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Industrial Resources: Warren County - Bowling Green

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY



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BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky
September, 1954

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Bowling Green, the county seat of Warren County, is located in the southwestern part of the state. Within 150 to 450 miles are found such leading industrial and distribution centers as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The Bowling Green economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a lesser extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data on Bowling Green summarized in the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report cover basic industrial location factors -- population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production material, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

This report shows that an estimated 10,300 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Bowling Green labor supply area. The absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry means that the average wage for manufacturing jobs is considerably below both the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of TVA power and the Barren River as a source for water means that Bowling Green can support a major industrial expansion of the type having large labor, water and power requirements, as well as expansion of the light industry type. By virtue of its location and the transportation facilities serving it, Bowling Green is close to some of the Nation's major industrial and consumer markets.

The Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Bowling Green. The Board maintains a staff of engineers and other specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

SUMMARY DATA FOR BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Bowling Green - 18, 347; Warren County - 42, 758.

BOWLING GREEN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Warren and parts of Butler, Edmonson, Barren, Allen, Simpson, and Logan Counties.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, THIRD QUARTER 1953: Warren County - \$52. 62; Kentucky - \$68. 43.

EXISTING INDUSTRY:

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bowling Green Mfg. Co.	Auto parts	359	312	671
Pet Milk Co.	Evaporated milk	134	6	140
Scott Tobacco Co.	Tobacco	41	71	112
Union Underwear Co.	Underwear	135	943	1078

SITES: Bowling Green has several available and suitable industrial sites, from 36 to 65 acres.

RAILWAY SERVICE: Bowling Green is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is the terminal point for the Memphis Division of the L & N.

TRUCK LINES: Meeks Motor Freight, Bowling Green Express, and Whitney Truck Lines have daily service in and out of Bowling Green.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Bowling Green

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	319	Nashville, Tenn.	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	234	New Orleans, La.	646
Louisville, Ky.	123	St. Louis, Mo.	285

BUS LINES: Greyhound Bus Lines; Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company; Fuqua Bus Lines and Bales Bus Lines.

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

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class Post Office - 1st; Mail dispatched and received seven times daily. 1953 postal receipts, \$270, 876.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union.

ELECTRICITY: Bowling Green Electric Plant Board and Warren County RECC. Rates and service regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

GAS: Western Kentucky Natural Gas Co. Source: Texas Gas Transmission Co. One six inch line provides gas with a specific gravity of .60, a BTU content of 1000 and pressure of 400 pounds.

COAL: Source - West Kentucky mines. Price of delivered slack, \$3.50 per ton; stoker and nut coal, \$7.50 per ton delivered.

FUEL OIL: Source - Ohio and Texas. Price of #6 industrial, \$1.40 per barrel, f. o. b. Sweetwater, Texas.

SEWERAGE: Sanitary disposal plant with mains up to 36". Design capacity of 18,000 population equivalent and average flow of 2,000,000 gallons daily. Rates: first 2,000 cu. ft. - \$.10 per 100 cu. ft.; over 2,000 cu. ft. - \$.04 per 100 cu. ft.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953: Bowling Green - \$3.26; Warren County - \$2.21. Ratio of assessment to market value - city, 33%; county, 40%.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing. Supply is good. Rental of two-bedroom house - \$50 - \$80 per month. Construction cost of two-bedroom frame house - \$6,500 - \$10,000.

Schools.

System	Enrollment	Students per Teacher
City elementary	1,845	35
City high	1,255	27
County elementary	3,625	36
County high	1,206	21
Parochial	155	6

Recreation. Country Club, two municipal parks, swimming pools. Three downtown theaters, and three drive-in theaters; bowling alleys, tennis courts and two golf courses. Beech Bend recreational and amusement park.

CLIMATE: Average annual precipitation - 48.77 inches; annual normal temperature - 58.8°F.; frost-free period - April 14 to October 22; growing season - 191 days.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Bowling Green is the 8th largest city in Kentucky, with a 1950 population of 18,347. It is located in Warren County in the west south central section of the state, 123 miles from Louisville and 64 miles from Nashville, Tennessee, on main line rail and major highway routes between those two cities and to market centers in the North and South.

Population Trends

Since 1920 the population of Bowling Green has virtually doubled. Between 1940 and 1950 it increased by roughly a fourth. Detailed population trend figures for the city, county and state follow.

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	18,347	25.8	42,758	16.7	3.5
1953 (est.) ^{1/}			41,156	- 3.7	- 1.1

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 42,758 inhabitants of Warren County in 1950, 15,829, or 37%, were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 4,579 persons, manufacturing 1,786, and oil production 99. Between 1940 and 1950 agricultural employment remained virtually unchanged. However, employment in manufacturing rose 134%, a gain representing 1,023 new factory jobs. There was a slight decline in oil field employment.

^{1/} Source: Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953 (Lexington, October, 1953).

Available Labor Supply. 1/ The Bowling Green labor supply area is defined to include all of Warren and parts of Butler, Edmonson, Barren, Allen, Simpson, and Logan Counties. All population centers in these seven counties are within thirty miles of Bowling Green.

It is estimated that in this area there is a current recruitable labor supply of 6,200 men and 4,100 women. The figures include 1,400 men and 600 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance. Warren County has about 1,100 of the men and 600 of the women included in the area total. Although the area has a total recruitable labor supply of 6,200 men and 4,100 women, not all of these persons could be expected to work in Bowling Green due to commuting distances. It is believed that of the area total, about 2,300 men and 1,100 women could be attracted to jobs at Bowling Green.

In addition to the current labor supply, about 13,300 boys and 12,800 girls in this area will become 18 years of age during the next ten years with 3,700 of the boys and 3,500 of the girls from Warren County. This indicates that the area labor supply will remain adequate for some years to come.

Migration. 2/ In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net in-migration to Warren County between 1940 and 1950 was 2,068. The increase in manufacturing has been a major factor in this increase. For Kentucky, net out-migration during the decade ending in 1950 was 303,000, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state since that date have not begun to reduce the outflow.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial - \$.60 and \$1.55 per hour; laborers - \$.75 and \$1.50 per hour; semi-skilled, \$1.00 and \$1.75 per hour; and skilled machine tool operators, \$1.40 and \$2.37 per hour.

1/ Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security. Labor Supply Statement for Bowling Green, Kentucky Area, (Frankfort, August, 1954). Factors upon which estimates are based: (1) population, (2) number of persons of labor force age, (3) labor force participation rates, (4) economic structure of area, (5) per capita income, (6) current manufacturing employment and past trends, (7) observations of availability of labor supply in areas where new facilities have been located, and (8) estimates of current unemployment.

2/ Ibid.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the fourth quarter of 1953 were \$52.62 for Warren County and \$68.43 for Kentucky. Manufacturing wages were \$63.23 for Warren County and \$72.66 for Kentucky. The National average is about \$10.00 higher than Kentucky. 1/

In 1952, per capita income payments to individuals were \$994 for Warren County, \$1,130 for Kentucky and \$1,639 for the United States. 2/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Bowling Green are described locally as excellent. Unions represented in the area include affiliations with the CIO and AF of L.

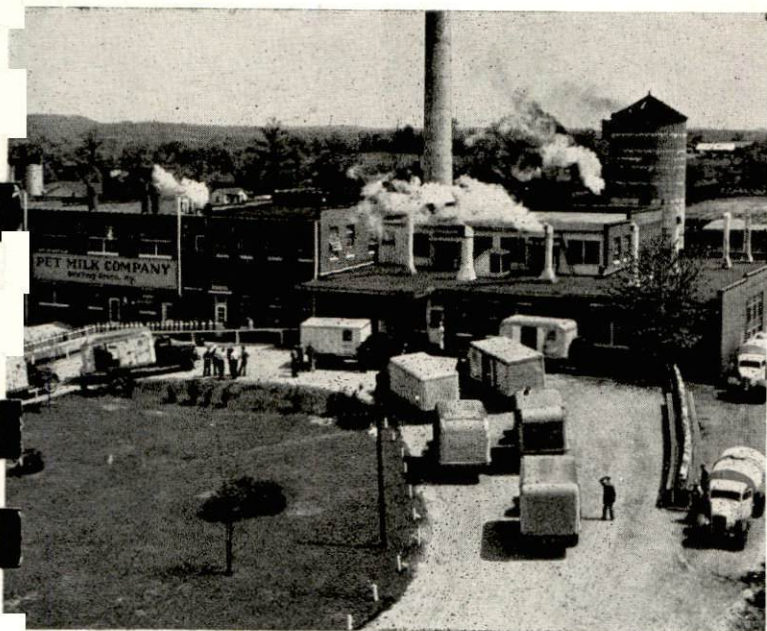
Existing Firms, Products and Employment. Table 2, which follows here, lists Bowling Green manufacturing firms, their products and employment. Soon to be added to this list will be the Detrex Corporation, producers of dry cleaning and industrial cleaning equipment. Nine different sizes of dry cleaning equipment are to be manufactured at this plant. The plant building will contain 100,000 square feet of floor space and the complete project will cost in excess of \$1,500,000. Initial employment will be approximately 150 men. The new plant is expected to be completed by May 1, 1955.

1/ Ibid., Page 6, footnote 1.

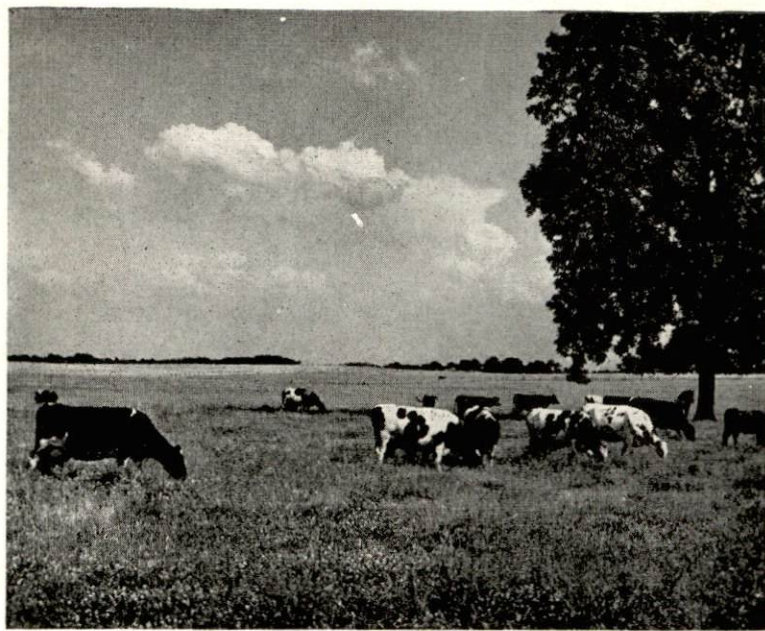
2/ Source: John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952, (Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky).

Table 2. Existing Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Adventures in Good Eating, Inc.	Travel & recipe books	2	6	8
Bledsoe Printing Co.	Job printing	2	1	3
B & G Sign Co.	Neon signs, hwy. bulletins	3	0	3
The Bob White Packing Co.	Meat processing	22	1	23
Borders Pure Milk Co.	Dairy products	60	7	67
Bowling Green Coca-Cola Btlg. Wks.	Soft drinks	18	1	19
Bowling Green Dr. Pepper Btlg. Co.	Soft drinks	7	1	8
Bowling Green Mfg. Co. (Holley Carburetor Co.)	Automotive, aviation accessories	359	312	671
Burnett Brown Tobacco Co.	Tobacco rehandling	10	1	11
Brown Ice Cream & Milk Co.	Dairy products	37	16	53
Cassady Furniture Co.	Furniture	5	0	5
Dixie Cream Doughnuts	Doughnuts	2	2	4
Elm Grove Dairy	Dairy products	10	2	12
Fields Packing Co., Inc.	Meat processors	43	10	53
Gary Bros. Crushed Stone Co.	Crushed stone	15	0	15
Grapette Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	3	0	3
Grocers Baking Co.	Bakery products			
Hanley Machine Co.	Welding, mach. work	4	1	5
Kentucky Colonel Shop	Candy	0	1	1
Kentucky Ice Service, Inc.	Ice	5	0	5
McLellan Stone Co.	Crushed stone	20	0	20
Graham Motley Lumber Co.	Lumber, bldg. mat.	12	2	14
Nehi Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	25	1	26
News Publishing Co.	Newspaper pub.	35	9	44
Pan American Mills, Inc.	Flour, corn meal, feeds	24	1	25
Pet Milk Co.	Evap. milk, ice cream mix	120	8	128
Riley's Bakery	Bakery products	7	7	14
Roemer Bros.	Millwork	7	1	8
Scott Tobacco Co.	Smoking tobacco	41	97	138
Seven-Up Bottling Co., Inc.	Soft drinks	11	0	11
Gordon Smith & Co., Inc.	Air compressors	14	0	14
Selby E. Smith	Commercial printing	7	2	9
W. R. Spencer Lumber Yard	Lumber	11	1	12
Squirt Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	4	1	5
Steen Concrete Products Co.	Concrete blocks, bricks	6	0	6
Sweet Feed Mills, Inc.	Livestock feeds	5	2	7
The Times Journal Pub. Co.	Job printing	--	--	--
True Temper Corp.	Wooden handles	35	2	37
Union Underwear Co., Inc.	Underwear	135	943	1078
Warren County Lumber Co.	Millwork	3	0	3
Wm. L. Burford & Co.	Tobacco redrying	12	0	12
J. E. Bohannon Co.	Tobacco redrying	31	4	35
Rollway Slaughter House	Slaughtering	3	1	4
L. M. Bastick	Antique reproduction	2	0	2
W. R. Sprouse Lumber Yard	Sawmill	12	1	13

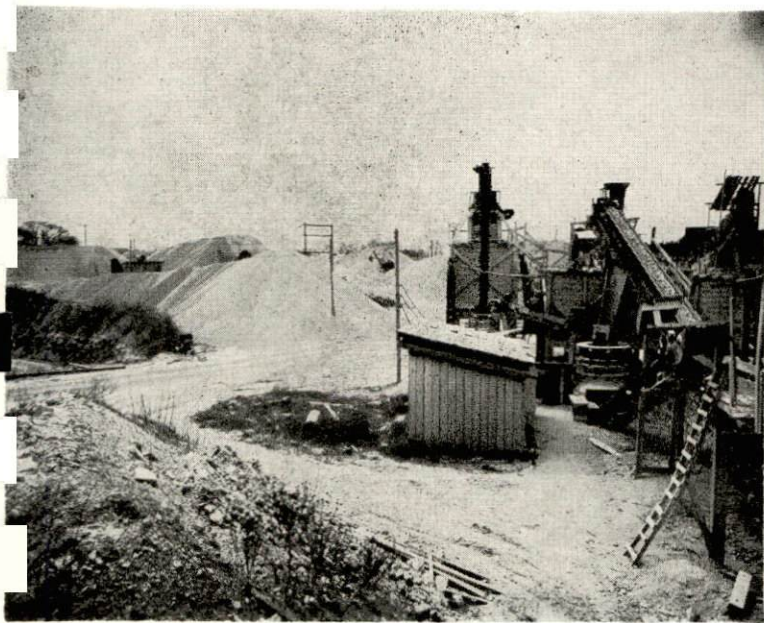


PET MILK COMPANY



WARREN COUNTY DAIRY FARM

In Bowling Green, Kentucky



McLELLAN CRUSHED STONE COMPANY



BROWN ICE CREAM & MILK COMPANY

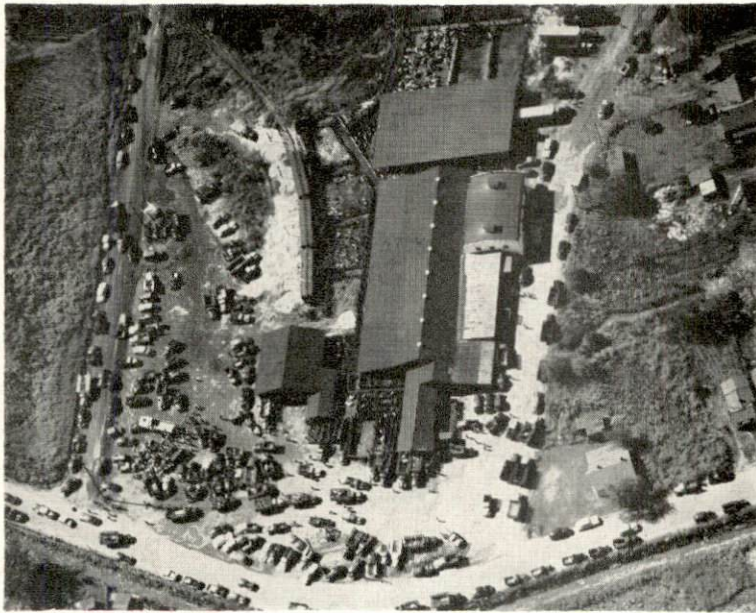


ONE OF SIX TOBACCO SALES HOUSES



WARREN COUNTY STRAWBERRY GROWERS ASSOCIATION

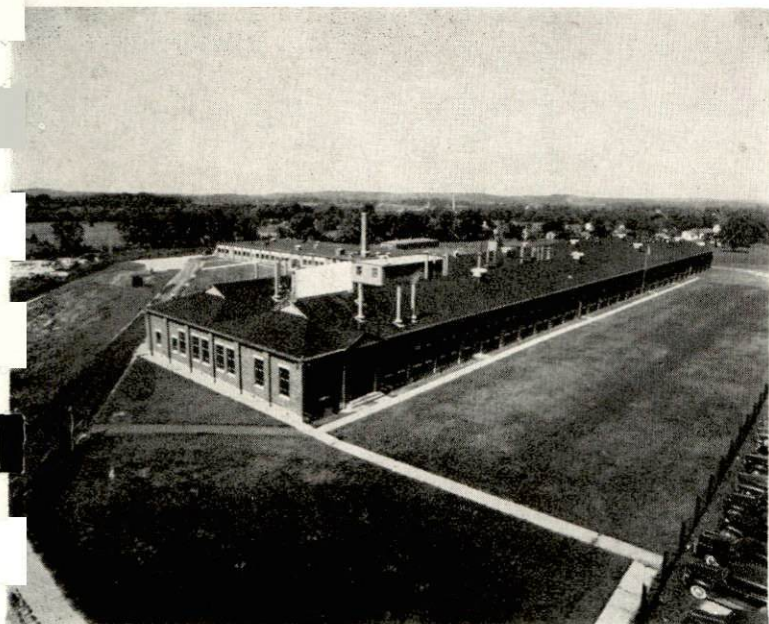
In Bowling Green, Kentucky



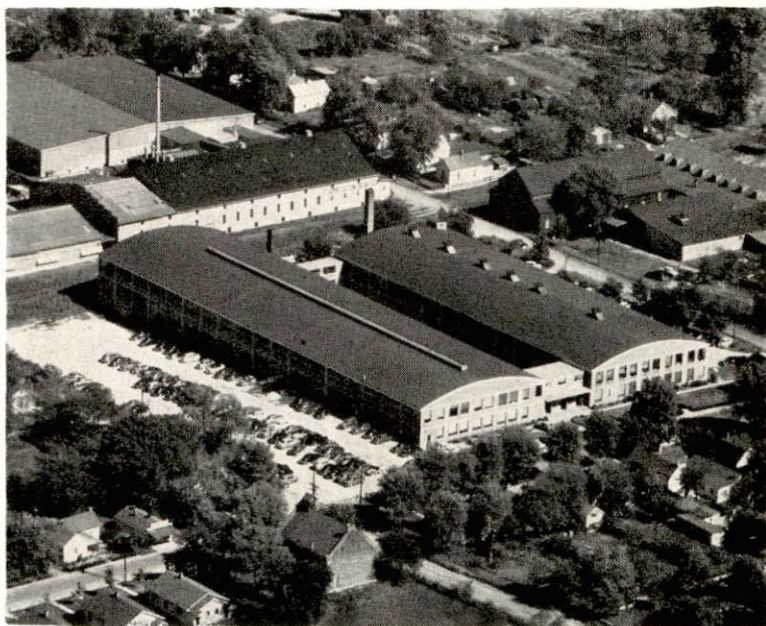
ONE OF TWO LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS



FIELD PACKING COMPANY



HOLLEY CARBURETOR COMPANY

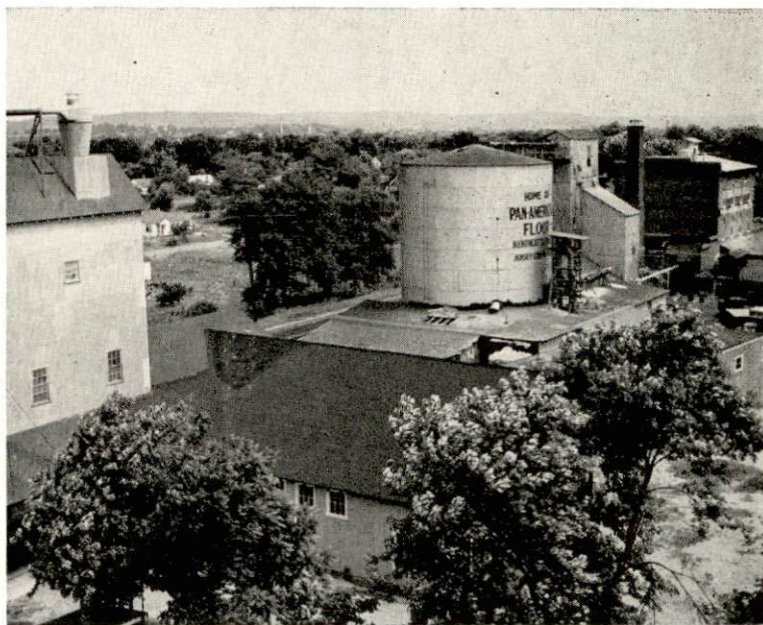


UNION UNDERWEAR COMPANY

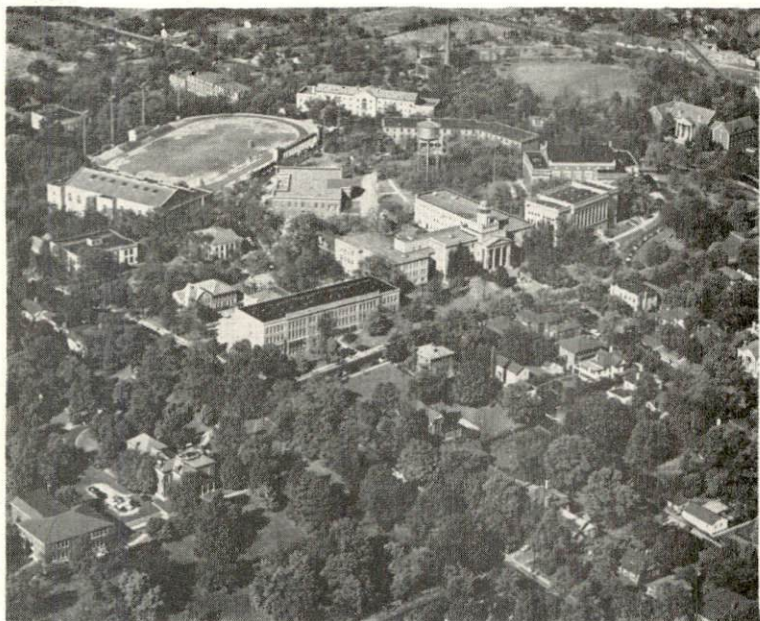
In Bowling Green, Kentucky



SCOTT TOBACCO COMPANY



BOWLING GREEN MILLING COMPANY

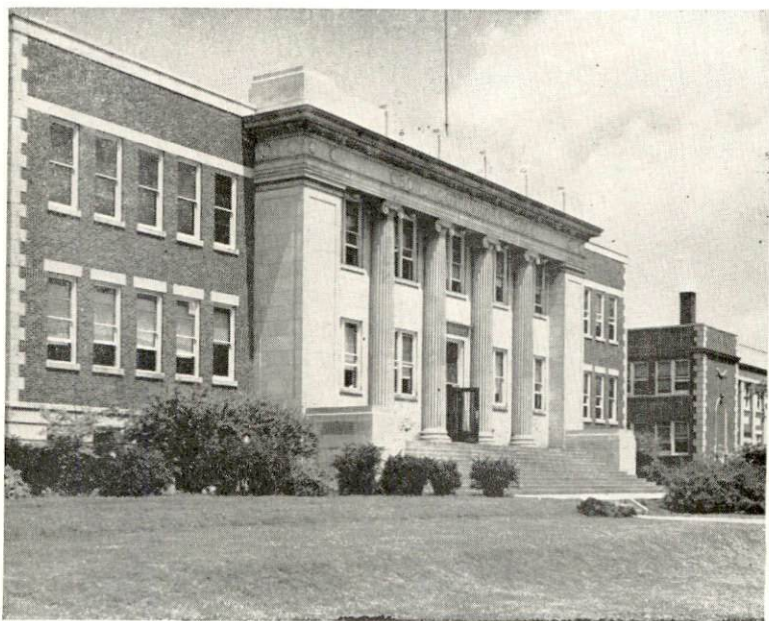


WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

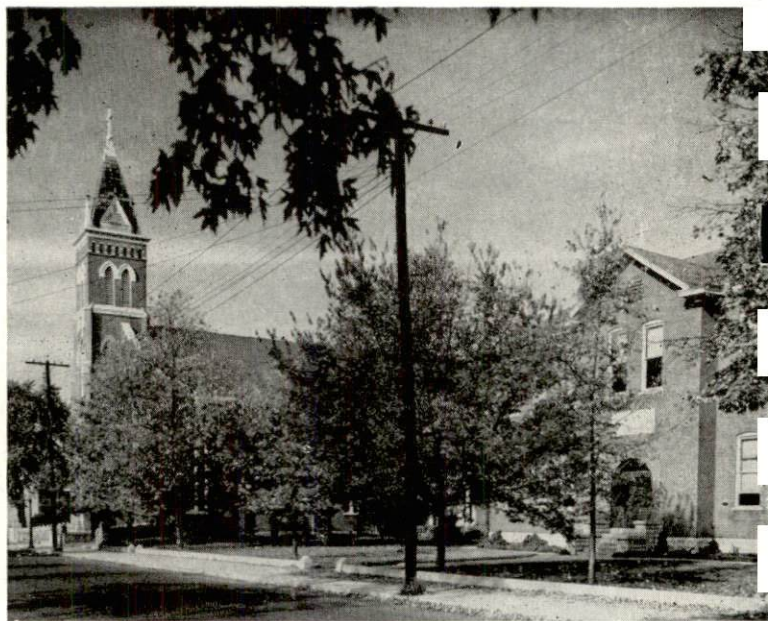


BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

In Bowling Green, Kentucky



BOWLING GREEN HIGH SCHOOL



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL

MATERIALS

Agricultural Products

The 1950 Census showed that Warren County had a land area of 546 square miles, with 3,765 farms, the average size being 84.5 acres. The following table shows pertinent agricultural statistics for Warren County for 1950.

Table 3. Agricultural Statistics for Warren County, 1950 ^{1/}		
Crops	1950 Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	2,016,000	\$ 3,468,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	5,020,600	2,327,000
Wheat (bu.)	60,000	125,000
Soybeans (bu.)	1,800	4,600
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	33,380	858,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	4,420	95,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	13,160	261,000
Livestock	No. on Farms Jan. 1, 1951	Farm Value (dollars)
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
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

^{1/} Source: Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950.

Forests

Warren County has 86,000 acres of forested land; this covers 25% of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: the oaks, hickory, red cedar, and light stands of beech, yellow poplar and 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) are used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Warren County. The most important mineral resources of Warren County are petroleum, limestone and rock asphalt.

During 1953, Warren County produced 58,571 barrels of crude oil. The Warsaw formation and corniferous limestone are the producing formations.

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

Rock asphalt occurs in the northern part of the county in the Green River vicinity. The deposits are excellent in quality.

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 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt were mined.

Table 4. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 ^{1/}

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. 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

Industrial Chemicals and Steel

At points in western Kentucky close to Bowling Green a number of plants have been built in recent years, or are being built, to produce industrial chemicals, ferroalloys, and special carbon and alloy steels. The industrial chemicals include sulphuric and hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, anhydrous hydrogen chloride, vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate monomers, calcium carbide, acetylene, acetylene derivatives, hydrocarbons and anhydrous ammonia.

FUEL AND POWER

Coal and Coke

There are no coal mines in Warren County; however, adjoining Butler County produced 101,333 tons during 1952. The nearby Western Kentucky producing coal fields include: Hopkins, McLean, Ohio and Muhlenberg Counties. The price of slack coal is \$3.50 per ton delivered, stoker and nut coal - \$7.50 per ton delivered. Coke is available from Ashland, Kentucky and Birmingham, Alabama. Ashland prices range from \$17 to \$24 per ton depending on the grade desired. ^{2/}

^{1/} Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1952).

^{2/} Current prices of coal, coke, gas and fuel oil will be supplied by the A&ID Board on request.

Gas

Gas is provided Bowling Green by the Western Kentucky Natural Gas Company. The source of supply is from a Texas Gas Transmission Company line. Pressure is 400 pounds; BTU content 1000 BTU; specific gravity .60. Gas rates are shown in the following table. ^{1/}

Table 5. Gas Rates for Bowling Green, Kentucky

First 800 cu. ft. per month	\$1.25 minimum
Next 2,200 cu. ft. per month	.08 per hundred cu. ft.
Next 7,000 cu. ft. per month	.063 per hundred cu. ft.
Next 10,000 cu. ft. per month	.059 per hundred cu. ft.
Over 20,000	.055 per hundred cu. ft.

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available from several local dealers whose source is Ohio and Texas. The price of No. 6 (industrial) fuel oil is \$1.40 per barrel, f. o. b. Sweetwater, Texas. ^{1/}

Power

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. See Appendix H for rate schedule.

WATER

The water system is municipally owned and takes its raw water from the Barren River. The original water 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 average pumpage as of the present time is about 2,500,000 gallons daily, with a maximum in the vicinity of 4,600,000

^{1/} Ibid., page 11, footnote 2.

gallons daily. Provisions were made in this later installation for changing the impellers in the pumps so that the plant can be increased to 6,000,000 gallons per day with very little difficulty. 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 steel tank situated on the property of Western Kentucky State College. This tank has a capacity of 150,000 gallons. Work is presently under way on an additional reinforcing program, together with standpipe storage facilities, which will provide an additional storage of 1,000,000 gallons per day. Pressure is maintained at an average of 55 pounds per square inch.

The Barren River has a drainage area of 1,680 square miles and an average discharge of 4,726 second-feet. A chemical analysis of February 13, 1951, when the mean discharge was 15,500 second-feet, showed the following in parts per million: total hardness 65; nitrate 4.1; bicarbonate 70; iron .43; silica 6.1; pH 7.2; and color 22. ^{1/}

Table 6. Water Rates for Bowling Green, Kentucky

		Inside City	Outside City
First	200 cu. ft.	\$.75	\$1.75
Next	1,000 cu. ft.	.27 per c. cu. ft.	.60 per c. cu. ft.
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	.25 per c. cu. ft.	.50 per c. cu. ft.
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	.18 per c. cu. ft.	.41 per c. cu. ft.
Next	1,500 cu. ft.	.14 per c. cu. ft.	.36 per c. cu. ft.
Next	2,500 cu. ft.	.11 per c. cu. ft.	.30 per c. cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.08 per c. cu. ft.	.24 per c. cu. ft.
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	.07 per c. cu. ft.	.21 per c. cu. ft.
Over	20,000 cu. ft.	.06 per c. cu. ft.	.15 per c. cu. ft.

AVAILABLE SITES

There are a large number of available and suitable sites in or near Bowling Green. Two examples follow:

Site #1: This area comprises 36 acres and lies immediately to the rear and northwest of the Bowling Green Manufacturing Company Plant #2 (Holley Carburetor Company). It is well drained and bounded by highways and streets on three sides. Immediately adjacent is high pressure gas,

^{1/} More detailed data available in: Stream Flow Data in Kentucky (USGS, 1950); and Chemical Character of Surface Water of Kentucky, 1949-51 (Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky, 1953). Also see Appendix G.

city water and electricity, and an industrial rail spur approximately 700 feet across the area. The general contour of the land is level. The location is such that many Bowling Green workers can reach the site from their homes on foot. The area is under option to the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce. All or a part can be purchased at a reasonable price.

Site #2: This site comprises an area of 65 acres and lies to the south of Bowling Green, just outside the city limits, between the Nashville highway, U. S. 31W, and the main line of the L & N Railroad. All utilities are sufficiently near to offer no problem to the user. The area is attractive to industry due to the services offered and accessibility to main highways. The contour of the area is level with sufficient variation for good drainage.

Other sites are available in tracts from several acres to 100 or more, with complete utility services immediately available. Some are located along the Barren River and can supply requirements of industries needing large amounts of water or river barge service. Industrial spurs presently extending to Site #1, above, and to the wharf on the river could be extended to meet the needs of incoming industries.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

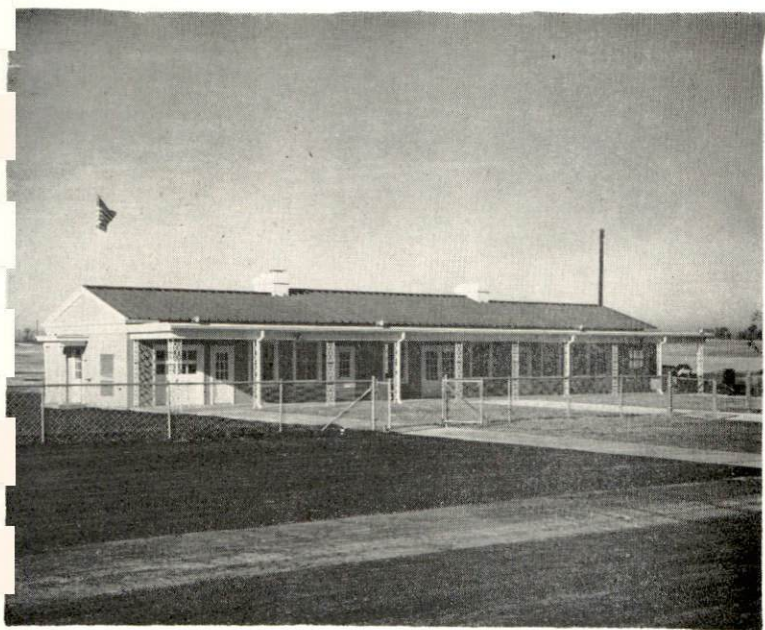
Railroads

Bowling Green is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and is the terminal point for the Memphis division of the L & N. Trains operate daily between Louisville, Birmingham and Memphis. There are 3 local and 3 through freights north and south, and 14 passengers daily. Switching service is provided with tracks for 125 cars.

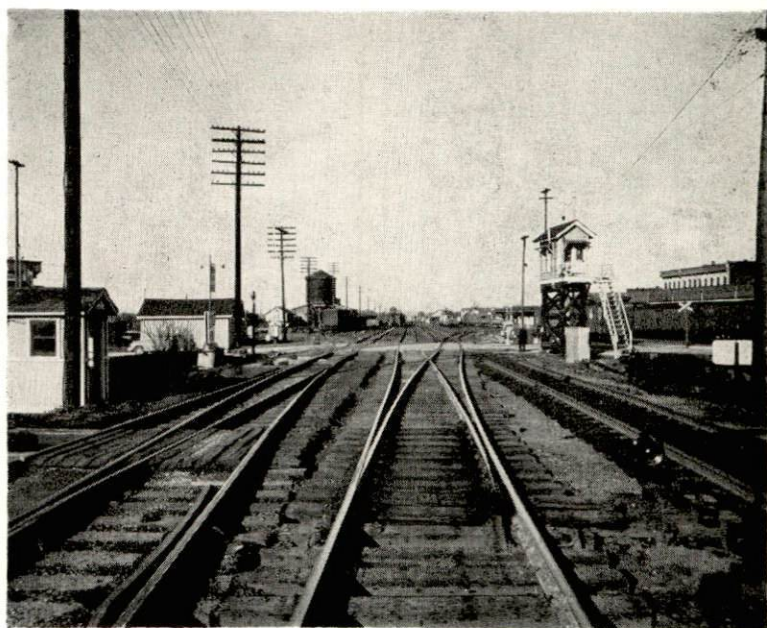
There is an average of 425 cars of outbound loads per month. Freight includes such items as livestock, clothing, logs, crossties, milk, tobacco, and handles. Inbound loads average 300 per month and include: sand, cement, cotton goods, gas, oil, coal, tile, lumber, plaster, hay, salt, packing house products, butane gas, molasses, flour, fruit, feed, asphalt, pipe and knock-down boxes.

Table 7. Railway Transit Times from Bowling Green, Kentucky

Atlanta	31 hours	Pittsburgh	36 1/2 hours
Birmingham	16 hours	New York	64 hours
Louisville	10 hours	Los Angeles	113 hours
Cincinnati	11 hours	East St. Louis	26 hours
Cleveland	46 hours	Knoxville	20 1/2 hours
Chicago	32 hours	Nashville	7 hours
Detroit	51 1/2 hours	New Orleans	40 1/2 hours



CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT TERMINAL



L. & N. RAILROAD YARDS

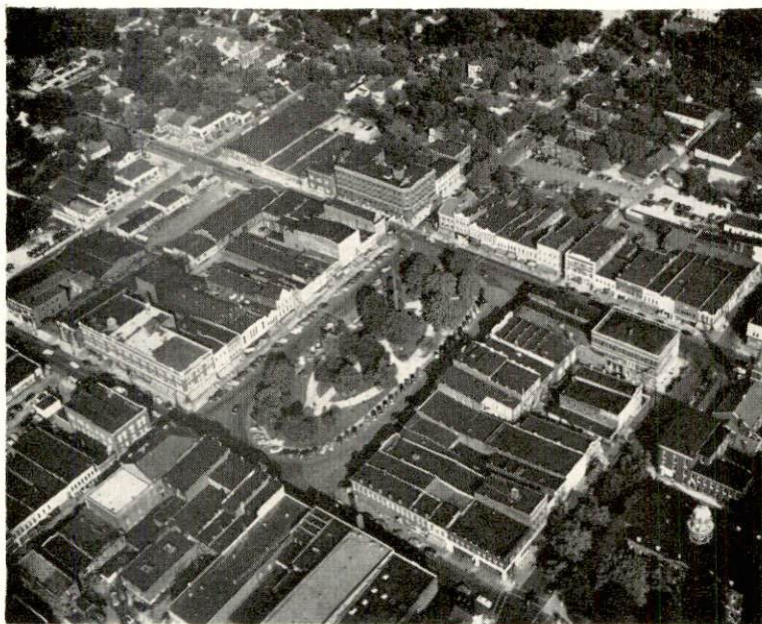
In Bowling Green, Kentucky



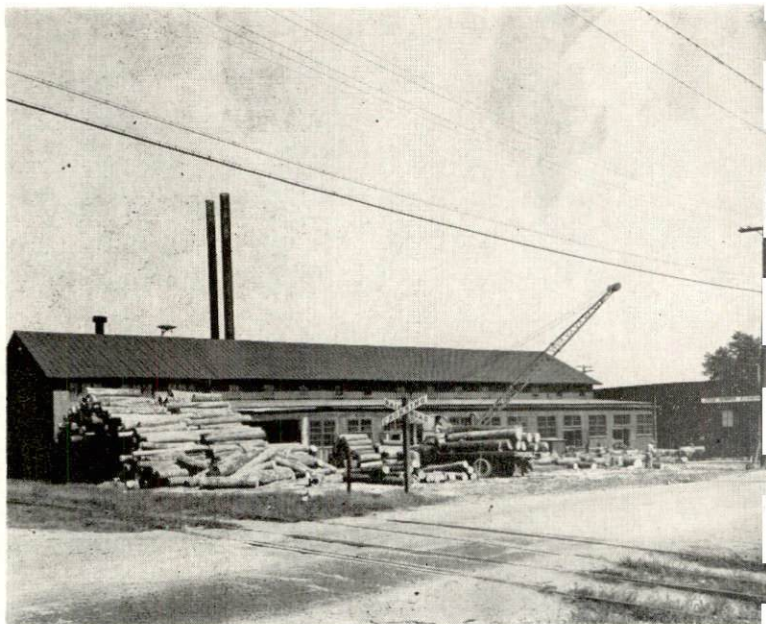
BOWLING GREEN EXPRESS COMPANY



JAMES R. HINES TOWING COMPANY



CENTRAL BUSINESS AREA

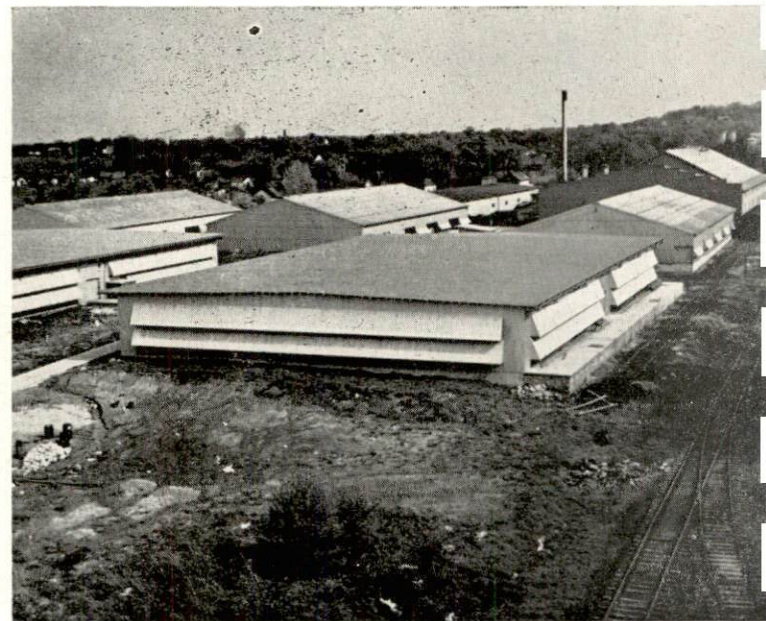


TRUE TEMPER HANDLE COMPANY

In Bowling Green, Kentucky



J. E. BOHANNON COMPANY



WM. L. BURFORD & COMPANY

Motor Carriers

Bowling Green is served by U. S. Highways 31W and 231 and Kentucky routes 67, 80, 68 and 234. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroad and major highways in the immediate vicinity of Bowling Green.

Table 8. Highway Distances from Bowling Green, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta	319	Louisville	123
Birmingham	281	Nashville	64
Chicago	399	Mobile	534
Cincinnati	234	New Orleans	646
Detroit	490	St. Louis	285

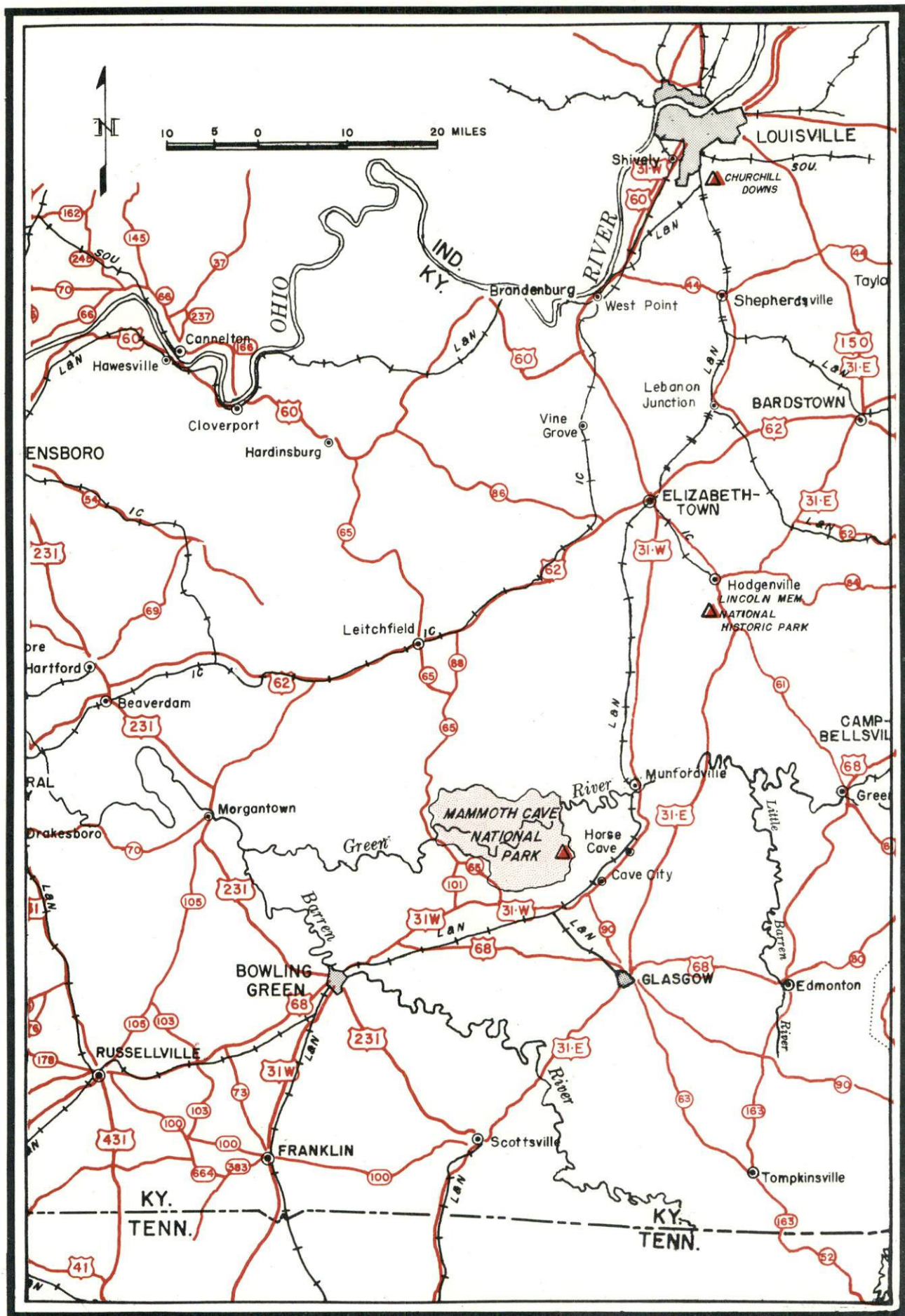
Truck Lines. Meeks Motor Freight, Bowling Green Express and Whitney Truck Lines provide service in and out of Bowling Green. Present schedules North and South are approximately 15 to 20 trailer loads daily and are set up to meet local demand. Additional service can be provided upon request.

Bus Lines. Bus lines serving Bowling Green include: Greyhound Bus Lines operating between Louisville and Nashville with 14 round trips per day (North-South); Bowling Green-Hopkinsville Bus Company, with 4 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Hopkinsville, and 3 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Glasgow; Fuqua Bus Lines, with 3 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Owensboro, and 2 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Scottsville; Bales Bus Lines, with 2 round trips daily between Bowling Green and Leitchfield.

A city bus service is operated by the Bowling Green Transit Company, on a half hour schedule from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; hourly from 6 P. M. to 11 P. M.

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 three departures daily from Bowling Green.



RAILROADS
 + Single track
 = Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and
 Recreation Areas of Western Kentucky

HIGHWAYS
 60 Federal
 90 State

Waterways

The Barren River is navigable to and above 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.

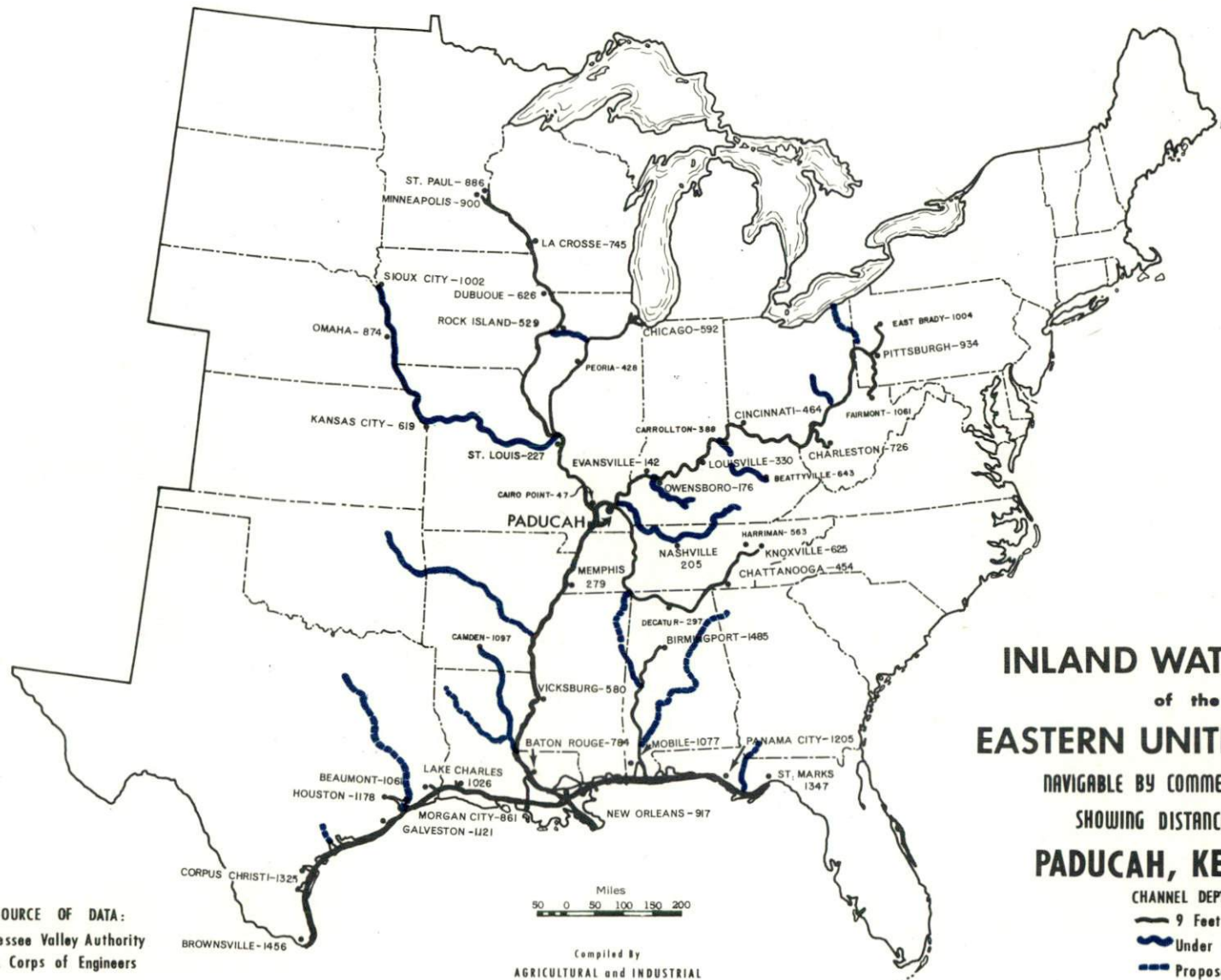
MARKETS

As noted in Tables 7 and 8, setting forth railway transit time and highway distances, Bowling Green is located midway between and with convenient access to major national industrial and distribution centers of the North Central and the Southeastern states. For example, Louisville, 123 miles distant, is becoming a key industrial market, particularly in the automotive, farm implement, machinery and electrical appliance fields.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Warren County is the tenth largest Kentucky county. It was organized in 1796 and its territory was taken from part of Logan County. It was named in honor of General Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill.

The City of Bowling Green was established on January 2, 1797 on land given by an early pioneer, Robert Moore, who, with his brother George, was one of the early settlers from Virginia. Robert Moore had a bowling alley on the green in the rear of his log cabin, where the settlers enjoyed bowling, and for this reason the town was reportedly called Bowling Green. The city has developed rapidly in the ensuing 154 years until now it is a second-class city. Bowling Green was a strategic point during the War Between the States, and forts were erected on the three outstanding hills. On the highest of these, Fort Albert Sidney Johnston, is now Western State College, the campus of which is a recognized scenic attraction.



Bowling Green is the county seat of Warren County and is governed by a mayor and twelve members of the common council, together with 3 members of the Board of Public Works. The mayor is elected for a term of 4 years; the Board of Public Works is appointed for a term of 4 years. Members of the common council are elected for 2 years.

Fire Protection

Bowling Green has 20 full time firemen. Equipment consists of four pumpers with capacities of 500 g.p.m., 600 g.p.m., 750 g.p.m. and 1,000 g.p.m.; one 75' aerial ladder with 100 g.p.m. pumper in use. Bowling Green now has a 5th class rating for fire insurance purposes. Two residential fire stations are presently being constructed and adequate fire fighting equipment is on order. This extended service should further improve Bowling Green's class rating.

Police Protection

The police department consists of 29 full time officers. Equipment includes three patrol cars and two motorcycles all equipped with 3-way radios.

Garbage

The city has no regular garbage pick-up service. Garbage is picked up by private haulers on contract.

Sewerage

The sewerage plant was originally built in 1933 with a design capacity of 18,000 population equivalent. Rates are: 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 with rock asphalt. Maintenance is provided by a 32 man street department. Streets in the business district are cleaned daily; those in the residential section are cleaned weekly.

Taxes

Property tax rates applying in Bowling Green and Warren County:

Table 9. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Bowling Green and Warren Co.

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

The ratio of assessment to market value is 33% for Bowling Green and 40% for Warren County. Thus, the effective tax on property in Bowling Green is not \$3.36, but \$1.07 per \$100, or 10.7 mills. Outside of Bowling Green the effective rate is \$.88 per \$100, or 8.8 mills.

Total city income in fiscal year 1953 was \$516,088.95; expenditures were \$449,362.74. City bonded indebtedness as of January, 1954, was \$3,019,500.

Total county income for the fiscal year 1953 was \$341,302.10; expenditures were \$324,531.93. County bonded indebtedness was \$234,000.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

As of March 1, 1954, there were 34 houses and apartments advertised for rent or sale and 41 houses for sale. Five-room frame houses predominate in Bowling Green and rent for \$50 to \$80 per month. Construction costs for a two-bedroom frame house range from \$6,500 to \$10,000. There are 14 real estate agencies and 19 building contractors in Bowling Green.

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 down-town and three drive-in theaters. The Municipal Park and the Country Club both have nine hole golf courses.

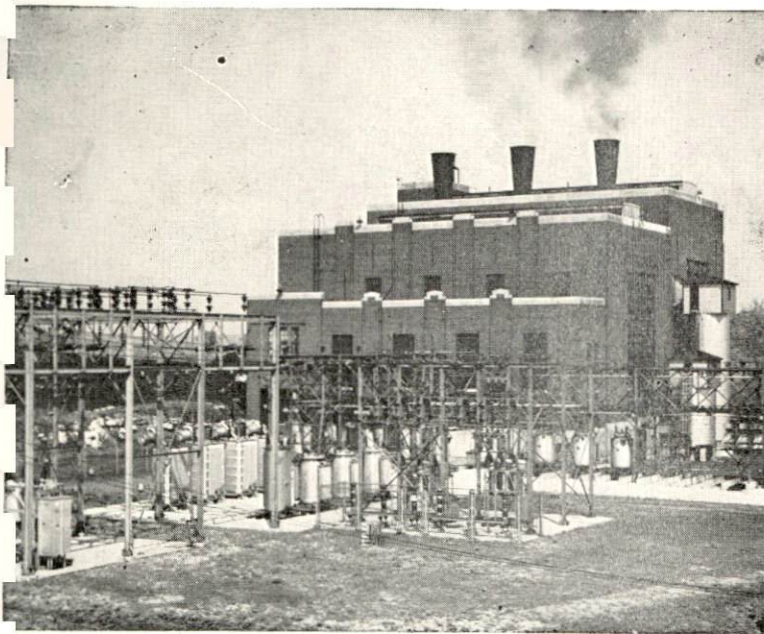
Area facilities include: Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Lake State Park, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, Lincoln Memorial, My Old Kentucky Home, Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Reservoir.

Education

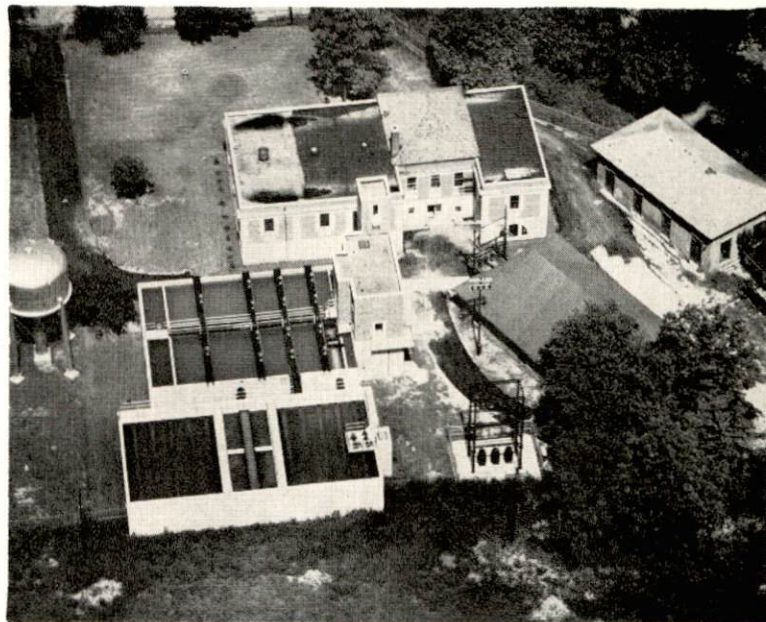
There are eleven schools in the Warren County system and nine schools in the Bowling Green independent system.

Table 10. Enrollment, Capacity, and Students per Teacher Ratio in Warren Co.

System	Enrollment	Students per Teacher
City Elementary	1,845	71
City High	1,255	55
County Elementary	3,625	70
County High	1,206	21
Parochial	155	6

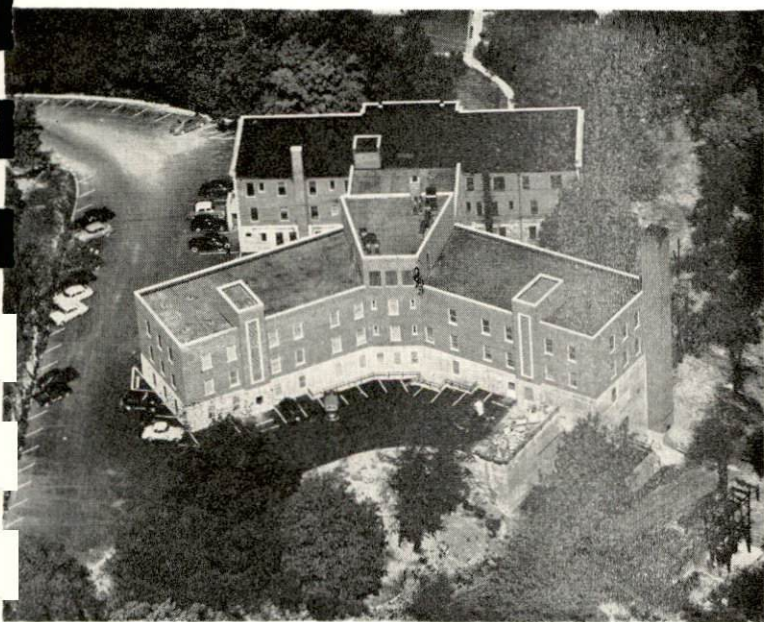


T. V. A. STEAM GENERATING PLANT



CITY WATER WORKS

In Bowling Green, Kentucky



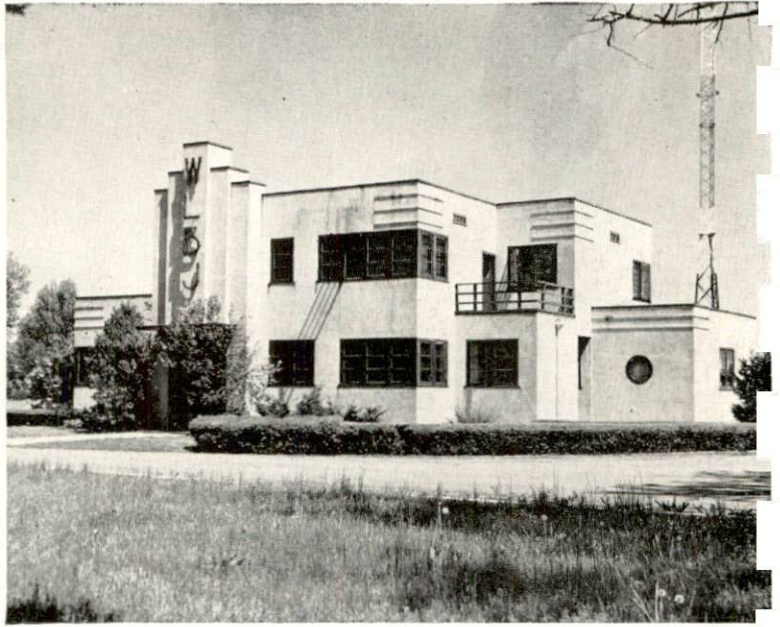
CITY-COUNTY HOSPITAL



CITY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

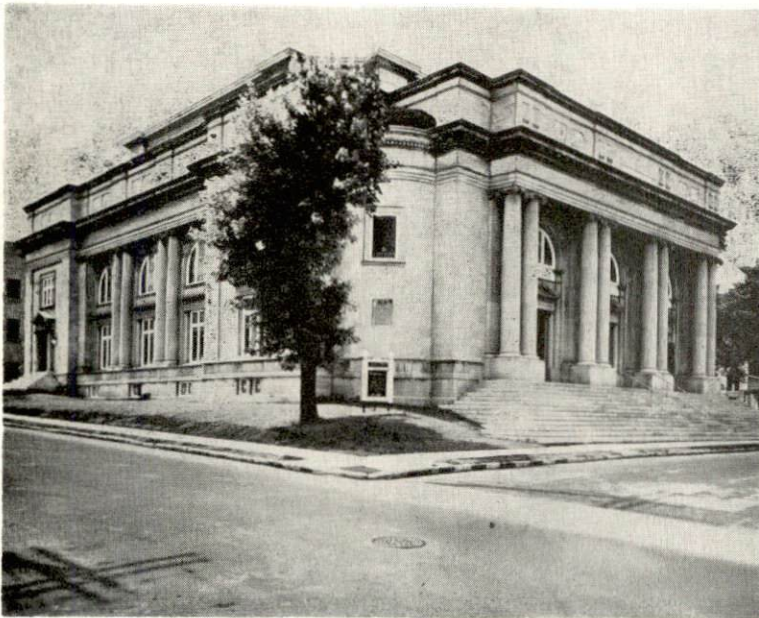


PARK CITY DAILY NEWS

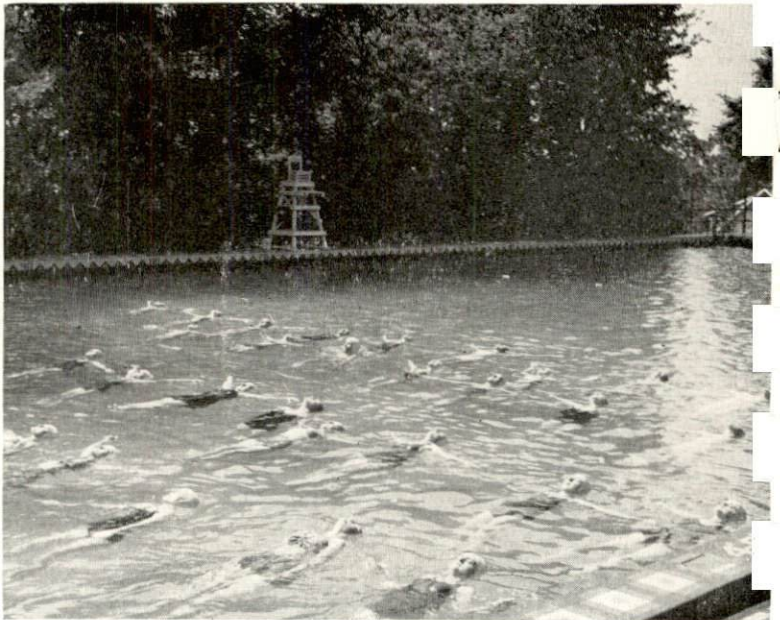


RADIO STATION WLB J

In Bowling Green, Kentucky



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

For rating and credit purposes the State Department of Education gives the Bowling Green Independent System, and nine schools in the county system a rating of A.

Vocational Schools

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

Bowling Green is served by the Western Trade School which had an enrollment of 129 as of November, 1953. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, refrigeration and air-conditioning and woodwork. It should be noted that the courses offered are subject to change as the demand changes.

Institutions of higher learning in the vicinity include: Western Kentucky State College and the Bowling Green College of Commerce, a four-year commercial college, both in Bowling Green; Bethel Women's Junior College at Hopkinsville, 63 miles distant; Murray State College, Murray, 120 miles distant; Kentucky Wesleyan College at Owensboro, 70 miles distant; Transylvania College, University of Kentucky, Lexington, 159 miles distant; and the University of Louisville, Louisville, 123 miles.

Health

Hospitals: The Bowling Green-Warren County TB Hospital has 30 beds and the Warren County Hospital, a new modern hospital with 125 beds. There are also two clinics, the Newman Clinic and the Graves Gilbert Clinic. In Bowling Green there are 30 MD's, 7 of whom are surgeons; 15 dentists and 23 RN's.

The Public Health Program provides immunizations, tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease control programs, as well as general sanitation and laboratory services.

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, Salvation Army, Bible Church, Church of Christ in Heaven, and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Newspapers, Radio and T-V

The Park City Daily News has 10,000 subscribers.

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

Television reception from both Louisville and Nashville is good.

Telephone and Telegraph

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

Hotels and Tourist Accommodations

Hotel accommodations are provided by the Helm Hotel - 109 rooms; Park City Hotel - 50 rooms; Pine Hotel - 50 rooms; Mansard Hotel - 58 rooms. There are also nine smaller hotels in the city and twelve motels in and around Bowling Green.

Clubs and Organizations

Among the various clubs and organizations are: Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Civitan Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Jr. Chamber of Commerce; 100F, Masonic, Shrine, American Legion, VFW, Moose, Elks, and WOW; BPW, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, Homemakers, Eastern Star, Rebecca's, Cotillion, Garden, Lioness, and Music; Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, Boys Club; Bowling Green Farm Bureau, Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Farm Extension Service, Farmers Production Credit Association.

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% of the year, and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

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

APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix B
Climatic Data	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Water Analysis of Barren River at Bowling Green, Ky.	Appendix G
Electric Rate Schedule for Bowling Green	Appendix H
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix I

Appendix A

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Warren County and Kentucky: December, 1953.

Industry	Warren County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	6,713	100	438,672	100
Mining and Quarrying	85	1.3	45,929	10.5
Contract Construction	344	5.1	47,127	10.7
Manufacturing	2,400	35.8	159,867	36.4
Food and Kindred Prod.	400	6.0	26,437	6.0
Tobacco	129	1.9	10,135	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	1,061	15.8	24,564	5.6
Lumber & Furniture	39	0.6	17,045	3.9
Printing, Pub. & Paper	75	1.1	8,322	1.9
Chemicals, Petroleum,				
Coal & Rubber	13	0.2	12,861	2.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	6	0.1	5,024	1.1
Primary Metals	0	0	8,903	2.0
Machinery, Metal & Equip.	677	10.1	42,979	9.8
Other	0	0	3,597	0.8
Transportation, Communi- cation & Utilities	501	7.5	29,685	6.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,514	37.4	108,135	24.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	191	2.8	15,172	3.5
Services	673	10.0	31,729	7.2
Other	5	0.1	1,028	0.2

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law, Classified by Industry and County, December, 1953 (Frankfort, August, 1954).

Appendix B

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

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

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of its operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.

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

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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 present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. 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 process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. 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 re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

Appendix G

BOWLING GREEN
(Population, 18,347)

Ownership: Municipal; supplies also about 1,500 people outside the city limits.

Total population supplied, about 19,800.

Source: Barren River.

Treatment: Coagulation with alum and lime, adjustment of pH by addition of lime, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, ammoniation, and chlorination.

Rated capacity of treatment plant: 4,500,000 gpd.

Raw-water storage: None.

Finished-water storage: 2,150,000 gal.

ANALYSIS

(Analysis, in parts per million, by U. S. Geological Survey)

	Finished water		Finished water
Silica (SiO ₂).....	5.3	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Iron (Fe).....	.20	Total.....	102
Manganese (Mn).....	.00	Noncarbonate.....	16
Calcium (Ca).....	32		
Magnesium (Mg).....	5.3	Color.....	0
Sodium (Na).....	2.2	pH.....	7.8
Potassium (K).....	.7	Specific conductance	
Carbonate (CO ₃).....	0	(micromhos at	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃).....	104	25 C.).....	202
Sulfate (SO ₄).....	13	Turbidity.....	--
Chloride (Cl).....	5.0	Temperature (F.).....	--
Fluoride (F).....	.0	Date of collection.....	4/17/51
Nitrate (NO ₃).....	3.4		
Dissolved solids.....	114		

Regular determinations at treatment plant, 1950

	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)			pH			Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)			Turbidity		
	Av	Max	Min	Av	Max	Min	Av	Max	Min	Av	Max	Min
Raw water.....	104	134	58	7.8	8.2	7.3	102	140	54	139	2100	5
Finished water.....	103	142	58	7.9	8.2	7.4	112	142	72	--	--	--

GENERAL LIGHTING AND POWER RATE, SCHEDULE FOR BOWLING GREEN, KY.
Revision Effective July 1, 1952

Availability

Available to all commercial, industrial, governmental and other customers except those to whom service is available under the Residential or Street Lighting Schedules.

Character of Service

Alternating current, single or three-phase, 60 cycles. Voltage supplied will be at the discretion of the Distributor and will be determined by the voltage available in the vicinity and/or other conditions.

Rate

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 month	at 3.0 cents	per kwh		
Next	350 KWH	" "	" 2.0 "	" "	" "	
Next	1,250 KWH	" "	" 1.0 "	" "	" "	
Next	13,250 KWH	" "	" 0.8 "	" "	" "	
Additional energy.....			0.6 "	" "	" "	

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

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

Energy Charge:

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

Amortization

Amortization Charge - 1¢ per KWH consumed per month with a minimum of 25¢ and a maximum of \$1.00.

The rate for the final block of the energy charge will be increased or decreased by 1/8 mill per kwh for each full cent or major fraction thereof that the average cost per million Btu of all coal received by TVA at its steam plants during the last six months ending with June or December exceeds 20 cents or is less than 16 cents, respectively.

Minimum Bill and Contract Requirement

The minimum monthly bill shall in no case be less than \$1.00 plus \$0.50 per kilowatt for the excess over 10 kilowatts of the highest demand during the 12 months ending with the current month. Customers whose demand exceeds 20 kilowatts will be required to execute contracts for a minimum term of one year which may provide for minimum charges in excess of the foregoing. If the contract demand is 5,000 kw or more, the minimum monthly bill shall not be less than \$1.00 per kw of the contract demand, and the contract will be for an initial term of five years.

Seasonal Service

Customers who contract for service on a seasonal basis shall pay the above rates plus 10 percent. For such customers the "Minimum Monthly Bill" provided above shall not apply. Instead, such customers shall pay a minimum monthly bill of \$5.00 so long as service is cut in, shall pay a minimum annual bill of \$6.00 per kw of the maximum demand established, and shall pay in addition the actual cost of cut-ins and cut-outs in excess of one of each per year.

Surcharge

Bills, including minimum bills and bills for seasonal service, are subject to Distributor's surcharge of 10%. The surcharge will be based on a straight percentage of the bill computed before adjusting for coal costs.

Determination of Demand

Distributor will measure the demands in kilowatts of all customers having a connected load in excess of 10 kilowatts. The demand for any month shall be the highest average load measured in kilowatts during any 30 consecutive minute period of the month. However, if 85 percent of the highest average kva measured during any 30 consecutive minute period for any load of 5,000 kva or less (or 85 percent of the first 5,000 kva plus 95 percent of the remainder of any load over 5,000 kva) is higher than the kw demand, such amount will be used as the billing demand.

Payment

Above rates are net, the gross rates being 10 percent higher. In the event any bill is not paid within 10 days from date of bill, the gross rates shall apply.

Single-Point Delivery

The above rates are based upon the supply of service through a single delivery and metering point, and at a single voltage. Separate supply for the same customer at other points or at different voltage shall be separately metered and billed.

Service is subject to Rules and Regulations of Distributor.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs, which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

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, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. 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 Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. 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.