

1-1957

# Industrial Resources: Warren County - Bowling Green

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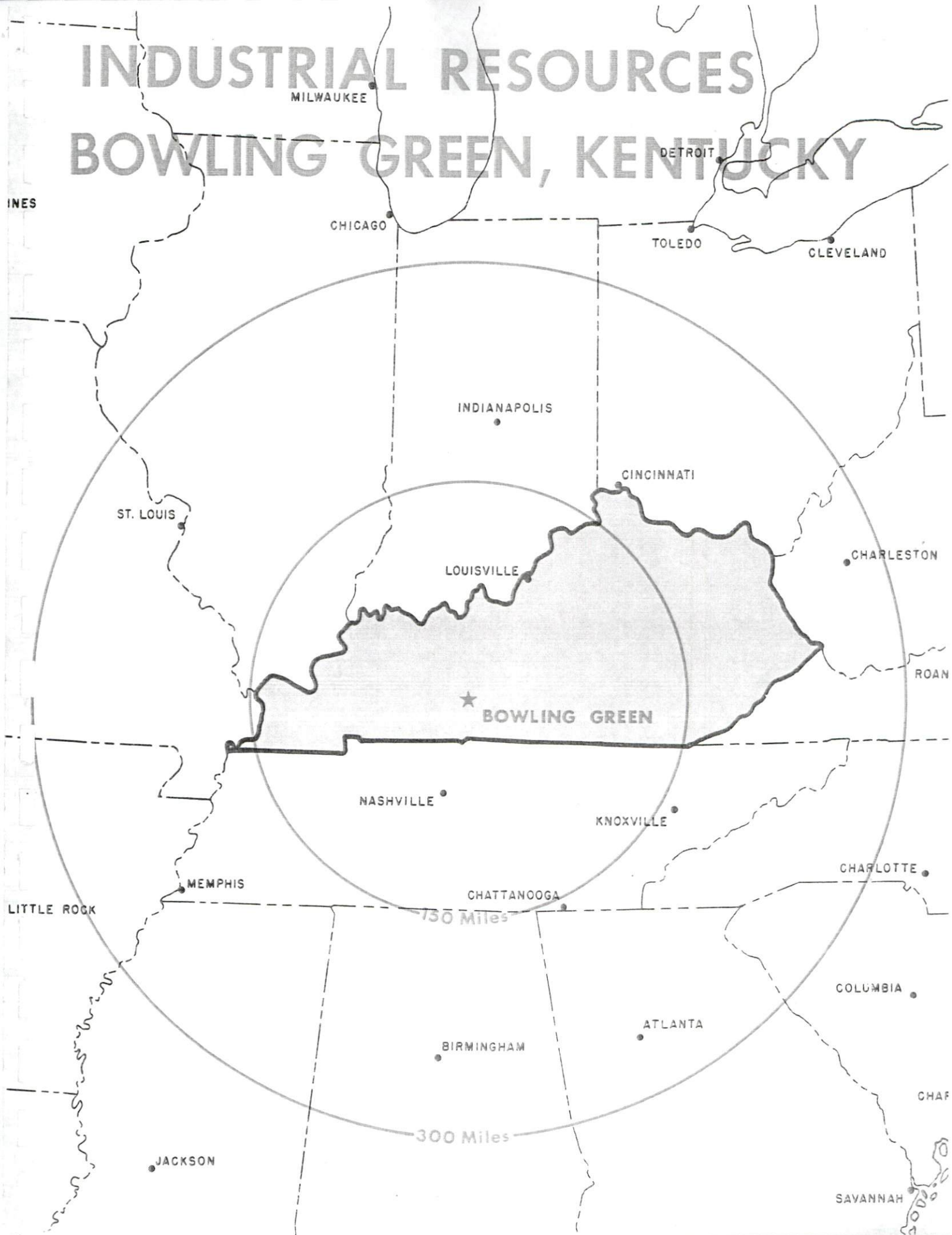
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

21808

Prepared by  
Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Department of Economic Development  
Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1957

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Bowling Green - 18,347; Warren County - 42,758.  
1955 (est.) Bowling Green - 32,000; Warren County - 44,312.

BOWLING GREEN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Warren and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,100 men and 1,800 women. Number of workers available from Warren County - 800 men and 500 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Bowling Green is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is the terminal point for Memphis division of the L & N.

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

Trucks: Bowling Green Express; Meeks Motor Freight; Skaggs Transfer Lines; Southern Forwarding Lines; Hayes Freight Lines.

Water: Barren River is navigable to Bowling Green. It is a principal tributary of Green River, which flows into the Ohio at Owensboro.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Bowling Green

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	319	Memphis, Tenn.	259
Chicago, Ill.	399	New Orleans, La.	646
Cincinnati, Ohio	234	New York, N. Y.	889
Detroit, Mich.	490	St. Louis, Mo.	285
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,105	Washington, D. C.	736

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Bowling Green served by the municipally owned Bowling Green Electric Plant Board, and Warren County served by the Warren RECC, each utilizing TVA power.

Natural Gas: Western Kentucky Natural Gas Co.

Water: The water system is municipally owned and takes its raw water from Barren River. Capacity of the water system was increased to 11,500,000 gallons per day in 1956.

Sewerage: Sanitary disposal plant with separate storm and sanitary sewers. Sewage is disposed into the Barren River.

## 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	Bowling Green		Warren County		Kentucky
	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
1955 (est.)	32,000*		44,312 <sup>1/</sup>	3.6	1.9

\*Census taken by U. S. Post Office

### Labor Force

Location 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: Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, and Simpson. The population centers of all area counties are within 32 miles of Bowling Green.

Population of the area was estimated at 140,726 in 1955 by the University of Kentucky, Department of Rural Sociology, which was an increase of about 1,000 since the 1950 census. Warren County population was 44,312 in 1955, about 1,600 greater than the 1950 census figure of 42,758.

Between 1950 and 1955, there was a net outmigration from the area of 7,746 with 1,416 of this number from Warren County. All area counties experienced an outward movement of population during this period except Simpson, which had a net immigration of 679 persons.

Economic Characteristics. Economically, the area is predominantly 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 June 1956, there were only 5,168 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 2,640 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 1954 was \$1,216 for the State of Kentucky. Per capita income for the counties in the Bowling Green area ranged from \$452 for Butler County to \$1,083 for Warren County.

During the second quarter of 1956, the average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance in Warren County was \$51.65 and in manufacturing industries \$56.64. The Kentucky average for that period was \$71.01 for all covered industries and \$79.72 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 4,400 men and 5,600 women in the Bowling Green area who could be recruited for industrial jobs, including 1,320 men and 800 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance during December 1956. Warren County could furnish about 800 of the men and 500 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 2,100 men and 1,800 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 13,200 boys and 12,800 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. Of the total number, 3,700 boys and 3,600 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. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.60 and \$1.55 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 and \$1.50 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.00 and \$1.75 per hour; skilled - \$1.40 and \$2.37 per hour.

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





PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



## 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		
		Male	Female	Total
B. & G. Sign Co.	Neon & all types of signs	3	1	4
W. H. Bandy & Son	Crossties, lumber	12	0	12
The Bob White Packing Co.	Sausage, various meat prod.	21	1	22
J. E. Bohannon Co., Inc.	Redrying & packing leaf tobacco	251	116	367
Borders Pure Milk Co.	Milk, cheese, ice cream	58	7	65
L. M. Bostic	Furniture	6	0	6
Bowling Green Coca-Cola Bottling Works, Inc.	Bottled Coca-Cola	19	1	20
Bowling Green Mfg. Co.	Auto and truck carburetors, fuel pumps, distributors, other small parts	452	350	802
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)	350	72	422
Burnett Brown Tobacco Co.	Tobacco rehandling	100	50	150
Cassady Furniture Co.	Cherry furniture	10	0	10
Crabtree Sausage Co.	Sausage items	6	0	6
Detrex Corp.	Synthetic dry-cleaning equip.	115	8	123
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	6	1	7
Elm Grove Dairy	Dairy products	13	2	15
Field Packing Co., Inc.	Beef and poultry	38	21	59
Gary Bros. Crushed Stone Co.	Crushed stone, agricultural lime	19	0	19
Grapette Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	3	0	3
Grocers Baking Co., Inc.	Bread, rolls	76	4	80
Kentucky Colonial Furniture Co.	Cherry reproduction furniture	9	2	11
McLellan Stone Co.	Quarrying limestone	20	0	20
Modern Welding Co., Inc.	Steel trusses, job shop welding, radiators repaired and recored	4	1	5
Nehi Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	21	1	22
News Publishing Co.	Newspaper publisher, commercial printing	25	19	44
Pan American Mills, Inc.	Flour, feed, meal	23	1	24

(Continued)

Table 2 (Cont'd). Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Pet Milk Co.	Evaporated milk, cream, ice cream mix	121	9	130
Rector's Furniture Shop	Reproduction cherry furniture	4	0	4
Romer Bros. Lumber Co.	Building materials	4	1	5
Scott Tobacco Co., Inc.	Twist tobacco	40	99	139
Seven-Up Bottling Co., Inc.	Seven-Up, Nesbitts Orange, Grapico	12	0	12
Gordon Smith & Co., Inc.	Portable and stationary air compressors of 45 to 250 cfm capacity	15	1	16
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
Times Journal Publishing Co.	Job printing	5	3	8
True-Temper Corp.	Hickory and ash dowels and dimension, hickory striking tool blanks	26	2	28
Union Underwear Co.	Men's and boys' athletic underwear	178	823	1,001

#### Unionization

Unions represented in the area include affiliations with the CIO and AF of L.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

Bowling Green is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is the terminal point for the Memphis division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. There is one local freight daily and two tri-weekly, and 11 passenger trains daily. Switching service is provided with tracks for 600 cars. There is an average of 15,000 to 18,000 cars of outbound freight per month. Twenty-four hour package car service is provided. Railway Express service is also available.



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

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	27 hours	Los Angeles, Calif.	145 1/2 hours
Birmingham, Ala.	21 1/2 hours	Louisville, Ky.	3 hours
Chicago, Ill.	29 hours	Nashville, Tenn.	2 hours
Cincinnati, Ohio	10 hours	New Orleans, La.	47 hours
Cleveland, Ohio	38 hours	New York, N. Y.	72 hours
Detroit, Michigan	58 1/2 hours	Pittsburgh, Pa.	44 hours
Knoxville, Tennessee	36 hours	St. Louis, Mo.	33 hours

### Highways

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

Truck Lines. The Bowling Green Express main terminal is located in Bowling Green. Other truck lines serving the city include: Meeks Motor Freight, Skaggs Transfer Lines, Southern Forwarding Lines, Hayes Freight Lines. Additional service can be provided upon request.

Bus Lines. Bus lines serving Bowling Green include: Southeastern Greyhound, Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company, Fuqua Bus Lines, Bales Bus Lines. Bus connections can be made to any major place in the United States.

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 241 acres, has four runways, each 4,000 feet long and 150 feet wide. Service is provided by Eastern Airlines which has four departures daily from Bowling Green.



## Water Transportation

The Barren River is navigable to Bowling Green. It is a principal tributary of the Green River, which flows into the Ohio at Owensboro. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains a series of locks and dams on the two rivers. Congress made a supplemental appropriation of \$800,000 in the spring of 1954 to initiate work on the improvement of the locks and dams and an additional \$4,800,000 for the same purpose was approved for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954. The improvements will make it possible to move Ohio River-type barges through the locks and dams and were especially endorsed by the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with its interest in the economical movement of western Kentucky coal to power generating facilities along the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.

Barge lines serving Bowling Green are: James R. Hines Company, Bowling Green; and Igert and Company, Paducah. Barge traffic at present consists principally of petroleum, coal, sand and limestone. The map on the following page shows the navigable inland waterways of the eastern United States in relation to Bowling Green.

## UTILITIES

### Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the municipally owned Bowling Green Electric Plant Board which is served by TVA from a 13,200 KV line. TVA has four 66,000 KV lines into the plant. Warren County is served by the Warren County RECC. Current rates 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   "       "       "       "       "       at \$0.80 per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

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

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   "       "       "       "       "       "       \$1.00   "       "

Energy Charges:

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

## Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied in Bowling Green and the surrounding area by Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose supplier is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, one of the major gas transmission companies. Average btu content per cubic foot is 1040 with specific gravity of approximately 0.60. Current gas rates are shown in the following table:

### Rates:

Minimum charge - \$1.25 per month		
First	800 cu.ft. or less per month	\$1.25
Next	2,200 cu.ft. per month	.080 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	7,000 cu.ft. per month	.063 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	10,000 cu.ft. per month	.059 per 100 cu.ft.
All additional cu.ft. per month		.055 per 100 cu.ft.

## Water

The water system is municipally owned and takes its raw water from Barren River. The original plant was designed and built in 1927 and had a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day. In 1952 an extensive reinforcing program was made to the distribution system and treatment capacity was increased to 4,500,000 gallons per day. The distribution system and treatment capacity were increased to 11,500,000 in the year 1956. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 3 to 5 hours. The raw water is secured from the river through a low service intake chamber and pumper to a Walker type rectangular clarifier. Storage is provided by two concrete open-type reservoirs, each having a capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons. Additional storage for the high service system is provided by an elevated tank situated on the property of Western Kentucky College. This tank has a capacity of 150,000 gallons. The water mains average from 16" to 4" in size. The temperature is 48° to 50°. Pumping capacity is 750 gpm and the pressure is maintained at 75-78 psi. Current rates are as follows:

### Water rates inside city:

First	200 cu.ft.	\$1.25
Next	100 cu.ft.	.44
Next	700 cu.ft. - plus	0.41 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	1,500 cu.ft.	0.30 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	1,500 cu.ft.	0.27 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	1,500 cu.ft.	0.21 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	2,500 cu.ft.	0.17 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	5,000 cu.ft.	0.12 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	7,000 cu.ft.	0.11 per 100 cu.ft.
All over 20,000 cu.ft.		0.09 per 100 cu.ft.



Water rates outside city:

First	200 cu.ft.	\$1.75
Next	800 cu.ft. - plus	0.60 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	1,500 cu.ft.	0.50 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	1,500 cu.ft.	0.41 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	1,500 cu.ft.	0.36 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	2,500 cu.ft.	0.30 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	5,000 cu.ft.	0.24 per 100 cu.ft.
Next	7,000 cu.ft.	0.21 per 100 cu.ft.
All over	20,000 cu.ft.	0.15 per 100 cu.ft.

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available from several local dealers to meet the petroleum needs of any industry locating in the area.

### Coal

Western Kentucky coal fields supply the area with high grades of bituminous coal. In 1955, Western Kentucky coal mines produced 26,246,076 tons. 4/ Current prices will be supplied by the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Bowling Green has a first class post office with 57 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 7 times daily by train and 4 times daily by truck. Postal receipts for 1955 totaled \$271,427.00.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Bowling Green is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. A local Western Union office provides telegraph facilities.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are several available and suitable sites in or near Bowling Green. Most sites have city services. The sites range from several acres to 100 acres or more. For further information on these sites, contact the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce or the Department of Economic Development.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Bowling Green is governed by a mayor, a board of councilmen and a board of aldermen. The mayor is elected for a term of 4 years.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. The city, at its discretion, may allow a new industry a five year property tax exemption.

Business Licenses. Occupational license taxes.

Planning and Zoning. Bowling Green has set up a city and county planning and zoning commission. The commission has started work on planning and zoning of the city.

### City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department has 37 full-time firemen. Equipment consists of one ladder truck, 1 Ford Ranch Wagon, 6 fire trucks that have pumpers with capacities of 500 gpm; 600 gpm, 3 with 750 gpm, and 1,000 gpm, 8,100' of 2 1/2" hose, and 3,000' of 1 1/2" hose. Bowling Green has a 5th class rating for insurance purposes.

Police Protection. The police department is staffed with 30 full-time officers. Equipment consists of 3 patrol cars with two-way radios. The Kentucky State Police have a district headquarters at Bowling Green.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is picked up by private haulers on contract.

Sewerage. The city has separate storm and sanitary sewers. The mains range from 4" to 24". The sewage is treated and disposed into the Barren River. Rates: First 2,000 cu. ft. - \$.10 per 100 cu. ft.; over 2,000 cu. ft. - \$.04 per 100 cu. ft.

Streets. City streets are 100% paved. Maintenance is provided by a 32 man street department. Streets in the business district are cleaned daily and those in the residential section are cleaned weekly.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Bowling Green and Warren County for 1955.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Bowling Green and Warren County, 1955

	Bowling Green	Warren County
County	\$ .66	\$ .66
State	.05	.05
City	1.15	
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$3.36	\$2.21

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

Total Assessment. Bowling Green - \$23,014,256  
Warren County - \$85,395,481

City Income, 1955. \$599,836.44

City Expenditures, 1955. \$586,124.08

City Bonded Indebtedness, 1955. Sewer bonds - \$434,000; water bonds - \$2,000,106.

County Income, fiscal year 1955. \$1,114,131.97.

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1955. \$845,554.43.

County Bonded Indebtedness, 1955. \$167,000.00.

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

There are housing units available for rent and sale. Rental range for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is \$50 to \$80. Construction cost for 2 and 3 bedroom houses is \$6,000 to \$10,000.



## DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site No. 1. 40 acres, zoned industrial, has water, gas, electricity, and sewerage. The L & N Railroad borders it on the northwest and roadway access is from U. S. 68. The nearest commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, located at Bowling Green.

Site No. 2. 45 acres, zoned industrial, has the following services: Water, gas, electricity and sewerage. It is bordered on the west by the L & N Railroad and roadway access is from U. S. 68. Nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport.

Site No. 3. 238 acres, zoned industrial, has the following utilities: Gas, water, electricity and sewerage. Nearest railroad is the L & N and road access would be from U. S. 68. Served by Bowling Green-Warren County Airport.

Site No. 4. 56 acres, zoned industrial. Utilities are water, gas, electricity, and sewerage. It is bordered on the southeast by U. S. 68 and would be served by the L & N Railroad. The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport.

Site No. 5. 92 acres, zoned industrial. Utilities are water, gas, electricity, and sewerage. Roadway access is from U. S. 68, and the L & N Railroad is across the highway about 100 yards. Nearest commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Airport.

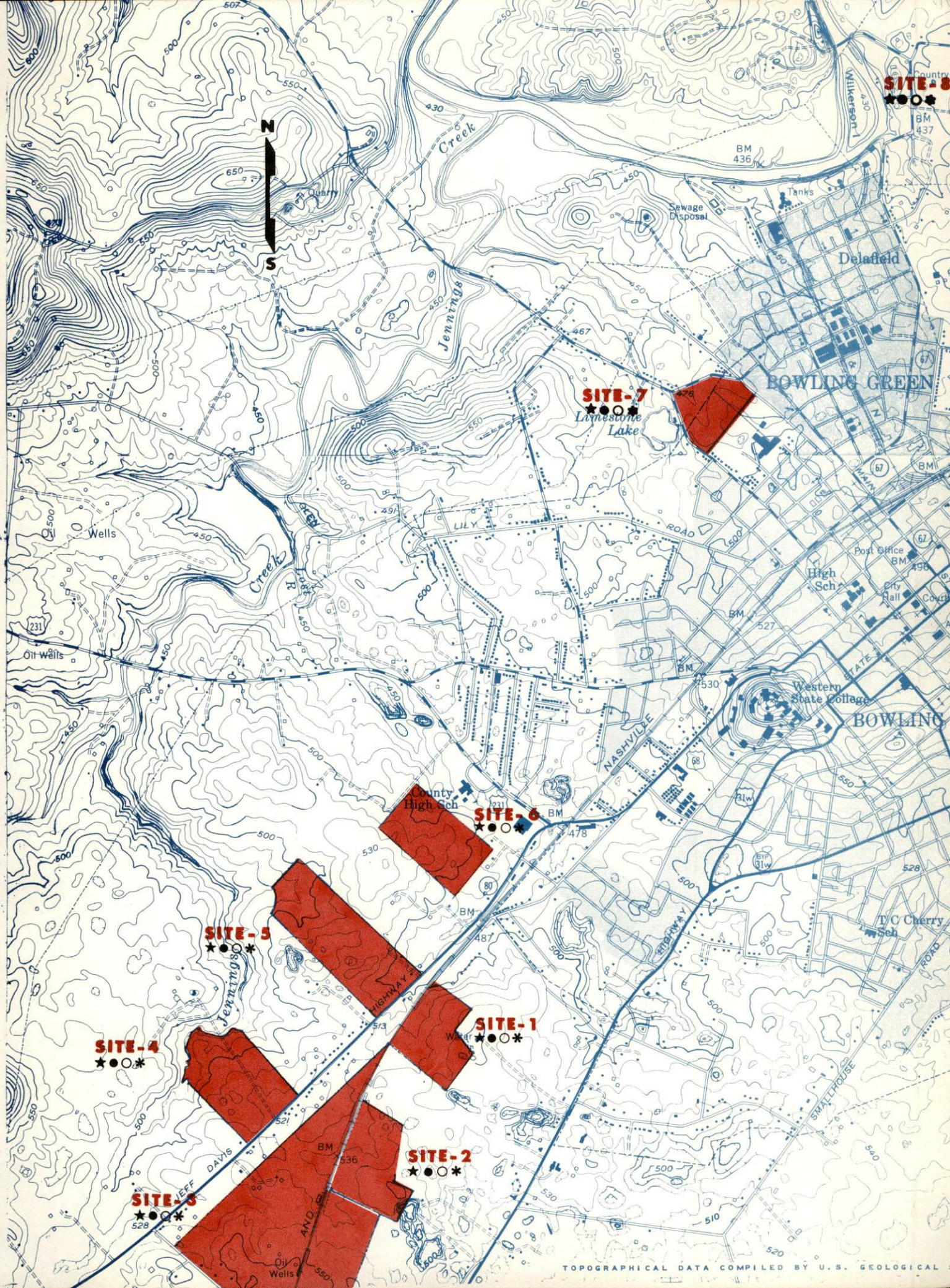
Site No. 6. 54 acres, zoned industrial. Utilities are water, gas, electricity and sewerage. Roadway access is provided from U. S. 68. Nearest railroad is the L & N Railroad. Nearest commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Airport.

Site No. 7. 17 acres, zoned industrial. Utilities are water, gas, electricity and sewerage. Roadway access provided by city streets. Nearest commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Airport. No railroad.

Site No. 8. 530 acres, zoned industrial. It has water, gas, electricity and sewerage. Roadway access would be provided from city streets. Commercial airport is Bowling Green-Warren County Airport. Railway service may be provided by the L & N.

Site No. 9. 170 acres, zoned industrial. Utilities are water, gas, electricity and sewerage. Roadway access would be provided from U. S. 68. The L & N Railroad borders the site on the south. The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport. •





**SITE-8**  
★●○★

**SITE-7**  
★●○★  
Limestone Lake

**SITE-6**  
★●○★

**SITE-1**  
★●○★

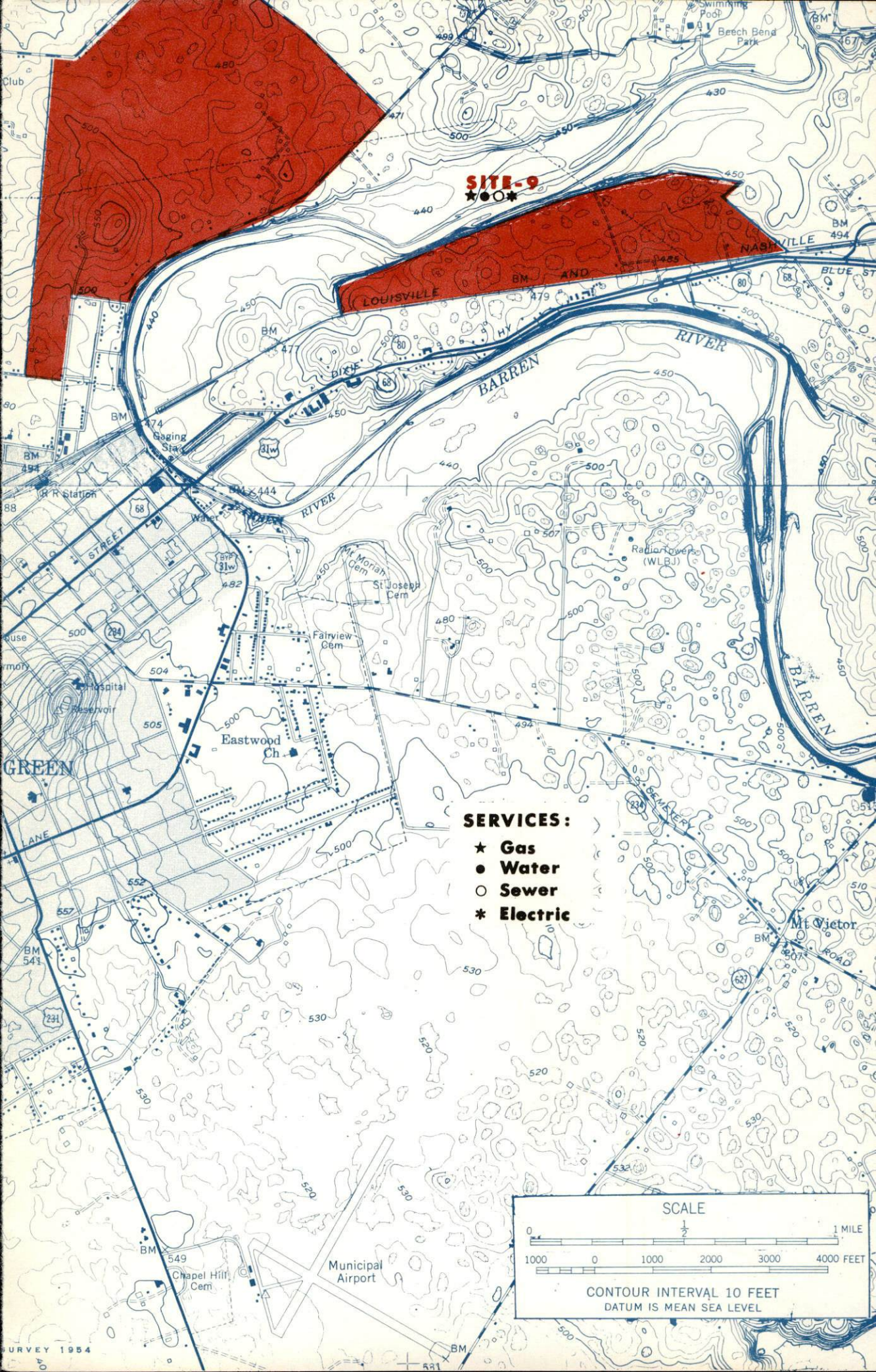
**SITE-2**  
★●○★

**SITE-5**  
★●○★

**SITE-4**  
★●○★

**SITE-3**  
★●○★



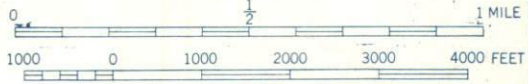


**SITE-9**  
★●○★

**SERVICES:**

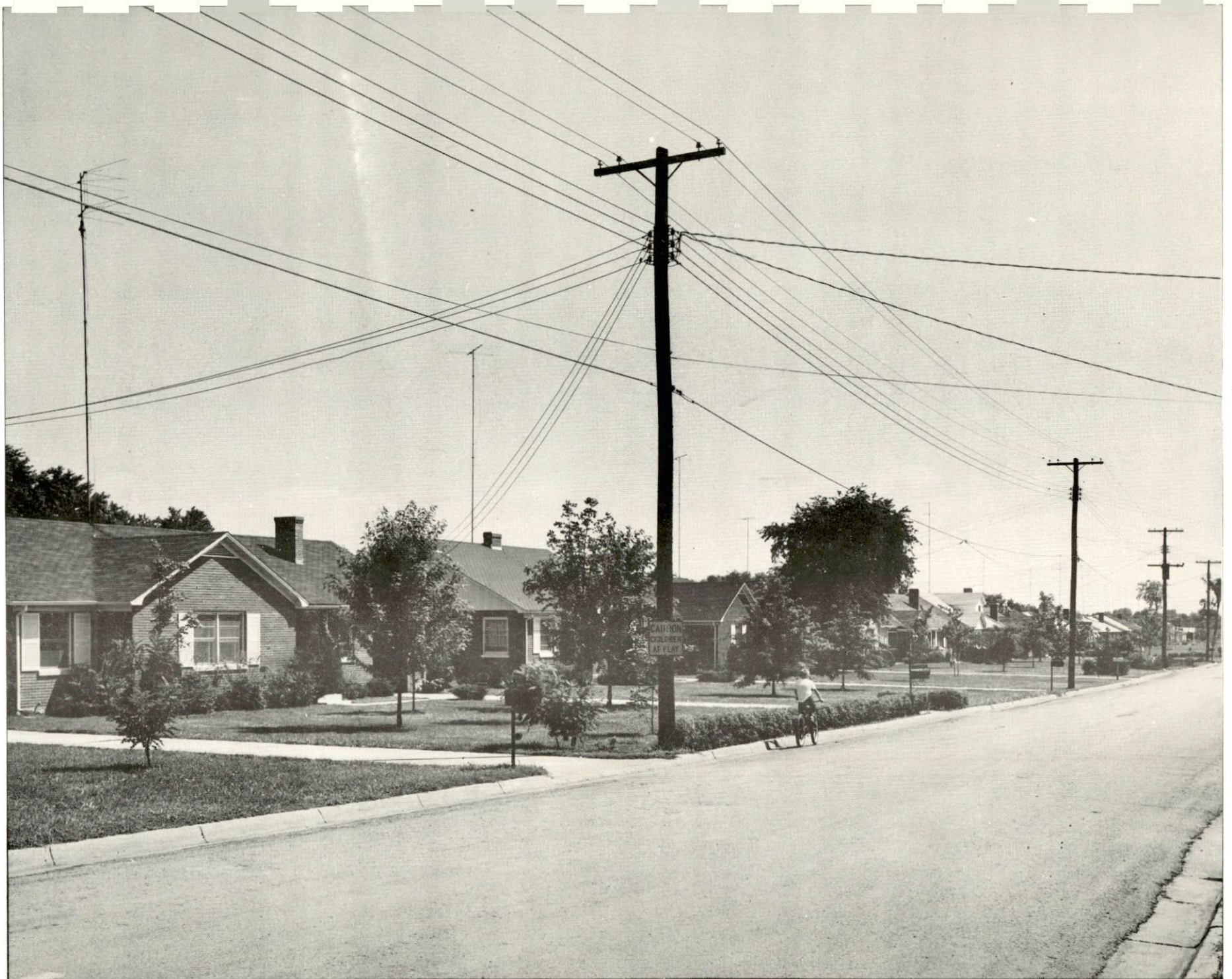
- ★ Gas
- Water
- Sewer
- \* Electric

SCALE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL





A RESIDENTIAL SECTION



## Health

Hospitals. Bowling Green is served by the Bowling Green-Warren County hospital with 110 beds. Other hospital facilities in the city include the new Bowling Green-Warren County TB hospital with 30 beds, the Newman Clinic and the Graves Gilbert Clinic.

County Public Health Service. The County Health Building is located in Bowling Green. It is staffed with a full-time doctor, 2 clerks, 3 nurses and 2 sanitarians. The public health program provides immunization, tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease control programs, as well as general sanitation and laboratory services.

## Education

Graded Schools. Bowling Green and Warren County have a total enrollment of 7,639 students. For credit purposes, the Kentucky Department of Education gives an "A" rating to the Bowling Green independent system and Warren County system.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Bowling Green and Warren County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Bowling Green Elementary (total)	1,788	52
Bowling Green High (total)	1,250	49
Warren County Elementary (total)	3,264	87
Warren County High (total)	1,337	60
Parochial	152	16

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green Business University, a four year commercial college, both in Bowling Green; Bethel Women's Junior College, Hopkinsville, 63 miles distant; Murray State College, Murray, 120 miles distant; Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 70 miles distant; Transylvania College, University of Kentucky and College of the Bible, Lexington, 159 miles distant; University of Louisville, Nazareth College, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, 123 miles distant.

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.

### Libraries

The Bowling Green Public Library, now housed in a new, modern structure, has 20,000 volumes and a yearly circulation of 35,000. Bowling Green and Warren County are served by a Bookmobile.

### Churches

The following denominations have churches in Bowling Green: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Christian, Christian Scientist, Church of Christ, Church of God, Holiness, Nazarene, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Bible Church, Salvation Army and Church of Christ in Heaven.

### Banks

	December 31, 1955	
	Total Assets	Total Deposits
The Citizens National Bank	\$11,689,749.21	\$10,776,351.56
American National Bank	8,612,236.62	8,029,543.30
The Bowling Green Bank & Trust Co.	5,975,855.40	4,434,391.15
Potter-Matlock Bank & Trust Co.	3,671,661.44	2,144,542.50

### Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Park City Daily News has a circulation of 11,000 subscribers.

Bowling Green radio stations include WKCT, 930 kilocycles, affiliated with ABC; WLBJ, 1410 kilocycles, AM and FM; and WBON, both affiliated with MBS.

Television reception is good from Nashville and Louisville.

### Clubs and Organizations

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

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

Fraternal. IOOF, Masons, Shrine, American Legion, VFW, Moose, Elks, WOW.

Women's Clubs. BPW, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Homemakers, Eastern Star, Rebekah's, Cotillion, Garden Club, Lioness, Music Club, Altrusa.

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





MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE



Other. Bowling Green Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Farm Extension Service, Farmers Production Credit Association.

### Recreation

Recreation facilities in Bowling Green include Beech Bend Park, Municipal Park, Reservoir Park and playgrounds at all the grade schools. Swimming pools and tennis courts are available at Western State College and Beech Bend Park. There are three downtown and two drive-in theatres. The Municipal Park and the Bowling Green Country Club both have nine-hole golf courses. The Bowling Green Country Club is in the process of increasing the golf course to 18 holes. The new Indian Hills Country Club is now in process of construction of a nine-hole course. Barren River has facilities for boating and fishing.

Area facilities include: Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, Lincoln Memorial, My Old Kentucky Home, Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Reservoir.

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Warren County has a land area of 546 square miles and the 1950 census lists 3,765 farms with the average size of 84.5 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco, alfalfa hay and lespedeza hay. Livestock and livestock products also provide a major source of farm income. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Warren County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Warren County, 1950 6/			
Corps	Acres	1950 Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	48,000	2,016,000	3,468,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	4,560	5,020,600	2,327,000
Wheat (bu.)	4,000	60,000	125,000
Soybeans (bu.)	110	1,800	4,600
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	13,910	33,380	858,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	3,400	4,420	95,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	10,970	13,160	261,000
		No. on Farms Jan. 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
Livestock			
All cattle and calves		39,000	5,304,000
Milk cows		16,600	2,905,000
Hogs and pigs		31,900	877,200
Sheep and lambs		10,200	268,000
Chickens		181,000	190,000

(Continued)

Table 7 Continued--Agricultural Statistics

Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value (dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	1,402,000	413,600
Milk (lbs.)	56,595,000	2,066,000
Wool (lbs.)	53,900	29,600

### Forests

Warren County has 86,000 acres of forested land. This covers 25 percent of the land area of the county. Chief tree types found in the area are oak, hickory, beech, poplar, red cedar and some sweet gum.

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 limestones, 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 <sub>3</sub>	MgCO <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	% 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.





A WARREN COUNTY FARM



Oil and Gas. Warren County is an important oil producer. Considerable amounts of natural gas have been produced. Oil production for the county, during 1954, was 62,166 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 not currently worked, but it is believed that they offer some possibilities for development.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 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, 1950 7/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

## MARKETS

An extensive network of highway truck lines, railroads, and airlines provides area manufacturers access to large industrial markets. Nashville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Knoxville and Birmingham are within a 300 mile radius of Bowling Green.

In 1954, retail sales in Warren County were estimated at \$38,576,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1,047 per person and \$3,511 per family. 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 south-central 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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- 4/ Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals, Annual Report, December 31, 1954.
- 5/ Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55, Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
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- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
- 8/ Sales Management Magazine (May 10, 1955).

## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
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## HISTORY

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.



## Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Warren County, Kentucky				
Industry, September, 1955	Warren County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6,567	100.0	434,599	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	52	.8	39,999	9.2
Contract Construction	424	6.5	36,936	8.5
Manufacturing	2,611	39.6	164,740	37.9
Food and kindred products	421	6.4	25,771	5.9
Tobacco	125	1.9	10,159	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	913	13.9	23,355	5.4
Lumber & furniture	55	.8	16,770	3.9
Printing, Pub. and paper	68	1.1	8,909	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	10	.2	13,136	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	7	.1	4,500	1.0
Primary metals			9,127	2.1
Machinery, metal & equip.	1,012	15.4	48,835	11.2
Other			4,178	7.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	455	6.9	30,472	7.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,089	31.8	112,200	25.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	221	3.4	16,230	3.7
Services	707	10.8	32,831	7.6
Other	8	.1	1,171	.3



## Appendix C

## 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 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	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.

Frost Free Period: April 14 to October 22.

Growing Season: 191 days.

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

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 year 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.



## 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)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
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.



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 the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u>, 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 &amp; 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 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 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.