

1963

## Industrial Resources: Union County - Sturgis

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Tranton

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

# STURGIS, KENTUCKY

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• DES MOINES

CHICAGO

DETROIT

TOLEDO

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

★ STURGIS

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

150 Miles

CHATTANOOGA

LITTLE ROCK

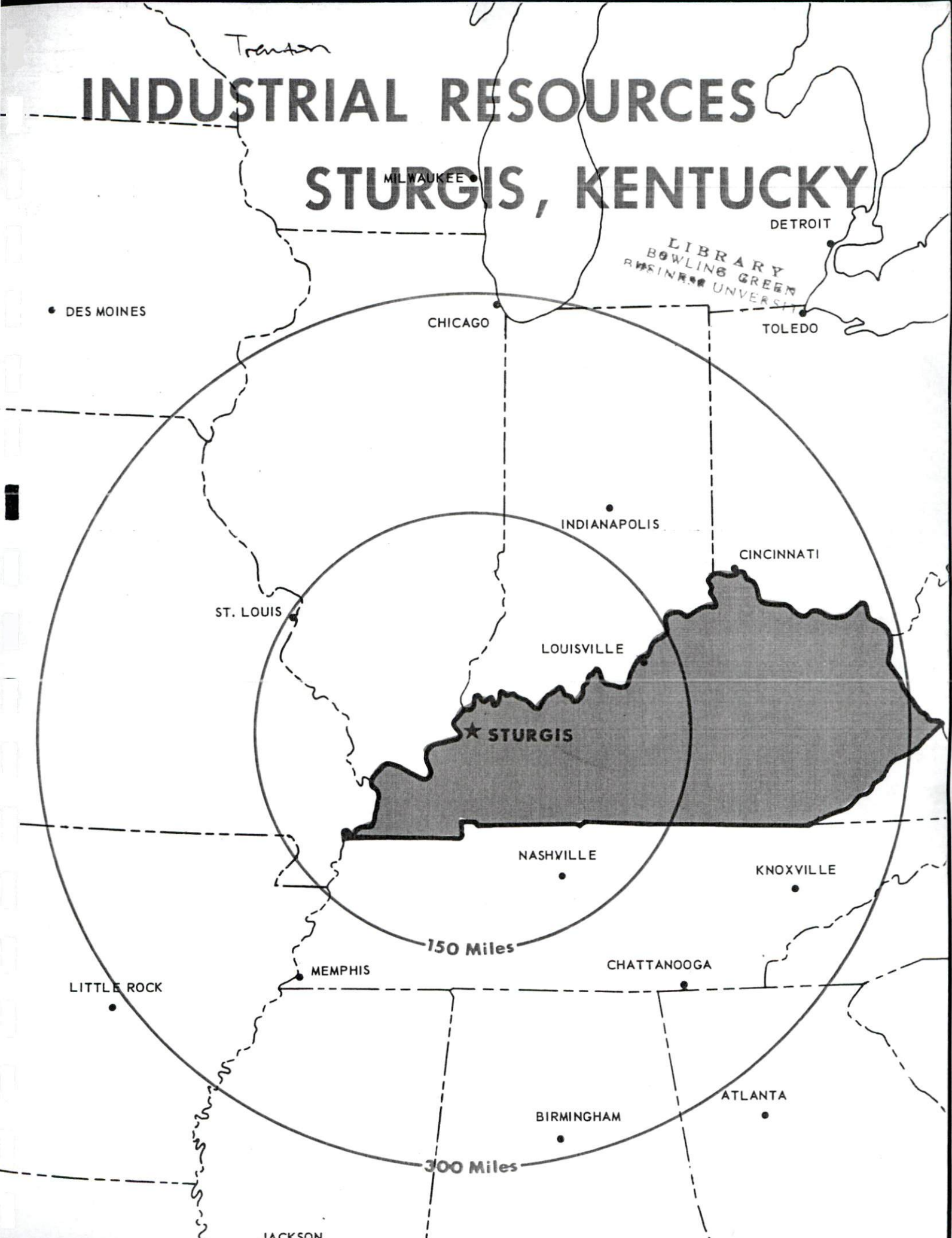
MEMPHIS

ATLANTA

BIRMINGHAM

300 Miles

JACKSON



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
STURGIS, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by  
The Sturgis Industrial Corporation  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
June, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

STURGIS, 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 - 9
Prevailing Wage Rates . . . . .	8
Unions . . . . .	9
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	9 - 11
Railroads . . . . .	9
Highways . . . . .	9
Truck Service . . . . .	10
Bus Lines . . . . .	10
Air. . . . .	11
Water. . . . .	11
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	11 - 12
Electricity . . . . .	11
Natural Gas . . . . .	12
Manufactured Gas . . . . .	12
Coal and Coke . . . . .	12
Fuel Oil . . . . .	12
WATER AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	13 - 14
Public Water Supply . . . . .	13
Water Resources . . . . .	13
Sewerage System . . . . .	14

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	14
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	14 - 16
Type Government . . . . .	14
City . . . . .	14
County . . . . .	14
Laws Affecting Industry . . . . .	15
Property Tax Exemption . . . . .	15
Business Licenses . . . . .	15
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	15
Fire Protection . . . . .	15
Police Protection . . . . .	15
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	15
Financial Information . . . . .	16
TAXES . . . . .	16 - 17
Property Taxes . . . . .	16
Real Estate Assessment Ratios . . . . .	16
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	17
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	17 - 21
Educational Facilities . . . . .	17
Graded Schools . . . . .	17
Vocational Schools . . . . .	17
Colleges . . . . .	18
Health . . . . .	18
Hospitals . . . . .	18
Public Health . . . . .	18
Housing . . . . .	19
Communication . . . . .	19
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	19
Postal Facilities . . . . .	19
Newspapers . . . . .	19
Radio . . . . .	19
Television . . . . .	19
Libraries . . . . .	19
Churches . . . . .	19
Financial Institutions . . . . .	20
Hotels and Motels . . . . .	20
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	20
Recreation . . . . .	20
Local . . . . .	20
Area . . . . .	21

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
Community Improvements . . . . .	.21
Recent . . . . .	.21
Planned . . . . .	.21
NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	.22 - 26
Agriculture . . . . .	.22
Minerals . . . . .	.23
Forests . . . . .	.26
MARKETS . . . . .	.26 - 27
CLIMATE . . . . .	.28 - 29
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. Instruction for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
G. Cooperating State Agencies	

## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Sturgis - 2,209

Union County - 14,537

### STURGIS LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Union and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,554 men and 2,400 women. Number of workers available from Union County - 230 men and 603 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Sturgis is served by the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Evansville, Indiana, and Princeton, Kentucky.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Dress Memorial Airport at Evansville, Indiana, 44 miles distant. This field is served by Delta and Eastern Airlines.

Water: Water transportation is available via the Ohio River at Caseyville, 5 miles distant, to all points on the inland waterway system in the United States.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided Sturgis by five intra-state and interstate trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Sturgis is provided bus service by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM STURGIS, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Memphis, Tenn.	185
Chicago, Ill.	346	New Orleans, La.	638
Cincinnati, Ohio	296	New York, N. Y.	951
Detroit, Mich.	552	St. Louis, Mo.	176
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,586	Washington, D. C.	552

### Electricity

Sturgis is supplied electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

### Natural Gas

Sturgis has a municipally owned and operated natural gas system. The source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

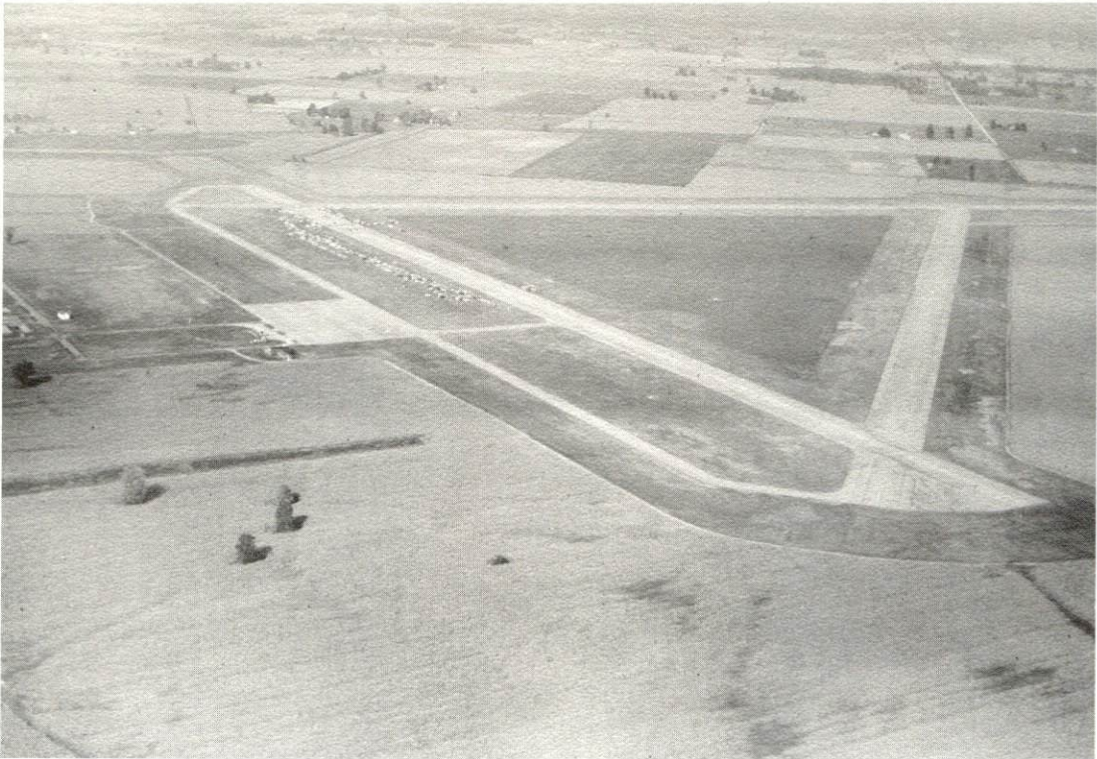
### Water

Water is supplied by the municipally owned Sturgis Water Works, whose source of supply is the Tradewater River. Filtration capacity is 400,000 gallons per day.

### Sewerage

The municipally owned Sturgis sewer system consists of separate storm and sanitary sewers. Two Imhoff tanks are utilized for disposal.





A part of the 1,300 acre Airport at Sturgis with three 5,000' concrete runways, paved ramp and taxiways. This is the cite of the Union County Fair and the Sturgis Kiwanis Drag Races.



A part of the city of Sturgis is shown here. Sturgis has 2,200 population in its city limits and another 1,300 residents in subdivisions and residential areas within one to two miles of the shopping district.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Sturgis has shown a population increase the first four decades of this century. Although the 1950 and 1960 census figures show a decrease in population for the city, many new homes and families have been established on the fringe areas of the city limits. Union County has shown a decrease for each decade of this century, except during the 1930's. Population and percentage changes are shown for Sturgis, Union County, and Kentucky in the following table.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR STURGIS AND UNION COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

Year	<u>Sturgis</u>		<u>Union County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	1,258	----	21,336	----	----
1910	1,467	16.1	19,886	- 6.8	6.6
1920	1,750	19.3	18,040	- 9.3	5.5
1930	2,154	23.0	17,053	- 5.5	8.2
1940	2,321	7.8	17,411	2.1	8.8
1950	2,222	- 4.3	14,893	-14.5	3.5
1960	2,209	- .6	14,537	- 2.4	3.2

### Economic Characteristics

Union County is a predominantly rural county, having only one community classified as urban. This is Morganfield. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture, mining and quarrying, and wholesale and retail trade, respectively. In the fall of 1959 there were 891 workers engaged in agriculture. June 1962 figures show 739 employed in mining and quarrying, and 394 employed in wholesale and retail trade.

Wage rates are below the state average in Union County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$78.23 for all industries and \$53.30 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

The annual per capita income for Union County in 1961 was \$1,207. This was below the state average of \$1,412.\*

Retail sales during 1961 for Union County totaled \$13,271,000.\*

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Union County labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Union and the adjacent counties of Henderson, Webster, and Crittenden.

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 Union County labor supply area was reported to be 70,948 by the 1960 United States Census of Population, which was a decrease of 1,033 persons since the 1950 census count of 71,981.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 1,554 males and 2,400 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.

---

\*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY  
WITH COMPONENTS, STURGIS AREA, MAY, 1962\*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,554	2,400	3,954	833	2,262	721	138
Union	230	603	833	35	563	195	40
Henderson	545	452	997	220	385	325	67
Webster	375	875	1,250	264	862	111	13
Crittenden	404	470	874	314	452	90	18

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,766 boys and 6,711 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970.

The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

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

	18 years of age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	6,766	6,711
Union	1,510	1,476
Henderson	3,174	3,247
Webster	1,235	1,211
Crittenden	847	777

\*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 Union County area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

STURGIS AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	4,261	538	4,799
Union	727	164	891
Henderson	1,598	286	1,884
Webster	1,008	61	1,069
Crittenden	928	27	955

TABLE 5

STURGIS AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*\*\*  
JUNE, 1962

	Area				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Union</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Webster</u>	<u>Crittenden</u>
Total Manufacturing	3,230	275	2,428	319	208
Food & Kindred Products	136	17	114	5	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, Textile & Leather	754	149	605	0	0
Lumber and Furniture	781	50	631	74	26
Print., Publ. & Paper	364	10	41	184	129
Chemicals, Petroleum & Rubber	629	0	578	51	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	126	14	67	0	45
Primary Metals	109	0	109	0	0
Machinery, Metal Products & Equip.	267	35	227	5	0
Other	64	0	56	0	8

\*U. S. Census of Agriculture

\*\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

\*\*\*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

TABLE 6

STURGIS AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, \*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, JUNE 1962

	Area				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Union</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Webster</u>	<u>Crittenden</u>
Mining and Quarrying	1,540	738	594	141	67
Contract Construction	548	86	442	0	20
Manufacturing	3,230	275	2,428	319	208
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	492	120	293	20	59
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,310	394	1,503	265	148
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	304	48	199	33	24
Services	541	62	404	63	12
Other	17	9	8	0	0
Total	8,982	1,732	5,871	841	538

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

\*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance. Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

TABLE 7

STURGIS MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Land-O-Nan Warehouse	Fertilizers	15	2	17
Dari Maid Donuts	Bakery products	0	3	3
Sturgis Clothing Co.	Men's trousers	10	125	135
Morris E. Duncan	Lumber	7	0	7
Sturgis Concrete Products Co., Inc.	Concrete block and field tile	5	1	6
Sturgis Milling Co.	Feeds	7	1	8
The Sturgis News	Newspaper publishing and printing	5	3	8

Prevailing Wage RatesProduction EmployeesWages Per Hour

Assembler	\$2.00
Drill Press Operator	2.50
Lathe Operator	2.50
Production Laborer	1.25
Punch Press Operator	2.00
Sprayer or Painter	2.00
Welder, Arc or Acetylene	2.00

Service EmployeesWages Per Hour

Carpenter	\$2.00
Electrician	2.25
Laborer	1.15
Machinist	2.00
Truck Driver	1.25
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker	3.50

Office EmployeesWages Per Hour

Draftsman	\$2.50
Key Punch Operator	2.00
Secretary	1.15
Stenographer	1.15
Tabulating Machine Operator	1.50
Typist	1.00

## Unions

The only union represented in the area is the United Mine Workers.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Sturgis is served by the Evansville District, Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Evansville, Indiana, and Princeton, Kentucky. There are two local freights daily, except Sunday, one northbound and one southbound. Switching service is provided every day, except Sunday, on three tracks which will accommodate 24 cars. Railway Express is available by pickup, as no deliveries are made in town. Package car service is also available. There is an average of 40 outbound carloads per month, which consist of grain and logs, while the average inbound carloads are 12, consisting mostly of building materials and manufactured products. Passenger train service is not available.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM STURGIS, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	46	120	Louisville, Ky.	15	48
Birmingham, Ala.	34	96	Los Angeles, Calif.	101	240
Chicago, Ill.	42	72	Nashville, Tenn.	24	48
Cincinnati, Ohio	28	72	New Orleans, La.	37	120
Cleveland, Ohio	41	120	New York, N. Y.	59	168
Detroit, Mich.	49	120	Pittsburgh, Pa.	57	168
Knoxville, Tenn.	43	96	St. Louis, Mo.	42	96

### Highways

Major highways serving Sturgis include U. S. Routes 60 and 641, and State Routes 85, 130, 365, and 270. The highway map shows the major highways and proposed extensions for Kentucky.

---

\* Illinois Central Railroad



TABLE 9

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM STURGIS, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Lexington, Ky.	252
Birmingham, Ala.	358	Louisville, Ky.	185
Chicago, Ill.	346	Nashville, Tenn.	138
Cincinnati, Ohio	296	New York, N. Y.	951
Detroit, Mich.	552	Pittsburgh, Pa.	586
Knoxville, Tenn.	334	St. Louis, Mo.	176

Truck Service: Intrastate and interstate commercial trucking service is provided by the A. and H. Truck Lines, Inc., Evansville, Indiana; Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Princeton, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois; Illinois Central Railroad Company, Owensboro, Kentucky; and Ruark Truck Line, Morganfield, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM STURGIS, KENTUCKY, TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (days)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	Overnight	
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	Overnight	
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

Bus Lines: Sturgis is provided bus service by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines, operating between Memphis and Detroit, with seven buses daily, four north and three south.

\* Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc., Princeton, Kentucky

### Air

The Union County airport located at Sturgis has three 5,000 by 150 foot runways that can accommodate all types of aircraft, with the exception of jets. This airport was built by the Federal Government and used as an Air Force base during World War II.

The nearest commercial airport is Dress Memorial Airport located at Evansville, Indiana, 44 miles distant. The field is served by Eastern and Delta Airlines with a total of 21 flights daily.

### Water

Coal loading facilities are located at Caseyville, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, 5 miles distant, and at Uniontown, Kentucky, 17 miles distant. Other areas are accessible to water traffic requiring a 4-foot and 6-foot draft. A 9-foot stage is maintained on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from the Alleghenies to the Gulf and to a point well above St. Louis, Missouri.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Sturgis is provided electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural areas of Union County are served by both the Kentucky Utilities Company and the Henderson-Union Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation.

The City of Sturgis is served with a 69,000 volt, three phase transmission cable.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, and TVA. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

### Natural Gas

The Sturgis Gas Company, which is municipally owned and operated, provides natural gas for the city. Their source of supply is from a 36-inch high pressure line of the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation located at Providence, twenty miles distant. Gas is brought into the city by a 4-inch line. A pressure of fifteen pounds is maintained with a BTU content of 1,000 and a specific gravity of .60. Current gas rates are as follows:

#### Rates:

First	500 cu. ft. or less	\$1.25
Next	2,500 cu. ft.	1.25 per Mcf
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	1.10 per Mcf
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.90 per Mcf
All Over	20,000 cu. ft.	.80 per Mcf
Minimum Bill		1.25 per month

Industrial rates are available on request.

### Manufactured Gas

There are several L-P gas distributors located in Sturgis.

### Coal and Coke

High volatile bituminous coal is produced in the Western Kentucky Coal Field. Production has increased steadily in recent years due to the suitability of the coal to stripping, and the excellent rail and water transportation facilities. In 1960 this field produced 30,587,000 tons.\*

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

### Fuel Oil

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

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

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

Sturgis is provided treated water by the municipally owned Sturgis Water Works. The source of raw water is the Tradewater River located one mile west of town. Capacity of the treatment plant is 400,000 gpd and average daily use is 170,000 gallons. Peak day demand has been 200,000 gallons. Treatment is by means of settling basins, alum and lime and filtering. Storage facilities include a 85,000-gallon standpipe and a 65,000-gallon clear well. The city also has a 40,000-gallon standpipe which at the present is not in use but plans to utilize this facility are in progress. Mains range from 2 to 8 inches and a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch is maintained.

Current water rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	3,000	@ \$ .73
Next	17,000	@ .60
Next	20,000	@ .50
Next	20,000	@ .40
Next	40,000	@ .35
All Over	100,000	@ .30

### Water Resources

Surface Water: The major source of public and industrial water supply is from surface water from the Ohio and Tradewater Rivers. Available information (U. S. Geological Survey) indicates that average discharges of the Ohio River at Evansville, Indiana, and the Tradewater River at Olney (Hopkins County) are 133,900 cfs (21 years record) and 325 cfs (21 years record), respectively. Other sources may be secured from local impoundments.

Ground Water: Recent reports by the U. S. Geological Survey indicate ground water is available from the Ohio River alluvium and rocks of the Pennsylvanian System.

Nearly all wells in the Ohio River alluvium yield more than 500 gpd. Many wells drilled into the Pennsylvanian rocks will also yield supplies in excess of 500 gpd; although some areas yield only 100-500 gpd. Iron and salt may be found in objectionable amounts in some wells.

## Sewerage System

Sturgis sewerage facilities include separate storm and sanitary mains, two Imhoff tanks and three drying beds. At the present time, the disposal system is operating over capacity. Treated sewage is expelled into the Tradewater River.

Studies are being made on the possibility of revamping the present system.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: This 13-acre, level-to-gently rolling site is located on the southern edge of the city limits. It is bordered on the west by Kentucky Route 365 and the east by the Illinois Central Railroad. Electric power is furnished by the Kentucky Utilities Company and water, gas, and sewerage are available from the City of Sturgis.

SITE # 2: This site is adjacent to the southeastern city limits and U. S. Highway 60. It contains 58 acres and is from level-to-gently rolling land. Electric power is furnished by the Kentucky Utilities Company and water, gas, and sewerage are available from the City of Sturgis. This site is owned by the Sturgis Industrial Park.

SITE # 3: This site is adjacent to a rail line owned by the Western Kentucky Coal Company and to a spur line of the Illinois Central Railroad, which serves as part of the western city limits. It is also in close proximity to a main line of the Illinois Central. The site contains 25 acres of level land. Electric power is furnished by the Kentucky Utilities Company, and water, gas, and sewer lines are available from the City of Sturgis.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Sturgis is a fourth-class city governed by a Mayor and six Councilmen, elected for four and two year terms, respectively.

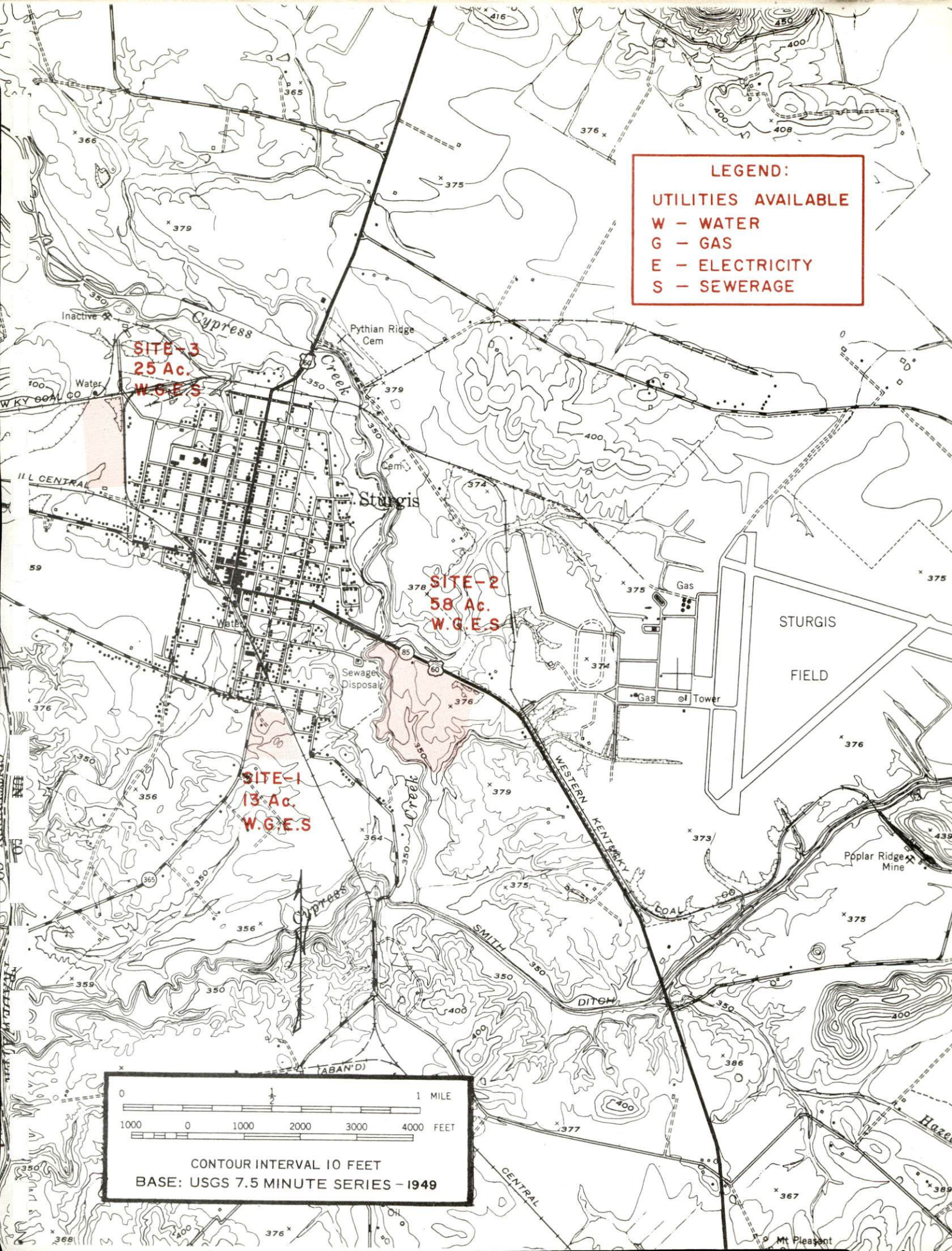
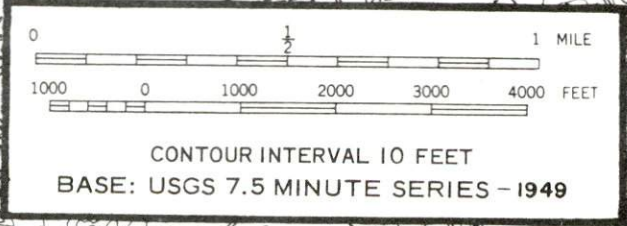
County: Union County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a County Judge elected for a four-year term and six magistrates elected for four-year terms.

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

**SITE-3**  
**25 Ac.**  
**W.G.E.S**

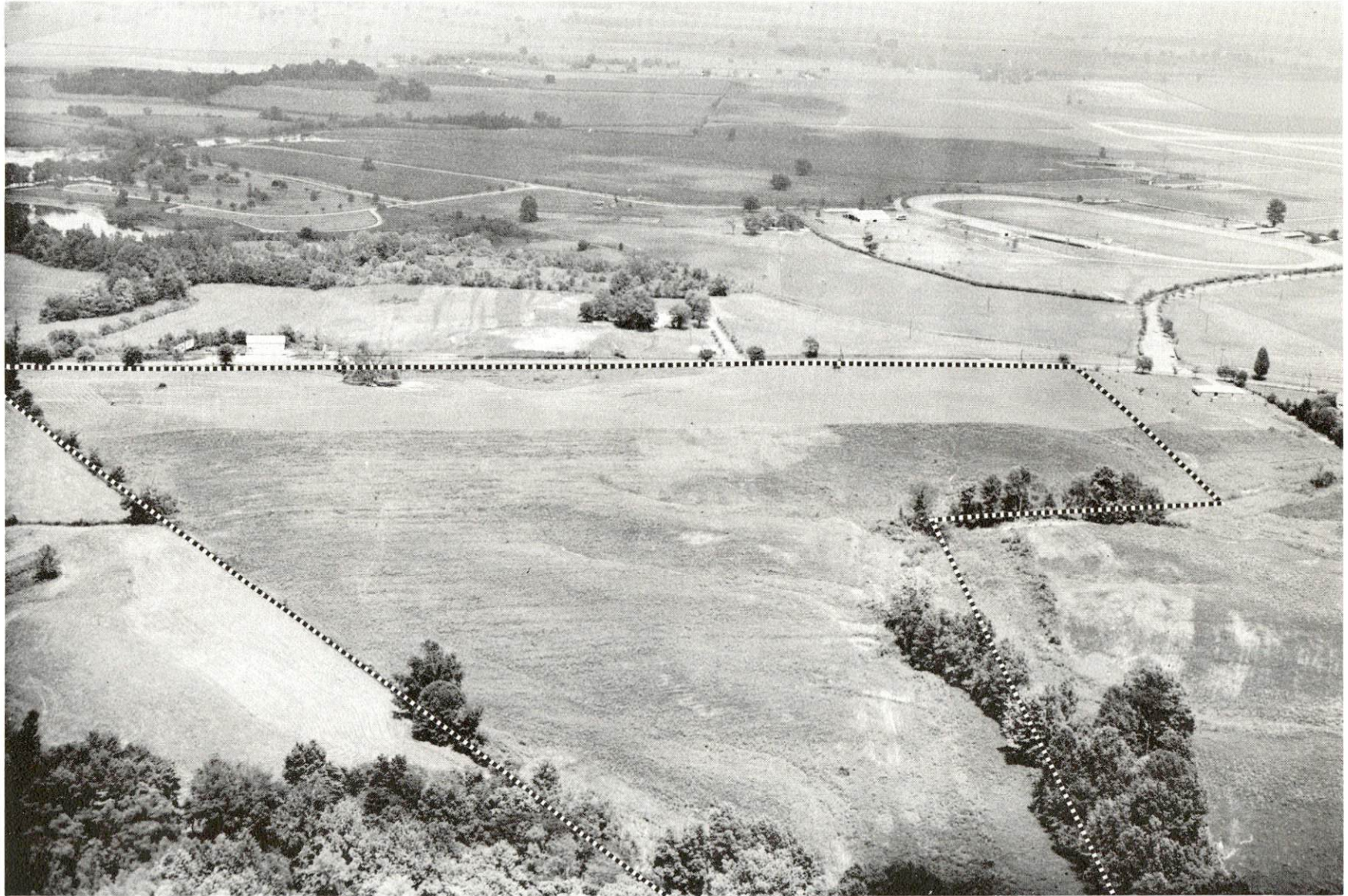
**SITE-2**  
**58 Ac.**  
**W.G.E.S**

**SITE-1**  
**13 Ac.**  
**W.G.E.S**





This shows President Bill Cooper of the Sturgis Merchants Association and H.L. Moss viewing the new sign on the 58 acre Sturgis Industrial Park which is located on highway 60, 109 and 641 directly across highway from Sturgis Airport shown in Aerial Photo.



Sturgis' New 58 Acre Industrial Park



## Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business licenses are required and the fees vary from \$5 to \$60 per year.

## Planning and Zoning

The Sturgis Planning Commission contracted with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, October 1, 1958, to receive technical assistance from the Division of Planning and Zoning in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the future growth of the city.

Since their organization, completed projects include: Completion of Base Maps and an Existing Land-Use Analysis, permanent zoning ordinance, building permit and subdivision regulations, and a Major Street Plan and Land Use Plan.

Near future plans call for the completion of a Community Facilities Plan and a Public Improvement Program.

## Fire Protection

The Sturgis fire department consists of a paid chief and assistant chief and twenty unpaid volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of a 1958 Ford pumper truck, which pumps 750 gpm, and a 1943 International pumper truck which pumps 500 gpm. The fire department also has other equipment such as generators and floodlights. Alarm is given by means of a siren located on top of city hall. At the present time there are forty-nine hydrants in the city.

Sturgis has a Class-7 fire insurance rating.

## Police Protection

Sturgis is provided police protection by three patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of one patrol car. Two-way radios provide connections with the State Police and County Sheriff.

## Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage disposal is taken care of individually by each property owner. Disposal is by means of a city-owned dump.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Income - \$184,931.28 fiscal year ending June 30, 1962  
City Expenditures - \$148,315.86 fiscal year ending June 30, 1962  
City Bonded Indebtedness - \$398,000.00 As of June 30, 1962

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1962-63 - \$190,371  
Bonded Indebtedness - None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property taxes applying in Sturgis and Union County for 1962. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR  
STURGIS AND UNION COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Sturgis</u>	<u>Union County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	2.00	2.00
Total	\$3.30	\$2.55

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Sturgis - 33%  
Union Co. - 32.5%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Sturgis, 1962 - \$ 2,687,781  
Union Co., 1962 - \$24,541,290

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The schools in Sturgis are included in the Union County School System. The elementary school has twenty-nine rooms and the high school has fourteen rooms. The 1962-63 Union County school budget is \$867,090.02. Approximately forty percent of the graduating seniors attend college. Special teachers include a band director and vocal music director.

A new consolidated Union County High School is under construction at the present and is scheduled for occupancy for the 1963-1964 school year.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN STURGIS AND UNION COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Sturgis (high)	352	18	19.5
Sturgis (elem.)	828	29	28.5
Morganfield (high)	300	17	17.6
Morganfield (elem.)	641	26	24.6
Uniontown (elem.)	223	10	22.3
Dunbar (high)	65	5	13
Dunbar (elem.)	108	6	18
St. Ann (elem.) Par.	426	8	53.2
St. Peter (elem.) Par.	147	4	36.7
St. Vincent (elem.) Par.	97	4	24.2
St. Agnes (elem.) Par.	180	4	45
St. Vincent (high) Par.	209	13	16
St. Agnes (high) Par.	71	3.5	20.2

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.

Sturgis is served by the Madisonville Trade School located at Madisonville, Kentucky, 35 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto Mechanics, Drafting, Electronics, Machine Shop, General Electricity and Woodworking and Carpentry. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

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:

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 64 miles  
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 82 miles  
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 120 miles  
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 171 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 240 miles  
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 43 miles

#### Health

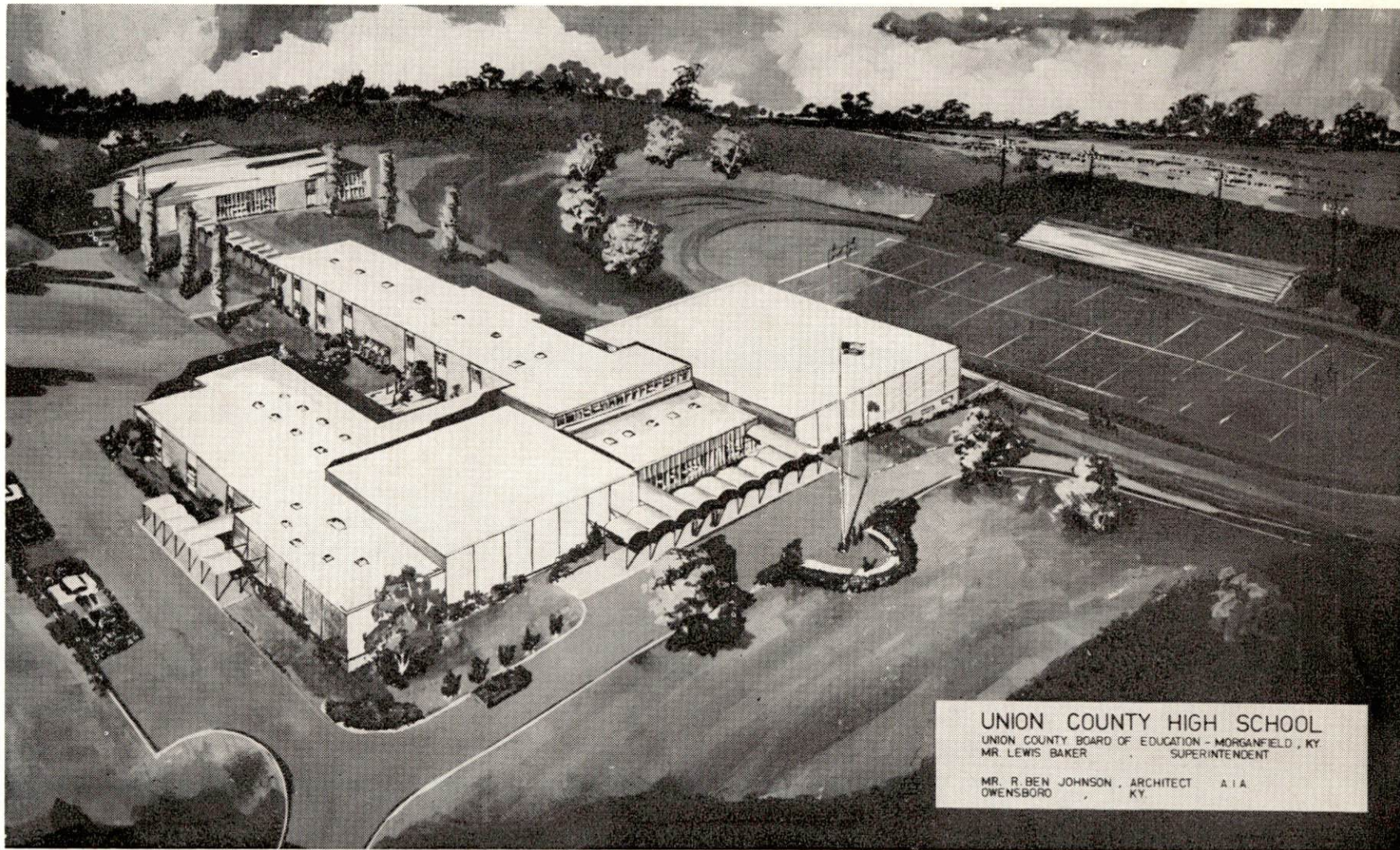
Hospitals: The Sturgis Hospital, a general short-term, 25-bed hospital, was completed in 1956.

Facilities include a nursery, operating room, laboratory, X-ray and emergency room. There is a full-time staff of two physicians and three registered nurses. The hospital also has access to the services of surgeons from Morganfield, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana. Sturgis also has the services of one dentist and one chiropractor.

The Sturgis hospital is one of two hospitals in the Tri-State area which is recognized by the American Hospital Association.

Public Health: The Union County Health Department, located in Morganfield, Kentucky, 11 miles distant, is staffed by a health officer, administrative assistant, three graduate nurses, a sanitarian and a clerk-registrar.

The annual budget of approximately \$27,000 is distributed among the following programs: Communicable disease, tuberculosis control, venereal disease, maternity services, preschool age children, school age children, mental health, crippled children, chronic diseases, dental health, and general health activities.

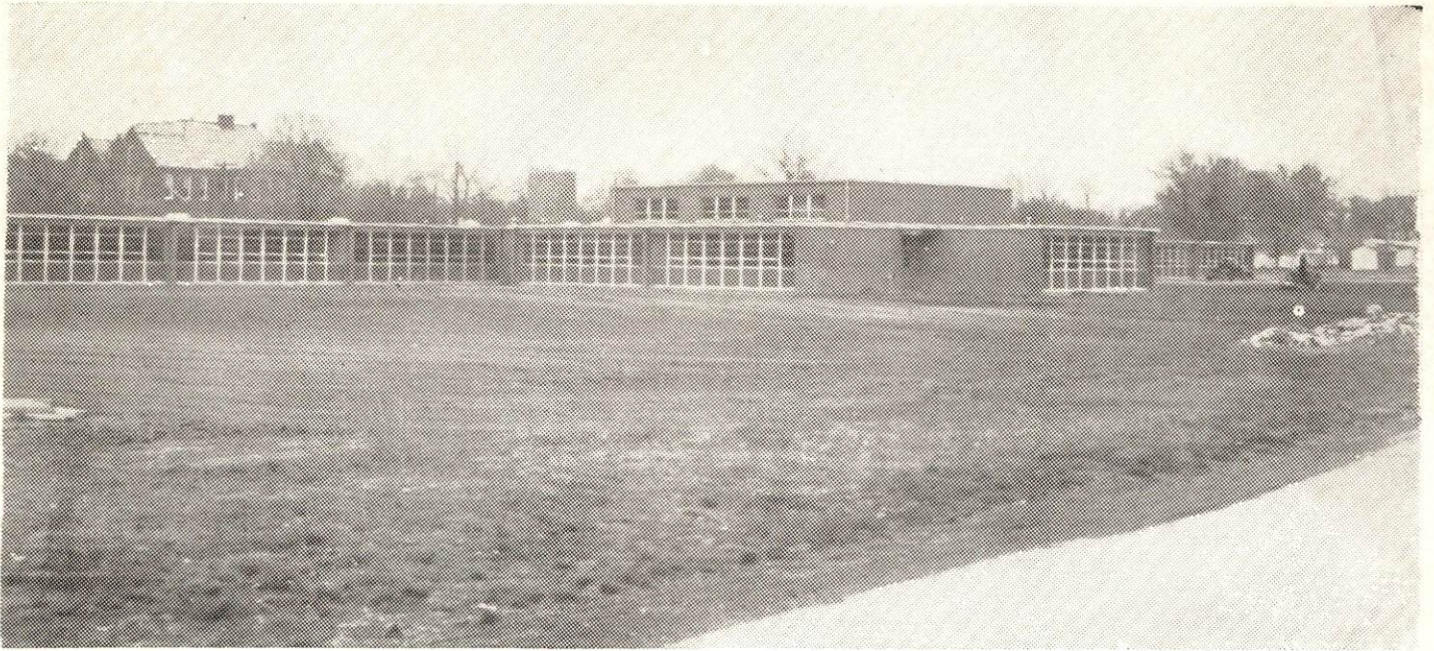


UNION COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

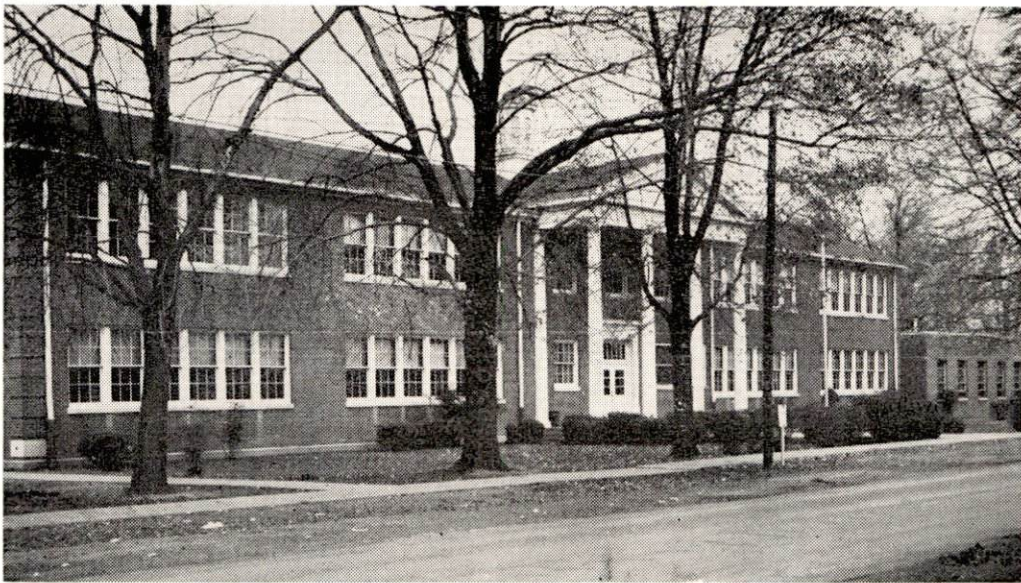
UNION COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION - MORGANFIELD, KY  
MR. LEWIS BAKER SUPERINTENDENT

MR. R. BEN JOHNSON, ARCHITECT A.I.A.  
OWENSBORO, KY

Above is Artist's Sketch of Union County's New Million Dollar Consolidated High School Students Will Enter For First Time In September 1964.

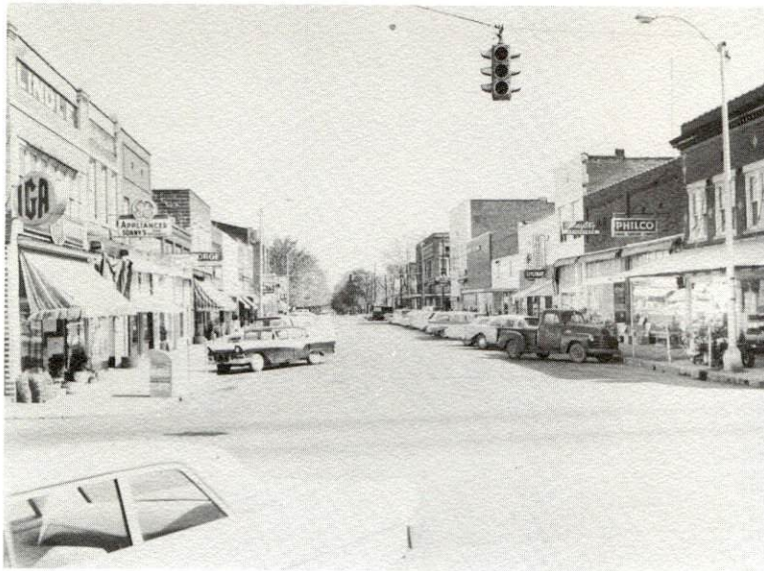


Sturgis' New Elementary School Built in 1959



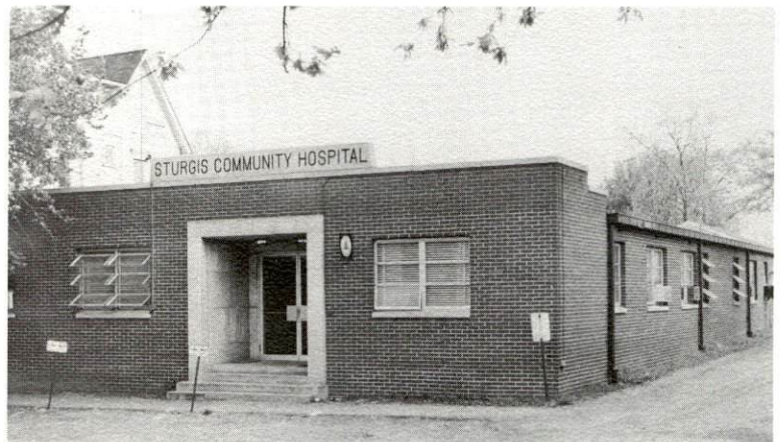
Present Sturgis High School Which Will Become  
Sturgis Junior High When New  
Consolidated School Is  
Completed

Sturgis Will Then Be Under a 6 - 3 - 3 Grade System



Sturgis' Main Business District. With few exceptions, every business on this street has undergone a major renovation within the past four years.

The Sturgis Hospital is a thirty bed facility which is recognized by the Joint Commission On hospital Accreditation including the AMA, etc.



The Sturgis Clothing Company employs 137. At present it is the only factory in the Community

## Housing

It has been estimated that ten to fifteen houses would be available for rent at any time and six to eight could be purchased. The average cost for a three-bedroom brick house would run approximately \$10 per sq. ft. Rental for two- and three-bedroom houses ranges from \$50 to \$75 per month.

A number of new houses have been constructed on the fringe areas of the City of Sturgis.

## Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Southern Bell Telephone Company serves Sturgis with a dial system and at present there are 1,200 subscribers. A direct distance dialing system is to be put into effect in 1963. Southern Bell completed in January, 1963, a new dial office in Morganfield at a cost of \$70,000.

Postal Facilities: Sturgis has a second-class post office with ten full-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily. There are three rural routes and one city route. A new, modern post office was completed in 1960.

Newspapers: The Sturgis News, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 1,632, serves the Sturgis area.

Newspapers are also received daily from Louisville, Paducah, and Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

Radio: Radio reception is from Henderson and Morganfield, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

Television: Excellent television reception is obtained from stations located in Henderson, Louisville, and Paducah, Kentucky; Evansville, Indiana; and St. Louis, Missouri.

## Libraries

Sturgis has a public library, which is a branch of the Union County library located in Morganfield. There are approximately 5,000 volumes in the Union County Library System and 1,000 volumes are kept in Sturgis. The Sturgis library is operated by the Senior Women's Club, with a full-time librarian.

## Churches

There are fourteen churches in Sturgis representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian,



Church of God, Apostolic Tabernacle, Cumberland Presbyterian, General Baptist, and Missionary Baptist.

A few of the churches have additions under construction for education departments.

The churches of Sturgis have a total membership of 2,556. Average attendance is 61 percent of the membership.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 31, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers State Bank	\$4,329,716.49	\$3,925,785.05

Hotels and Motels

Sturgis Motel	16 Units
Flamingo Motel	8 Units
Country Squire Motel	8 Units

Clubs and Organizations

Kiwanis	Younger Woman's Club
Masons	Eastern Star
American Legion Auxiliary	Homemakers
IOOF	Rainbow Girls
VFW	Rebekahs
DAV	Little League
American Legion	Fish and Game Club
Senior Women's Club	Garden Club
Junior Women's Club	FHA
Merchant's Association	PTA

Recreation

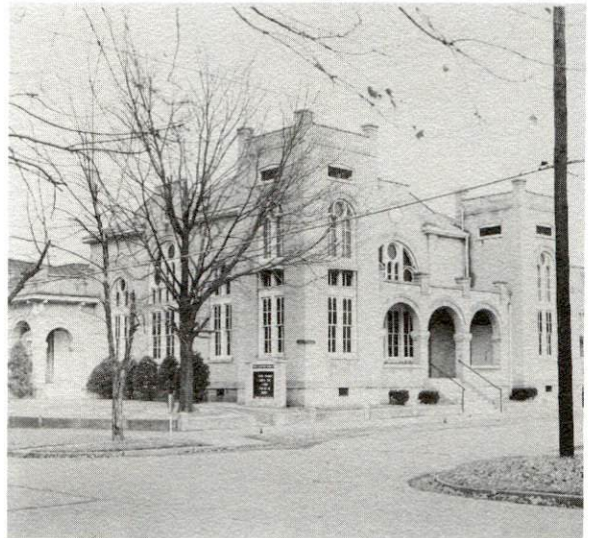
Local: The Union County Park and Airport, a 1,037-acre park, is located at the edge of the Sturgis city limits. This park has a grandstand with a seating capacity of 1,500 and a race track that is used for horse shows during the annual county fair. A drag strip for teen-agers has been set upon one of the airport runways under auspices of the local Kiwanis Club. Another feature of this park is its 24-acre lake which provides fishing, boating and swimming.



Methodists Church

# CHURCHES

A representative grouping of the 12 churches in Sturgis include:



First Baptist Church



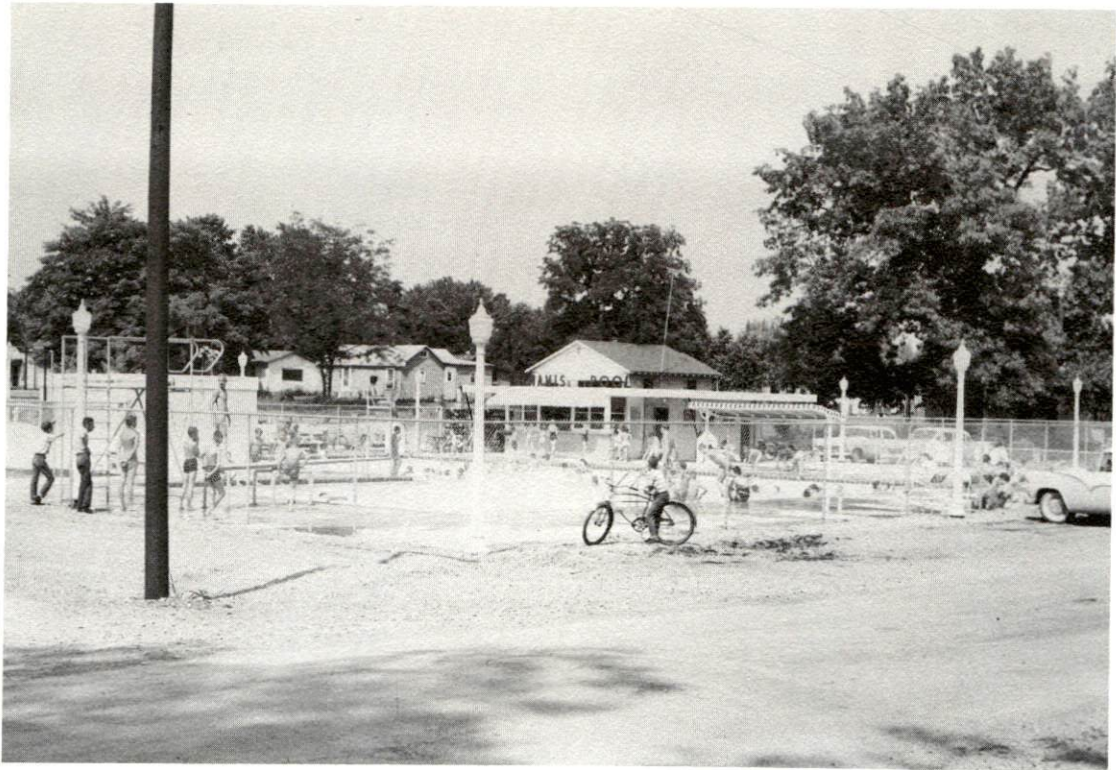
St. Frances Borgia Catholic Church



The Farmers State Bank of Sturgis was enlarged and completely remodeled in December 1962.



Executive Vice President, F.L. Steelman busily at work in his new spacious quarters.



The Kiwanis Swimming Pool Built in 1958 By The Sturgis Kiwanis Club and Civic Donations Provides Facilities for Families From Nine Communities.



The Kiwanis Little League Ball Park where every summer some 400 to 500 boys play supervised baseball, and where approximately 200 girls enjoy softball, Completely lighted, the ball park is used by Little Leaguers and adult teams as well.

The City of Sturgis owns a 12-acre city park which is equipped with playground facilities. A Little League baseball and football team has been organized and play is conducted on a lighted field. A swimming pool which was completed in 1957 at a cost of \$40,000 as a project of the local Kiwanis Club is open to the public. Two tennis courts have recently been built near the swimming pool at a cost of \$17,000.

Area: Sturgis is fortunate to be located within 45 miles of Kentucky Lake. Located on the lake, the largest man-made lake in the world (2,380 miles of shoreline), are three state parks: Kentucky Lake State Park, Kentucky Dam Village State Park, and Cherokee State Park. From April to October the lake is a paradise for fishermen, campers, hunters and boating and water-skiing enthusiasts. Numerous local, state and national conventions are held there annually.

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

Audubon State Park, located 40 miles from Sturgis, is noted for its historical museum. Cabins, picnic area, beach, bathhouse and boating facilities are available.

Pennyrile Forest State Park, located 45 miles from Sturgis at Dawson Springs, Kentucky, is located in the heart of a 15,000-acre forest. All type outdoor recreation is available.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. Purchase of street sweeper by the city
2. Installation of new street lights
3. All churches have been redecorated
4. Several new store fronts
5. Obtaining an Industrial Park, 58 acres
6. Complete renovation of the Bank - \$100,000
7. Construction of two tennis courts - \$17,000

#### Planned:

1. Construction of the new Union County High School
2. Renovation of the present high school
3. Plan to revamp entire water system
4. Plan to revamp sewerage system

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agriculture

In 1959 Union County had 606 farms covering 166,528 acres, an average of 274.8 acres per farm. This farm area covered 75.9 percent of the total land area of the county. Table 13 shows agricultural statistics for Union County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR UNION COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Union Co.	(bu)	46,800	52.1	2,449,741
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Union Co.	(bu)	6,420	23.0	148,353
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Union Co.	(bu)	9,355	23.0	221,724
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Union Co.	(lbs)	9	1,253.0	11,282
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Union Co.	(tons)	2,411	2.4	5,888
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Union Co.	(tons)	7,766	1.5	12,204
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Union Co.	(tons)	2,007	1.4	12,204
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR UNION COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Union Co.	24,391
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Union Co.	677
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Union Co.	1,371
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Union County are coal, petroleum, sand and gravel and miscellaneous clay. Total value of mineral production for 1961 amounted to \$15,281,953 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Coal: Coal has been produced in Union County every year since 1890. Total cumulative production amounts to nearly sixty million short tons (U. S. Bureau of Mines). Total County production for 1961 was 2,575,941 tons. Most production has come from the No. 9 seam; however, other commercially important seams have been productive. Typical analyses of the No. 9 are shown below:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Dry Basis</u>						<u>Ash Fusion Temp. °F</u>
	<u>Loaded Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>B. T. U.</u>	
Egg	4.5	40.2	50.3	9.5	3.00	13,300	2,050
Screenings	6.0	39.4	48.0	12.6	3.70	12,670	2,020
Run of Mine	5.0	39.8	49.7	10.5	3.15	12,942	2,040

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual - 1962

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

Petroleum: In recent years, the average annual oil production for Union County has been in excess of one and one-half million barrels. During 1961 the County ranked second in the State with a total production of 1,660,691 barrels. Production has been principally from horizons in the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Systems.

Sand and Gravel: Sands and gravels occur in abundant quantities along the Ohio River and can be used for local construction purposes. One processing plant was in operation during 1962. A recent analysis of the Caseyville sandstone in Union County indicates that it approaches a high-silica sand of commercial potential.

Clay: Residual and transported clays are present in Union County. During 1962 miscellaneous clay was mined for heavy clay products, and one structural clay plant was in operation. Recent information on a clay deposit in the southwestern part of the County indicates it is suitable for possible use as a lightweight aggregate.

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 the 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 sandstone, and values indicated by foot- note 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Mineral 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

Union County has 37,000 acres of forested land; this covers 17 percent of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in this area include oak, hickory and sweet gum.

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

Kentucky's forests are guarded 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% 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

	<u>Population (1)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Personal Income (2)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Retail Sales (3)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>
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
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
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
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

## CLIMATE

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

Winter is 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 STURGIS, UNION COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	37.5	4.91	83	75
February	38.8	3.50	81	68
March	46.8	5.55	80	61
April	56.9	4.50	80	57
May	66.1	3.87	82	60
June	75.7	3.67	83	60
July	78.9	3.21	85	60
August	77.3	3.27	89	62
September	70.7	3.20	89	63
October	60.1	2.90	88	66
November	46.6	3.32	82	68
December	37.6	3.63	83	75
Annual Norm	57.7	45.53		

\* Station Location: Henderson, Kentucky

\*\* 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: (21 yrs. of record) - 162 cloudy, 101 clear, 102 partly cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (21 yrs. of record) - 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over:(21 yrs. of record) - 116

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 yrs. of record) - 4

Days with thunderstorms: (21 yrs. of record) - 47

Days with heavy fog: (21 yrs. of record) - 15

Prevailing wind: (21 yrs. of record) - SSW

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. 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

Union County became the 55th county in the state, taken entirely from Henderson County in 1811. The origin of the name is in doubt, but it is believed that it was so named because of the hearty agreement with which the people assented to the proposed division of the old county. Located in western Kentucky, the county is surrounded by the Ohio River for 41 miles on the north, northwest, and west; by Henderson County on the northeast, by Webster on the southeast; and by Crittenden on the southwest. Shawneetown, Illinois, and the mouths of the Wabash and Saline Rivers are all opposite this county. It is drained, in addition to the Ohio, by the Tradewater River, which flows into the Ohio, and forms the southern border of the county, separating it from Crittenden County; by the Highland Creek, which forms part of the eastern border; and by the Casey, Lost, and Cypress Creeks. The face of the county is level, undulating, but with some hills. The county has a good soil and a land area of 343 square miles.

In the past Union County has been largely an agricultural county, and one of the foremost hog producing counties in the state and one of three leading corn counties. It once ranked second in wheat production and was among the three leading beef cattle counties of Kentucky. Union County has the record of being the first county in the U. S. to have only purebred bulls, designated so by the United States Department of Agriculture, May 7, 1926. Later, the production of lespedeza took its place among the county's chief products.

Sturgis, located in the southern end of the county, was incorporated on May 3, 1890, and named for a prominent family named Sturgis, who lived there. The town grew up with the demand for coal. In fact, it was Union County coal, mined near Sturgis, that supplied the needed energy to win the famous steamboat race between the Natchez and the Robert E. Lee. The story goes that prior to the race Chief Engineer Perkins of the Lee had arranged with Captain John Nelson, then a resident of Caseyville, this county, to have a barge of Bell's Mine coal waiting for him at Memphis. The coal was there ready to be loaded on the Lee the instant of its arrival. Pine wood and this famous western Kentucky coal were used to furnish the power to push the Lee to victory.

Sturgis became the home of the West Kentucky Coal Corporation and the center of the bituminous-coal industry of Union County. By 1930, it had a population of 2,154. In 1960, Sturgis, a fourth-class city, had a population of 2,209--a decrease of less than 1 percent since 1950.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
UNION COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, June 1962</u>	<u>Union County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	1,732	100.0	462,955	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	738	42.6	29,566	6.3
Contract Construction	86	5.0	40,318	8.7
Manufacturing	275	15.8	175,305	37.8
Food & kindred products	17	.9	25,120	5.4
Tobacco	0	0	9,355	2.0
Clothing, tex. & leather	149	8.6	27,115	5.8
Lumber & furniture	50	2.8	14,910	3.2
Printing, pub. & paper	10	.5	10,616	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	14,885	3.2
Stone, clay & glass	14	.8	5,875	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,223	1.9
Machinery, metals & equip.	35	2.0	55,197	11.9
Other	0	0	3,010	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	120	6.9	33,912	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	394	22.7	120,897	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	48	2.7	21,618	4.6
Services	62	3.5	39,466	8.5
Other	9	.5	1,873	.4



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

Subject	Union County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,151	7,386	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	4,871	5,156	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,495	1,180	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	3,413	1,180	705,411	290,783
Employed	3,196	1,098	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	1,975	881	440,020	208,384
Government workers	272	132	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	920	55	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	29	30	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	217	82	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,376	3,976	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	32	8	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	480	519	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	864	3,449	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	363	2,572	91,626	539,838
65 and over	501	877	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	3,196	1,098	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	122	125	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	519	0	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	329	65	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	114	164	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	95	135	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	569	7	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	673	142	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	203	1,123	25,183
Service workers	123	208	29,143	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	295	13	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	265	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	92	32	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 &amp; 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.