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## Industrial Resources: Union County - Sturgis

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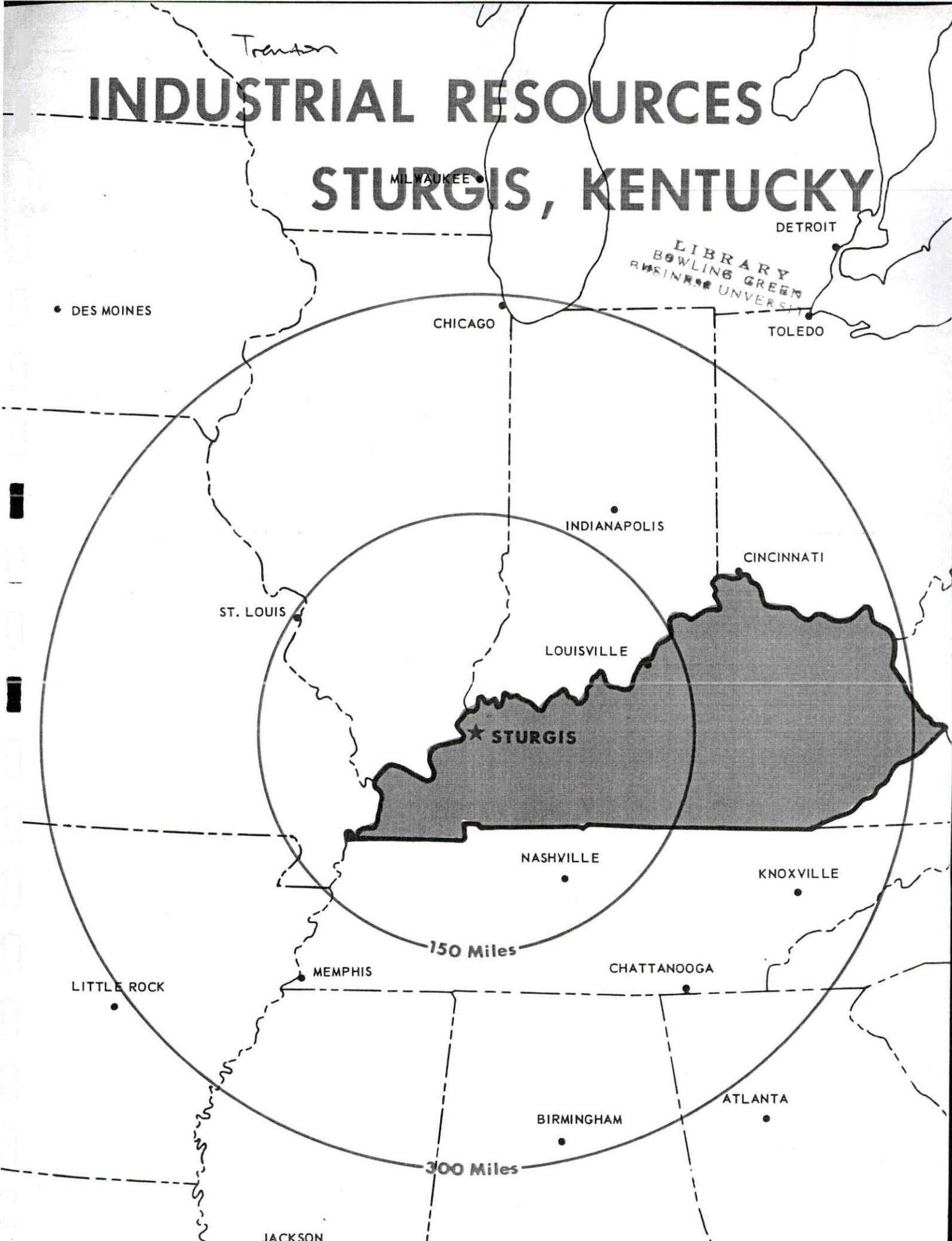
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*Trenton*

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## STURGIS, KENTUCKY

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
STURGIS, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
The Sturgis Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
September, 1966

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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

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## 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: 1,376 men and 2,204 women. Number of workers available from Union County: 107 men and 491 women.

The future Sturgis area labor supply will include 3,558 boys and 3,517 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

### LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

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

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Evansville, Indiana, and Princeton, Kentucky, serves the Sturgis area with rail freight facilities.

Air: Sturgis Airport, with its three 5,000-foot paved runways, is available for use by private concerns. There are no scheduled commercial flights. The nearest major airport is Dress Memorial Airport at Evansville, Indiana, 44 miles distant. This field is served by Delta and Eastern Airlines.

Water: Water transportation facilities via the Ohio River are located at Caseyville, Kentucky, 5 miles distant, providing river facilities to all points on the inland waterway system in the United States.

Trucks: Interstate and intrastate trucking facilities are provided in Sturgis by five trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines provides bus service to the Sturgis area.

Highways: Major highways serving Sturgis include U. S. Routes 60 and 641, and Kentucky Routes 109, 270, and 365.

#### UTILITIES:

##### Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Kentucky Utilities Company and the Henderson-Union RECC.

Gas: The Texas Gas Transmission Corporation is the source of supply for the municipally owned and operated natural gas system.

Water: The Sturgis Water Works provides an adequate supply of water to Sturgis through its 650,000 gpd treatment plant. Peak daily use has been approximately 270,000 gallons.

Sewer System: The municipally owned Sturgis Sewer System consists of separate storm and sanitary sewers. Two Imhoff tanks are utilized for disposal.

#### INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Sturgis has a 58-acre industrial site located 1 mile south of the city limits. All utilities except sewers are available on the site.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Sturgis had 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 data is 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, 1900-60

Year	Sturgis		Union County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,258		21,336		15.5
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

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

Economic Characteristics

Union County is a predominantly rural county, having only one community classified as urban. This is Morganfield, the county seat. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture, mining and quarrying, and wholesale and retail trade. In the Fall of 1959 there were 891 workers engaged in agriculture. In December, 1965, figures showed 937 employed in mining and quarrying and 407 employed in whole-sale and retail trade.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank*
Union	\$97.96	\$57.51	\$ 23,443	\$1,609	33
Crittenden	71.79	82.59	9,794	1,213	70
Henderson	80.84	81.94	65,210	1,878	19
Webster	71.62	65.90	16,999	1,215	68
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,556,097	\$1,799	--

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

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Sturgis labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Union and the adjoining counties of Crittenden, Henderson, and Webster. Commuting distance within this area is not great, most of the labor force is within 30 miles of Sturgis.

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

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



TABLE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, STURGIS AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,558	3,517
Union	796	789
Crittenden	421	369
Henderson	1,674	1,758
Webster	667	601

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

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

TABLE 5

## STURGIS AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

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

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

Numbers Available: The total population of the Sturgis labor supply area was reported to be 70,948 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 1,033 since the 1950 census count of 71,981. The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 1,376 males and 2,204 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 3.

In 1965, in Union County there were 200 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 39.5 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY  
WITH COMPONENTS, STURGIS AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total			Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,376	2,204	3,580	788	2,027	588	177
Union	107	491	598	35	463	72	28
Crittenden	418	492	910	314	452	104	40
Henderson	374	326	700	175	250	199	76
Webster	477	895	1,372	264	862	213	33

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

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 3,558 boys and 3,517 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1972. 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 6

## STURGIS AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Union	Crittenden	Henderson	Webster
Total manu- facturing	4,193	348	240	3,043	562
Food & kindred products	142	23	0	114	5
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	846	157	0	689	0
Lumber and furniture	918	41	32	793	52
Print., pub. and paper	462	10	158	117	177
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	931	0	0	773	158
Stone, clay and glass	133	22	45	66	0
Primary metals	111	0	0	111	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	585	95	0	320	170
Other	65	0	5	60	0

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

TABLE 7

STURGIS AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

Area	Area				
	Total	Union	Crittenden	Henderson	Webster
Mining and Quarrying	1,713	937	74	592	110
Contract Construction	554	108	39	405	2
Manufacturing	4,193	348	240	3,043	562
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	550	89	33	397	31
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,599	407	171	1,739	282
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	318	51	24	208	35
Services	671	85	19	492	75
Other	16	7	0	9	0
Total	10,614	2,032	600	6,885	1,097

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



## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

STURGIS MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Fred Alloway	Lumber, building material, concrete	20	2	22
Franklin L. Collins	Mine materials	3	0	3
Morris E. Duncan Sawmill	Lumber	7	0	7
Land-O-Nan Warehouse	Fertilizer	12	2	14
Morgan Concrete	Ready mixed concrete			6
Saturn Machine & Welding Company	Machine shop, hoppers, conveyors	6	0	6
Sturgis Clothing Company	Men's clothing	9	126	135
Sturgis Concrete Products Company, Inc.	Concrete block, field tile	4	1	5
Sturgis Milling Company	Feed	8	1	9
The Sturgis News	Newspaper, job printing	4	3	7

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Production Employees</u>	<u>Wages Per Hour</u>
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
 <u>Service Employees</u>	
Carpenter	\$2.00
Electrician	2.25
Laborer	1.25
Machinist	2.00
Truck Driver	1.25
Tool, Die or Gauge Maker	3.50
 <u>Office Employees</u>	
Draftsman	\$2.50
Key Punch Operator	2.00
Secretary	1.25
Stenographer	1.25
Tabulating Machine Operator	1.50
Typist	1.25

Unions

The only union represented in Union County is the United Mine Workers of America.



## 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 25 cars. Package car service is also available. There is an average of 35 outbound carloads per month, which consist of grain and logs, while the average number of inbound carloads is 20, consisting mostly of building materials, feeds and fertilizer and manufactured products. Passenger train service is not available.

Railway Express is available by pickup, as no deliveries are made in town.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM STURGIS, KENTUCKY, TO:

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

Source: Illinois Central Railroad, September 1966.

Highways

Major highways serving Sturgis include U. S. Routes 60 and 641, and Kentucky Routes 109, 270 and 365. The highway map shows the major highways and proposed extensions for Kentucky. (See Appendix.)

TABLE 10

## HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM STURGIS, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	395	Louisville, Ky.	185
Birmingham, Ala.	358	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,586
Chicago, Ill.	346	Memphis, Tenn.	185
Cincinnati, Ohio	296	Minneapolis, Minn.	731
Cleveland, Ohio	507	Nashville, Tenn.	138
Detroit, Mich.	552	New Orleans, La.	638
Kansas City, Mo.	424	New York, N. Y.	951
Knoxville, Tenn.	334	Pittsburgh, Pa.	586
Lexington, Ky.	252	St. Louis, Mo.	176

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Sturgis:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
A. & H. Truck Lines, Inc.	Evansville, Indiana	Interstate and Intrastate
Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Inc.	Lebanon, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
McLean Trucking Co.	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate and Intrastate
Illinois Central Railroad Company	Owensboro, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Ruark Truck Line	Morganfield, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	1	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	4	2-3
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	2	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

\*Delivery time in days

Source: Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Lebanon, Kentucky, September 1966.

Bus Lines: Seven buses, four northbound and three southbound daily, of the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines provide Sturgis with bus transportation. Connections are made in Paducah, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

#### Air

The Sturgis Airport, located 1 mile southeast of the city, has three 5,000 by 150 foot concrete runways that can accommodate all types of aircraft with the exception of commercial jets. This airport was built by the Federal Government and used as an air force base during World War II.

The nearest major 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 Cooperation.

The city of Sturgis is served with a 69,000 volt, three phase transmission cable. A two-way feed has been added with the new sub-station located at Wheatcroft, Kentucky.

The 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 Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of inter-changing substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Henderson-Union Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation serves 1,450 consumers in Union County. Henderson-Union RECC also serves Henderson, Crittenden, Webster, Caldwell, Hopkins, and Lyon Counties.\*

Natural Gas

The Sturgis Gas Company, which is municipally owned and operated, provides natural gas for the city. The company's supply is from a 36-inch high pressure line of the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation located at Providence, 20 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:

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\*1966 Directory of Kentucky's Rural Electric Cooperatives.

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 upon request.

#### Manufactured Gas

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

#### Coal and Coke\*

Sturgis is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior Coal Region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field, 99 mines in 11 counties produced 35,716,000 tons in 1963. Four of the counties produced more than three million tons, the remaining less than one million. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 11 and 16 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 361,000 tons. Underground mines produce 35 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 64 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Thirty-two cleaning plants cleaned 73 percent of the coal produced; 46 percent was crushed, and 13 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

Western Kentucky coals are high-volatile bituminous. The ash and sulphur content is generally greater than that of Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

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

### Fuel Oil

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

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



## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Deep wells along the Ohio River provide raw water to the 650,000 gpd treatment plant of the Sturgis Water Works. Average daily use is 200,000 gallons; peak daily use has been approximately 270,000 gallons. Treatment is by means of settling basins, alum, lime and filtering. Storage capacity is 185,000 gallons. Water, at a pressure of 50 psi, is distributed through mains ranging from 2 to 8 inches.

Current rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gallons	\$2.25 Minimum
Next	18,000 gallons	.65 per M gallons
Next	20,000 gallons	.55 per M gallons
Next	20,000 gallons	.45 per M gallons
Next	40,000 gallons	.40 per M gallons
Next	100,000 gallons	.30 per M gallons

Sewerage System

The Sturgis Sewer System's 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. Sewer rates equal 50 percent of the water bill with a minimum charge of \$1.13 and a maximum charge of \$16.

Future plans call for a new \$200,000, 150,000-gpd lagooning system. Thirty-five acres of land have been purchased for this project.

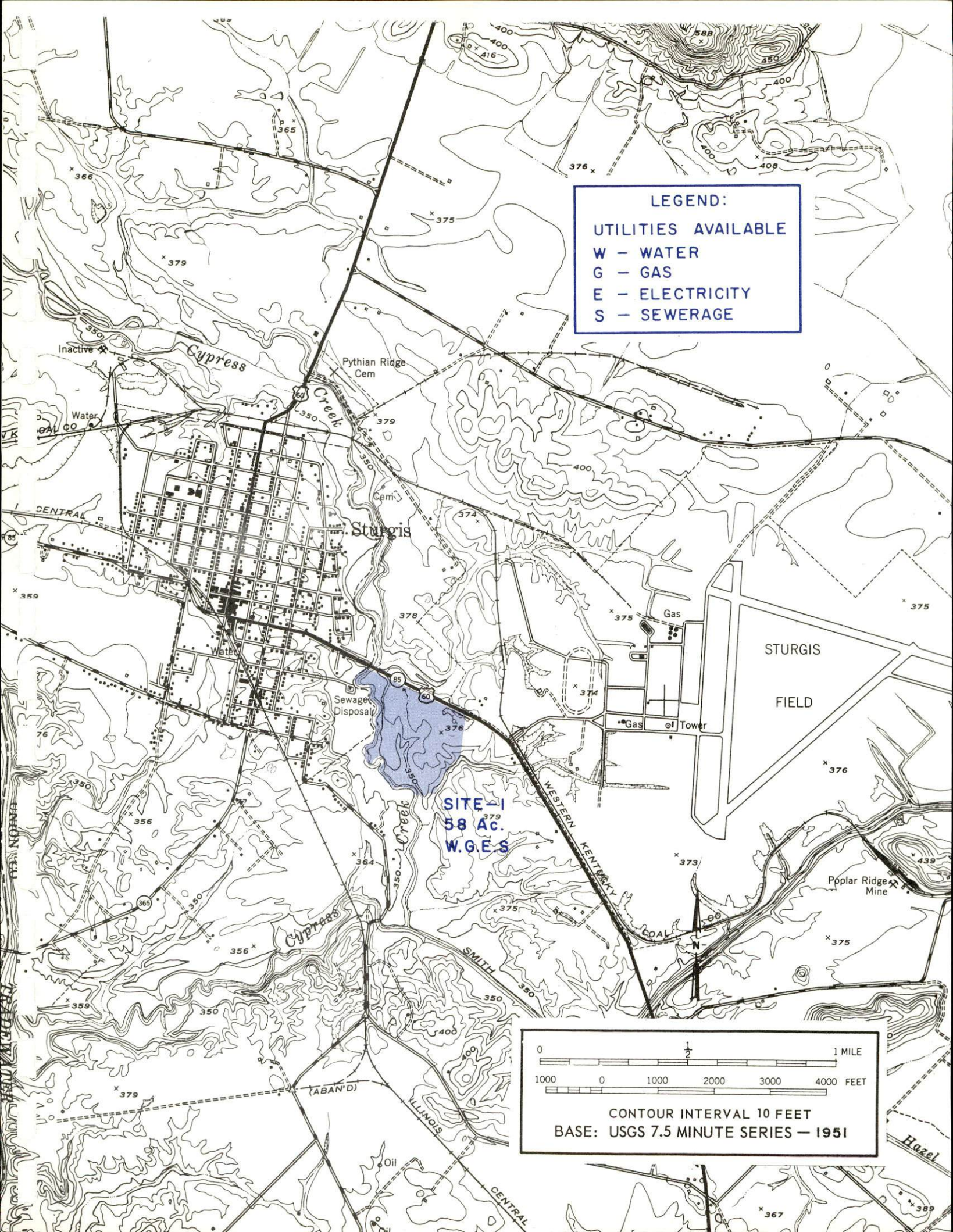
## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Sturgis has a 58-acre industrial site located 1 mile south of the city limits in front of the Sturgis Airport. The site topography is level to gently rolling with very little grading required. Water, gas, and sewerage service is provided by the City of Sturgis with the Kentucky Utilities Company distributing all electric power. The site is owned by the Sturgis Industrial Park, Inc.

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 58 acres of level to gently rolling land  
LOCATION: 1 mile south of corporate limits on U. S. 60  
ZONING: Industrial  
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Route 60 fronts entire site.  
RAILROADS: Not available  
WATER: Sturgis Water Works (8-inch line at 60 psi)  
GAS: Sturgis Gas Company (4-inch line - 1,000 btu)  
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company (69,000 volts)  
SEWERAGE: 1,000 feet from the lines of the Sturgis Sewer System  
OWNED BY: The Sturgis Industrial Park, Inc.  
AGENT: Mr. Jim Syers, Postmaster, Sturgis, Kentucky,  
Business phone, 333-4036 — Home phone, 333-4012  
ALTERNATE: Mr. Bill Cooper, Brook-Cooper Mts. Co.,  
5th Street, Sturgis, Kentucky, Business phone, 333-2251 —  
Home phone, 333-2320

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.





LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1951



## 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.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business licenses are required and the fees range from \$5 to \$75 per year.

Planning and Zoning

The Sturgis Planning Commission contracted with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, October 1, 1958, to receive technical assistance in the preparation of a Comprehensive Plan for the future growth of the city.

Programs completed to date include: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Land Use Plan, Major Street Plan, Community Facilities Plan, General Plan, Economic Survey and a Public Improvements Program.

Programs to be completed in the near future include a Zoning Ordinance Revision and a Capital Improvements Budget.

### Fire Protection

The Sturgis Volunteer Fire Department is staffed with a salaried chief and assistant chief and 20 volunteers. Equipment includes a 1958 Ford 750-gpm pumper and a 1943 International 500-gpm pumper. The fire department also has other equipment such as generators and flood-lights. At the present time, there are 49 hydrants in the city.

Sturgis has a Class-7 NBFU fire insurance rating.

### Police Protection

The Sturgis Police Department's staff consists of three patrolmen who utilize one 1964 radio-equipped Ford patrol car. Two-way radios provide connections with the state police and the 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

The following is a summary of the financial position of Sturgis and Union County.

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

City Income, 1965	\$221,729.75
City Expenditures, 1965	191,567.65
Bonded Indebtedness, 1965	650,000.00

#### County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1966-67	\$224,160
Bonded Indebtedness	-0-



## TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the 1966 property tax rates for Sturgis and Union County. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE  
FOR STURGIS AND UNION COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Sturgis	Union County (outside Sturgis)
State	\$0.015	\$0.015
County	.160	.160
City of Sturgis	.300	
School	<u>.636</u>	<u>.636</u>
Total	\$1.111	\$ .811

Source: Preliminary estimates of local rates by Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property  
(1966)

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sturgis				\$ 7,876,760
Union County	\$74,341,204	\$12,460,550	\$6,200,000	93,001,754

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Sturgis is served by the Union County School System. The county schools include three elementary schools, two junior high schools, and one high school. The consolidated high school was opened in September of 1964 at a cost of \$1,500,000. A list of special teachers includes two home economic teachers, two agriculture teachers, one industrial art teacher, one driver training instructor, three music teachers, one full-time guidance counselor, and one part-time guidance counselor. Forty percent of the first class graduating from the new high school are attending college. The 1965-66 school year budget was \$965,000.

There are four parochial elementary schools and one parochial high school. These schools are located in nearby Morganfield, 11 miles distant.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Union County High	581	36	16-1
Morganfield Elementary	573	23	25-1
Morganfield Junior High	308	16	19-1
Sturgis Elementary	603	23	26-1
Sturgis Junior High	351	17	20-1
Uniontown Elementary	215	10	22-1
Parochial Elementary (total)	820	18	46-1
Parochial High School	297	14	21-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

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

Sturgis is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School, Madisonville, Kentucky, 34 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, and woodworking and carpentry. Located behind the new county high school is the Union County Trade School. It is housed in a modern brick veneer building. At the present time, there are 50 students enrolled although 150 students can be accepted. The school is operated by the State of Kentucky and serves Union and surrounding counties. Courses offered are: auto mechanics, industrial electronics, drafting and blue printing, and carpentry and cabinet making.

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 Sturgis area include:

Northwest Center of the University of Kentucky, Henderson,  
Kentucky, 34 miles  
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 44 miles  
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 61 miles  
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 61 miles  
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 63 miles  
Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, 80 miles  
University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale, Illinois, 79 miles  
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 111 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 five 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 and approved for Medicare.



Our Lady of Mercy Hospital in Morganfield, 11 miles distant, is a modern 25-bed hospital. The hospital has an operating room, X-ray department, laboratory, obstetrics ward, outpatient clinic, dietary kitchen, and emergency facilities. There are ten doctors, including surgeons, general practitioners, and dentists, and nine registered nurses on the active staff.

Public Health: The Union County Health Department, located in Morganfield, is staffed by a health officer, administrative assistant, three graduate nurses, a sanitarian, and a clerk-registrar. The \$26,938.76 budget for 1965-66 was distributed among the following programs: communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternity service, preschool and school age children, mental health, crippled children, chronic diseases, dental health, and general health activities.

#### 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 square foot. 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 Sturgis.

#### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Sturgis with a dial system and a modern mobile telephone service. In the Sturgis exchange, there are 1,475 customers and 1,771 telephones. A new plant extension is being planned for the Sturgis exchange in 1966-67.

Postal Facilities: Sturgis has a second-class post office with 10 full-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. There are three rural routes and two city routes. Postal receipts for 1965 were approximately \$33,000.



Newspapers: The Sturgis News, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 1,680, serves the Sturgis area. Other papers are received daily from Evansville, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky. The Union County Advocate, a weekly newspaper, also serves the Sturgis area.

Radio: Radio reception is from Henderson, Morganfield, and Madisonville, 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. Reception is received from all three major networks.

#### Libraries

Library facilities in Sturgis are provided by a branch of the Union County Library located in Morganfield. The number of volumes available totals 19,757. The library had a 1965 circulation of 82,938.

Construction is now underway to rebuild and enlarge the branch library building.

#### 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.

#### Financial Institutions

	Statement as of June 30, 1966	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Farmers State Bank	\$6,015,869.11	\$5,436,047.23

#### 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: Some of the local recreation facilities include a swimming pool, miniature golf course, and tennis courts. The golf and tennis facilities are located together and are Kiwanis sponsored.

Area: Sturgis is located 45 miles from Kentucky Lake. Located on this lake 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, boating, and water-skiing enthusiasts. Numerous local, state, and national conventions are held there annually.

Barkley Lake, only 1 mile east of Kentucky Lake, extends 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 41 miles from Sturgis, is noted for its historical museum. The park also offers cabins, picnic facilities, beach, bathhouse, and boating facilities.

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

## Community Improvements

### Recent:

1. Construction is now underway to rebuild and enlarge the branch of the Union County Library located in Sturgis.
2. A miniature golf course was completed in the Spring of 1966.
3. The new consolidated Union County High School was opened in September 1964 at a cost of \$1,500,000.
4. A two-way feed has been added with a new substation located at Wheatcroft, Kentucky, by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

### Planned:

1. A new \$200,000, 150,000-gpd lagoon type sewer system is planned. Thirty-five acres of land have been purchased for this project.
2. A new telephone plant extension is being planned for the Sturgis exchange.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 568 farms in Union County covering 172,607 acres, an average of 303.9 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Union County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR UNION COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Union County	(tons)	3,900	2.60	10,140
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Union County	(tons)	7,600	1.55	11,790
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Union County	(tons)	2,200	1.25	2,750
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Union County	(bu)	47,700	81.0	3,864,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Union County	(bu)	6,400	36.0	230,400
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Union County	(bu)	12,800	25.5	326,000
Kentucky	(bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Union County	(lbs)	10	1,580.0	16,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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



TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR UNION COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Union County	500
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Union County	33,600
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Union County	300
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure.

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

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Union County are coal, petroleum, sand and gravel and miscellaneous clay. Total value of mineral production for 1964 amounted to \$21,414,421. Union County ranked seventh in the state in total value of mineral production in 1964.

Coal: Coal has been produced in Union County every year since 1890. Total cumulative production for the period 1890 through 1964 amounts to 69,468,854 tons. Total production for 1964 was 3,945,086 tons. Most production has come from the No. 9 seam; however, other commercially important seams have been productive. Typical analysis of the No. 9 seam are shown below:

Size	Loaded Moisture	Dry Basis					Ash Fusion Temp. °F
		Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	b. t. u.	
Egg	4.5	40.2	50.3	9.5	3.00	13300	2050
Screenings	6.0	39.4	48.0	12.6	3.70	12670	2020
Run of Mine	5.0	39.8	49.7	10.5	3.15	12942	2040

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual - 1964

Petroleum: Production has been principally from horizons in the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian Systems. During 1965 Union County increased 18.5 percent in crude petroleum production over 1964 with a production of 2,507,590 barrels.

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 1964. 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 1964 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.

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

TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

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

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



### 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 (USGS) indicates that average discharges of the Ohio River at Evansville, Indiana, and the Tradewater River at Olney (Hopkins County) are 131,700 cfs (24 years record) and 316 cfs (24 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.

### Forests

There are 45,600 acres of commercial forest land in Union County, covering 20.8 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, sweetgum, ash, cottonwood and blackgum.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Sturgis, there are nearly 800 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 60 million board feet of timber was harvested from this area. The adjacent parts of Indiana and Illinois are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

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



## 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 with an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 17

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita personal income in Union County in 1963 was \$1,609 which was below the state average of \$1,799.\* According to the April 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,043.

Retail sales in Union County in 1964 totaled \$13,870,000.\*\*

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

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

## 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 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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

TABLE 18

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR 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	36.1	5.01	79	69
February	38.6	3.51	77	61
March	46.1	5.13	79	62
April	57.2	4.49	71	51
May	66.2	4.23	82	55
June	75.4	3.79	85	59
July	78.6	3.40	88	58
August	77.2	3.40	85	55
September	70.7	2.98	91	65
October	60.0	2.80	83	58
November	46.6	3.49	80	67
December	37.7	3.59	79	70
Annual Norm.	57.7	45.82		

\*Station Location: Henderson, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6:00 A. M. readings 3 years;  
6:00 P. M. readings 3 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (24 years of record) 105 clear, 101 partly cloudy,  
159 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (24 years of record) 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (24 years of record) 114

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (24 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (24 years record) 47

Days with heavy fog: (24 years of record) 14

Prevailing wind: (14 years of record) South-southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,435 degree days.

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



**A P P E N D I X**

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D - 1
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# THEORY

1. The first law of thermodynamics states that the total energy of an isolated system is constant.	2. The second law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of an isolated system always increases.
3. The third law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of a perfect crystal at absolute zero is zero.	4. The zeroth law of thermodynamics states that if two systems are each in thermal equilibrium with a third system, then they are in thermal equilibrium with each other.
5. The first law of thermodynamics can be expressed as $\Delta U = Q - W$ , where $\Delta U$ is the change in internal energy, $Q$ is the heat added to the system, and $W$ is the work done by the system.	6. The second law of thermodynamics can be expressed as $\Delta S \geq 0$ , where $\Delta S$ is the change in entropy.
7. The third law of thermodynamics can be expressed as $S \rightarrow 0$ as $T \rightarrow 0$ , where $S$ is the entropy and $T$ is the temperature.	8. The zeroth law of thermodynamics can be expressed as $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$ , where $T_1$ , $T_2$ , and $T_3$ are the temperatures of the three systems.

## 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

Industry	Union County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,032	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	937	46.1	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	108	5.3	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	348	17.1	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	23	1.1	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	0	0	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	157	7.7	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	41	2.0	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	10	0.5	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	22	1.1	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	95	4.7	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	89	4.4	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	407	20.0	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	51	2.5	24,888	4.6
Services	85	4.2	45,262	8.4
Other	7	0.3	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1965.

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
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4, 871	5, 156	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	3, 495	1, 180	743, 255	291, 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
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
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: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960,  
"General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

## MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a 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 is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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:

	Rate Per Share (Par Value)	Rate Per Share (No Par Value)
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.

### General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

\*\*Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

## Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

## Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

## REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

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

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal



court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

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

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.



(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

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



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

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



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON  
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky