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Industrial Resources: Madison County - Richmond

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Richmond Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
October, 1963

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Richmond - 12,168

Madison County - 33,482

RICHMOND LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Madison and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,292 men and 4,948 women. Number of workers available from Madison County - 467 men and 671 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serves Richmond.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 26 miles. Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines serve Blue Grass Field. Located 4 1/2 miles from Richmond is the Lackey Airport, which has a 2,400 ft. sod and gravel runway. This airport can accommodate light aircraft.

Trucks: Common carrier service is provided by Bronaugh Motor Express, Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc, Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Shepherd Truck Line, Inc., and Wilson Freight Forwarding Company.

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Black Brothers Bus Lines serve Richmond.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	377	Lexington, Ky.	26
Chicago, Ill.	404	Louisville, Ky.	103
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	New York, N. Y.	720
Detroit, Mich.	318	Pittsburgh, Pa.	409
Knoxville, Tenn.	169	St. Louis, Mo.	372

Electricity

Kentucky Utilities Company serves the city of Richmond and approximately 60 percent of Madison County. Also serving electric power to Madison County are Blue Grass RECC and Clark County RECC.

Natural Gas

The Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works, a municipally owned company whose source of supply is Columbia Gas of Kentucky, serves Richmond.

Water

The Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works serves Richmond. Raw water is provided by two impounded lakes with a capacity of 350 million gallons. Average daily use is approximately 1,000,000 gallons per day, and the maximum daily use has been 1,200,000 gallons.

Sewerage

Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works serves Richmond. The capacity of the system is 1.5 million gallons per day. The maximum daily flow has been one million gallons.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Richmond has shown a net population increase in each decade in the past 60 years. Madison County has shown a net increase in each decade in the past 60 years except during the period between 1910 and 1920.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Richmond</u>		<u>Madison County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	4,635	----	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	10,268	39.3	31,179	9.2	3.5
1960	12,168	18.5	33,482	7.4	3.2

Economic Characteristics

In September, 1962, there were 1,504 manufacturing jobs in Madison County and 1,360 persons employed in wholesale and retail trade. However, the largest employment group is agriculture with approximately 2,986 people reported employed in the fall of 1959.

Wage rates are below the state average in Madison County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$63.88 for all industries and \$77.92 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

Per capita income for Madison County in 1960 was \$1,392.*

Retail sales for Madison County in 1962 were \$37,064,000.**

* Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-60

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

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Richmond labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Madison, and the adjacent counties of Clark, Estill, Fayette, Garrard, Jackson, Jessamine, and Rockcastle.

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 Richmond supply area was reported to be 245,312 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was an increase of 29,299 persons since the 1950 census count of 216,013.

TABLE 2

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

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,292	4,948	9,240	3,357	4,223	935	725
Clark	195	417	612	118	383	77	34
Estill	580	622	1,202	498	587	82	35
Fayette	510	1,351	1,861	31	831	479	520
Garrard	333	81	414	294	62	39	19
Jackson	1,150	874	2,024	1,079	864	71	10
Jessamine	263	302	565	206	241	57	61
MADISON	467	671	1,138	376	632	91	39
Rockcastle	794	630	1,424	755	623	39	7

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 21,935 boys and 21,779 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	21,935	21,779
Clark	2,032	1,941
Estill	1,360	1,398
Fayette	10,608	10,284
Garrard	951	910
Jackson	1,372	1,275
Jessamine	1,146	1,128
MADISON	3,004	3,464
Rockcastle	1,462	1,379

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

TABLE 4

RICHMOND AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	11,981	2,329	14,310
Clark	1,386	341	1,727
Estill	723	21	744
Fayette	1,155	1,253	2,408
Garrard	1,928	184	2,112
Jackson	1,295	20	1,315
Jessamine	1,261	195	1,456
MADISON	2,730	256	2,986
Rockcastle	1,503	59	1,562

* U. S. Census of Agriculture

** Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

RICHMOND AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area Total	Clark	Estill	Fayette	Garrard	Jack- son	Jessa- mine	MADI- SON	Rock- castle
Total manu- facturing	14,841	1,392	276	10,862	483	39	259	1,504	26
Food & kindred products	1,286	12	16	1,116	6	0	108	25	3
Tobacco	1,403	3	0	1,395	0	0	1	4	0
Clothing, textile & leather	2,038	491	199	687	471	0	131	59	0
Lumber & furniture	479	250	56	111	0	39	15	0	8
Print., pub. & paper	1,246	35	2	1,171	6	0	4	23	5
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	678	34	3	65	0	0	0	576	0
Stone, clay & glass	496	12	0	436	0	0	0	48	0
Primary metals	188	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	6,743	367	0	5,777	0	0	0	599	0
Other	284	0	0	104	0	0	0	170	10

* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance

TABLE 6

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

	Area					Jack-	Jessa-	MADI-	Rock-
	Total	Clark	Estill	Fayette	Garrard	son	mine	SON	castle
Mining & Quarrying	402	140	50	88	9	48	19	0	48
Contract									
Construction	4,467	532	11	3,501	49	0	139	224	11
Manufacturing	14,841	1,392	276	10,862	483	39	259	1,504	26
Transportation,									
Communication									
& Utilities	3,851	606	82	2,633	74	142	62	215	35
Wholesale &									
Retail Trade	12,970	868	141	9,932	257	42	289	1,360	81
Finance, Ins. &									
Real Estate	2,072	102	23	1,716	21	18	39	132	21
Services	4,879	257	28	4,163	15	0	44	352	20
Other	835	381	0	424	6	0	0	24	0
Total	44,317	4,278	613	33,319	914	289	851	3,811	242

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Richmond.

TABLE 7

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bales Lumber Co.	Lumber	4	0	4
Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Carbonated beverages	12	0	12
The Daily Register Co., Inc.	Newspaper publishing, job printing	18	2	20

* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kentucky Ice Cream Division, Beatrice Foods Co.	Ice cream, ice milk, sherbet	60	15	75
Kentucky Mixed Concrete Co.	Ready mixed concrete	7	1	8
Richmond Concrete Products	Concrete block	13	0	13
Richmond Ice Co.	Ice	8	1	9
Richmond Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream	2	0	2
Richmond Printers	Job printing	1	1	2
Robinson Tool & Die Co.	Tools, dies, jigs, mold plates, production runs	45	15	60
Rogers' Country Sausage	Sausage, lard, souse	12	2	14
Sun Crest Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	3	0	3
Uncle Charlie Sausage Co.	Sausage	25	0	25
Westinghouse Electric Corporation	Miniature electric light bulbs	112	350	462

Prevailing Wage Rates

Listed below are some examples of specific wage rates paid in Richmond.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Manual Labor	\$1.25 to \$1.55
Watchman and sweeper	1.25 to 1.50
General helper and warehouseman	1.30 to 1.65
Shipping, receiving and repairman	1.60 to 1.85
Machine attendant	1.55 to 2.05
Skilled labor	1.75 to 3.25
Secretarial and clerical	2.00 to 3.25

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Teamsters	Beatrice Foods Company

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Richmond is described in the following statements and tables.

Railroads

The Cincinnati Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serves Richmond with four local freights and two passenger trains daily.

Switching service, with tracks to accommodate 300 cars, is provided daily except Sunday. Most of the inbound and outbound carloads consist of supplies for, and products of, the Blue Grass Army Depot.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
	<u>CL</u>		<u>CL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Louisville, Ky.	13
Birmingham, Ala.	40	Los Angeles, Calif.	104
Chicago, Ill.	57	Nashville, Tenn.	32
Cincinnati, Ohio	19	New Orleans, La.	63
Cleveland, Ohio	64	New York, N. Y.	63
Detroit, Mich.	61	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47
Knoxville, Tenn.	15	St. Louis, Mo.	38

Highways

Highways serving Richmond include U. S. Routes 25, 227 and 421, and Kentucky Routes 52 and 169. Presently under construction is Interstate 75 which will serve Richmond with a four-lane highway, north and south, when completed.

* Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
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 Service: Common carrier service is provided by Bronaugh Motor Express and Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; Wilson Freight Forwarding Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; and Shepherd Truck Line, Inc., Irvine, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

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

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (days)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	ON**	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	7	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	ON	Nashville, Tenn.	2	ON
Cincinnati, Ohio	ON	ON	New Orleans, La.	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio	2	ON	New York, N. Y.	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	ON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	ON
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	ON	St. Louis, Mo.	2	ON

Bus Lines: Southeastern Greyhound Lines, operating between Cincinnati, Ohio, Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee, serves Richmond with twelve round trips daily. Black Brothers Bus Lines, with home offices in Richmond, serves points in southeastern Kentucky with three scheduled buses daily.

Taxi Service: Richmond is furnished taxi service by city taxi, which has a fleet of eighteen cabs.

* Dixie Ohio Express, Inc., Akron, Ohio

** Overnight

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, 26 miles. Blue Grass Field, located 4 1/2 miles west of Lexington on U. S. 60, is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Delta Airlines.

Located 4 1/2 miles from Richmond is the Lackey Airport, which has a 2,400 ft. sod and gravel runway. This airport can accommodate light aircraft.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Richmond is served electric power by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

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

Blue Grass RECC and Clark County RECC serve sections of rural Madison County.

Natural Gas

The municipally owned Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works purchases gas from Columbia Gas of Kentucky, whose four-inch high pressure line serves the city. The Btu content is 1,000 per cubic foot, and specific gravity is .60. There is a supply available of six million cubic feet per day. At the present time a survey is to be conducted to see if the distribution lines are adequate.

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$1.38 per Mcf
Next	9,000 cu. ft.	.78 per Mcf
Excess		.63 per Mcf

Coal and Coke

The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field consists of 2,037 mines located in 31 counties. The 1960 average production was 17,800 tons per mine, and a combined total of 36,260,000 tons, a 6 percent increase over 1959. Underground mines produced 88 percent, auger mines 7 percent, and strip mines 5 percent of the total output. The average value was \$4.84 per ton in 1960, f.o.b. mine. Shipments were 82 percent by rail and water and 18 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 20 percent of the total.*

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. This 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 West Virginia and Ohio operations.

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works serves Richmond. Raw water storage is provided by two impounded lakes with a capacity of 350 million gallons. The capacity of the treatment plant is 1.5 million gallons per day. Pumping capacity is 1.25 million gallons per day, and the average pumping time to meet daily requirements is 18 hours. Average daily use is approximately 1,000,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been 1,200,000 gallons. Mains are 2 to 12 inches, and the pressure is maintained at 75 psi. Storage facilities for treated water consist of a 400,000-gallon tank, located on the campus of Eastern Kentucky State College, and a new 500,000-gallon tank which was constructed in 1963.

First	300 cu. ft.	\$2.25 Minimum
Next	400 cu. ft.	.60 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.50 per 100 cu. ft.
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.40 per 100 cu. ft.
All over	10,700 cu. ft.	.265 per 100 cu. ft.

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

Water Resources

Surface Water: Public and industrial water supply is secured from both surface and ground water. The Kentucky River affords the largest supply of surface water. Other sources come from impounded small streams. The average discharge of the Kentucky River at the stream gaging station at lock #10 near Winchester is 5,193 cfs (USGS, 54 year record - unadjusted).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Mississippian systems. These are summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas, HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Middle Ordovician Series: (Northwest portion along the Kentucky River)

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

Upper Ordovician Series: (Northwestern half of county)

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks but many go dry in late summer."

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN SYSTEMS, (Southeastern half of county) Undifferentiated

"Where limestone is covered by shale, it yields little or no water, or salty water. Shale and interbedded limestone and shale generally do not yield enough water for domestic use. In the Outer Blue Grass and Knobs regions on the east side of the Cincinnati arch, very few wells yield enough water for domestic use."

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM, (Southeast portion along county line)

Osage Group:

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group:

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Meramec and Chester Groups: (Southeastern portion along county line) Undifferentiated

"The Meramec and Chester groups are along the escarpment marking the western boundary of the Eastern Coal Field. Where limestone and sandstone crop out in valleys, they generally yield enough water for domestic use. Many springs flow from these rocks. A few of these yield as much as 100 gpm during periods of high flow."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these systems.

Sewerage System

Richmond has separate storm and sanitary sewers. The mains average eight inches, and the capacity of the disposal plant is 1,500,000 gallons per day. The maximum daily flow has been approximately one million gallons. After primary and secondary treatment, the treated sewage is discharged into Otter Creek, which flows into the Kentucky River. The residential rates are 40 percent of the water bill in town and 100 percent of the water bill for out-of-town customers. Industrial rates are negotiable.

At the present time a study is being made to determine if a new sewerage disposal plant is needed.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE #1: Industrial Park

Acreage & Topography: 39 acres, level land

Location: 1/2 mile south of Richmond city limits between Kentucky Highway 52 and U. S. Highway 25 and adjacent to west side of Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Plans have been made for a four-lane bypass to extend through the site connecting Kentucky Route 52 and U. S. Route 25.

Highway Access: Planned bypass linking Kentucky Route 52 and U. S. Route 25

Railroad: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad borders the east end of the site.

Water & Sewerage: Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company

Gas: Richmond Water, Gas and Sewerage Works

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Richmond, a third-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term, and twelve councilmen elected for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses are required. Fees vary according to the type of business or occupation.

Planning and Zoning

Richmond has a Planning and Zoning Commission which has completed the following: City Base Map, Existing Land-Use Map, Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Revised Zoning Ordinance and a Current Existing Land-Use Analysis.

Fire Protection

The Richmond Fire Department personnel consists of a chief, two assistant chiefs, four captains, eleven firemen, and ten volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment for the two fire stations includes a 750 gpm American LaFrance with 1,800 feet of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 inch hose, a 500 gpm Hale pumper with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, a 750 gpm Seagraves pumper with 1,800 feet of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 inch hose, a Seagraves ladder truck with one 55-foot ladder, an ambulance owned by the Firemen's Club, and a Ford utility truck used for carrying miscellaneous equipment. The alarm system is by telephone and siren. The department is also equipped with two-way radios. New hose is being purchased to replace the old hose.

Richmond has a class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Richmond Police Department consists of a chief, an assistant chief, and 14 patrolmen. Motorized equipment includes three patrol cars with two-way radios and a motorcycle. Contact with the State Police and surrounding cities can be made through the two-way radios.

Garbage and Sanitation

Free garbage collection is made daily by the city in the business district and weekly in the residential areas.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Richmond and Madison County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, for year ending December 31, 1962:

Income (General)	-	\$ 529,448.06
Expenditures (General)	-	\$ 288,970.58
Bonded Indebtedness	-	\$2,770,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated County Budget, 1963-64	-	\$253,700
Bonded Indebtedness	-	None

LEGEND:

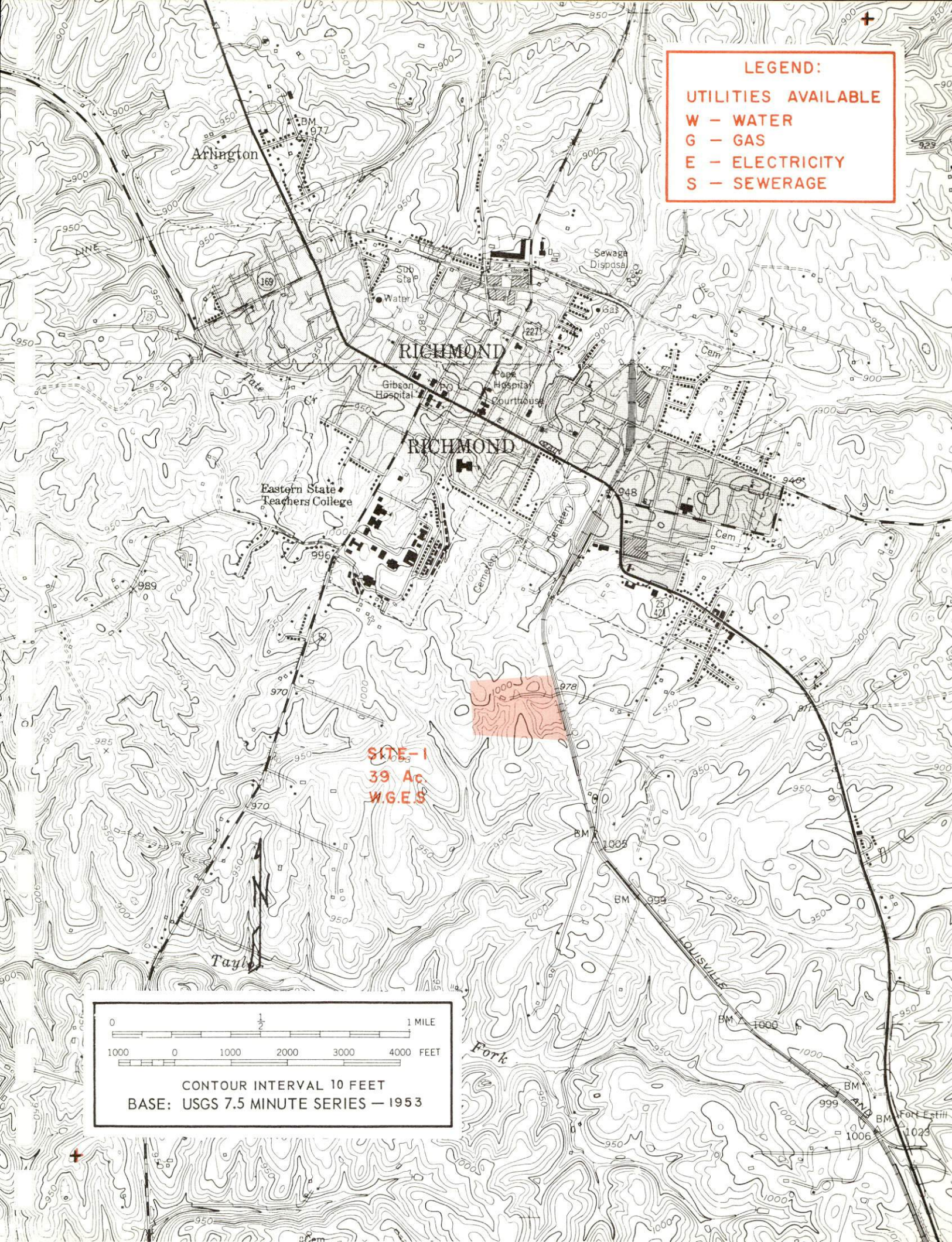
UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

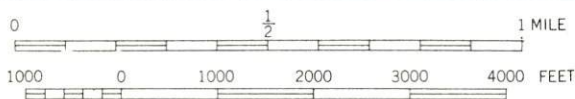
G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE



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



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

TAXES

Property Taxes

The following table shows the property tax rates applying in Richmond and Madison County for 1962. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
RICHMOND AND MADISON COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Richmond</u>	<u>Madison County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.13	---
School	2.00	2.00
Total	\$3.68	\$2.55

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Richmond	-	35%
Madison Co.	-	35%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Richmond	-	\$10,995,440
Madison Co.	-	\$37,660,453

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Madison County School System has constructed three new elementary schools in the last two years at a cost of \$1,187,000. Another new elementary school is now under construction at a cost of \$65,000. The student-teacher ratio is 25-1 in the elementary school and 22-1 in the high school.

The Richmond Independent School System has added dressing rooms for boys and girls at the high school at a cost of \$57,000. A new cafeteria and office building will be completed in the fall of 1963 at a cost of \$95,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN RICHMOND AND MADISON COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Madison Co. Elem. (total)	3,358	130	25-1
Madison Central High (total)	1,000	45	22-1
Richmond Elem. (Ind.) (total)	1,287	50	25-1
Madison High (Ind.)	370	19	19-1
Model High	184	14	13-1
Model Laboratory Elem.	272	11	24-1
Berea Elem. (Ind.) (total)	271	15	18-1
Berea High (Ind.)	267	16	16-1
Berea Foundation High (Pvt.)	280	29	9-1
Knapp Hall Elem. (Pvt.)	121	5	24-1

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.

Richmond is served by the Lafayette Area Vocational School of Lexington, Kentucky. Courses offered in the vocational education program include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, practical nursing, woodworking, radio, sheet metal, air-conditioning and television.

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: A coeducational college of 4,800 students, Eastern Kentucky State College is located in the heartland of Kentucky, in historic Richmond, Madison County, where the famed Bluegrass region meets the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

An urban college community of 12,168 population, Richmond is in a rich tobacco and farming area, and Madison County is considered the largest beef cattle-raising county east of the Mississippi.

Twenty-six miles south of Lexington on U. S. 25, Richmond is easily accessible from every section of the state. A new intrastate highway system has greatly enhanced the city's strategic location.

Founded in 1906 by act of the State Legislature of Kentucky, Eastern offers a sound curriculum that permits the student a good general education while training him at the same time for the career of his choice. It is large enough to offer the student broad offerings in various fields, yet small enough to offer individual attention to every student.

A tremendous expansion program is in progress on the campus, including a building program that totals about \$23 million and an expansion of the curriculum.

At Eastern, a student finds a curriculum suited to meet his needs, a learned faculty to spur him to full capacity, a campus as beautiful in every season as is any in the land, and an atmosphere of friendliness that is traditional as an Eastern trademark.

Other schools of higher learning in the area include:

Berea College, Berea, 13 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, 26 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, 26 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, 39 miles
Centre College, Danville, 35 miles
Asbury College, Wilmore, 36 miles

Health

Hospitals: There are three hospitals in Richmond - the Pattie A. Clay with 63 beds, the Gibson Hospital with 50 beds, and the Pope Hospital with 14 beds. Each hospital has an operating room and the Pattie A. Clay Hospital has X-ray facilities.

There are 14 physicians, 31 registered nurses and 19 registered practical nurses, three chiropractors, and 7 dentists in the community.

Public Health: The Madison County Health Department, located in Richmond, is staffed with three nurses, two clerks, a sanitarian and a doctor for three days each week. The health program includes: communicable disease control, maternity services, infant and preschool health, school health, dental health, chronic disease control, vital statistics, and food milk inspection.

Housing

There are several houses for rent or sale in Richmond. The rental range for two-and three-bedroom houses is \$65 to \$90 per month. Construction cost for two-and three-bedroom houses is \$9,000 to \$16,000, depending on location and materials used.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 4,570 subscribers in Richmond with a dial system. In 1961 a new \$1,100,000 building was constructed in preparation for the change-over from a manual system to the modern dial system.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Richmond has a first-class post office with 35 employees. Mail is received three times and dispatched four times daily by rail, truck or highway post office. There are 7 city routes, 6 rural routes, and 1 star route. In 1962 a new post office building was constructed at a cost of approximately \$180,000. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$147,104.62.

Newspapers: Local newspapers are the Richmond Daily Register, which has a circulation of 5,079, and the Madison County Post, a weekly paper, which has a circulation of 663. Other daily papers are received from Lexington and Louisville.

Radio: Radio station WEKY, Richmond, a 1,000 watt independent station, broadcasts 18 hours daily.

Television: Television reception from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, is good.

Libraries

Richmond is served by the City-County Public Library with a total of 6,500 volumes and an annual circulation of 13,117. The library is open Monday through Saturday from 10:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. A large bookmobile serves Madison County with 3,872 volumes and has an annual circulation of 9,225.

Churches

There are 15 churches in Richmond representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Church of Nazarene, Roman Catholic, and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Madison National Bank of Richmond (As of December 31, 1962)	\$11,545,562.46	\$10,693,653.11
State Bank and Trust Company (As of March 31, 1963)	\$13,417,068.74	\$12,484,086.43

Hotels and Motels

Glyndon Hotel	55 rooms
Blue Grass Motel	25 units
Bel Air Motel	12 units
Hines Motel	26 units
Twins Motel	14 units
Maggard's Motel	22 units

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Exchange, Jaycees, Kiwanis, Lions, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, and Civitan

Fraternal: American Legion, Elks, Masonic, F.O.P., Red Men, and V.F.W.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H, FFA, and FHA

Women's: Altrusa, Daughters of American Revolution, Daughters of America, Business and Professional Woman's Club, Eastern Star, American Association of University Women, Homemakers, Richmond Woman's Club, and Richmond Junior Woman's Club

Recreation

Local: Two city parks in Richmond provide recreational facilities with a lighted baseball field, tennis courts, ovens and picnic tables, and four equipped playgrounds with supervised activities during the summer months. The Madison County Country Club has a nine-hole golf course, an air-conditioned clubhouse with dining room service, and a swimming pool. Fishing and boating facilities are provided at Lake Reba, the city reservoir. A Community Concert Association is presenting four concerts each season at Eastern Kentucky State College. Richmond has one downtown theater, two drive-in theaters, and one on the college campus. There are eight Little League football teams, with four teams in each of the two weight divisions. There are approximately thirty Little League baseball teams providing summer baseball competition for boys up to sixteen years of age. There is also a semi-pro league for older teenage boys.

Boonesboro State Park, 11 miles from Richmond on the Kentucky River, has a beach, boat dock, restaurant, and camping facilities. Clays Ferry, 12 miles from Richmond on the Kentucky River, has a boat dock, beach, and recreation area.

Area: Excellent recreational facilities include Herrington Lake, 35 miles, Lake Cumberland, 65 miles, Natural Bridge State Park, 45 miles, and Cumberland Falls State Park, 90 miles.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A 500,000-gallon storage tank has been added to the water system.
2. Complete renovation of a building to house the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Richmond.
3. Renovation of Governor McCreary's home for the Medical Arts Center by three doctors and two dentists.
4. Begley Drug Company has completed a new central distributing building on Industrial Foundation Property.
5. New \$700,000 First Christian Church was completed in 1962.
6. New street lighting on Lancaster Avenue.
7. Eight business establishments have been renovated, both interior and exterior.
8. Additions and extension of residential streets.
9. Building completed to house a new cafeteria at Madison High School.
10. Dressing rooms for boys and girls added at Madison High School at a cost of \$57,000.
11. In 1962 a new post office building was constructed at a cost of approximately \$180,000.

Planned:

1. New filtration plant and water line from the river
2. Southwest sewer project in new residential areas

3. Two new store fronts and interiors
4. Completely new rebuilding of restaurant destroyed by fire
5. Additional new lighting on Lancaster Avenue and for the complete length of Water Street
6. Improved lighting and facilities for the Little League baseball field
7. Incinerator
8. New Municipal Building
9. State Park established at Boonesboro
10. Eastern State College bypass connecting I-75, Kentucky Route 52 and U. S. Route 25
11. New 100-bed hospital costing \$1,000,000
12. New County Medical Center Building
13. New Kentucky Utilities Office Building with drive-in window and large auditorium
14. The H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has announced the selection of Richmond for a \$2,000,000 manufacturing plant to be located on the 35-acre tract of the Industrial Foundation

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 2,363 farms in Madison County covering 265,218 acres, an average of 112.2 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Madison County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Madison Co.	(bu)	15,859	44.7	710,150
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Madison Co.	(bu)	217	18.7	4,058
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Madison Co.	(bu)	12	15.0	180
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Madison Co.	(lbs)	5,009	1,636.4	8,197,015
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Madison Co.	(tons)	2,654	1.8	4,912
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Madison Co.	(tons)	6,793	1.3	9,467
Kentucky	(tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Madison Co.	(tons)	4,543	1.1	5,313
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Madison Co.	41,254
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Madison Co.	1,396
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Madison Co.	6,200
Kentucky	546,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Madison County consist of limestone and clay. Other minerals include sand and gravel, petroleum and natural gas, coal and vein minerals.

Limestone: Limestones are widely distributed and are available in quantities suitable for many uses. A limestone belt containing high-calcium limestone (95% or more CaCO_3) extends along the southeastern portion of the county in the "Knobs" region where Mississippian limestone of Chester age outcrops. An analysis of this stone taken from two ledges (9 and 13 feet thick) in an abandoned quarry at Big Hill show an average calcium carbonate content of 97.7 percent and 97.2 percent, respectively. The total thickness of the quarry face is approximately 77 feet. One quarry is currently producing stone from the Oregon formation at Boonesboro for use in highway construction, concrete aggregate and agricultural lime.

Clay: Clay deposits of Madison County include: (1) Tertiary clay from the Irvine formation. (2) Silurian clay from the Estill and Lulbegrud formations. These are smooth, plastic and red burning and are suitable for brick, hollow blocks, drain tile and earthenware. (3) Deposits near Berea which are used locally by Berea College for small-scale pottery operations.

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

Clays of the Irvine formation occur as high terraced deposits along the Kentucky River in the eastern third of the county. Their occurrence is widespread and shallow but individual deposits are not extensive. They have been worked extensively at Bybee and Waco for the manufacture of various kinds of stoneware which have been marketed throughout the United States and Canada. These deposits are also suitable for blue art pottery, brick, tile and other products. Two mines produced 270 tons in 1961 (Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals).

Sands and Gravels: Sands suitable for some construction purposes can be obtained from the Kentucky River. Some isolated unconsolidated residual deposits of sands and gravels might also be present from the basal Pottsville formation in the "Knobs" area for small scale local use.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: In 1949 a total of 427 barrels of oil was produced commercially along with insignificant amounts of gas. No commercial production has been reported since.

Coal: Coal occurs as isolated ridge deposits in ample supply for small scale domestic consumption. Production was in 1940, 1949, 1950 and 1951 with an accumulative total of 11,242 tons. No production has been reported since 1951.

Vein Minerals: Very small amounts of fluorite, calcite and barite are found. Presently, these have no commercial significance.

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

TABLE 15

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

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.--troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	20,080,000

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

Forests

Madison County has 52,000 acres of forested land. This is 18 percent of the total acreage of the county. Principal tree types are Red Cedar, Pine, Oak, and Hickory.

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

Kentucky's forests are protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Retail sales in Madison County were \$37,064,000 in 1962.*

Per capita income in Madison County was \$1,392 in 1960.**

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

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-60

CLIMATE

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

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 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 RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temp. Norm.*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av. Relative</u>	
	<u>Deg. Fahrenheit</u>	<u>Prec. Norm*</u>	<u>Humidity Readings**</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>7:00 A.M.</u>	<u>7:00 P.M.</u>
January	27.8	2.58	86	77 (EST)
February	40.0	3.95	88	74
March	47.3	4.03	84	70
April	48.2	6.67	79	52
May	58.7	4.69	84	62
June	68.8	6.24	89	66
July	74.4	7.20	89	63
August	73.7	3.36	85	54
September	71.1	1.32	92	67
October	57.3	1.07	88	67
November	45.5	3.83	74	93
December	35.4	5.20	85	75
Annual Norm	54.0	50.14		

* Station Location: Richmond, Kentucky

** Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 29 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 29 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (29 yrs. of record) - 104 clear, 106 partly cloudy, 155 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (Not Available)

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (29 yrs. of record) - 137

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (29 yrs. of record) - 3

Days with thunderstorms: (29 yrs. of record) - 52

Days with heavy fog: (29 yrs. of record) - 21

Prevailing wind: (29 yrs. of record) - Southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,972 degree days.

APPENDIX

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

HISTORY

Madison County, the fifth in Kentucky, was officially created in 1786 while the state was under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and was named in honor of James Madison, afterward President of the United States.

Justices appointed by Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia held Madison's first county court in the home of George Adam at Milford. In 1787 a temporary courthouse was provided at Milford at a cost of 880 pounds of tobacco. In 1798 the government was moved to Richmond, due to its more favorable site.

Richmond, the county seat, was first settled in 1785 by John Miller, and was laid out by Major John Crooke in 1798. The town become incorporated in 1809.

The most famous pioneer connected with Madison County was Daniel Boone. He first came to the region in 1769 with his brother Squire to hunt and explore. In March, 1775, Daniel was employed by the Transylvania Company to cut an immigrant trail by way of Cumberland Gap to a place on the south bank of the Kentucky River where Fort Boonesborough was established in April. That was the first settlement in the county and the second in Kentucky, it being founded 17 days after Fort Harrod.

In 1799 a two-story brick courthouse was erected in Richmond by Tyra Rhodes, on the site of John Miller's barn, and this building served for fifty years. The present courthouse--the second in Richmond--was erected in 1849 at a cost of \$40,000. It stands as one of the finest examples of classic architecture in Kentucky. Part of the courthouse was used as a hospital following the Battle of Richmond, August 30, 1862, in which the Confederates gained one of their major victories of the Civil War.

In 1800, Richmond had a population of 110, tripled its growth to 366 in 1810 and to 947 in 1830, then fell to 845 in 1860, and again gained to 1,629 in 1870.

In 1883, the historian Collins described the town thusly:

".....it is 50 miles from Frankfort, and 26 s. e. of Lexington; is the terminus of the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, by which it is distant from Louisville 134 miles, and 34 miles from main s. e. line or Knoxville branch of that railroad. It is a handsome town, with a thriving, wealthy, and intelligent population of 1,629 in 1870, and steadily increasing. Besides one of the handsomest courthouses in the state, it contains 6 churches, (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed or Christian,

Appendix A

Roman Catholic, and African), a female academy, 12 lawyers, 6 doctors, 2 hotels, 3 National banks, a newspaper (the Kentucky Register), and quite a number of business houses."

Richmond and Madison County are rich in history. Richmond takes pride in being the homeplace of a Prime Minister to Russia and five Governors: William J. Stone, Governor of Missouri; James B. McCreary, twice Governor of Kentucky; David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri; Green Clay Smith, Governor of Montana Territory; Keene Johnson, Governor of Kentucky; and Cassius Marcellus Clay, Prime Minister during 1861, 1863, and 1869.

Eastern Kentucky State College was founded in 1906 by Act of the State Legislature of Kentucky. It was formed from old Central University, which had been founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1874.

Christopher Carson, the famous hunter, Indian fighter, scout, pathfinder and soldier, and better known as Kit Carson, was born on December 24, 1809, on Tate's Creek Pike in Madison County within three miles of Richmond. Soon after Kit's birth, his father moved to Missouri, where his son grew to manhood. About 15 years ago a monument was erected on the site of the old scout's birthplace on a hill overlooking Tate's Creek Pike near Richmond. In 1953 a metal marker was placed on the pike near the monument in honor of him.

Judge Samuel Freeman Miller, the very able jurist appointed by President Lincoln in 1862 as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Richmond in 1816.

The Battle of Richmond took place on August 29 and 30, in 1862. The Confederates, under General E. Kirby Smith, had 12,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and met the Union forces, under Generals William Nelson and M. D. Mason, commanding 7,000 infantry.

Madison County's early history shows many peaceful, prosperous days. By 1870 the great business of the county had gradually settled into stock-raising, while the production of tobacco and hemp, which were once leading crops, had almost ceased. In 1870, Madison was the second largest cattle producing county in the state, the fifth in hogs, and the fourth in corn production.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September 1962</u>	<u>Madison County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	3,811	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	224	5.8	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	1,504	39.4	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	25	.6	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	4	.1	10,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. and leather	59	1.5	27,364	5.8
Lumber and furniture	0	0	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. and paper	23	.6	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	576	15.1	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay and glass	48	1.2	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	599	15.7	55,413	11.8
Other	170	4.4	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	215	5.6	34,127	7.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,360	35.6	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	132	3.4	21,708	4.6
Services	352	9.2	40,010	8.5
Other	24	.6	2,133	.5

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

Subject	Madison County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	16,408	17,074	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	11,841	12,648	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	8,100	4,324	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	8,083	4,324	705,411	290,783
Employed	7,673	4,303	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	4,280	3,098	440,020	208,384
Government workers	1,059	840	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	2,214	177	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	120	88	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	410	121	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	3,741	8,324	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	88	23	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,747	1,561	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	1,906	6,740	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	969	5,238	91,626	539,838
65 and over	937	1,502	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	7,673	4,203	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	620	684	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,492	18	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	661	121	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	419	939	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	473	318	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	1,176	47	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,100	624	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	12	399	1,123	25,183
Service workers	456	792	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	643	28	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	436	31	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	185	202	26,006	19,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Public Service Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>
Business Taxes	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. 2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows: 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.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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