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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

GLASGOW KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GLASGOW, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
June, 1966

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Glasgow

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Glasgow - 10,069

Barren County - 28,303

GLASGOW LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Barren and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,806 men and 2,379 women. Number of workers available from Barren County: 960 men and 530 women.

The future labor supply will include 6,420 boys and 6,155 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Glasgow is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad with one daily freight each way.

Air: The Glasgow Municipal Airport, 2 miles northwest of the city, has a 3,000 by 75 foot paved runway. The nearest major airport is located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 32 miles distant.

Water: The nearest navigable point on the Barren River is located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 32 miles distant.

Trucks: Glasgow is served by nine commercial trucking firms. Three have terminals in Glasgow.

Bus Lines: Glasgow is served by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., and Cardinal Bus Lines.

Highways: Glasgow is served by U. S. Routes 31-E and 68, and Kentucky Routes 63, 80, 90, 249, 1297, and 1343. I-65, now under construction, will pass approximately 10 miles west of Glasgow.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Glasgow is served by the Glasgow Electric Plant Board.

County: Farmers RECC and Warren RECC serve Barren County.

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

Water: Glasgow is served by the Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission. The treatment plant has a capacity of 2,500,000 gpd with the average daily use being 500,000 gallons. The system is presently being upgraded and expanded at a cost of \$3,150,000.

Sewerage System: Glasgow is served by the Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission with a high rate filter-type treatment plant which was put into operation in 1962. It is designed to accommodate a population of 40,000.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Glasgow has available for industry five sites ranging in acreage from seven to two hundred. All utilities are available, and all sites are owned or optioned by the Glasgow Development Corporation.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Glasgow is an aggressive town with a receptive attitude to industry. The school facilities are excellent. The local recreation is varied, offering something of interest to everyone. A large number of lots are available in subdivisions, constituting all price ranges. Municipal services such as water, gas, sewerage, and streets are kept up-to-date making for an attractive community in which to live.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Glasgow's population has shown a net increase during each decade of this century, with the rate of growth being the largest in the 1920's and 1950's.

During the 1950's, Glasgow gained in population while the county lost slightly, possibly due to the tendency of city dwelling over rural residency in recent years.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR GLASGOW AND BARREN COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Glasgow		Barren County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	-----	----	23,197	---	15.5
1910	2,316	----	25,293	9.0	6.6
1920	2,559	10.5	25,356	0.2	5.5
1930	5,042	97.0	25,844	1.9	8.2
1940	5,815	15.3	27,559	6.6	8.8
1950	6,964	19.8	28,386	3.0	3.5
1960	10,069	44.6	28,303	-0.3	3.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

Although there is a tendency toward urban dwelling, agriculture accounts for a large employment group in Barren County.

In 1964, retail sales in Barren County totaled \$35,743,000.*

In 1963, per capita income in Barren County was \$1,441.**

Weekly wages for all industries and manufacturing are shown in Table 2. Barren County ranks below the state average in both.

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

**Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965.

TABLE 2

BARREN COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Barren	\$62.07	\$61.44	\$41,115	\$1,441	46
Allen	54.21	52.59	14,534	1,218	67
Edmonson	54.92	57.31	6,222	800	109
Hart	59.46	61.41	14,968	1,077	83
Metcalfe	48.62	51.68	8,171	1,021	87
Monroe	50.47	50.78	11,152	985	93
Warren	71.90	79.24	76,679	1,639	32
KENTUCKY	\$93.06	\$106.91	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	--

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for all Industries and Manufacturing, 1964) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Glasgow labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Barren, Allen, Edmonson, Hart, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren Counties.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: The total population of the Glasgow labor supply area was reported to be 128,433 by the 1960 U.S. Census of Population. Tables 3 and 4 show the present and future labor supply and their distribution.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, BARREN COUNTY AREA, FEBRUARY, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,806	2,379	7,185	3,556	1,604	1,250	775
Barren	960	530	1,490	700	250	260	280
Allen	613	300	913	450	238	163	62
Edmonson	732	298	1,030	460	195	272	103
Hart	646	504	1,150	550	400	96	104
Metcalfe	525	389	914	496	358	29	31
Monroe	648	215	863	600	163	48	52
Warren	682	143	825	300	0	382	143

*Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,420 boys and 6,155 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
BARREN COUNTY AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,420	6,155
Barren	1,411	1,346
Allen	668	577
Edmonson	440	437
Hart	752	763
Metcalfe	388	382
Monroe	654	592
Warren	2,707	2,058

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Area Employment Characteristics: During the Fall of 1959, there were 17,818 family and hired workers in the Glasgow labor supply area directly engaged in agriculture. The distribution of these workers is shown in the following table.

TABLE 5

BARREN COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	17,134	684	17,818
Barren	4,101	172	4,273
Allen	2,353	36	2,389
Edmonson	1,310	30	1,340
Hart	2,471	50	2,521
Metcalfe	1,770	35	1,805
Monroe	1,969	21	1,990
Warren	3,160	340	3,500

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

During September 1965, there were 9,740 workers in the Glasgow labor supply area engaged in manufacturing. Of this number, 2,085 were employed in Barren County. The distribution of the employment, by county and type of manufacturing, is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

BARREN COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area		Edmon-					
	Total	Barren	Allen	son	Hart	Metcalf	Monroe	Warren
Total manu- facturing	9,740	2,085	863	343	318	237	907	4,987
Food & kindred products	998	231	4	0	40	0	21	702
Tobacco	140	1	0	0	22	0	0	117
Clothing, textile & leather	3,533	763	368	343	164	226	724	945
Lumber & furniture	1,049	118	486	0	29	11	149	256
Print., pub. & paper	148	64	5	0	16	0	4	59
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	35	12	0	0	4	0	0	19
Stone, clay & glass	35	0	0	0	0	0	9	26
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	3,802	896	0	0	43	0	0	2,863
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

Aside from agriculture employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest employment groups in Barren County are manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services. Other employment situations, not typical of the entire region, may be seen in Table 7.

TABLE 7

BARREN COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

Area	Edmon-							
	Total	Barren	Allen	son	Hart	Metcalfe	Monroe	Warren
Mining & Quarrying	168	61	18	10	32	2	16	29
Contract Construction	1,727	360	60	16	117	4	101	1,069
Manufacturing	9,740	2,085	863	343	318	237	907	4,987
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,228	277	45	0	123	11	45	727
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,817	1,329	476	79	333	86	282	3,232
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	731	155	40	14	39	10	34	439
Services	1,859	408	72	211	58	4	21	1,085
Other	47	16	5	5	3	0	0	18
Total	21,317	4,691	1,579	678	1,023	354	1,406	11,586

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

GLASGOW MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Arkansas Valley Industries, Inc.	Poultry processing	40	100	140
Carnation Company	Raw milk	11	0	11
Central Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	17	1	18
Cumberland Bedding Co.	Mattresses	10	3	13
Dickerson Lumber Co.	Lumber	25	1	26
Farm Service, Inc.	Feed			16
Furlong Iron Works	Ornamental iron	2	0	2
Glasgow Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Carbonated beverages	22	1	23
Glasgow Fertilizer Co., Inc.	Fertilizer	14	1	15
Glasgow Ice Plant	Ice	4	0	4
Glasgow Mfg. Co., Inc.	Ladies' suits	70	354	424
Glasgow Publishing Corp.	Offset printing, newspaper	19	29	48
Glasgow Trading Center	Feed	28	2	30
S. C. Harlan & Associates Lumber Mill	Lumber	18	1	19
Jones Printing Co.	Job printing	12	5	17
Kentucky Pants Co., Inc.	Men's dress pants, men's work pants	54	432	486
Lyons Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	23	0	23
Mallory Capacitor Co.	Electrolytic capacitors			650
McMurtrey Ready-Mix Concrete Co.	Concrete tile, ready mixed concrete	13	0	13

(cont'd)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
National Wood Products Co.	Brush blocks	38	2	40
J. F. Pace Construction Co., Inc.	Concrete blocks, ready mix concrete, quarry	45	5	50
Sorensen Mfg. Co., Inc.	Automotive parts	114	171	285
Straders Dairy	Cottage cheese, milk	22	4	26
Supreme Mills	Feeds, corn meal	25	2	27
Swift & Co.	Cheese	20	3	23
Ther-A-Pedic of Ky.	Mattresses, box springs	22	6	28
Tyson Bearing Corporation Div.	Roller bearings	100	0	100

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the Glasgow area are as follows:

Production Employees

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Assembler	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.35
Drill Press Operator	1.25	1.50	1.50
Grinder, Machine	----	1.80 male	1.80 male
Inspector	1.25	1.45 female	1.45 female
Machinist, Set up	1.25	1.90	1.90
Production Laborer	1.25	1.32 1/2	1.32 1/2
Punch Press Operator	1.25	1.50	1.50
Sprayer or Painter	1.25	1.75	1.50
Welder, Arc or Acetylene	1.50	1.50	1.50

Service Employees

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Carpenter	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.00
Electrician	1.80	2.00	1.80
Janitor	1.25	1.25	1.25
Laborer	1.25	1.25	1.25
Machinist	2.00	2.40	2.40
Mechanic, Maintenance	1.25	1.85	1.85
Shipping Clerk	1.25	1.35	1.35
Truck Driver	1.25	1.45	1.35
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker	1.25	3.00	3.00

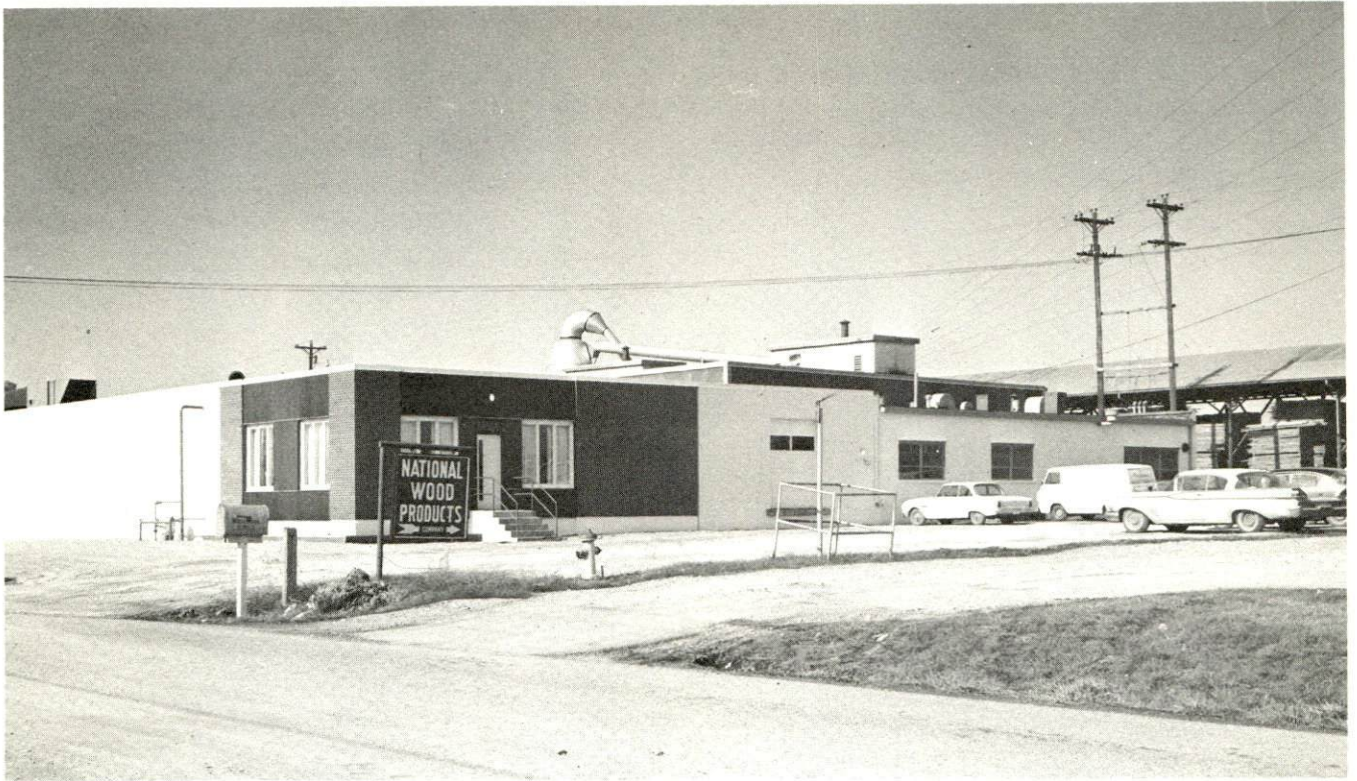
(cont'd)

Office Employees

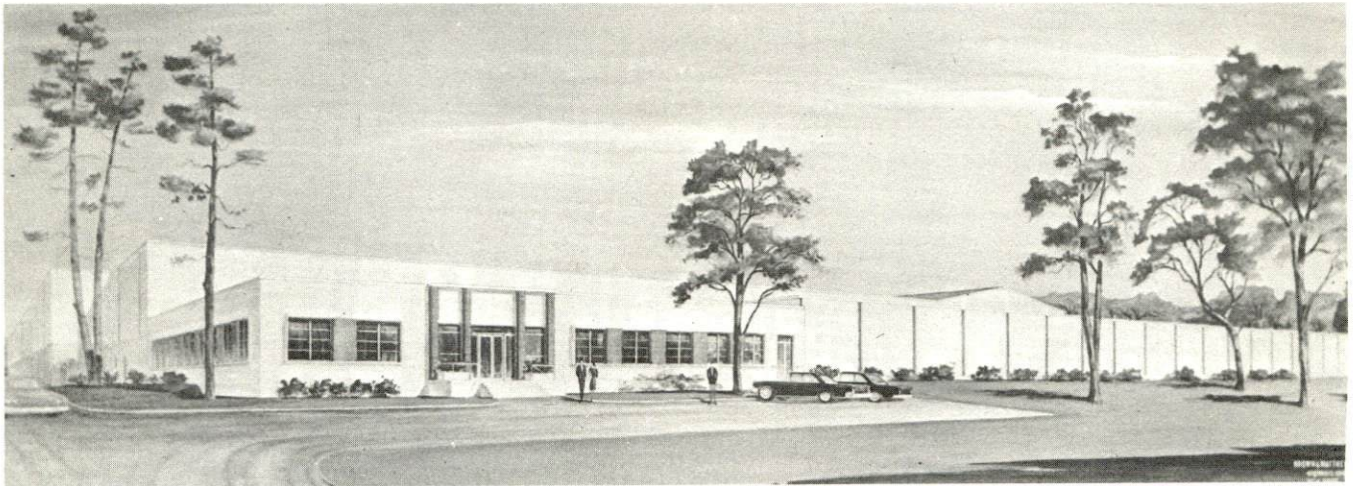
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>		
	<u>Starting</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Prevailing</u>
Bookkeeper or Accounting Clerk	\$1.25	\$1.65	\$1.55
Draftsman	1.25	2.12 1/2	2.12 1/2
File Clerk	1.25	1.30	1.30
Receptionist	1.25	1.37 1/2	1.37 1/2
Stenographer	1.25	1.87 1/2	1.87 1/2
Typist	1.25	1.50	1.40

Unions

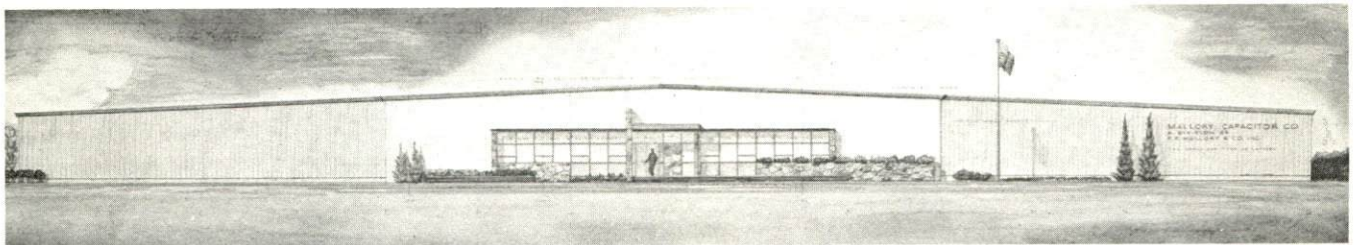
<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	Arkansas Valley Industries, Inc., and Swift & Co.
Teamsters	J. F. Pace Construction Co., Inc., and Carnation Company
International Ladies' Garment Workers', AFL-CIO	Glasgow Manufacturing Co.



NATIONAL WOOD PRODUCTS



TYSON BEARING CO.



MALLORY CAPACITOR CO.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Glasgow is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad operating between Glasgow and Park City. There is one daily freight each way. Switching service for 40 cars is available 6 days per week. Store-door pickup and delivery service is available 5 days per week. Piggyback service is now available in Glasgow.

There is an average of 30 outbound carloads per month consisting mainly of cheese, lumber and bales of rags. There are approximately 180 inbound carloads per month.

Railway Express is available 6 days per week. Pickup and delivery is made from Cave City.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GLASGOW, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL			CL	
Atlanta, Ga.	2		Louisville, Ky.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	2		Los Angeles, Calif.	10	
Chicago, Ill.	3		Nashville, Tenn.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio	2		New Orleans, La.	3	
Cleveland, Ohio	3		New York, N. Y.	5	
Detroit, Mich.	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	
Knoxville, Tenn.	2 1/2		St. Louis, Mo.	2	

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, June 1966.

Highways

Glasgow is served by U. S. Routes 31-E and 68, and Kentucky Routes 63, 80, 90, 249, 1297, and 1343. U. S. 31-E By-Pass is now complete on the west of the city. I-65, now under construction, will pass approximately 10 miles west of Glasgow.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GLASGOW, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	292	Lexington, Ky.	133
Birmingham, Ala.	270	Louisville, Ky.	100
Chicago, Ill.	400	Nashville, Tenn.	88
Cincinnati, Ohio	198	New York, N. Y.	820
Detroit, Mich.	470	Pittsburgh, Pa.	450
Knoxville, Tenn.	180	St. Louis, Mo.	365

Truck Service: Glasgow is provided interstate and intrastate service by the following: Burkesville Transfer Co., Burkesville, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., and Commercial Motor Freight, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; Dixie Highway Express, Inc., Meridian, Mississippi; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio; Johnson Freight Lines, Nashville, Tennessee; Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; Tompkinsville Transfer Co., Tompkinsville, Kentucky; and Morris P. Wilson, Glasgow, Kentucky.*

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM GLASGOW, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time (Days)	Town	Delivery Time (Days)
Atlanta, Ga.	2 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	5
Chicago, Ill.	2 1/2	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2 1/2	New Orleans, La.	3
Cleveland, Ohio	4 1/2	New York, N. Y.	4
Detroit, Mich.	4 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	St. Louis, Mo.	2

Source: Skaggs Transfer, Inc., June 1966.

Bus Lines: Glasgow is served by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., with one northbound and one southbound bus daily. Cardinal Bus Lines, operating between Glasgow and Cave City, provides four round trip buses daily.

*Skaggs Transfer, Inc., Tompkinsville Transfer Co., and Morris P. Wilson maintain terminals in Glasgow.

Taxi Service: Glasgow is provided 24-hour service by Yellow Cab Company.

Air

The Glasgow Municipal Airport is located 2 miles northwest of the city on Kentucky Route 90. There is a 3,000 by 75-foot paved runway with medium intensity lights. Eighty and one hundred octane fuel and hangar storage are available. A full-time attendant has service facilities available.

The nearest major airport is located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 32 miles distant. Eastern Air Lines provides daily flights.

Water

The nearest navigable point on the Barren River is located in Bowling Green, 32 miles distant.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Glasgow Electric Plant Board serves the City of Glasgow with a 69,000 volt transmission loop. Included in the distribution system are four substations with a capacity of 28,000 KVA. Distribution voltages of 12,400/7,200, 4,160/2,400 are available to industrial customers. The source of electricity is Tennessee Valley Authority.

During 1965, the Electric Plant Board expanded its electric facilities with the construction of the Lexington Avenue Substation at a cost of \$118,982.35, a 69,000 volt transmission line at a cost of \$72,616.81, and service to new subdivisions and industrial customers at a cost of \$35,000. A 4-acre plot of land was purchased at a cost of \$14,000 for location of a new office building and warehouse.

Barren County is served by Farmers RECC and Warren RECC. Rates will be furnished upon request.

Glasgow Electric Plant Board Rates:Residential:

First	50 kwh	\$.03	per kwh
Next	150 kwh	.02	per kwh
Next	200 kwh	.01	per kwh
Next	1,000 kwh	.004	per kwh
Additional		.0075	per kwh

Commercial:

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

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge
Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$1.00
per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First	150 kwh per mo. at 3.0 cents per kwh
Next	350 kwh per mo. at 2.0 cents per kwh
Next	1,250 kwh per mo. at 1.0 cent per kwh
Next	13,250 kwh per mo. at 0.8 cent per kwh
Additional energy	0.6 cent per kwh

- B. If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand

Energy Charge:

First	15,000 kwh per mo. at 0.8 cent per kwh
Next	25,000 kwh per mo. at 0.6 cent per kwh
Next	60,000 kwh per mo. at 0.4 cent per kwh
Next	400,000 kwh per mo. at 0.3 cent per kwh
Additional energy	0.275 cent per kwh

- C. If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts

Demand Charge:

\$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand

\$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

Facilities Rental:

In the event power is delivered at a nominal voltage lower than 44 kv, a rental of 7.5 cents per month per kilowatt of the customer's contract demand will be charged

Energy Charge:

2.75 mills per kilowatt-hour

Natural Gas

The Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, serves Glasgow. One 6-inch high pressure transmission main maintains 300 psi. The BTU content is 1,000 and the specific gravity is .60.

The distribution mains vary from 2 to 8 inches and pressure varies from 15 to 50 psi.

The average daily usage is 1,500,000 cu. ft. and the peak demand has been 7,200,000 cu. ft. for one day.

Rates: Rate 3-A Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. The cost shall be:

Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. Ft. per Month</u>	<u>Per M Cu. Ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895
Next	7,000	.725
Next	40,000	.665
All Additional		.595

Interruptible Service:

First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ Per M Cu. Ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ Per M Cu. Ft.
All Additional		36.5¢ Per M Cu. Ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month

Manufactured Gas

The following firms supply Glasgow with manufactured gas:
Ashland Oil L. P. Gas, Bowling Green Road, and Pargas, Inc.,
Burkesville Road.

Coal and Coke*

Glasgow is supplied by the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields. Kentucky is the only State of the Union that has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian Coal Region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 77,350,451 tons of bituminous coal from 1,993 mines from 42 counties in 1963. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, and Harlan. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

In western Kentucky, underground mines accounted for 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of total coal produced in 1963. The average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In eastern Kentucky, underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total production in 1963. The average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 16 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade.

* U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Glasgow is served by the Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission, whose source of supply is Beaver Creek. Raw water is treated with alum, soda ash, chlorine and fluoride after filtration. The capacity of the treatment plant is 2,500,000 gpd and the peak demand has been 2,000,000 gpd, while the average daily use is 500,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 590,000-gallon standpipe, a 460,000-gallon standpipe, a 175,000-gallon standpipe, and a 450,000-gallon clear well.

The Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission is now in the process of updating and expanding the Glasgow water system at a cost of \$3,150,000. Improvements will include a new 3,500,000 gpd treatment plant. The source of supply will be Barren River. A new 750,000-gallon elevated tank will be constructed. Twelve miles of 20-inch line, 4 miles of 12-inch line, and 4 miles of 8-inch line will also be constructed. With completion of these lines, the city will be on a connecting loop which will provide a more even pressure throughout the city. The old and new treatment plants will function as one system with separate sources of supply. The combined capacity will be 6,000,000 gpd, and the average pressure will be 60 psi. All improvements will be completed in 1966.

Rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gals.	\$3.00 (Minimum)
Next	8,000 gals.	.80 Per M gals.
Next	40,000 gals.	.60 Per M gals.
Next	50,000 gals.	.50 Per M gals.
Balance over 100,000 gallons up to and including 2,000,000 gallons		.35 Per M gals.

All customers using over 2,000,000 gallons per month will be charged according to a negotiated contract between Water Commission and customer.

Water Resources*

Cave City and Park City obtain their municipal supplies from ground water, whereas Glasgow's supply is from surface water from Beaver Creek.

Ground Water: Recent investigations by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate that in the northern half of the county most wells drilled into rocks of Meramec age yield more than 500 gpd. Wells penetrating large solution channels yield 5 gpm with some yielding up to 50 gpm. A few springs are known with flows as much as 500 gpm.

The best aquifers in the southern portion are found in rocks of Osage age from which fifty percent of the drilled wells yield more than 100 gpd with bailer or bucket. A few wells in the lowlands adjacent to streams yield more than 500 gpd with a power pump. Springs from Osage rocks are generally inadequate for a source of supply.

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the Barren River. Average discharge (USGS) near Finney is 1,409 cfs (13 year record). Other sources may be secured from small stream impoundments.

Sewerage System

Glasgow is served by the Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission with a high rate filter-type treatment plant which was put into operation in 1962. This \$641,421 project can accommodate 40,000 persons. The maximum daily flow has been 2,000,000 gallons and the average flow is 1,000,000 gallons per day. The sanitary mains vary from 6 to 24 inches. Approximately 80 percent of the city is served. Final discharge enters Beaver Creek several miles below the water company.

Monthly residential rates:

Both residential and commercial customers - 50 percent of water bill, except for sewerage requiring special treatment.

Sewer charge only:

Both residential and commercial customer - \$1.90 for first person, 40 cents for each additional person.

*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 200 acres level-to-gently
rolling land

LOCATION: Bound by the northwest city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: A paved road leads to U. S. Route 68 and
Kentucky Route 80.

RAILROADS: Fronts on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad

WATER: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves
the site.

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company serves the site.

ELECTRICITY: Glasgow Electric Plant Board serves the site.

SEWERAGE: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves
the site.

OPTIONED BY: Glasgow Development Corporation

SITE # 2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 12 acres level land

LOCATION: Within the northwest city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Paved road leads to U. S. Route 68 and
Kentucky Route 80.

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad spur serves the site.

WATER: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves
the site.

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company serves the site.

ELECTRICITY: Glasgow Electric Plant Board serves the site.

SEWERAGE: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves
the site.

OWNED BY: Glasgow Development Corporation

SITE # 3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 10 acres level land

LOCATION: Within the northwest city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: An access road leads to U.S. Route 68
and Kentucky Route 80

RAILROADS: A Louisville & Nashville Railroad spur is located
approximately 100 yards west of the site.

WATER: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves the site.

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company serves the site.

ELECTRICITY: Glasgow Electric Plant Board serves the site.

SEWERAGE: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves
the site.

OWNED BY: Glasgow Development Corporation

SITE # 4: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 62 acres level-to-gently rolling land
LOCATION: Near the western city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 1297
RAILROADS: A Louisville & Nashville Railroad spur is located within one-fifth mile.
WATER: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves the site.
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company serves the site.
ELECTRICITY: Glasgow Electric Plant Board serves the site.
SEWERAGE: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves the site.
OWNED BY: Glasgow Development Corporation

SITE # 5: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 7 acres of level land
LOCATION: Near southern city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: 31-E By-Pass
RAILROADS: Rail is not available.
WATER: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves the site.
GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company serves the site.
ELECTRICITY: Glasgow Electric Plant Board serves the site.
SEWERAGE: Glasgow Water and Sewerage Commission serves the site.
OWNED BY: Glasgow Development Corporation

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

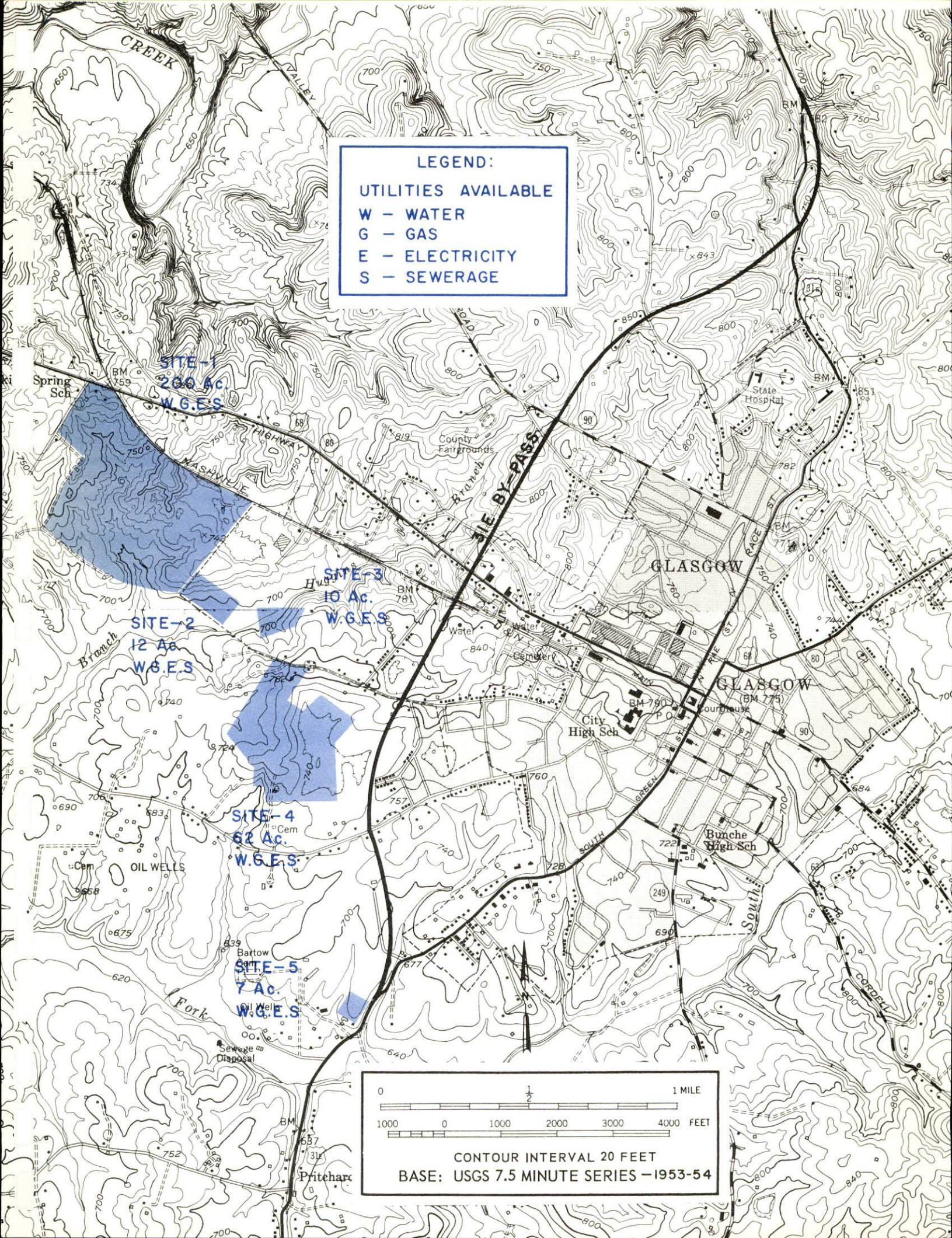
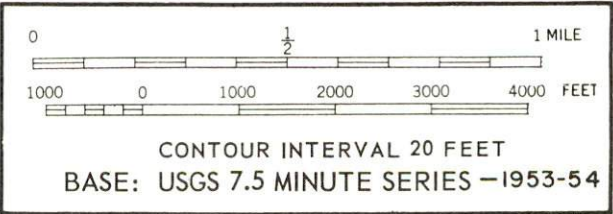
SITE-1
200 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-2
12 Ac.
W&E.S.

SITE-3
10 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-4
62 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

SITE-5
7 Ac.
W.G.E.S.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Glasgow, the seat of Barren County, is governed by a mayor elected to a four-year term and twelve councilmen elected by wards for two-year terms.

County: Barren County is governed by a county judge and six magistrates who are elected by district. All serve four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Glasgow may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Glasgow requires business and occupational licenses costing from \$10 to \$450 per annum.

Planning and Zoning

The City of Glasgow Planning and Zoning Commission has accomplished the following since 1958: land use survey and map, zoning ordinance and map, subdivision regulations, zoning ordinance and map (revised), major street plan, subdivision regulations (revised), land use plan, neighborhood analysis, community facilities plan, general plan, public improvement budget, central business district-parking study, zoning ordinance (revised).

Building Codes

Building permits are required in Glasgow.

Fire Protection

The Glasgow Fire Department is staffed with one fire chief, 16 salaried firemen, and two radio operators. Equipment includes 1 station wagon, 1 pickup truck, 4 pumpers (1 new 750-gallon just purchased), and 1 boat and motor, all equipped with 2-way radios.

Glasgow has a Class-6 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Glasgow Police Department is staffed with a chief, 15 patrolmen, and 3 women school guards. Motorized equipment includes two cruisers and one motorcycle, all of which are radio equipped. The base station is radio-connected with the state police. Barren County is protected by a sheriff and 3 deputies.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected weekly in the residential and business districts by the city. Disposal is by means of a city-owned, open dump. There is no charge for this service.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Glasgow and Barren County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:
(1965)

Income	\$ 311,878
Expenditures	288,662
Bonded Indebtedness	
City Hall First Mortgage Bonds	68,000
Parking Facilities Revenue Bonds	47,000
Industrial Building Revenue Bonds	917,000
Electric Plant Board Revenue Bonds	1,875,000
School Building Revenue Bonds	1,927,000
Water Company Revenue Bonds	<u>4,130,000</u>
Total	\$8,964,000

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1965-66	\$ 260,855
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1965	
Building Commission, Courthouse Bond	255,000



BARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes of Glasgow and Barren County are based upon these assessment figures. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR GLASGOW AND BARREN COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Glasgow	Barren County
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	1.00	
State	.05	.05
School	3.00	1.65
Total	\$4.55	\$3.20

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965.

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Barren County	
Residential & Commercial	24.0%
Farm Land	22.6%

Net Assessed Value of Property
(Subject to full local rate, 1965)

Glasgow	\$13,418,995
Barren County	35,668,670

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Glasgow Independent School System has five elementary schools and one high school. Three of the elementary schools have been constructed and the other two remodeled since 1956. All elementary schools have lunch programs, a library with full-time librarian, an art program, a public music program and band program.

The new Glasgow High School, completed in 1965 at a cost of \$1,500,000, is one of the most modern school buildings in the United States. It is built on the campus plan and consists of three buildings. Number one is designed for academic study, two for band and shop, and three houses the gymnasium. The academic building is electrically heated and air-conditioned. Equipment includes a modern language laboratory, a well-equipped science department, and a spacious and well-equipped shop. The academic building also houses the school library which can accommodate 125 students and 10,000 volumes. Every room is wired for TV and intercom. The system offers approximately 48 courses in 11 major areas, and is accredited by the Southern Association. Approximately 56 percent of the graduating students attend college, 15.2 percent attend nursing, trade or technical schools, and 3.2 percent attend commercial school. Starting in 1966 a summer school will be available to students who wish to further their education. The budget for 1965-66 is \$904,962.88.

Under direction of the Glasgow City School System is an adult education program which utilizes the high school building at night. A high school equivalent degree may be obtained by students attending these classes.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN GLASGOW AND BARREN COUNTY

School	Grades	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Glasgow Independent:				
Liberty Street	1-6	560	21	26
E. B. Terry	1-6	443	15.5	28
Happy Valley	1-6	306	12	26
Ralph Bunche	1-6	190	6.5	29
Glasgow 7th & 8th	7-8	455	16	28
Glasgow High	7-12	600	28.5	21

Source: Glasgow Independent School System, 1966

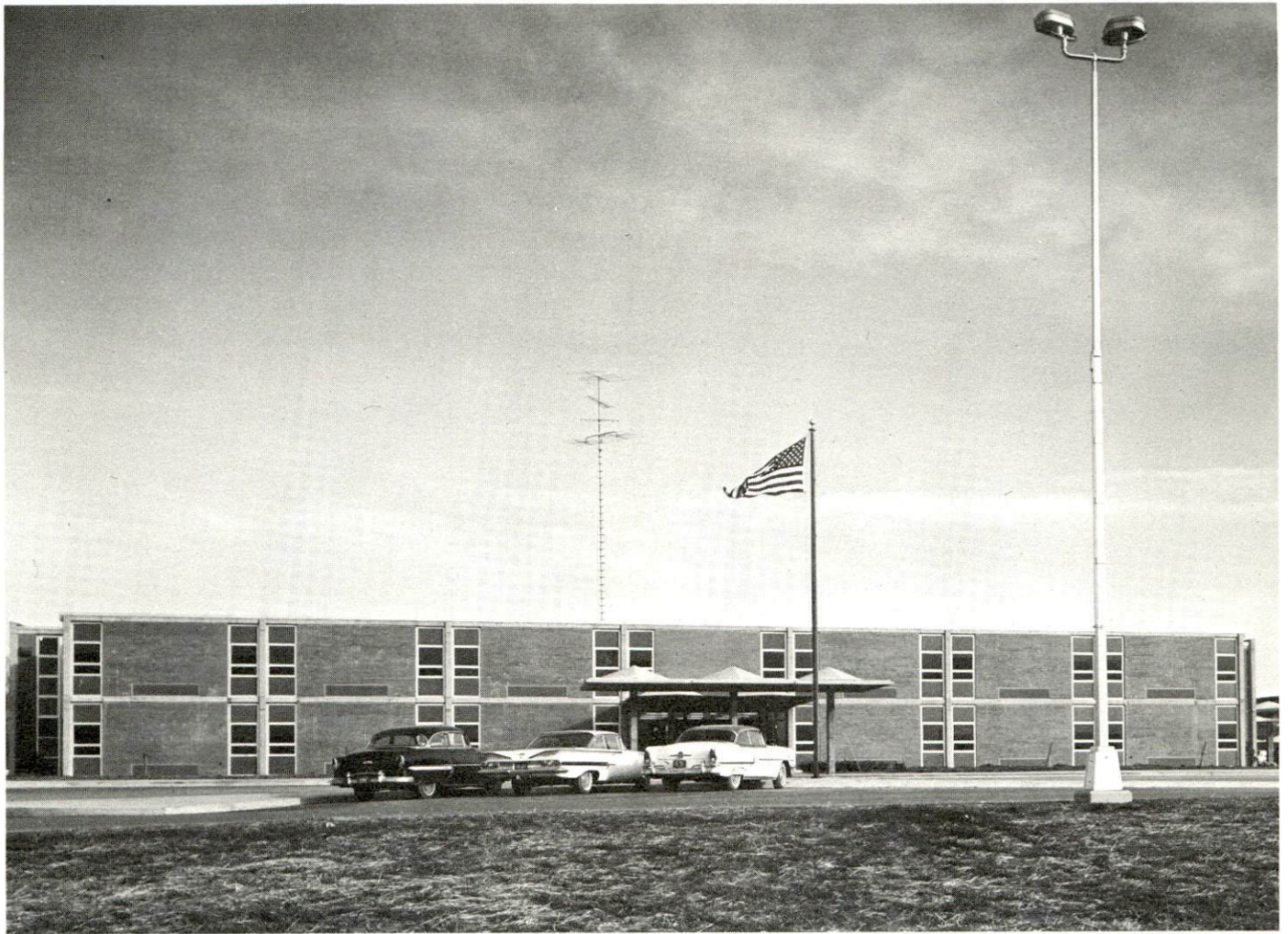
Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

The Glasgow Vocational School, which is housed in a new \$165,000 building, is owned by the Glasgow School System and also under their direction. Courses are offered in drafting, auto mechanics, and building trades. Approximately 118 students attend the school, which works closely with the Glasgow High School.

Western State Vocational School, Bowling Green, 32 miles from Glasgow, offers the following courses: auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, practical nursing, refrigeration and air-conditioning, woodworking and carpentry.

A new Western State Vocational School building and an expanded curriculum will be in operation by early Fall of 1967. The school will cost approximately 1.5 million dollars and will have 100,000 square feet of space that will accommodate 800 to 1,000 students.

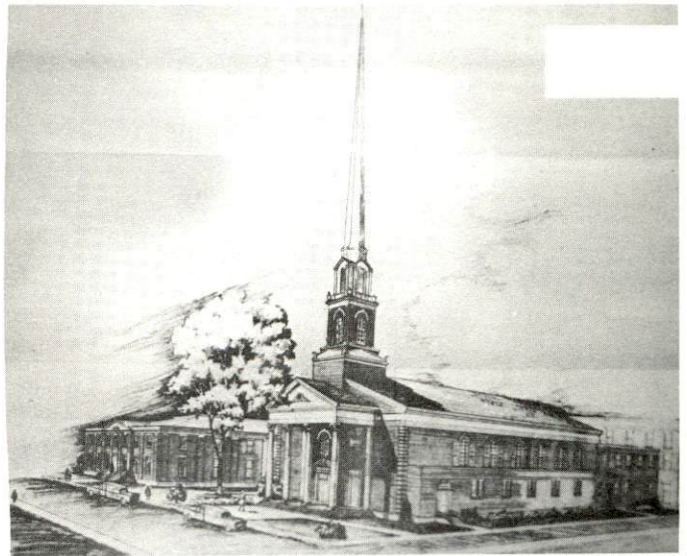
The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities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



GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM



E. B. TERRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



PROPOSED GLASGOW BAPTIST CHURCH

Colleges: Western Kentucky University is 32 miles from Glasgow in Bowling Green, Kentucky. This four-year, coeducational institution confers 3 undergraduate and 2 graduate degrees (masters).

Other institutions of higher learning in the Glasgow area include:

Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 152 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 111 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 111 miles
Campbellsville College, Campbellsville, Kentucky, 52 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 103 miles

Health

Hospitals: The T. J. Samson Community Hospital, located in Glasgow, has 170 beds and 24 bassinets. This general hospital is staffed by 30 medical doctors, 24 registered nurses, and 201 other employees and has facilities for major and minor surgery, X-ray, EKG, and laboratory services.

The Clinic Hospital has 40 beds and the State Tuberculosis Hospital has 130 beds.

Public Health: The Barren County Health Department, located in Glasgow, is staffed by a full-time administrative assistant, clerk-typist, and sanitarian, and 2/5 registered nurse, and a 1/5 health officer. The 1965-66 budget is \$27,532.71. The current program includes maternal and child health, preschool age services, dental health, mental health, speech and physical therapy, communicable disease and chronic disease control.

Glasgow has one licensed nursing home.

Housing

Glasgow has a shortage of rental properties. The construction cost of an average two- or three-bedroom brick house with full basement is \$10,000 to \$16,000.

There are at least 25 subdivisions in the City of Glasgow. Ninety-eight Federal housing units will be constructed by 1967 at an estimated cost of \$1,189,840.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Glasgow is served by the General Telephone Company. There are 3,118 customers within the City of Glasgow. Barren County is served by South Central Rural Telephone Company with headquarters in Glasgow. The company serves the rural areas in the following counties: Allen, Barren, Green, Hart, Larue, Metcalfe, and Monroe with 8,500 customers. They have a capital investment of four million dollars and plans for an additional one million. South Central Telephone Company can furnish any telephone service offered by other companies.

Western Union offers telegraph service from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., Monday through Saturday, and 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Glasgow has a first-class post office with 29 employees. Mail is received two times and dispatched three times daily via truck and train. There are six city routes and seven rural routes. Postal receipts for 1964-65 totaled \$188,539.

Newspapers: The Glasgow Daily Times, published Monday through Friday, has a circulation of 8,900. The Glasgow Republican, a weekly paper published on Thursday, has a circulation of 8,350.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Operating Hours</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WKAY	Glasgow	1,000	1,490	5 A. M. to 10 P. M.	KBC
WCDS	Glasgow	1,000	1,440	Dawn to Dusk	Ind.
WGGC-FM	Glasgow	5,000	95.1	5 A. M. to 10 P. M.	KBC

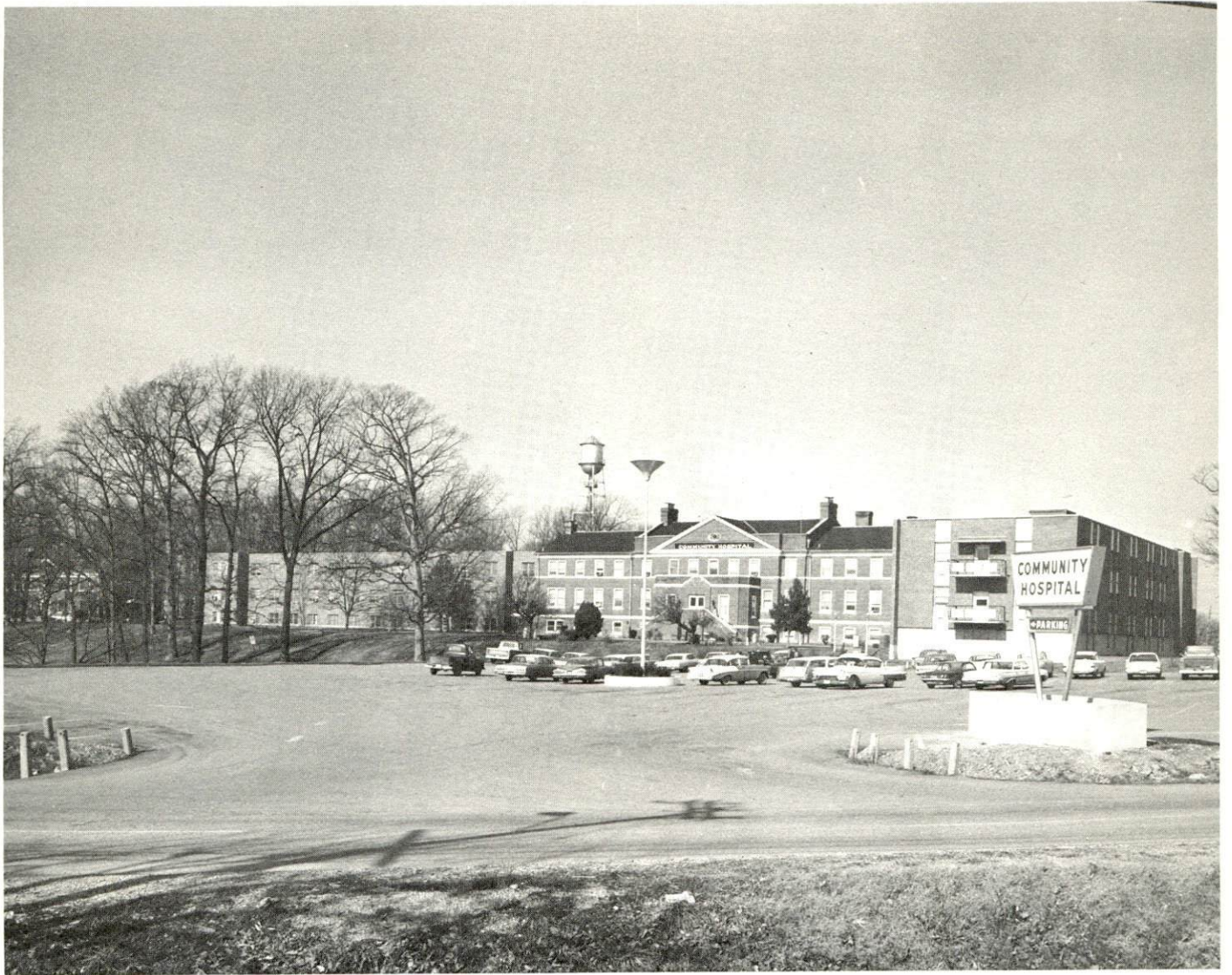
(Megacycles)

Television: Glasgow is served by Kentucky Cable Vision but reception is also good with outside antennas. Reception is good from Louisville and Bowling Green, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; and Evansville, Indiana. All three major networks are represented.

Libraries

The Mary Wood Weldon Memorial Library is located in Glasgow. In 1965, this library had 33,628 volumes and a circulation of approximately 145,989. The library is staffed with two full-time librarians. The library is open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M., Monday through Saturday.

The South Central Regional Library is also located in Glasgow. It is the headquarters for a five-county region.



COMMUNITY HOSPITAL



POST OFFICE



MARY WOOD WELDON
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Bookmobile service is available to the rural areas and the 110,000 volumes of Western Kentucky University library are available to the public.

Churches

There are 18 churches in Glasgow representing the following religious denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Catholic, Church of God, Evangelical, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal Church, First Assembly of God, and United Brethern.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1965

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The New Farmers National Bank	\$14,678,796	\$11,033,301
The Citizens National Bank	12,753,869	11,736,399
First Federal Savings and Loan Association	12,251,645	
Production Credit Association	12,765,368	

Hotels and Motels

Towne Motel	31 units
Glasgow Motel	19 units
Price's Motel	10 units
Uptowner Motel	52 units
Holiday Inn	80 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Civitan, Jaycees, Optimist, Rotary, Lions

Fraternal: American Legion, Masons, Moose, Shriners, VFW, DAV

Women's: Barren County War Mothers, Business & Professional Women's Club, DAR, Eastern Star, Garden Club, Homemakers, Junior Women's Club, Ladies Matinee Musical, Woman's Club, Jaycettes, Younger Business & Professional Women's Club.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, FFA, FHA, FTA, FBLA, 4-H Club, Beta Club, Speech & Debate Club, Latin, We Scientist, Tri -Hi-Y, Art

Other: Glasgow Historical Society, Sportsman Club, After 5 Garden Club, Heritage Garden Club

Recreation

Local: Municipally sponsored recreation in Glasgow is operated by a City Commission, with year round programs. A winter recreation center is open six days a week with football, basketball, dancing classes, and cheer leading classes held in various public facilities.

Summer time brings an accelerated program at two municipally owned parks: Gorin Park, consisting of 15 acres, has one lighted ball park, 1 lighted Little League diamond, 6 picnic tables - 2 being covered shelters, 2 concrete and asphalt tennis courts, a five-hole chip and putt golf course, slides, swings, seesaws, merry-go-round, and three fishing lakes; Woodland Park, consisting of 20.4 acres, has one lighted ball diamond, and 12 acres of virgin timber for a picnic area. Woodland Park is new and a long range plan for its development is being followed.

Area: Glasgow is only 20 miles from the world renowned Mammoth Cave. Here one can enjoy all the splendors of a cave including extremely large cave rooms, tight passageways, and seeing native cave life including blindfish and salamanders. There are dining, lodging, and recreational facilities also.

Other points of interest within 75 miles include Lincoln Birthplace, Cumberland Lake, Dale Hollow Lake, and My Old Kentucky Home.

Barren River Lake is located 8 miles south of Glasgow and has more than 60 miles of shore line. There are recreational facilities for boating, water skiing, fishing, etc.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Improvements have been made to the water system totaling \$3,150,000.
2. Improvements made to the electric system cost approximately \$500,000.
3. A new 6-inch high pressure gas line was laid from the north city limits to the south city limits at a cost of \$50,000.

4. A \$24,500,000 dam has just been completed on Barren River.
5. A 500-acre park on Barren River Lake is being developed at an estimated cost of \$3,500,000.
6. A new courthouse was constructed at a cost of \$450,000.
7. A new high school, completed in 1965, cost \$1,500,000.
8. A new \$600,000 Baptist church is nearing completion.
9. A \$50,000 expansion of the Cumberland Presbyterian church is underway.
10. A contract has been let for 98 Federal housing units costing an estimated \$1,189,840.
11. A new Holiday Inn is under construction at a cost of \$500,000.
12. A new branch bank has been opened.
13. A \$3,000,000 expansion in the telephone facilities for Barren County is underway.
14. A new tobacco warehouse has just been constructed.
15. Development of 20 new subdivisions started during 1965.
16. Approximately 20 new retail businesses were opened in 1965 and several existing businesses had extensive expansions and remodeling.
17. A new Nazarene church is now under construction.
18. A new fire engine was purchased at a cost of \$10,000.
19. A new communications system and hangar building were added to the facilities at the airport.
20. Two new industrial plants have just been constructed at a cost of \$15,000,000.

21. A \$100,000 addition to an existing plant has just been completed.
22. A new restaurant was recently opened.

Planned:

1. The First Christian church is planning a new \$300,000 building.
2. A new shopping center is in the planning stages.
3. Rights-of-way are being secured to make Kentucky Highway 90 four-lane.
4. Plans are being formulated for the organization of a Teen Town Center.
5. A new wholesale warehouse is to be constructed.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 3,332 farms in Barren County with 293,717 acres of cropland, an average of 88.2 acres per farm. The following table shows agricultural statistics for Barren County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Barren County	(tons)	7,700	2.70	20,790
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Barren County	(tons)	8,400	1.55	13,020
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Barren County	(tons)	10,900	1.50	16,350
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Barren County	(bu)	25,000	60.5	1,543,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Barren County	(bu)	1,400	26.0	36,000
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Barren County	(bu)	100	24.0	2,400
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Barren County	(lbs)	5,510	2,400.0	13,224,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Barren County	21, 100
Kentucky	476, 000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Barren County	47, 300
Kentucky	2, 495, 000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Barren County	500
Kentucky	206, 000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals*

The principal mineral resources of Barren County consist of limestone and petroleum and natural gas. Locally, sand and gravel occurring as creek deposits are available for highway, railroad, and general construction purposes. In the past, residual clays were used in the manufacture of common brick, but they are presently of doubtful commercial potential. Total value of mineral production in 1964 amounted to \$368, 743 from limestone and petroleum.

Limestone: Limestone, suitable for building and road construction, concrete aggregate, and agricultural lime, occur throughout the county. Currently, one quarry is mining stone from the St. Louis formation. Limestones in the northern portion lie within a belt containing high-calcium zones which offer potential use in the chemical industry.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Barren County has been a significant oil producer for many years with the principal production coming from the "Corniferous" horizon. Considerable amounts of natural gas have also been produced. Cumulative oil production for the period 1918 through 1965 amounts to 3, 254, 765 barrels. Production for 1965 amounted to 18, 355 barrels.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Forests

There are 68,000 acres of forested land in Barren County which comprise 22 percent of the total land area. The principal trees found in the area are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, red cedar, and sweet gum.

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

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

In 1963 per capita income in Barren County was \$1,441.*

In 1964 retail sales in Barren County totaled \$35,743,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965.

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

C L I M A T E

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

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

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

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 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. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GLASGOW, BARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm.* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M. (CST)
January	37.7	3.96	83	72
February	35.3	2.36	83	67
March	48.6	10.95	81	61
April	62.2	3.72	81	54
May	67.2	1.93	84	58
June	74.4	2.15	84	59
July	74.8	5.93	86	61
August	74.9	3.56	89	61
September	69.3	5.30	89	60
October	55.1	.64	88	61
November	51.7	4.51	84	65
December	39.9	6.91	84	71
Annual Norm.	57.6	51.92		

*Station Location: Mammoth Cave

**Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 25 years;
6:00 P. M. readings 25 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (23 years of record) 105 clear, 109 partly cloudy,
151 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (23 years of record) 57%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (23 years of record) 118

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (23 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (23 years of record) 56

Days with heavy fog: (23 years of record) 15

Prevailing wind: (22 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 3,578 degree days.

Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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HISTORY

Barren County became the 37th county of Kentucky, formed in 1798 out of parts of Warren and Green Counties. It was given the name "barren," not because of unfertile soil (instead, it is one of the most productive counties in the state), but rather because this section of country was barren of trees when it was first visited by the white man. The trees had been burned by the Indians who cleared them in order to better hunt the buffalo and other game. The soil of the county, in general, is fertile; its subsoil is clay, based on limestone. Situated in the middle of the county is a large field of petroleum, which has been produced from wells in large quantities. The county is drained by the Barren River which forms its southwestern border, and by Skaggs Creek, Beaver Creek, the South Fork of Beaver Creek, Fallen Timber Creek, Glover Creek, Peters Creek, and Caney Fork, all of which flow into the Barren River.

Glasgow, the county seat, was established in 1809. It had an 1870 population of 733, and was named after the City of Glasgow, Virginia. It gained an early prominence as a railroad freight point as a dead-end stop of spur line only 10 miles long. Located 110 miles southwest of Louisville and 20 miles southwest of Mammoth Cave, it is a town deeply southern in culture, taste, and sentiment.

The oldest and most historic landmark here is the Spottswood home, built in 1795 under the direction of George Washington, who is said to have designed it and given it as a gift to his niece.

During the Civil War, there was a considerable seesawing by both sides in the Glasgow vicinity, although there were no actual battles. Confederate General Braxton Bragg erected a crude fort on the east side of town, but the fort was abandoned when northern pressure became too great. In evidence of the town's violently pro-southern attitude, a big Confederate monument stands in the Courthouse yard today.

After the war, when the railroad was built in 1871, Glasgow began to develop. The railroad, although short, funneled the trades of the surrounding area into this center. Thus Glasgow became, and still remains, a strategic, nerve-center position--even after the railroad lost a lot of its earlier importance.

Appendix A

Because of its location at the end of the railroad, Glasgow had early become a medical center. By 1951, it had 20 medical doctors, 5 dentists, 2 optometrists, and 21 registered nurses. It had 3 hospitals--one of which was a \$1,000,000 State tuberculosis sanatorium.

Although over 1,000 people worked in Glasgow's two largest industries alone, the town's economy was based primarily on the produce from the good farm land of Barren and the surrounding counties. In 1950, Barren was first among Kentucky counties in burley tobacco acreage, second in poultry on farms, third in dairying and cattle on farms, fourth in value of all livestock and sixth in hogs.

Established in 1909, Glasgow's tobacco market today handles about 16,000,000 pounds annually. Its two livestock markets pay out around \$3,000,000 each year, and poultry brings in about \$750,000 a year. All in all, Barren County's agricultural income accounts to more than \$10,000,000 yearly.

Due to this, Glasgow has a steady, dependable income and growth, and has weathered the dark, depression days far better than most towns and also has left its feet firmly on the ground through days of inflation and expansion. The town seldom has booms, but instead grows slowly and steadily in population, wealth, and progress. And actually, Glasgow is more like a city than a town, with the rate of business growing faster than most places of its size, and its people more responsive to community-wide projects. By 1960, Glasgow had become a third-class city, and had a population of 10,069, and boasted a 43% increase since 1950.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Barren County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	4,691	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	61	1.3	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	360	7.7	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	2,085	44.4	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	231	4.9	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	1	0	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	763	16.3	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	118	2.5	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	64	1.4	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	12	0.3	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	896	19.1	73,558	13.9
Other	0	0	3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	277	5.9	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,329	28.3	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	155	3.3	24,837	4.7
Services	408	8.7	45,903	8.7
Other	16	0.3	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1965

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
BARREN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Barren County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	13,930	14,373	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	9,904	10,473	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	7,376	3,026	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	7,361	3,026	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,064	2,907	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	3,089	2,147	440,020	208,384
Government workers	468	354	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	3,439	231	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	68	175	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	297	119	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	2,528	7,447	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	95	36	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	659	765	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,774	6,646	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	797	5,185	91,626	539,838
65 and over	977	1,461	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	7,064	2,907	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	254	275	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,557	43	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	619	97	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	190	509	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	451	276	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	837	27	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	874	716	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	8	356	1,123	25,183
Service workers	226	483	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	608	57	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	339	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	101	64	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from 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. 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.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of rates regardless of assessment ratios took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessment evaluation the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1964 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which allowed all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a property advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Intangible personal property (not subject to a specific rate)	25¢	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</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¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

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 or the fiscal court of

the county, as the case may be, 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 six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of 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 or county 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 or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

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. (1946)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

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

Thelma 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 Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. 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 provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private drive-ways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky