy fog: (63 yrs. of record) - 16 days

Prevailing wind: (63 yrs. of record) - South

Seasonal heating degree days: (58 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means, 4,360 degree 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</u> <u>(Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share</u> <u>(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 associa- tion 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 else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <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 capitol 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 \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)</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 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent 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 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the 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.

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of 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 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. 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.