

4-1966

Industrial Resources: Union County - Morganfield

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union

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MORGANFIELD KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

★ MORGANFIELD

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

150 Miles

LITTLE ROCK

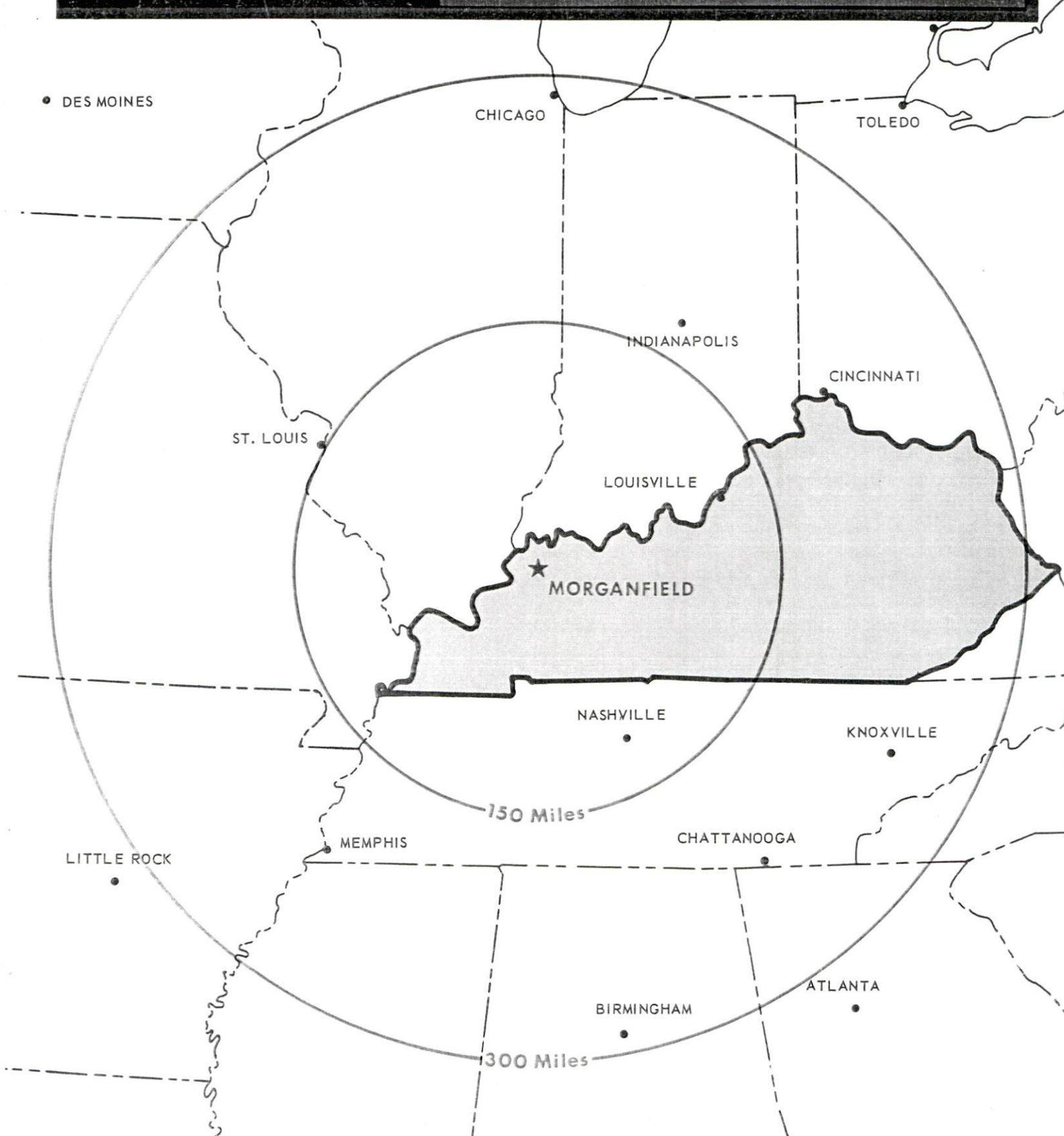
MEMPHIS

CHATTANOOGA

BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

300 Miles



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Morganfield Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
April, 1966

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Morganfield

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Morganfield

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Morganfield - 3,741

Union County - 14,537

MORGANFIELD LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Union and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,512 men and 2,078 women. Number of workers available from Union County: 132 men and 466 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad serves Morganfield with two local freights daily, one northbound and one southbound.

Air: The nearest major airport, Dress Memorial Airport, is located in Evansville, Indiana, a distance of 33 miles. The Sturgis Airport is 12 miles south of Morganfield.

Water: The Ohio River borders the northern edge of Union County 6 miles north of Morganfield.

Trucks: Morganfield is provided truck service by four trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Bus service is very good with eight buses provided daily by the Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	419	Memphis, Tenn.	248
Chicago, Ill.	326	New Orleans, La.	654
Cincinnati, Ohio	280	New York, N. Y.	941
Detroit, Mich.	543	St. Louis, Mo.	159
Louisville, Ky.	175	Washington, D. C.	768

Electricity

The Kentucky Utilities Company provides Morganfield with electric power.

Natural Gas

The Texas Gas Transmission Corporation supplies the Morganfield Municipal Gas System with a 6-inch main that gives a more than adequate supply of natural gas.

Water

The Morganfield Municipal Water Works operates a 720,000 gpd treatment plant in Morganfield. The average daily use is 300,000 gallons.

Sewerage System

Ninety percent of Morganfield is served by the Morganfield Municipal Sewerage System, which has a 600,000 gpd treatment plant. The maximum daily flow has reached 300,000 gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Morganfield has shown an increase in population during the last three decades. The largest increase, 20.7 percent, occurred during the 1930's. Presently, the city maintains a 37.2 percent increase since the census fifty years ago. Union County has shown a net population decrease for each decade of the last half-century with the exception of the 1930's when a 2.1 percent increase was reported.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Morganfield		Union County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	2,046		21,336		15.5
1910	2,725	32.0	19,886	-6.8	6.6
1920	2,651	-2.7	18,040	-9.3	5.6
1930	2,551	-3.8	17,053	-5.5	8.2
1940	3,079	20.7	17,411	2.1	8.8
1950	3,257	5.8	14,893	-14.5	3.5
1960	3,741	14.8	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 classified as a predominantly rural county, having only one community classified as urban. This is Morganfield, the county seat.

The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and mining and quarrying. In the Fall of 1959, there were 891 family and hired workers employed in agriculture. In September, 1965, there were 901 workers engaged in mining and quarrying. At this period, 370 employees were reported to be engaged in manufacturing.

Wages in Union County are above the state average for all industries and below the state average in manufacturing. The average weekly earnings during 1964 for all industries were \$97.41 and \$54.02 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$93.06 for all industries and \$106.91 for manufacturing.

The per capita income for Union County during 1963 was \$1,609; the state average was \$1,799.*

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

Labor Market

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

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 Morganfield 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 1,512 males and 2,078 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.

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

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

TABLE 2

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

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,512	2,078	3,590	788	2,027	724	51
Union	132	466	598	35	463	97	3
Crittenden	459	457	916	314	452	145	5
Henderson	441	259	700	175	250	266	9
Webster	480	896	1,376	264	862	216	34

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

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 6,766 boys and 6,711 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1970. Probably the most influential internal factor determining the number that would enter the area labor force will be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY,
MORGANFIELD AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,766	6,711
Union	1,510	1,476
Crittenden	847	777
Henderson	3,174	3,247
Webster	1,235	1,211

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 Morganfield area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

MORGANFIELD 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	15,98	286	1,884
Webster	1,008	61	1,069

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 5

MORGANFIELD AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Union	Crittenden	Henderson	Webster
Total manu- facturing	4,643	370	238	3,475	560
Food & kindred products	152	20	0	127	5
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	841	162	0	679	0
Lumber & furniture	871	42	29	745	55
Print., pub. & paper	706	9	155	356	186
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	929	0	0	790	139
Stone, clay & glass	147	19	50	78	0
Primary metals	122	0	0	122	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	811	118	0	518	175
Other	64	0	4	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 6

MORGANFIELD AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER 1965

	Area Total	Union	Crittenden	Henderson	Webster
Mining & Quarrying	1,641	901	71	542	127
Contract					
Construction	639	126	30	476	7
Manufacturing	4,643	370	238	3,475	560
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	553	100	33	391	29
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,589	399	150	1,756	284
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	320	49	23	213	35
Services	637	78	23	465	71
Other	12	6	0	6	0
Total	11,034	2,029	568	7,324	1,113

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows the manufacturing firms of Morganfield, their product and employment.

TABLE 7
MORGANFIELD MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1965

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Fred Alloway	Millwork, ready mixed concrete	14	2	16
Barron's Processed Meats	Meat processing	6	0	6
Custom Feed Mills	Feed	2	0	2
Ferrocraft Corp.	Wire display equip- ment	34	4	38
Mo-Vac Corp.	Vacuum metallizing	30	30	60
Morganfield Ice Co.	Ice	2	0	2
Munford Publishing Co.	Newspaper, job printing	5	1	6
Union Tractor Co.	Fertilizer	8	1	9

Prevailing Wage Rates

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Unskilled	\$1.00 to \$1.25 per hr.	\$1.00 to \$1.25 per hr.
Semiskilled	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per hr.	\$1.25 to \$1.35 per hr.
Skilled	\$1.75 to \$2.75 per hr.	\$1.25 to \$1.75 per hr.
Secretarial		\$1.00 to \$1.50 per hr.

Unions

At present there are no unions in the City of Morganfield.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Evansville, Indiana, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky, passes through Morganfield. Freight service includes one northbound freight and one southbound freight daily. There is no passenger service available in Morganfield. Switching service is available 6 days a week and a siding which can accommodate 35 cars is available. The average monthly out-bound and inbound cars number approximately 15 and 25, respectively.

Railway Express shipments are brought in from Henderson, Kentucky.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Hours		Days		Town	Hours		Days	
	CL		LCL			CL		LCL	
Atlanta, Ga.	53		120		Louisville, Ky.	19		48	
Birmingham, Ala.	33		96		Los Angeles, Calif.	120		168	
Chicago, Ill.	35		96		Nashville, Tenn.	30		72	
Cincinnati, Ohio	30		96		New Orleans, La.	33		96	
Cleveland, Ohio	65		*		New York, N. Y.	79		*	
Detroit, Mich.	48		120		Pittsburgh, Pa.	75		*	
Knoxville, Tenn.	50		96		St. Louis, Mo.	40		96	

*LCL not available to these points

Source: Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky, April 1966.

Highways

Highways serving the Morganfield area include U.S. Highways 60 and 641, and Kentucky Highways 56, 130, and 359.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	419	Lexington, Ky.	233
Birmingham, Ala.	344	Louisville, Ky.	175
Chicago, Ill.	326	Nashville, Tenn.	124
Cincinnati, Ohio	280	New York, N. Y.	941
Detroit, Mich.	543	Pittsburgh, Pa.	576
Knoxville, Tenn.	320	St. Louis, Mo.	159

Truck Service: McLean Freight Lines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois; Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; A & H Truck Lines, Evansville, Indiana; and United Parcel Service, Inc., New York, New York, serve Morganfield with both interstate and intrastate trucking service.

TABLE 10

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

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

*Delivery time in days

Source: Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky, April 1966.

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Lines, Inc., provides Morganfield with four northbound and four southbound buses daily.

Taxi Service: Morganfield is served by two taxi companies. Twenty-four hour service is provided.

Air

The Sturgis Airport, owned by Union County, is located 12 miles south of Morganfield on U.S. Highway 60. This field, with its three 5,000 by 150 foot paved runways, can accommodate any type of aircraft with the exception of jets.

Dress Memorial Airport, in Evansville, Indiana, is the nearest major airport with service by Eastern and Delta. The Airport is a driving time of forty-five minutes away, a distance of 33 miles. At Camp Breckinridge, 3 miles north of the city limits, there is a small landing strip sometimes used by light planes coming into Morganfield. It has a 2,700 by 75 foot bituminous asphalt surfaced strip, a 450 by 50 foot taxi strip, and a parking area of 12,500 square yards.

Water

The Ohio River borders the northern edge of Union County just 6 miles north of Morganfield. A 9-foot navigation channel is maintained. Commerce on the Ohio River has been increasing at a substantial rate. It affords the northern boundary of Kentucky a direct access to shipment and receipt of commodities by water of the entire Mississippi River navigation system and over the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Morganfield is supplied electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company, which 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, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. 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 Morganfield Municipal Gas System, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, supplies Morganfield with natural gas through a 6-inch transmission line at a pressure of 150 psi. The BTU content is 1,000 and the specific gravity is .60.

Natural gas service has been extended along Kentucky Highway 130 north of Morganfield to new residential areas.

Current monthly rates are as follows:

Residential and Small Commercial

First	500 cu. ft.	\$1.25 (Minimum Bill)
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
Over	20,000 cu. ft.	.80 per MCF

Large Commercial and Specials

First	500 cu. ft.	\$1.50 (Minimum Bill)
Next	2,500 cu. ft.	1.25 per MCF
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	1.00 per MCF
Next	30,000 cu. ft.	.80 per MCF
Over	40,000 cu. ft.	.65 per MCF

Coal and Coke*

Morganfield is located in the Western Kentucky Coal Field. The Western Kentucky Coal Field 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.

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.

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The City of Morganfield is supplied water by the Morganfield Municipal Water Works, whose sources of supply are the Camp Breckinridge Water System and the Ohio River. The capacity of the treatment plant is 720,000 gpd and the raw water is treated as follows: settled, postchlorinated, coagulated with alum and lime, filtered, and prechlorinated when necessary. The average daily use is 300,000 gallons and the pumping time required is 14 1/2 hours. The peak demand has been near capacity. Storage facilities include a 60,000-gallon elevated standpipe and a 600,000-gallon clear well. Distribution mains range in size from 1 to 6 inches and the average pressure is 40 psi.

The contracts have been let to begin construction of the Union County Rural Water System. Actual construction is to begin upon the acquisition of the water plant at Camp Breckinridge.

Current monthly rates:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	2,000	1.50 (Minimum)
Next	1,000	.75
Next	2,000	.60
Next	10,000	.45
Next	35,000	.38
Next	450,000	.30
Next	1,500,000	.28
Next	2,000,000	.27

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.

Sewerage System

The Morganfield Municipal Sewerage System serves the city with separate storm and sanitary mains and a 600,000 gpd treatment plant. The type of treatment used consists of trickling filters and drying beds. The average flow for the system is 250,000 gpd and the peak flow has been 300,000 gpd.

Sanitary mains range from 6 to 12 inches and the combined mains are 48 inches. Final discharge empties into Lost Creek. The system covers 90 percent of the city. Sewer rates equal 40 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 52 acres of gently rolling land
LOCATION: The southwestern edge of the site is bordered by the city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. Route 60 and Kentucky Route 359
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad
WATER: Morganfield Municipal Water Works
GAS: Morganfield Municipal Gas System
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Morganfield Municipal Sewerage System
OPTIONED BY: Morganfield Chamber of Commerce

SITE #2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 5 acres of level to gently rolling land
LOCATION: Located in the northern section of the city within the city limits
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Secondary road to Kentucky Routes 56 and 130
RAILROADS: Illinois Central Railroad
WATER: Morganfield Municipal Water Works
GAS: Morganfield Municipal Gas System
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
OPTIONED BY: Morganfield Chamber of Commerce

Available Industrial Building

BUILDING #1: The City Council has passed a resolution which states the city's willingness to issue revenue bonds to finance construction of an industrial building as provided by K.R.S. 103.200 - 103.280.

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

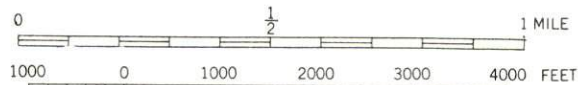
E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

SITE-2
5 Ac.
W.G.E.

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

MORGANFIELD



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

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: The governing body of Morganfield is a mayor, elected every four years, and six councilmen, elected every two-years.

County: Union County is governed by a county judge and six magistrates. All are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Morganfield may exempt new industry from property tax for a period of five years. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Occupational licenses ranging from \$3 to \$60 are required.

Planning and Zoning

The city has a Planning and Zoning Commission. It has a contract to receive assistance from the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Community Planning and Development.

Since 1959, the following programs have been completed: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Existing Land Use Analysis, Zoning Ordinance and Map, Preliminary Future Land Use Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Major Street Plan, Community Facilities Plan, General Plan, Economic Survey, and Public Improvements Program.

Building Codes

Any construction within the city limits of Morganfield requires the securing of a building permit.

Fire Protection

The Morganfield Volunteer Fire Department is staffed by a chief, assistant chief, and twenty volunteers. Equipment consists of a 750-gpm pumper truck, a 500-gpm pumper truck, 4,100 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 2,300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 500 feet of booster hose, generator and foam equipment. The alarm is sounded by a siren. The city has 81 fire hydrants.

There is a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating in the city.

Police Protection

Morganfield has a chief and three full-time policemen who utilize one radio-equipped 1964 cruiser.

The sheriff's office is located in Morganfield and has three men and three radio-equipped cars.

There are also three state police units assigned to the Morganfield area.

Garbage and Sanitation

The Morganfield Sanitation Department, staffed by three employees, utilizes one garbage packer truck to make weekly collections in residential sections and daily pickup in the business district.

The residential rate is \$1 per month and business rates are negotiated. Disposal is by a city-owned land fill.

Financial Information

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

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (January 30, 1965)

Income	\$185,307.24
Expenditures	172,749.50
Bonded Indebtedness	295,000.00 (gas system)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965-66)

County Budget	\$205,877.00
Bonded Indebtedness	-0-

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1965 taxing rates for Morganfield and Union County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR MORGANFIELD AND UNION COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Morganfield	Union County
City	\$.75	\$ --
State	.05	.05
County	.55	.55
School	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>
Total	\$3.35	\$2.60

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Morganfield	40%
Union County	31%

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

Morganfield	\$ 5,000,000 (Approx.)
Union County	26,565,906

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Morganfield is served by the Union County School System and also by five parochial schools. The county schools include three elementary schools with 788 students and 33 teachers, two junior high schools with 659 students and 33 teachers, and one high school with 581 students and 36 teachers. 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-five percent of the first class graduating from the new high school are attending college. The current year budget is \$965,000.

There are four parochial elementary schools, with a total enrollment of 820 students and 18 teachers, and one parochial high school, with 297 students and 14 teachers.

St. Vincent Academy has just completed an addition of four classrooms and a cafeteria at a cost of \$80,000.

TABLE 12

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Union County High	581	36	16-1
Morganfield Elem.	573	23	25-1
Morganfield Jr. High	308	16	19-1
Sturgis Elem.	603	23	26-1
Sturgis Jr. High	351	17	20-1
Uniontown Elem.	215	10	22-1
Parochial Elem. (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 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.

Morganfield is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School, Madisonville, Kentucky, 45 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 there is adequate capacity for 150 students. 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 area include:

Northwest Center of the University of Kentucky, Henderson,
Kentucky, 23 miles
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 33 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 52 miles
Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 52 miles
Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 74 miles
Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 91 miles
University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale, Illinois, 50 miles

Health

Hospitals: Our Lady of Mercy Hospital 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, consisting of surgeons, general practitioners and dentists, and nine registered nurses on the active staff.

Improvements to the hospital in the past months include air conditioning, new lobby furniture and a modern children's ward.

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

Housing

In Morganfield there are approximately 20 houses for sale ranging in size from 4 to 14 rooms and varying in price from \$3,500 to 25,000.

Rental property consists of approximately four houses and five apartments. Rates per month range from \$50 to \$75.

In the suburbs of Morganfield there is an ample supply of available building lots. There were approximately 94 lots available in April of 1966.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves Morganfield's 1,500 customers with a county-wide toll free dial system. Mobile phone service is available and a direct dialing system will be placed in operation in the future. There is a central office equipment expansion planned for the second quarter in 1966.

Western Union Telegraph service is available at the Southern Greyhound Bus Station in Morganfield.

Postal Facilities: Morganfield's first-class post office is staffed with 19 full-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily by star route. The post office has three city routes, five rural routes, and one parcel post route. Postal receipts for 1965 totaled approximately \$65,000.

Newspapers: The Union County Advocate is published every Thursday and has a circulation of approximately 3,250. Papers from Evansville, Indiana, and Louisville and Henderson, Kentucky, are received daily.

Radio:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Watts</u>	<u>Kilocycles</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Network Affiliation</u>
WMSK	Morganfield	500	1,550	Dawn to Dusk	Independent

Television: All major networks are received with equal clarity through stations in the following cities: Evansville, Indiana; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Harrisburg, Illinois; and Paducah and Henderson, Kentucky.

Libraries

Morganfield is served by the Union County Library which is located in Morganfield. Volumes available to the public total approximately 5,000 and circulation averages 37,000 annually. Bookmobile service is available to the surrounding area.

Churches

Morganfield has nine churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Presbyterian, Church of God, Church of Christ, and Episcopal. The total combined membership is 3,000 and the average percent of weekly attendance is 70 percent.

Financial Institutions

<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>		
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Union Bank & Trust Co.	\$7,574,351.27	\$6,273,935.81
Morganfield National Bank	8,294,779.25	7,575,269.13

Hotels and Motels

Bel-Air Motel	19 units
Forty-Winks Motel	12 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Jaycees, PTA

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Knights of Columbus,
IOOF

Women's: Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution,
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Women's Club, Business and
Professional Women's Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Jaycettes

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, FFA,
FTA, FHA, FBLA

Other: Quarterback, 17-70 Club, Breckinridge Golf Club

Recreation

Local: Local facilities include a 26-acre lighted park, which is a joint project of the Board of Education, the American Legion and the City of Morganfield. Three Little League baseball teams are sponsored at this park in the summer. Equipment includes a swimming pool, two lighted concrete tennis courts, a lighted baseball and football stadium, a picnic area and playground. There is one downtown theatre and one drive-in movie located in Morganfield. A 9-hole golf course is maintained at nearby Camp Breckinridge.

Des Islet Lake, located on the Camp Breckinridge Military Reserve, covers approximately 86 acres. The lake area is excellent for fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking, and camping.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife has acquired approximately 5,000 acres of the Camp Breckinridge property which will be developed as a recreation area and wildlife refuge.

Area: Morganfield is located 56 miles from Kentucky Lake. Located on this 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, 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 30 miles from Morganfield, is noted for its historical museum. Other facilities are cabins, picnic facilities, beach, bathhouse and boating facilities.

Pennyrile Forest State Park, 56 miles from Morganfield at Dawson Springs, Kentucky, is located in the heart of a 15,000-acre forest. All types of outdoor recreation are available.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Establishment of the United Parcel Service, Inc.
2. Remodeling of much of the business area in downtown Morganfield
3. Improvements to Our Lady of Mercy Hospital include air conditioning, new lobby furniture, and a modern children's ward
4. Natural gas service has been extended north of the city limits to serve new residential areas
5. An \$80,000 addition to St. Vincent Academy completed in 1965

Planned:

1. Acquisition of 4,000,000 gpd water treatment plant and distribution system at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky
2. Purchase 1,600 acres of land at Camp Breckinridge for industrial sites, including plans for country club and an 18-hole golf course
3. Low-cost public housing project - 100 proposed units
4. Improvements in commercial areas
5. Residential improvements to include a housing code
6. Local government services planned - enlarging of fire station, additional firemen, new radio equipment, and enlarge city hall
7. Completion of the Union County Rural Water System
8. Extensive enlarging and remodeling of the Morganfield Public Library in 1966

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 Union County had 606 farms covering 166,528 acres, an average of 274.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Union County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

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 14

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 analyses 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

*U.S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 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 15

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forests

Union County has 37,000 acres of forested land covering approximately 17 percent of the total land area. Predominant trees 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 protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population 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

Source: 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 income in Union County in 1963 was \$1,609 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the 1965 Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky was \$1,830 in 1964.

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 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MORGANFIELD, 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	36.8	5.01	79	69
February	35.9	3.51	77	61
March	46.1	5.31	79	62
April	63.4	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.	57.5	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 of 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.

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
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

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. 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.

Morganfield, the county seat, is located near the center of the county only 7 miles from the Ohio. It was laid out in 1812, incorporated on February 22, 1860, and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan of the Revolutionary Army, who figured as the hero at the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, where he defeated the British under General Tarleton on January 17, 1781, and who was later given a gold medal by Congress. He was the original owner of the land on which the town is located.

The early churches in the town and county were those of the Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian denominations. The first church of Morganfield came in 1812. It was about 1813 that the first school was established in Morganfield. Saint Vincent Academy, a boarding school for girls, was established in 1820. This was one of the first institutions of its kind in the state and is still being operated today.

In 1936, the industry of Morganfield was represented by coal mines, an ice factory, and a Kraft-Phenix cheese plant. The usual number of banks, dry goods and grocery stores, drug stores, radio shops, garages, and service stations regularly found in a town of 2,600 population made up the town's business interests.

Prior to 1942 Morganfield had no attribute to distinguish it from many other healthy, prosperous, agriculturally-oriented county seat towns. Life was placid, agreeable, and the institutions and the social organizations were adequate to meet reasonable needs. Then in 1942 the United States government purchased 38,000 acres of land a few miles to the east of Morganfield and established an army installation known as Camp Breckinridge. The camp eventually housed thirty to forty thousand men. The impact of the establishment of this camp upon Morganfield and its three thousand persons was tremendous. Housing became a problem, as did the soon

Appendix A

overcrowded schools. Other problems soon rose in church and family life, zoning, recreation, law enforcement, and social climate. Subsequently, when the camp was closed after the war, its effects could still be seen in the physical and social marks left upon the town. Then again, in the 1950's, the government reopened the camp on a temporary basis, and the people of the area were forced to adjust to the "army life" of the camp again.

Union County has produced many historically interesting people. The most notable of them were General Daniel Morgan, Presley O'Bannon, Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, Charles John O'Malley, and Nancy Huston Banks.

Presley O'Bannon was in the service of the United States Navy at Tripoli in 1801-1805 and he was believed to be the first person ever to plant the United States flag on foreign soil. Later, he served in the State Legislature. Today, his remains are buried in the Frankfort cemetery opposite the grave of Theodore O'Hara, the writer of "The Bivouac of the Dead."

Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, called by some historians as the "Pioneer Astronomer of America," was born in Union County. He was a noted author, lecturer, teacher, lawyer, soldier, scientist, and inventor. He was very much interested in the study of astronomy, and it was through his influence that the Harvard Observatory and the Naval Observatory at Washington were established. It was through his efforts that the Cincinnati Observatory, afterwards called Mitchell Observatory, in his honor, was built.

Charles John O'Malley, known as the "Farmer Poet" of Kentucky, was born in this county in 1857. Although his father wished him in the priesthood, he became a naturalist and poet. He wrote for a number of newspapers and magazines, including the Louisville Courier-Journal, The Argonaut of San Francisco, the Week of Toronto, Harpers', Farm and Home, and others. Today, his remains lie buried in an unmarked grave in the Sacred Heart Cemetery at Saint Vincent in this county.

Nancy Huston Banks, another Morganfield native, became a writer of pronounced ability. Among her novels were "Stairs of Sand," "The Little Hills" and "Oldfield." She died in Washington in 1934, and is buried at Morganfield.

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 the three leading corn counties. Union County is also rich in vast mineral deposits. The county has also experienced a modest oil boom.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
UNION COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Union County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2,029	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	901	44.4	27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	126	6.2	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	370	18.2	209,337	39.6
Food & kindred products	20	1.0	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	0		11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	162	8.0	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	42	2.1	15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	9	0.4	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0		17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	19	0.9	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0		11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	118	5.8	73,558	13.9
Other	0		3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	100	4.9	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	399	19.7	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	49	2.4	24,837	4.7
Services	78	3.8	45,903	8.7
Other	6	0.3	2,150	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 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 and 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 and 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 and technical	122	125	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	519	0	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	329	65	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	114	164	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	95	135	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	569	7	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	673	142	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	203	1,123	25,183
Service workers	123	208	29,844	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.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal court of

the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. (1962)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1946)

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

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1962)

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

determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account. (1962)

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky