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# Industrial Resources: Madison County - Richmond

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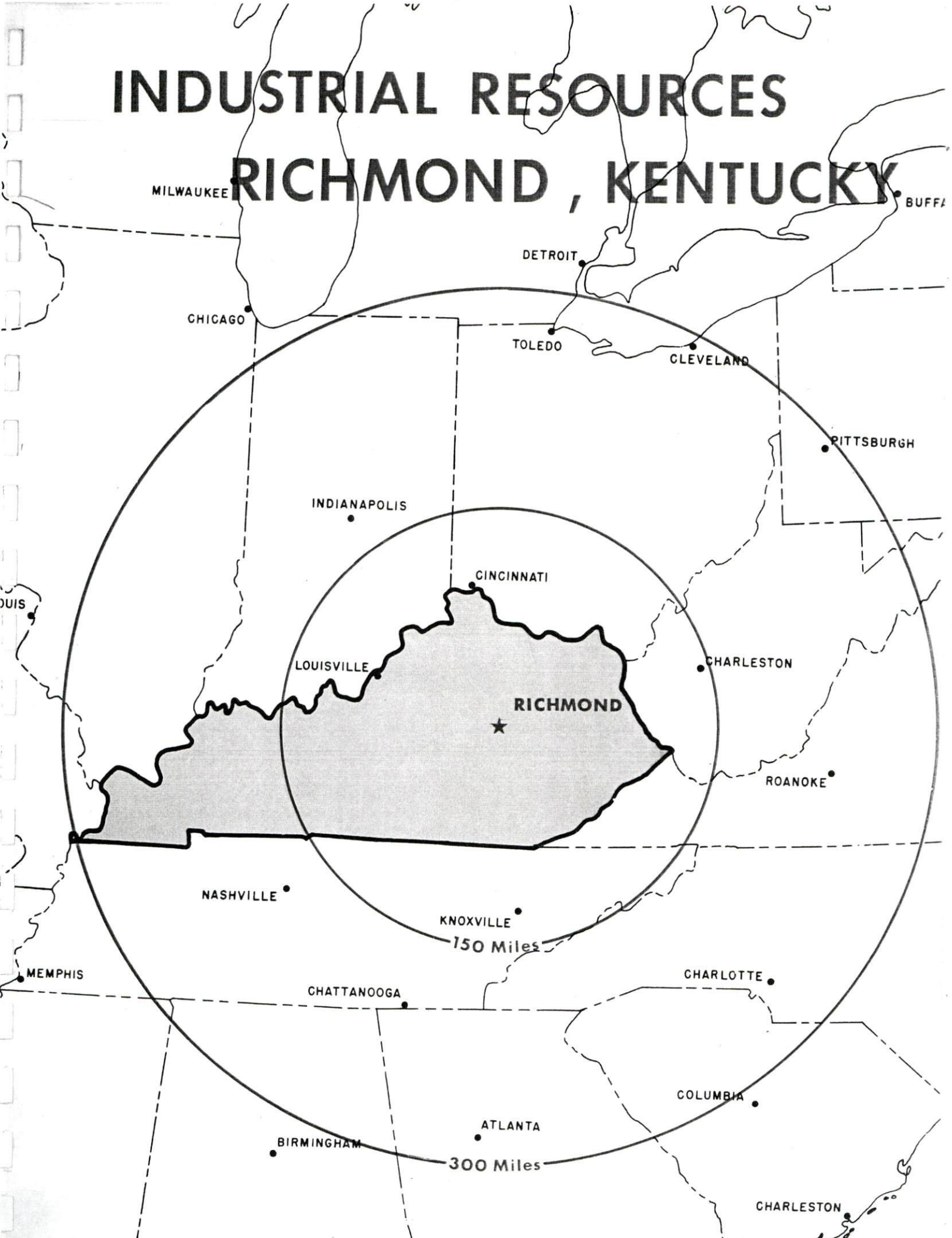
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## RICHMOND, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Richmond Board of Trade  
and  
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky  
Frankfort, Kentucky

August, 1955



# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Richmond - 10,217; Madison County - 31,179.  
1954 estimate for Madison County - 33,417.

RICHMOND LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Madison and seven adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area, 5,600 men and 4,500 women. Number of workers available from Madison County, 850 men and 750 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroad: Louisville and Nashville Railroad, main line from Cincinnati, Ohio to Atlanta, Georgia.

Air: Bluegrass Field, Lexington, served by Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Air Lines, 45 minutes distant.

Trucks: Huber & Huber Transfer, Dixie Ohio Express, Hayes Freight Lines, Day's City Transfer, Penn Bros. Transfer, Yearly Truck Lines, Bronaugh Motor Express, Meeks Motor Freight.

Water: Nearest navigable stream - Kentucky River, 11 miles distant.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES from Richmond:

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	377	Memphis, Tenn.	462
Chicago, Ill.	404	New York, N. Y.	720
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	New Orleans, La.	768
Detroit, Mich.	318	St. Louis, Mo.	372
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,318	Washington, D. C.	561

### UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities.

Natural Gas: Municipal Distribution System, gas purchased from Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company.

Water: Municipal - source, impoundments. Peak usage (1,000,000 gal. per day) is 80% pumping capacity and 66% of filtration capacity.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers. Modern sewerage disposal plant operating at 50% of rated capacity.

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Richmond was 10,217. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Richmond, Madison County and Kentucky.

Year	<u>Richmond</u>		<u>Madison County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	4,653		25,607		
1910	5,340	14.8	26,951	5.2	6.6
1920	5,622	5.3	26,284	- 2.5	5.5
1930	6,495	15.5	27,621	5.1	8.2
1940	7,335	12.9	28,541	3.3	8.8
1950	10,217	39.3	31,179	9.2	3.5
1954 (Est.) <u>1/</u>			33,417	7.2	- 0.03

### Labor Force

Available Labor Supply: The Richmond labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Madison and the following Kentucky counties: Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Rockcastle, Jackson and Estill. The population center of all but one of these counties is within 30 miles of Richmond and this is the area from which workers could be drawn heavily on a commuting basis to jobs located at Richmond.

The population of the eight-county area was 216,013 in 1950, a gain of about 15,000 from 1940. Fayette County, by far the largest county in the area, had a population gain of about 22,000 while Madison County added about 2,600 inhabitants to reach a 1950 population of 31,179.

There is an estimated 5,600 men and 4,500 women in the eight-county Richmond area who could be recruited for industrial jobs. This total includes 2,100 men and 800 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance in February, 1955. Madison County could probably supply 850 of the men and 750 of the women included in the estimate of total current labor supply. Due to distances involved, it is unlikely that this total labor supply would be available for jobs located at Richmond or any other single point in the area. However, it is believed that 2,400 of the man and 1,700 of the women could be recruited for jobs at Richmond and would commute at least during the early stages of work.

In addition to the current supply of labor, 17,800 boys and 17,200 girls will become 18 years of age during the next ten years from the eight counties in the area. Madison County will furnish 1,700 of the boys and 1,700 of the girls. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon attaining working age and these younger workers would probably be available for jobs at any point in the area due to their greater mobility. 2/

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Madison County between 1940 and 1950 was 797, while 8,866 persons from the entire area out-migrated. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 11,955 persons out-migrated from the area. Subtracted from this total were 296 persons who in-migrated to Madison County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950, and the increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter, 1954 were \$46.91 for Madison County, \$65.59 for Kentucky.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$964 for Madison County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States. 3/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Richmond are described locally as good.

## EXISTING INDUSTRY

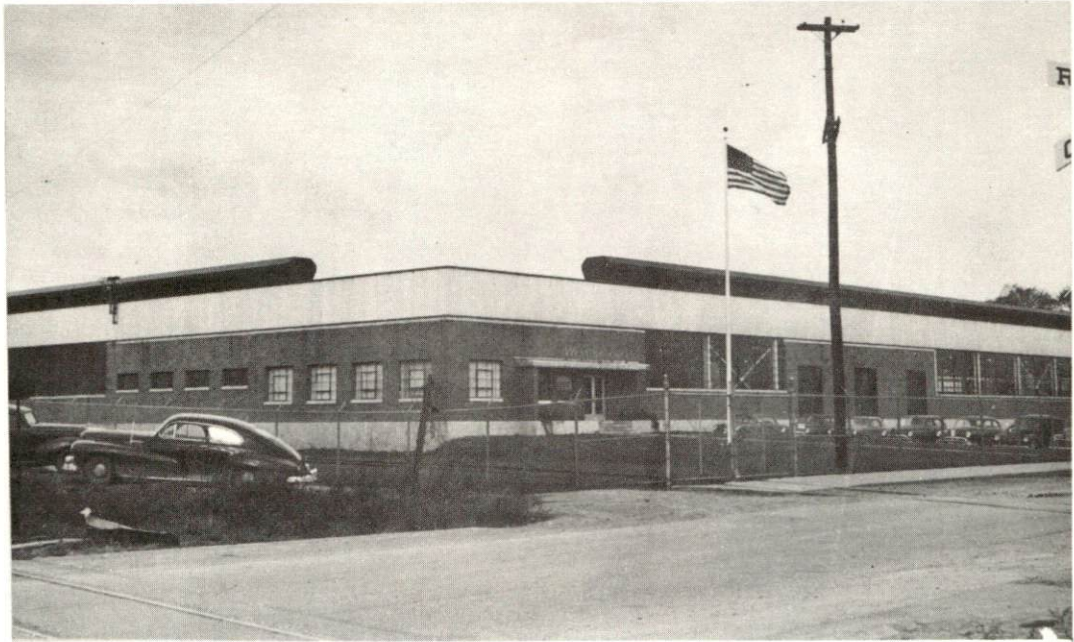
Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Blue Grass Ordnance Depot	Ordnance			
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Soft drinks	11	0	11
Kentucky Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream	17	2	19
Richmond Bakery	Bakery products	1	3	4
Richmond Concrete Products Co.	Concrete block	10	0	10
Richmond Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream	3	1	4
Sun Crest Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	4	0	4
Westinghouse*	Miniature lamps	76	350	426

### Unionization

Unions represented in the area include \*AF of L (IBEW).





WESTINGHOUSE PLANT



COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Louisville and Nashville Railroad (Cincinnati Division), on main line from Cincinnati to Atlanta. One local freight daily each way.

Package car service to Richmond - one car out of Lexington and one car out of Louisville daily. Outbound - 3 cars weekly to Louisville.

Richmond averages 16 outbound cars per month consisting principally of livestock and tobacco.

Inbound carloadings average 45 per month consisting principally of coal, lumber, sand, cement, fence.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Richmond, Kentucky 4/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd AM	Louisville, Ky.	1st PM
Birmingham, Ala.	2nd PM	Los Angeles, Calif.	8 days
Chicago, Ill.	3rd AM	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	1st AM	New Orleans, La.	3rd PM
Cleveland, Ohio	3rd AM	New York, N. Y.	5 days
Detroit, Mich.	3rd AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2nd PM
Knoxville, Tenn.	2nd AM	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd PM

### Highways

U. S. #25, #227, #421; Kentucky #169, #52.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Richmond

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	377	Lexington, Ky.	26
Birmingham, Ala.	403	Louisville, Ky.	103
Chicago, Ill.	404	Nashville, Tenn.	241
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	New York, N. Y.	720
Detroit, Mich.	318	Pittsburgh, Pa.	409
Knoxville, Tenn.	169	St. Louis, Mo.	372

Truck Lines: Huber & Huber Transfer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dixie-Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hayes Freight Lines, Matton, Illinois; Penn Bros. Transfer Company, Lexington, Kentucky; Yeary Truck Lines, Winchester, Kentucky;

Bronaugh Motor Express, Lexington, Kentucky; Meeks Motor Freight, Louisville, Kentucky; Dance Freight Lines, Cincinnati, Ohio; Day's City Transfer, Richmond.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines - 18 buses in, 6 out, daily. (Lexington Division) Black Brothers Bus Lines - 20 buses in and out daily. Serves Southern Kentucky with home offices in Richmond.

#### Airways

Blue Grass Airport, Lexington, 30 miles distant. Scheduled stop for Eastern, Delta and Piedmont Airlines.

#### Water Transportation

Kentucky River, 11 miles distant, has 6' channel. Ohio River, approximately 80 miles distant, via Kentucky River, has 9' channel. Nearest ocean port, New Orleans, 768 miles distant.

### UTILITIES

#### Electricity

Electricity is supplied Richmond by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Rural customers in Madison County are served by Kentucky Utilities Company, Blue Grass Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation and Clark County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Small commercial and industrial loads are served by the organizations whose lines are closest to the customer. By agreement large industrial loads are reserved to Kentucky Utilities Company.

The Kentucky Utilities serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is inter-connected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## Natural Gas

Municipally owned distribution system (Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works). Gas is purchased wholesale by city from Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, a subsidiary of Columbia Gas System. 1050 BTU content. Specific gravity .60. Transmission and distribution systems adequate for industrial loads.

Rates: First 1,000 cu. ft.	1.25 per M.
Next 9,000 cu. ft.	.65 per M.
Excess	.50 per M.

## Water

Sources - Lake Reba (impoundment) 350 million gallon storage - 10" line to city. 750 million gallon impoundment at Blue Grass Ordnance Depot - 10" line to city. Design filter capacity 1,500,000 gallons per day. Design pumping capacity 1,250,000 gallons per day. Peak daily usage 1,000,000 gallons per day - 8" mains in business area, 70 pounds pressure.

600 cu. ft. (minimum	1.85
First 5,000 cu. ft.	.27 1/2 per 100 cu. ft.
Next 5,000 cu. ft.	.22 per 100 cu. ft.
Excess cu. ft.	.16 1/2 per 100 cu. ft.

## FUEL

### Fuel Oil

Current prices will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

### Coal

Bituminous coal is available from both East and West Kentucky Coal Fields. Since the delivery price varies from time to time, no estimated price is made in this report. Delivery prices will be supplied upon request by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

First class Post Office - 31 employees. Mail dispatched four times daily. Mail received four times daily. 1953 postal receipts - \$93,000.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company - 3,800 subscribers.

Monthly rates: Individual line (business)	\$7.50
2-party	6.70
Individual line (residence)	3.65
2-party	3.10

Telegraph service - Western Union.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1: Located at extension of North Poplar Street and Edwards Avenue, just off U. S. #25. Served by L&N - 20 acres - 6" water line 100' distant, 4" intermediate gas line (10 to 30 lbs.) would be extended. 20" gas transmission line 1,000' distant could be utilized for very large industrial customer. 6" sewer would be extended. Rolling topography. Presently outside city limits.

Site #2: This is a two acre site located on U. S. #27 and L&N Railroad. Utilities include 3" low pressure gas line adjoining (6 oz. pressure), 2" 35 lb. pressure water line abuts property; 8" sewer main 100' distant. Inside city limits.

Site #3: This site, located on Four Mile Avenue has 4 acres. Utilities include: 4" intermediate pressure gas line, 6" (50 lb. pressure) water main, 10" sewer main. All services adjoin property. Inside city limits.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Richmond is a third class city and is governed by a mayor, elected for four years and six councilmen elected for two years.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET BUSINESS SECTION



U. S. POST OFFICE



MADISON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

## Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry: State law enables cities to grant five year municipal property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended.

Business Licenses: Municipal occupational and license tax levied on all occupations and businesses. (Total revenue from years 1953 and 1954 - \$44,000.

## City Services

Fire Protection: Richmond's fire department has 21 employees. Equipment consists of three 750 gpm pumper type fire trucks, 4,000 feet of 2 1/2" hose and 2,300 feet of 1 1/2" hose. There are 162 fire hydrants conveniently located throughout the city. Richmond has a 7th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection: Personnel: Chief and 13 patrolmen.

Garbage and Sanitation: Municipal collection.

Sewerage: Sewerage disposal plant completely modernized in 1950. Treatment capacity 1 1/2 million gallons daily. 750,000 gallons daily maximum usage. 10" mains serve the business area. Separate storm and sanitary sewers. Industrial sewerage charge would be negotiated. Approximate charge would be 6% of water bill.

## TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Richmond and Madison County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Richmond and Madison County, 1954.

	<u>Richmond</u>	<u>Madison County</u>
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
State	.05	.05
City	1.10	
School	1.50	1.50
Other		
Total	<u>\$3.15</u>	<u>\$ 2.05</u>

<u>Ratio of Assessment:</u>	City - 26%
	County - 33%
<u>Total Assessment:</u>	City - \$7, 223, 970
	County - \$39, 542, 565
<u>City Income:</u>	\$155, 958. 98 (1953) general fund
<u>City Expenditures:</u>	\$150, 784. 03 (1953) general fund
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness:</u>	General obligation bonds - \$168, 000 sewer improvement voted in 1948.
	Revenue Bonds - Will be retired
	Sewer \$5, 320 7/31/56
	School building 70, 000 6/30/68
	Water and gas 105, 000 12/15/70
	Water 302, 000 12/15/71
	Sewer 364, 000 7/1/74
<u>County Income, fiscal year</u>	- \$101, 323, general fund
<u>County Expenditures, fiscal year</u>	- \$87, 704. 47, general fund
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness</u>	- None

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

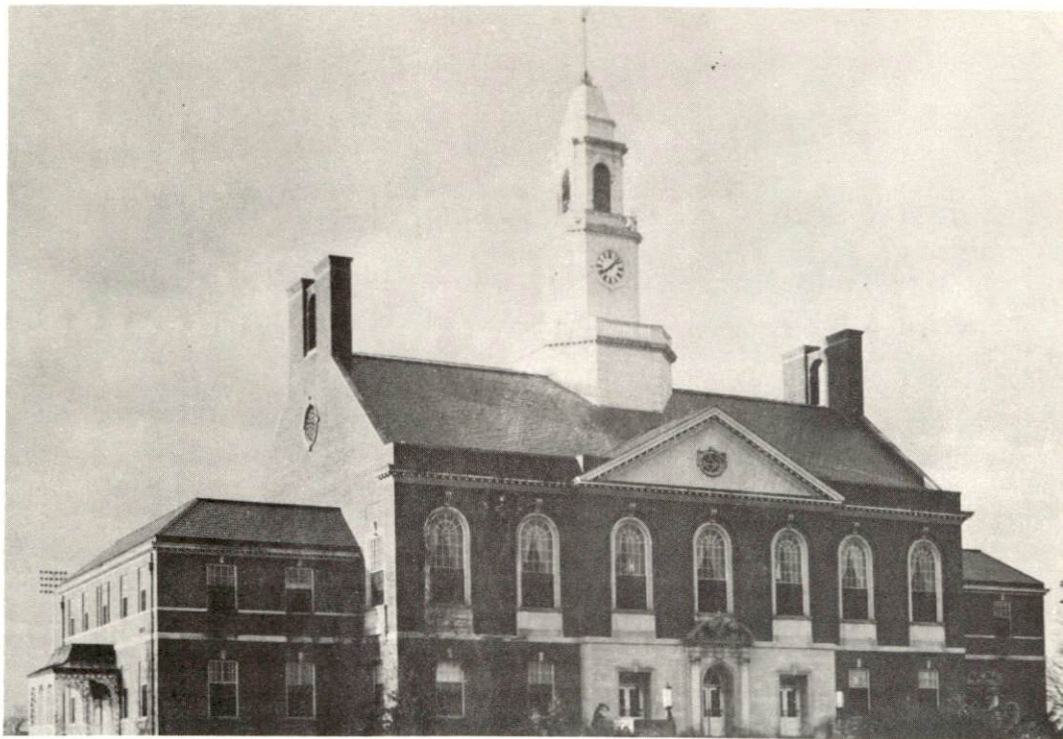
There are several houses in Richmond for rent or sale. The rental range of 2- and 3-bedroom houses is from \$50 to \$75 per month. Construction cost for 2- and 3-bedroom houses is from \$9, 000 to \$15, 000.

### Health

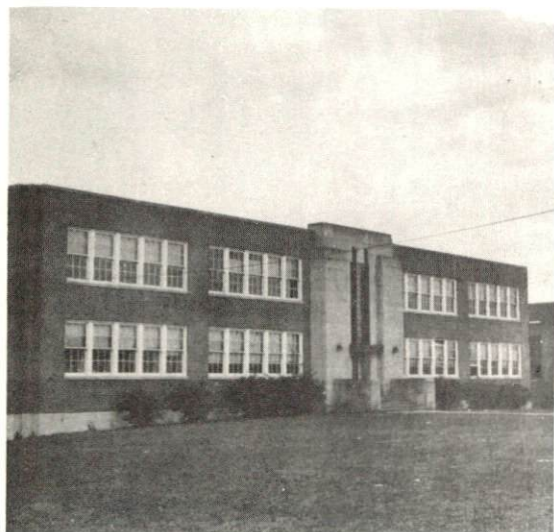
Hospitals: Pattie M. Clay, 75 beds; Gibson, 50 beds; Pope, 14 beds. Medical personnel includes 25 doctors, 5 surgeons, 10 dentists and 70 registered nurses in the County.

Public Health Service: The Madison County Health Department has its headquarters in Richmond with a staff of one physician, two nurses, one sanitarian and three clerks. Communicable disease control - immunizations, advisory services, home and office visits, consultation services. Venereal disease control - case-finding program office and home visits, referral to the Kentucky Treatment Center, follow-up work to treatment. Tuberculosis control - clinic services with X-ray and pneumothorax, field and office visits, where available. Maternal and child health services - prenatal and post partum advisory service, field and office visits, child health consultation services. School health service - group inspection by physician or nurses, hearing and





STUDENT UNION BUILDING EASTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



MADISON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL



GIBSON HOSPITAL

vision testing, health classes, visits to schools, teacher-nurse conferences. Examinations of food and milk handlers. Sanitation - collection of samples for analysis, tests run on samples, conference with building and restaurant owners and operators, inspection of private buildings and premises, water supplies, sewage disposal systems, schools, conferences and advisory services. General public health activities - meetings, classes, lectures, movies shown, pamphlets, etc.

### Education

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Richmond and Madison County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Madison County High (Total)	1, 140	49
Madison County Elementary (Total)	2, 683	90
Berea High (Ind.)	106	7
Berea Elem. (Ind.)	300	8
Berea Foundation High (Pri.)	320	27
Knapp Hall Elem. (Pri.)	116	6
Richmond Elem. (Ind.)	207	6
Richmond High (Ind.)	168	10
Madison-Model Elem. (City-State)	780	26
Madison-Model High (City-State)	582	23
Eastern Elem. Trng. (State)	180	6

Colleges: Eastern Kentucky State College, enrollment 1, 540. Curriculum includes principally courses in liberal arts and teaching preparation.

Other colleges in the area include: Berea College, Berea; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington; Asbury College, Wilmore; Centre College, Danville.

Vocational Education: Lafayette Vocational School located in Lexington. Enrollment, October, 1954, 603. Courses include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop, radio, sheet metal, television and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

### Libraries

City-County Library - volumes 6,800, circulation 18,000. Women's Club Library, volumes 4,600, circulation 4,000. John Grant Crabbe Library, volumes 82,000, circulation 103,000.

### Churches

16 Churches. Denominations represented - Baptist, Christian, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Church of the Nazarene, Roman Catholic. Total membership, 5,500.

### Newspapers, Radio and Television

Richmond Daily Register - circulation 4,841; Madison County Post (weekly), circulation 500.

Radio Station WEKY - mutual affiliation - 1340 kilocycles - 250 watts.

### Clubs and Organizations

Civic - Richmond Board of Trade, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Exchange. Fraternal - American Legion, VFW, Masonic Lodge, Elks Lodge, Red Men, Fraternal Order of Police, IOOF.

Women's Clubs - Altrusa, Richmond Women's Club, Junior Women's Club, Eastern Star, Daughters of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, American Association of University Women, Madison County Homemakers.

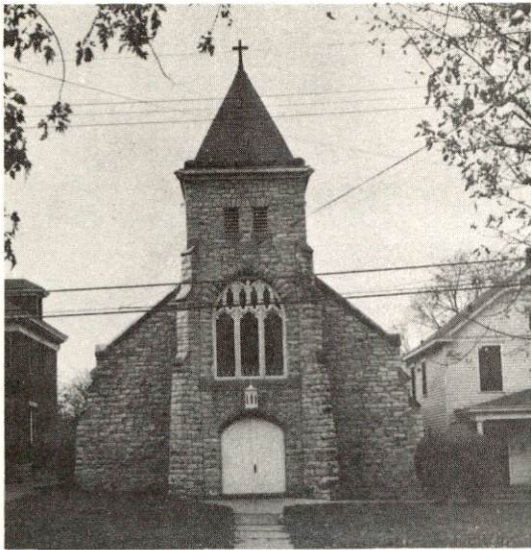
Youth Clubs - Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, FFA and FHA Chapters.

### Recreation

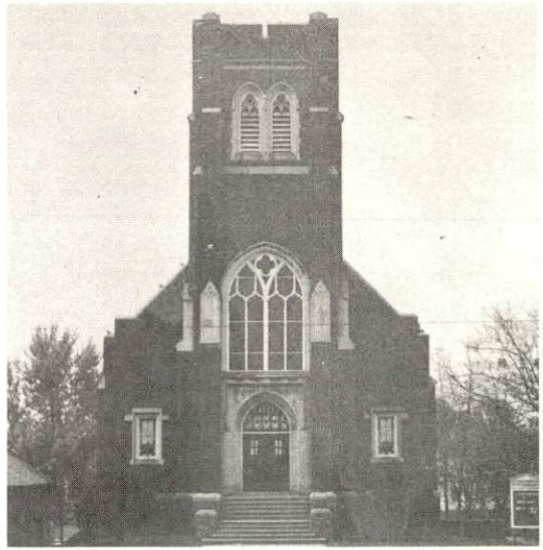
Theatres - Four - 2 downtown, 1 on Eastern College Campus, 1 drive-in. Playgrounds - Two - (one acre each) summer recreation under trained directors.

Madison County Country Club - 9 hole golf course, recently complete new swimming pool.

Boonesboro Beach, on Kentucky River, 11 miles away. Beach, camping and boating facilities available.



CATHOLIC CHURCH



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



BAPTIST CHURCH



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Banks

Madison - Southern National Bank & Trust Company. Total deposits - \$6,544,000.

State Bank & Trust Company - Total deposits - \$6,116,000.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1950, Madison County had 3,090 farms. An average of 84.4 acres per farm. The economy of the county is basically agricultural.

Agricultural Statistics for Madison County, 1951 <sup>6/</sup>				
Crops	Acres		Yield	Farm Value
	Harvested	Per Acre	Production	(Dollars)
Corn (bu.)	20,400	49.0	1,000,000	1,830,000
Tobacco - burley (lbs.)	7,800	1,279	9,976,000	not available
Wheat (winter) (bu.)	780	14.5	11,300	25,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	2,850	1.55	4,420	158,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	10,720	1.10	11,790	389,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	6,770	.95	6,430	202,000

Livestock	On farm, January 1, 1951	Farm Value (Dollars)
All cattle and calves	44,700	6,169,000
Milk cows	8,350	1,378,000
Hogs and pigs	18,400	450,800
Sheep and lambs	12,800	347,000
Chickens	129,000	161,200

Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value (Dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	1,400,000	490,000
Milk (lbs.)	26,448,000	926,000
Wool (lbs.)	62,100	35,400

## Forests

Madison County has 52,000 acres of forested land; this covers 18% of the total land area. The tree types found in the area include: Oak, hickory, red cedar, pine, beech and some yellow poplar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) are used in manufacture in the state.

## Mineral Resources

Madison County. The most important mineral resource of Madison County is clay. Limestone is also found in appreciable amounts and two quarries are operated (1954). Other minerals include sands and gravels, oil and gas, coal, and vein minerals.

Clays: These include, (1) stoneware clays of eastern Madison County, (2) scattered deposits of common clays, which are relatively unimportant, but which might be used for common brick and tile manufacture if found in proper quantities, and (3) deposits near Berea, which are used locally by Berea College student industries for small-scale pottery operations.

The stoneware clays occur in the eastern one-third of the County, in the vicinities of Bybee and Waco, along the Kentucky River. Their occurrence is widespread. However, individual deposits are not extensive. They are of Tertiary age and occur as old alluvial deposits at shallow depths. Since early times, they have been used for manufacture of various kinds of stoneware which have been marketed throughout the United States and Canada. The well-known Bybee pottery is still manufactured by the Cornelison Potteries, Bybee. These deposits can also be used for brick, tile, and other products.

Limestone: High calcium limestone is found at Big Hill, where an abandoned quarry shows two ledges of 9' and 13' which average 97.7% and 97.2% calcium carbonate, respectively. These occur in a total face of 77', more or less.

At Boonesboro, on the Kentucky River, two quarries are currently operated, and the stone is used for highway construction purposes.

Sands and Gravels: Sands for some construction uses can be obtained from the Kentucky River. Some isolated residual deposits might also be

present. Disintegrated gravels and sands from the basal Pottsville might be found in the Knobs area for small-scale local use.

Oil and Gas: A small amount of oil has been produced commercially, along with insignificant amounts of gas. No commercial production is secured at present.

Coal: Coal can be obtained from isolated ridge deposits in ample supplies for small-scale domestic consumption.

Vein Minerals: Very small amounts of fluorite, calcite, and barite occur. These have no commercial significance.

Kentucky. In 1950 Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 7, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78, 496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10, 381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73, 316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7, 417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80, 137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2, 383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1, 779

## MARKETS

Richmond is located in the southcentral part of Kentucky. Both Cincinnati and Louisville lie within 125 miles of Richmond and through these major industrial centers convenient access is gained to other national industrial and distribution centers in the southcentral and southeastern states.

In 1953, retail sales in Madison County were estimated at \$19, 901, 000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$1, 098 per person and \$3, 904 per family. 8/

## CLIMATE

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

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 per cent of the year, and increases to 60 per cent 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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



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## APPENDIX

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Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

## HISTORY

Madison County, a crude pentagon in shape, is situated near the center of the State, partly in the outer Blue Grass Region and partly in the "Knobs". Madison County was one of the 9 counties established by Virginia before the separation of Kentucky, being taken from Lincoln County in 1785.

Madison County is 285,440 acres in area. The maximum relief for the district as a whole is about 1,000 feet, but elevations in the southeastern portion, where Bear Mountain is located, rise to 1,500 feet above sea level.

Richmond, the county seat, located near the center of Madison County, was first settled in 1784, a few years after Daniel Boone established Boonesboro. Elevation of Richmond is 937 feet.

## Appendix B

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 Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Madison County and Kentucky:  
 June, 1954
 

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Industry	Madison County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	2, 517	100	405, 276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	50	2.0	38, 457	9.4
Contract Construction	198	7.9	37, 316	9.2
Manufacturing	708	28.1	145, 590	35.9
Food and kindred products	70	2.8	25, 312	6.2
Tobacco	2	.1	9, 195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	55	2.2	22, 184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	0	.0	14, 175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	20	.8	8, 228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	123	4.9	11, 914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	19	.8	4, 590	1.1
Primary metals	0	.0	6, 429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	419	16.6	40, 299	9.9
Other	0	.0	3, 264	.81
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	291	11.2	29, 325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	968	37.6	105, 891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	77	3.3	75, 566	3.8
Services	221	8.7	31, 808	7.8
Other	4	.2	1, 323	.33

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Economic Characteristics of the Population for Madison County and Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Madison County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	15, 456	15, 723	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	11, 411	11, 753	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	8, 494	2, 920	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	8, 469	2, 919	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	8, 284	2, 885	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	3, 667	2, 098	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	1, 158	549	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	3, 249	167	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	210	71	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	185	34	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	185	34	28, 082	7, 281
New workers			415	307
Not in labor force	2, 917	8, 833	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	72	6, 502	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	786	479	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	44	7	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	2, 015	1, 845	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	1, 005	1, 146	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	885	611	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	125	88	17, 861	8, 104
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All Employed	8, 284	2, 885	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	454	443	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2, 523	26	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	560	94	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	277	647	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	354	236	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	1, 018	37	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	778	502	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	22	300	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	501	480	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	200	21	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	802	16	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	656	24	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	139	59	9, 675	4, 890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>		
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM	(CST)
January	35.9	4.31	83	73	
February	37.0	3.34	82	68	
March	46.0	4.59	80	65	
April	56.1	3.63	75	60	
May	65.7	3.69	76	64	
June	73.5	4.24	78	66	
July	77.0	4.33	78	67	
August	75.8	3.86	81	67	
September	71.0	2.86	81	65	
October	59.4	2.70	79	62	
November	47.2	3.08	80	68	
December	38.3	3.81	84	70	
Annual Norm	56.9	44.44			

1/ Station Location: Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 51 years; 6:30 PM readings - 16 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 years of record) - 129 days clear, 106 days partly cloudy, 130 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (34 years of record) Annual - 52 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (66 years of record) - 133 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (62 years of record) - 44 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (44 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (62 years of record) - Southwest.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (49 years of record) Approximate long-term means - 4,763 degree days.

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

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

### Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

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

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

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

#### General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.



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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$ No	\$ No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

1948

103.200 - 103.280

## INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are plainly legible and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be photostated.

For further information write to:

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

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

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

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

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