

10-1963

Industrial Resources: Butler County - Morgantown

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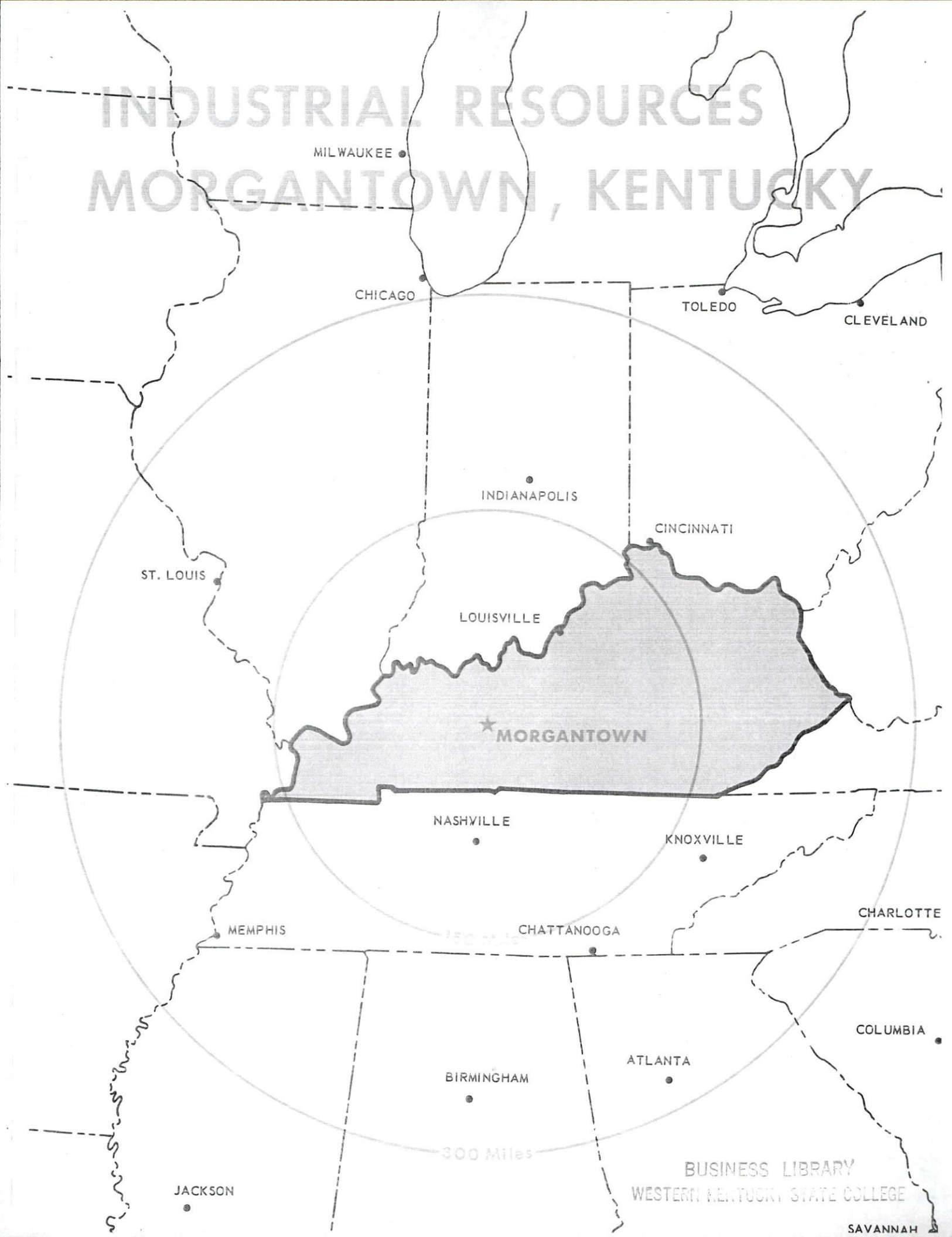
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Butler County Rural Development Corporation
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

October, 1963

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA.	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET.	3 - 7
Population.	3
Economic Characteristics	3
Labor Market	4
Supply Area.	4
Labor Potential Defined	4
Numbers Available.	4
Future Labor Supply	5
Area Employment Characteristics	6
LOCAL MANUFACTURING	7 - 8
Unions.	8
TRANSPORTATION.	8 - 10
Railroads.	8
Highways	8
Truck Service	9
Bus Lines.	9
Air10
Water10
UTILITIES AND FUEL10 - 12
Electricity.10
Natural Gas11
Manufactured Gas.11
Coal and Coke12
Fuel Oil.12

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
WATER AND SEWERAGE	12 - 14
Public Water Supply	12
Water Resources	13
Surface Water	13
Ground Water	13
Sewerage System	13
INDUSTRIAL SITES	14 - 15
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES.	15 - 16
Type Government	15
Laws Affecting Industry	15
Property Tax Exemption	15
Business Licenses	15
Planning and Zoning	15
Fire Protection	15
Police Protection	16
Garbage and Sanitation.	16
Financial Information	16
TAXES	16 - 17
Property Taxes	16
Real Estate Assessment Ratios	17
Net Assessed Value of Property	17
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS.	17 - 22
Educational Facilities	17
Graded Schools	17
Vocational Schools	18
Colleges	18
Health	19
Hospitals	19
Public Health	19
Housing	19
Communication	19
Telephone and Telegraph	19
Postal Facilities.	19
Newspapers	19
Radio.	20
Television	20
Libraries	20

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
Churches	20
Financial Institutions.	20
Hotels and Motels	20
Clubs and Organizations	20
Recreation	21
Local	21
Area	21
Community Improvements	21
Recent	21
Planned	22
 NATURAL RESOURCES	 22 - 27
Agriculture	22
Minerals	24
Forests	27
 MARKETS	 27 - 28
 CLIMATE	 29 - 30
 APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
D. - 1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
E. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
G. Cooperating State Agencies	

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Morgantown - 1,318 Butler County - 9,586

MORGANTOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Butler and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5,154 men and 5,137 women. Number of workers available from Butler County - 613 men and 587 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is located in Beaver Dam, Kentucky, 18 miles distant.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles distant. Eastern Air Lines provides four daily flights.

Water: Morgantown is connected to the Ohio-Mississippi Valley's inland waterway system via the Green River.

Trucks: Commercial trucking is provided Morgantown by Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky, and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois.

Bus Lines: Morgantown is served by the Fuqua Bus Lines, operating between Bowling Green and Owensboro, Kentucky, with six daily buses.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	345	Memphis, Tenn.	270
Chicago, Ill.	373	New Orleans, La.	677
Cincinnati, Ohio	208	New York, N. Y.	858
Detroit, Mich.	229	St. Louis, Mo.	311
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,202	Washington, D. C.	750

Electricity

Morgantown is served by the Warren County R. E. C. C., whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Natural Gas

At present, Morgantown has no natural gas facilities but plans for a connection with the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company have been completed and construction is to begin in the near future.

Water

Finished water is provided by the Morgantown Water and Sewerage System, whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 275,000 gpd.

Sewerage

At present, Morgantown has no sewerage disposal plant but raw sewerage is collected in sanitary mains and directly discharged into the Green River.

A new 175,000 gpd sewerage disposal plant, which will cost approximately \$300,000, is to undergo construction in the near future.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Morgantown has shown a net population increase in three of the last five decades. The extremes ranged from a 55.9 percent increase during the 1930's to a 22.1 percent decrease during the 1920's. The statistics for Butler County were almost opposite those of Morgantown. Butler County showed an increase only during the 1930's.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MORGANTOWN AND BUTLER COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1910-60

<u>Year</u>	<u>Morgantown</u>		<u>Butler County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1910	569	----	15,805	----	6.6
1920	707	24.3	15,197	- 3.8	5.5
1930	551	-22.1	12,620	-17.0	8.2
1940	859	55.9	14,371	13.9	8.8
1950	850	- 1.1	11,309	-21.3	3.5
1960	1,318	55.0	9,586	-15.2	3.2

Percent nonwhite population in city and county: .8

Economic Characteristics

Butler County is classified entirely as rural. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and the production of clothing. In the fall of 1959, there were 1,352 workers engaged in agriculture. In September, 1962, there were 344 employees engaged in the manufacture of clothing.

Wage rates for Butler County are well below the state average. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$46.73 for all industries and \$45.11 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The 1960 per capita income for Butler County was \$652 which was well below the state average of \$1,573. Butler County ranked 105th among Kentucky's 120 counties and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.*

Retail sales for 1962 in Butler County totaled \$5,272,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Morgantown labor supply area, for the purpose of this statement, is to include Butler and the adjoining counties of Edmonson, Grayson, Logan, Muhlenberg, Ohio, and Warren.

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 becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Morgantown labor supply area was reported to be 145,408 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 10,774 persons since the 1950 census count of 156,182 persons.

*Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH COMPONENTS, MORGANTOWN AREA, NOVEMBER, 1962*

	Total		Total	Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,154	5,137	10,291	4,583	4,838	571	299
BUTLER	613	587	1,200	590	572	23	15
Edmonson	521	598	1,119	460	559	61	39
Grayson	948	722	1,670	882	702	66	20
Logan	591	644	1,235	533	607	58	37
Muhlenberg	575	1,520	2,095	503	1,499	72	21
Ohio	969	880	1,849	910	862	59	18
Warren	937	186	1,123	705	37	232	149

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 14,612 boys and 14,053 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. Probably the most influential internal factor determining the number that would enter the area labor force would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, MORGANTOWN AREA, BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	14,612	14,053
BUTLER	963	1,027
Edmonson	967	933
Grayson	1,806	1,628
Logan	2,024	1,869
Muhlenberg	3,026	2,916
Ohio	1,843	1,740
Warren	3,983	3,940

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the Morgantown area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4
MORGANTOWN AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	Family Workers	Hired Workers**	Total
Area Total:	14,102	898	15,000
BUTLER	1,323	29	1,352
Edmonson	1,310	30	1,340
Grayson	2,436	45	2,481
Logan	2,739	331	3,070
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Ohio	1,818	52	1,870
Warren	3,160	340	3,500

TABLE 5
MORGANTOWN AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT***
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area Total	BUTLER	Edmon- son	Gray- son	Logan	Muhlen- berg	Ohio	Warren
Total manu- facturing	6,429	348	2	371	1,785	492	247	3,184
Food & kindred products	979	0	0	50	160	40	37	692
Tobacco	142	0	0	0	0	27	0	115
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	2,075	344	0	259	635	0	54	783
Lumber & furniture	866	4	2	38	173	338	96	215
Print., publ. & paper	93	0	0	5	8	12	13	55
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	59	0	0	0	51	0	0	8
Primary metals	216	0	0	0	216	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	1,865	0	0	0	524	0	40	1,301
Stone, clay & glass	124	0	0	19	17	75	0	13
Other	10	0	0	0	1	0	7	2

*U.S. Census of Agriculture

**Regular Workers(Employed 150 days or more)

***Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

TABLE 6

MORGANTOWN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, *
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Area	Edmon-		Gray-		Muhlen-		Warren	
	Total	BUTLER	son	son	Logan	berg		Ohio
Mining & Quarrying	2,144	51	38	12	48	1,476	424	95
Contract Construction	1,149	0	0	65	181	164	129	610
Manufacturing	6,429	348	2	371	1,785	492	247	3,184
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	1,238	11	0	135	116	319	35	622
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,676	101	58	378	664	768	293	2,414
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	562	17	10	36	60	94	50	295
Services	1,476	35	196	20	69	179	94	883
Other	52	0	4	0	10	0	3	35
Total	17,726	563	308	1,017	2,933	3,492	1,275	8,138

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following is a list of manufacturing firms which indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Morgantown.

TABLE 7
MORGANTOWN MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		Total
		Male	Female	
Butler County Lumber Co.	Crating lumber	20	0	20
Billy Clark	Rough lumber, rail- road ties	5	0	5
Green River Republican	Newspaper publishing, letterpress printing	3	3	6
Kane Manufacturing Co.	Men's and boys' jackets	7	243	250
Morgantown Feed Mill	Livestock feeds	5	0	5

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

Unions

There are no unions represented in Morgantown.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad facilities are located in Beaver Dam, Kentucky, 18 miles distant. Beaver Dam is served by the Illinois Central Railroad with two local daily freights, one northbound and one southbound.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga	4	8	Louisville, Ky.	1	2
Birmingham, Ala.	3	5	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	10
Chicago, Ill.	3	6	Nashville, Tenn.	2	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	7	New Orleans, La.	3	6
Cleveland, Ohio	4	8	New York, N. Y.	5	8
Detroit, Mich.	4	6	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	5	St. Louis, Mo.	2	4

Highways

Morgantown is served by U. S. Route 231 and Kentucky Routes 70, 105 and 403.

The West Kentucky Parkway will pass through Butler County and the nearest complete interchange will be located approximately 15 miles northwest of Morgantown.

*Illinois Central Railroad

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	345	Lexington, Ky.	150
Birmingham, Ala.	307	Louisville, Ky.	105
Chicago, Ill.	373	Nashville, Tenn.	90
Cincinnati, Ohio	208	New York, N. Y.	858
Detroit, Mich.	299	Pittsburgh, Pa.	493
Knoxville, Tenn.	312	St. Louis, Mo.	311

Truck Service: Both interstate and intrastate commercial trucking service is provided by Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky, and Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois. The nearest terminal facilities are located in Caneyville, 20 miles distant.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MORGANTOWN, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time(Days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time(Days)</u>	
	<u>LTL & TL</u>			<u>LTL & TL</u>	
Atlanta, Ga.	3		Louisville, Ky.	overnight	
Birmingham, Ala.	3		Los Angeles, Calif.	7	
Chicago, Ill.	3		Nashville, Tenn.	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio	2		New Orleans, La.	4	
Cleveland, Ohio	3		New York, N. Y.	5	
Detroit, Mich.	3		Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	
Knoxville, Tenn.	3		St. Louis, Mo.	4	

Bus Lines: Morgantown is served by the Fuqua Bus Lines, operating between Bowling Green and Owensboro, Kentucky, with six daily buses, three northbound and three southbound.

*Majors Truck Line, Caneyville, Kentucky

Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles distant. This airport has two paved and lighted runways, 4,000' x 150', and 5,200' x 150', plus radio and navigation facilities. Eastern Air Lines provides four daily flights.

Water

A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained in the Green River for 103 miles. For an additional 95 miles, a 5.5 foot navigation channel is maintained. The nearest commercial terminal is the Owensboro River - Rail Terminal, approximately 145 river miles distant.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Morgantown is served by the Warren County R. E. C. C., whose source of power is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has under construction a huge electric generating plant just 32 miles from Morgantown in Paradise, Kentucky. This plant will include two turbogenerators, yielding 1,300,000 kilowatts and two boilers producing 9,800,000 pounds of steam per hour. This facility will have seven 161,000 volt lines entering the general TVA system. One 69,000 volt line will be available to the immediate area. This \$183,000,000 installation will be completed in late 1963.

Rate:

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 kilowatt-hours per month at 3.0 cents per kwh
Next 350 kilowatt-hours per month at 2.0 cents per kwh
Next 1,250 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.0 cent per kwh
Next 13,250 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.8 cent per kwh
Additional energy 0.6 cent per kwh

B. If the customers'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 or less:

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

Energy Charge:

First 15,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.8 cent per kwh
Next 25,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.6 cent per kwh
Next 60,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.4 cent per kwh
Next 400,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.3 cent per kwh
Additional Energy 0.275 cent per kwh
Amorization charge-1¢ per kwh consumed per month with a minimum of 25¢ and a maximum of \$1.00.

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

Portions of Butler County are served by the Pennyriple R. E. C. C.

Christian County and all or parts of ten other counties in the vicinity of Hopkinsville receive electric service from the Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation whose main office is located in Hopkinsville. Pennyriple Cooperative purchases all of its power from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Electric Rates of the Cooperative may be obtained by writing the Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, Box 551, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Morgantown has no natural gas facilities. Plans for a connection with the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company have been completed and construction should begin soon. Federal Aid totaling \$98,500 has been allocated to this project.

Manufactured Gas

Liquid petroleum gas is available in Morgantown.

Coal and Coke

Morgantown is located in the edge of the Western Kentucky Coal Field.

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 percent, and strip mines 58 percent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 95 percent by rail and water and 5 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, and Somerset. This 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

Morgantown is supplied finished water by the Morgantown Water and Sewerage System, whose source of supply is the Green River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 275,000 gpd and the peak demand has been 120,000 gpd with the average daily use being 96,000 gallons. The water is treated by coagulation with alum, settling, chlorination, and sand filtration. The storage facility for treated water is a 118,000-gallon elevated tank. The distribution mains are 2" to 6" and the pressure varies from 45 to 90 psi.

Recently \$1,600 worth of fluoridation equipment was installed.

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962

Current rates per month:

Residential

First	2,000 gallons	\$3.50 (minimum)
Next	3,000 gallons	.095 per 100 gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.085 per 100 gallons

Commercial

First	2,000 gallons	\$3.75 (minimum)
Next	3,000 gallons	.12 per 100 gallons
Next	5,000 gallons	.10 per 100 gallons
Next	10,000 gallons	.07 per 100 gallons
All over	20,000 gallons	.05 per 100 gallons

Water Resources

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is available from the Green River. Other sources may be secured from small stream impoundments. The average discharge of the Green River at Woodbury is 7,697 cfs (USGS, 1937-1961).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water in Butler County is from rocks of the Quaternary, Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Systems. This is depicted in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA - 26 (USGS), and is summarized as follows:

Northern Half of County

"Most wells yield enough water from depths of less than 300 feet for a modern domestic supply (more than 500 gpd)."

Southern Half of County

"Most wells yield enough water from depths of less than 300 feet for a domestic supply to wells that have a bucket, bailer, or hand pump (100 to 500 gpd)."

Sewerage System

At the present, Morgantown has no sewerage treatment plant but raw sewerage is collected in 12" sanitary mains and directly discharged into the Green River.

Sewerage charges equal 60 per cent of the water bill.

A new sewerage treatment plant, having a capacity of 175,000 gpd and costing approximately \$300,000, is to undergo construction in the near future.

This plant will be the aeration-type plant having settling basins, sludge removal, and recirculation. Approximately 100 per cent of the city will be served.

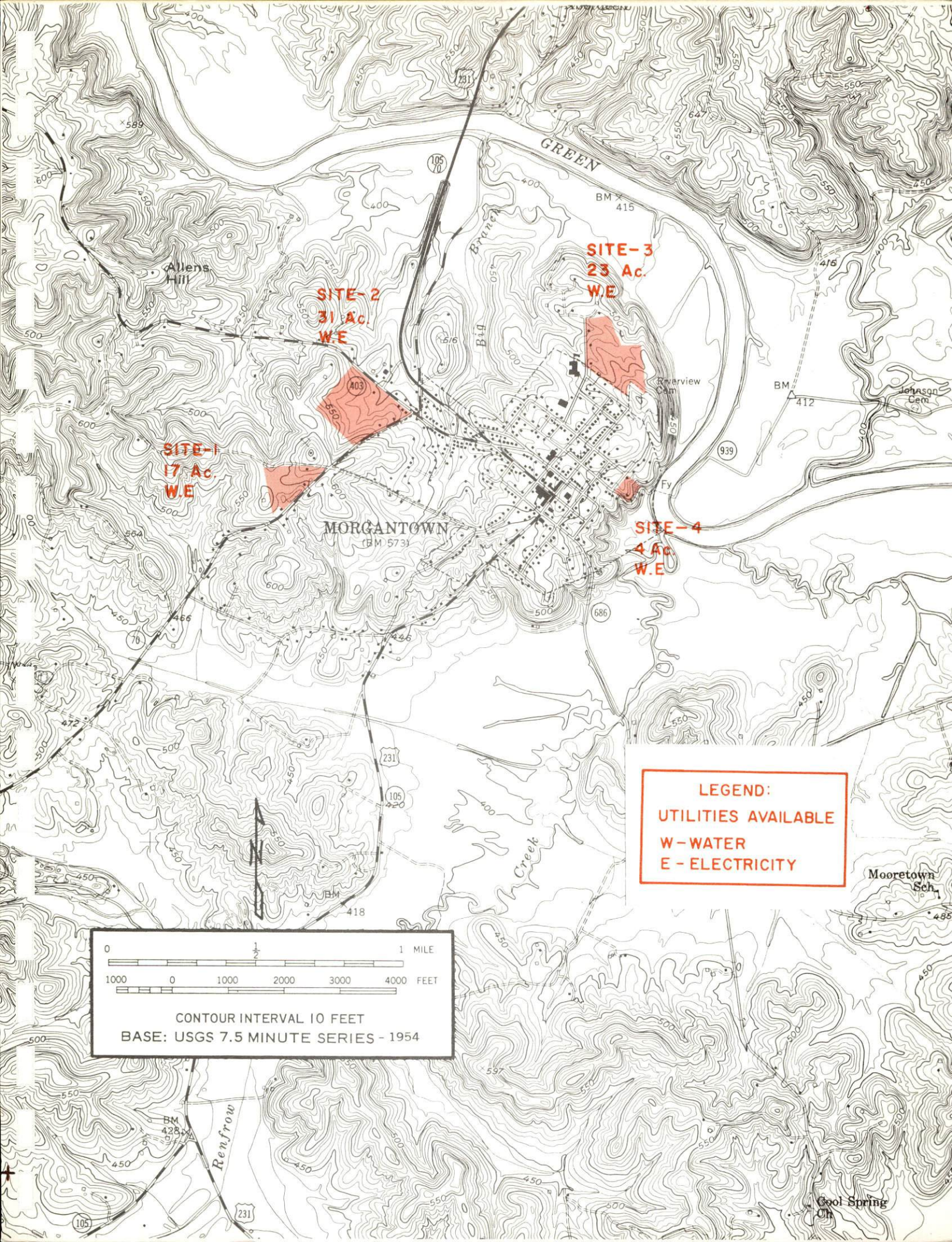
INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 17 acres of level to rolling land.
LOCATION: Immediately west of city limits.
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Route 70.
RAILROAD: None
WATER: Morgantown Water and Sewerage System
ELECTRICITY: Warren County R. E. C. C.
*GAS: None at present
*SEWERAGE: None at present

SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 31 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: Immediately northwest of city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on Kentucky Routes 70 and 403.
RAILROAD: None
WATER: Morgantown Water and Sewerage System
ELECTRICITY: Warren County R. E. C. C.
*GAS: None at present
*SEWERAGE: None at present

SITE # 3: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 23 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: Immediately north of city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on city street leading to U. S. Route
23, and Kentucky Routes 70, 105, and 403
RAILROAD: None
WATER: Morgantown Water and Sewerage System
ELECTRICITY: Warren County R. E. C. C.
*GAS: None at present
*SEWERAGE: None at present

* For further information refer to utility portion on Sewerage and Natural Gas.



SITE-1
17 Ac.
W.E

SITE-2
31 Ac.
W.E

SITE-3
23 Ac.
W.E

SITE-4
4 Ac.
W.E

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1954

SITE # 4 ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 4 acres of level to rolling land
LOCATION: Within the eastern city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on city street leading to U. S. 231
and Kentucky Routes 70, 105, and 403
RAILROAD: None
WATER: Morgantown Water & Sewerage System
ELECTRICITY: Warren County R. E. C. C.
*GAS: None at present
*SEWERAGE: None at present

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Morgantown, the county seat of Butler County, is a fifth-class city which is governed by a mayor and six councilmen that are elected for 4-year and 2-year terms, respectively.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by Kentucky law, Morgantown may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot exceed the five-year period.

Business Licenses: Morgantown requires business and occupational licenses which cost from \$10 to \$20 per annum.

Planning and Zoning

At the present time Morgantown has no planning and zoning regulations but is in the process of securing assistance from the Kentucky Department of Commerce's Division of Planning and Zoning.

Fire Protection

The Morgantown Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by 20 volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of two 500 gpm pumper trucks having 2,000' of 2 1/2" hose each, and a new emergency truck. Alarm is given by siren and telephone.

Morgantown has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

*For further information refer to utility portion on Sewerage and Natural Gas

Police Protection

Police protection is provided by two policemen who utilize one city-owned cruiser.

Garbage and Sanitation

Both wet and dry garbage is collected by private contractors in Morgantown. It is collected once or twice weekly, depending on the individual need in the residential areas, at the fee of 50 cents per container. It is collected upon need in the business district and the fees are negotiable. Disposal is by means of a city-leased open dump.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

For fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1962

Income	\$28,844.26
Expenditures	\$27,364.65
Bonded Indebtedness as of June 1, 1963	\$70,000.00
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1962-63:

Butler County Budget	\$69,560
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for Morgantown and Butler County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
MORGANTOWN AND BUTLER COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Morgantown</u>	<u>Butler County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	.75	.00
State	.05	.05
School	1.50	1.50
Total	<u>\$2.80</u>	<u>\$2.05</u>

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Based on 1961 Assessments for state and county tax levies

Morgantown - 37.3%

Butler County - 37.3% (Residential & Commercial)
35.4% (Farmland)

Net Assessed Value of Property Subject to Full Local Rate

Morgantown, 1962	\$1,400,857.
Butler County	\$8,326,394

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS -

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Morgantown is included in the Butler County School District. The system has six elementary schools and one high school. Two elementary schools and the high school have gymnasiums. Hot lunches are served at the high school and at three of the elementary schools. The current year budget is \$600,000. Home instruction is made available to students needing such and presently twelve pupils are utilizing this service.

The Fourth District Elementary school was completed in 1961 at a cost of \$230,000. During the same year four rooms were added to the Fifth District Elementary School at a cost of \$30,000.

Three tracts of land have been purchased for new schools in Morgantown, Boston, and Rochester.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN MORGANTOWN AND BUTLER CO.

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Butler County	8-12	686	30	22-8
Morgantown	1-8	674	22	30-6
Fourth District	1-8	326	11	29-6
Fifth District	1-7	325	10	32-5
Rochester	1-7	170	6	28-3
Boston	1-8	101	4	25-2
Big Muddy	1-6	23	1	23-0

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen 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.

Morgantown is served by the Western Area Vocational School located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, practical nursing, refrigeration and air-conditioning, and wood-working and carpentry.

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.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles
Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 48 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky 48 miles
Bethel Junior College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 71 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 105 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 105 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 105 miles
Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky, 105 miles

Health

Hospitals: Morgantown is served by the Bowling Green - Warren County Hospital located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles distant.

Public Health: The Butler County Health Department is located in Morgantown. The department is staffed by two full-time nurses, one sanitarian, one clerk, and a part-time health officer and nutritionist. The 1963-64 budget is \$26,762.72. The present program includes: Maternal and child care, chronic diseases, communicable diseases, crippled children, tuberculosis, school health, dental health, mental health, sanitation, and general health activities.

Housing

Morgantown has a shortage of rental and saleable property. The construction cost for the average 3-bedroom brick home with full basement ranges from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The final preliminary plans for a 20-unit, low-rent housing project have been completed. It will be of duplex structure, containing 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms. The cost will be approximately \$267,000.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Morgantown is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a dial system. The exchange has 683 subscribers and the toll-free area is county-wide.

Telegraph service is provided by telephoning Western Union in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Postal Facilities: Morgantown has a second-class post office with 13 employees. Mail is received twice daily and dispatched 9 times daily via star route truck. The postal receipts for 1962 totaled approximately \$16,500.

Newspapers: Morgantown is served by the Green River Republican, a weekly newspaper published on Thursday. The current circulation is 1,850. Daily papers are received from Louisville, Bowling Green, and Owensboro, Kentucky.

Radio: Morgantown is served by:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	1, 000	930	ABC
WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	5, 000	1, 410	MBS

Television: Television reception by outside antenna is good from Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee, with the three major networks represented.

Libraries

The Butler County Library located in Morgantown has 6, 017 volumes and reports an annual circulation from June, 1962 through May, 1963 of 36, 054.

Churches

Morgantown has twelve churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Catholic, Pilgrim Holiness, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian USA, Church of Christ, Full Gospel, Baptist, Church of the Latter Day Saints, and Seventh Day Adventist. The combined membership is approximately 1, 249 and the average per cent of attendance is 490.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 29, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Morgantown Deposit Bank	\$4, 191, 111.24	\$3, 886, 907.40
Green River Deposit Bank (Rochester)	\$ 869, 435.29	\$ 784, 420.71

Hotels and Motels

Thrifty Motel	20 units
Flener Hotel	15 rooms
Vincent Hotel	8 rooms

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Butler County Rural Development Corporation, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, Elks, 100F, American Legion, VFW

Women's: Rebekah, Eastern Star, Homemakers, Garden Club,
Lioness Club.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, 4-H Club, FFA,
FHA, FTA, FBLA.

Other: Butler County Sportsman's Club, Coon Hunter's Club

Recreation

Local: The Butler County Recreation Park, containing 17 acres, is located in Morgantown. Present facilities include a lighted baseball diamond, picnic area, and boating ramp on the Green River. The gymnasium and outside playground equipment at the local schools are available. There is one local skating rink. The VFW maintains a skeet range.

Besides utilizing the Green River for fishing and other water sports, Doolin's Lake and Middle Lake, three miles distant, are used.

There are four other fishing lakes in Butler County.

Area: Rough River State Park, approximately 25 miles distant, provides facilities for boating, swimming, fishing, and camping. A 25-room lodge is located near the dam. A 3,000' paved runway for light aircraft is maintained.

Mammoth Cave National Park is approximately 25 miles distant. Here one can enjoy all the splendors of a cave, including large rooms, tight passageways, and native cave life. Lodging and picnicking facilities are also available.

Beech Bend Park, located near Bowling Green, Kentucky, 26 miles distant, is open during the summer months and offers amusement rides and picnicking.

Other recreational areas within 100 miles include: Kentucky Dam Village, Kentucky Lake State Park, and Pennyrile Forest State Park.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. New fluoridation equipment costing approximately \$1,600 was installed at the water plant.
2. A new emergency truck was purchased for the fire department.

3. In 1961, the 14-room Fourth District Elementary School was completed at a cost of \$230,000, and 4 additional rooms costing \$30,000 were added to the Fifth District Elementary School.
4. The Butler County School District recently purchased tracts of land in Morgantown, Rochester, and Boston for new schools.
5. A contract with the Kentucky Department of Commerce's Division of Planning and Zoning for assistance is in process.
6. Plans for obtaining a natural gas system have been completed and construction is to begin in the near future. The supplier is to be the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Planned:

1. A 175,000 gpd sewerage treatment plant costing approximately \$300,000 is to undergo construction in the near future.
2. A 20-unit, low-rent housing project which will cost approximately \$267,000 is to begin construction in the near future.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959, Butler County had 1,119 farms covering 161,430 acres with an average of 144.3 acres per farm. The following two tables show some agricultural statistics for Butler County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BUTLER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Butler Co. (bu)	20,503	30.8	633,194
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Butler Co. (bu)	539	19.8	10,669
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Butler Co. (bu)	135,747	17.6	101,501
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Butler Co. (lbs)	302	1,238.5	374,048
Kentucky (lbs)	139,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Butler Co. (tons)	314	2.0	637
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Butler Co. (tons)	1,743	1.2	2,169
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Butler Co. (tons)	6,197	1.3	8,388
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BUTLER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Butler Co.	11,483
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Butler Co.	2,832
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Butler Co.	343
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Butler County are coal, petroleum, limestone, clay and clay shales, rock asphalt and sand. Total mineral production in 1961 was valued at \$1,808,223 from petroleum and coal. (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Coal: Butler County lies in the southeastern portion of the Western Kentucky Coal Field. About four seams are recognized. These occur in the Caseyville and Tradewater formations of the Pennsylvanian System. The No. 6 seam is listed as the important producer.

For the period 1890 through 1961 over 3 1/2 million tons were produced. In 1961 production amounted to 246,271 tons from ten mines. Butler County coals are bituminous in rank. They have been used largely for local domestic and industrial consumption. Range analysis of mine samples from unidentified seams (or seam) are as follows:

Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	Ash Softening Temp. °F	Mineral Matter Free-Dry Basis Fixed Carbon B.t.u.
7.4 to 27.1	30.2 to 49.1	39.8 to 64.7	1.9 to 9.7	.5 to 5.7	2,010 to 2,860	51.7 to 14,480 to 14,690

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

Petroleum: Oil production has been confined principally to the western section of the county and is chiefly from the Chester sands of the Upper Mississippian System. Deeper zones may offer commercial potential. From 1937 through 1962 Butler County produced 3, 373, 096 barrels of oil. Peak production came in 1959 when 464, 347 barrels were secured. Production in 1962 amounted to 347, 435 barrels.

Limestone: The southern portion of the county contains limestones in quality and quantity suitable for general building and road construction purposes. The Glen Dean limestone has been quarried at several localities; however, only one quarry was operating in early 1963.

Clay and Clay Shale: Alluvial clays occur in the flood plains of the larger stream valleys and are of a quality suitable for use in the manufacture of common brick. Recent analyses of clay shale deposits in the vicinity of Morgantown and Sugar Grove indicate these shales could be used for the manufacture of heavy clay products and for products where low temperature vitreous clays are required.

Rock Asphalt: Large deposits of asphaltic sandstone occur in the southeastern part of the county: Quantative data are not available, but similar deposits have been mined in the adjoining counties of Edmonson and Grayson for road construction purposes.

Sands: Scattered deposits of residual sands are available for general construction purposes.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413, 517, 000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sand- stone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1,000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

Butler County has approximately 127,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 45 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are: oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum, and red cedar.

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 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Per cent of U. S.	Personal Income(2) Per cent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Per cent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Butler County's per capita income for 1960 totaled \$652 which was well below the state average of \$1,573.*

Retail sales for 1962 in Butler County totaled \$5,272,000**

* Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958 - 1960

** Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1963

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the southcentral 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% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MORGANTOWN, BUTLER 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	31.3	1.51	83	75
February	43.0	4.73	81	68
March	51.0	5.23	80	61
April	52.7	4.40	80	57
May	62.2	7.26	82	60
June	70.8	8.80	83	60
July	76.2	6.81	85	60
August	74.4	2.86	89	62
September	71.8	1.33	89	63
October	59.6	2.64	88	66
November	46.9	5.97	82	68
December	38.5	4.33	83	75
Annual Norm	56.5	55.87		

* Station Location: Beaver Dam, Ohio Co., Ky.

** Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 20 years;
6:00 P. M. readings 20 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (63 years of record) 101 clear, 102 partly cloudy, 162 cloudy

Per cent of possible sunshine: (49 years of record) 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (64 years of record) 116 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (63 years of record) 4 days

Days with thunderstorms: (64 years of record) 47 days

Days with heavy fog: (64 years of record) 15 days

Prevailing wind: (63 years of record) West

Seasonal heating-degree days: (59 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,360 degree days

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

HISTORY

Butler County, the 53rd organized in the state, was formed in 1810 out of parts of Logan and Ohio Counties. Butler lies on both sides of the Green River in the southwestern part of the state. The county was named in honor of General Butler of Pennsylvania, who was an officer of the Revolutionary War, and who commanded the right wing of the American Army under General St. Clair in the memorable and disastrous battle with the Indians near the Miami villages in Ohio in 1793. He was wounded early in the action, and shortly after was tomahawked by an Indian.

In the early settlement of the county, there were found near Morgantown several ancient mounds, from which a number of bones belonging to a giant race were taken--jaw bones which would go over the whole chin of a man, and teeth correspondingly large. The teeth remained sound, but the other bones crumbled on exposure to the air.

Morgantown, the county seat, became incorporated on January 6, 1813, and is located on the south bank of the Green River, only 20 miles downstream from Bowling Green.

Since the hills of Butler County abounded with coal, and most of its land was heavily timbered, Morgantown began early as a logging and coal town. From this point large rafts of logs and sawed lumber were floated down the Green River, and coal was shipped in considerable quantities from some of the mines and veins. Before the locks and dams were built, salt was extensively manufactured at Berry's Lick, the water being drawn by horse power from wells, 300 feet deep, over an area of several miles along Muddy Creek.

Improvements of the Green River began after the adoption of an act of the legislature for that purpose in 1808. Two years later, the same year that Butler County was formed with a population of 2,018, provision was made for the opening of Mud River to navigation. Several boats then traveled up this river a distance of 12 miles to bring down barges of a fine grade of coal from Mud River mines. Navigation was further improved by the completion in 1834 of four locks and dams on the Green and Barren Rivers. Morgantown thus became a busy, bustling river port with boats docking often, loading and unloading livestock, farm products, flour, wool and tobacco shipments. It was also the loading place in the early days for flatboats and river rafts filled with thousands of barrel staves for the New Orleans marketing place. Sugar, flour, lard, molasses, etc., were packed in barrels; so the barrel stave industry, because of the virgin forest around this area, was a thriving business.

Soon many boats operating on the Green River between Evansville, Indiana, and Bowling Green, Kentucky, made calls on the towns along the way. These boats carried freight and passengers to and from Evansville, Bowling Green, and other

ports. Showboats became popular on the Ohio River and all navigable river tributaries, especially the Green River. Showboats were about the only means of entertainment for the area. The boats would play old familiar southern tunes which would announce the coming of the boat and set the town buzzing. Such beautiful showboats as the "Water Queen," "Columbia," "New Era," and the "Majestic," often plied up and down the waters of the Green River.

Volumes could be written about Kentucky's Green River and the Green River people. This river is known as one of the deepest in the world for its width and the mysteries of its connection with the underground Echo River of Mammoth Cave is unfathomless. Also the nearby Mud River is lost under the ground in a neighboring county to become known as Lost River.

During the Civil War, Morgantown and Butler County saw several skirmishes. The first occurred on October 29th and 30th, 1861, when there were skirmishes at Morgantown, at Rochester, and at Woodbury, all three towns in Butler County. Another conflict, which took place on October 24, 1862, saw a detachment of the famed Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's cavalry retreating before a Federal force.

In 1824 the valuation of taxable property in Butler County was \$501,483. By 1870, it had jumped to \$1,566,207--an increase of \$1,064,724 in 24 years.

In 1830, Morgantown had a population of 76; in 1850 it was 89; then 125 in 1860; and 125 in 1870. In 1880, the town was described as having a brick courthouse, a bank, two newspapers, several churches, and a number of prosperous stores and 204 inhabitants.

Around the 1930's, Butler County developed a small oil field, and, even earlier, coal production in the county had picked up considerably. Since that time the county has been producing considerable quantities of coal and oil, up to the present day.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BUTLER COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Butler County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	563	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	51	9.0	30,014	6.3
Contract Construction	0	0.0	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	348	61.8	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	0	0.0	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	0.0	10,773	2.2
Clothing, tex. & leather	344	61.1	27,634	5.8
Lumber & furniture	4	.5	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	0	0.0	11,072	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0.0	15,366	3.2
Stone, clay & glass	0	0.0	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0.0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0.0	55,413	11.7
Other	0	0.0	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	11	1.9	34,127	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	101	17.9	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	17	3.0	21,708	4.6
Services	35	6.2	40,010	8.5
Other	0	0.0	2,133	.4

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

Subject	Butler County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,820	4,766	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,435	3,393	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,299	575	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	2,299	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,038	525	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	739	317	440,020	208,384
Government workers	183	116	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,018	57	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	98	35	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	261	50	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,136	2,818	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	301	396	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	835	2,422	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	421	1,924	91,626	539,838
65 and over	414	498	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,038	525	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	68	94	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	755	22	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	137	32	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	31	37	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	110	45	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	153	8	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	359	170	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	23	1,123	25,183
Service workers	34	49	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	205	8	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	124	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	62	37	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

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 corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

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.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their 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.

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

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, 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 property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	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	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></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
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of 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 and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. 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 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.