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# Industrial Resources: Madison County - Richmond

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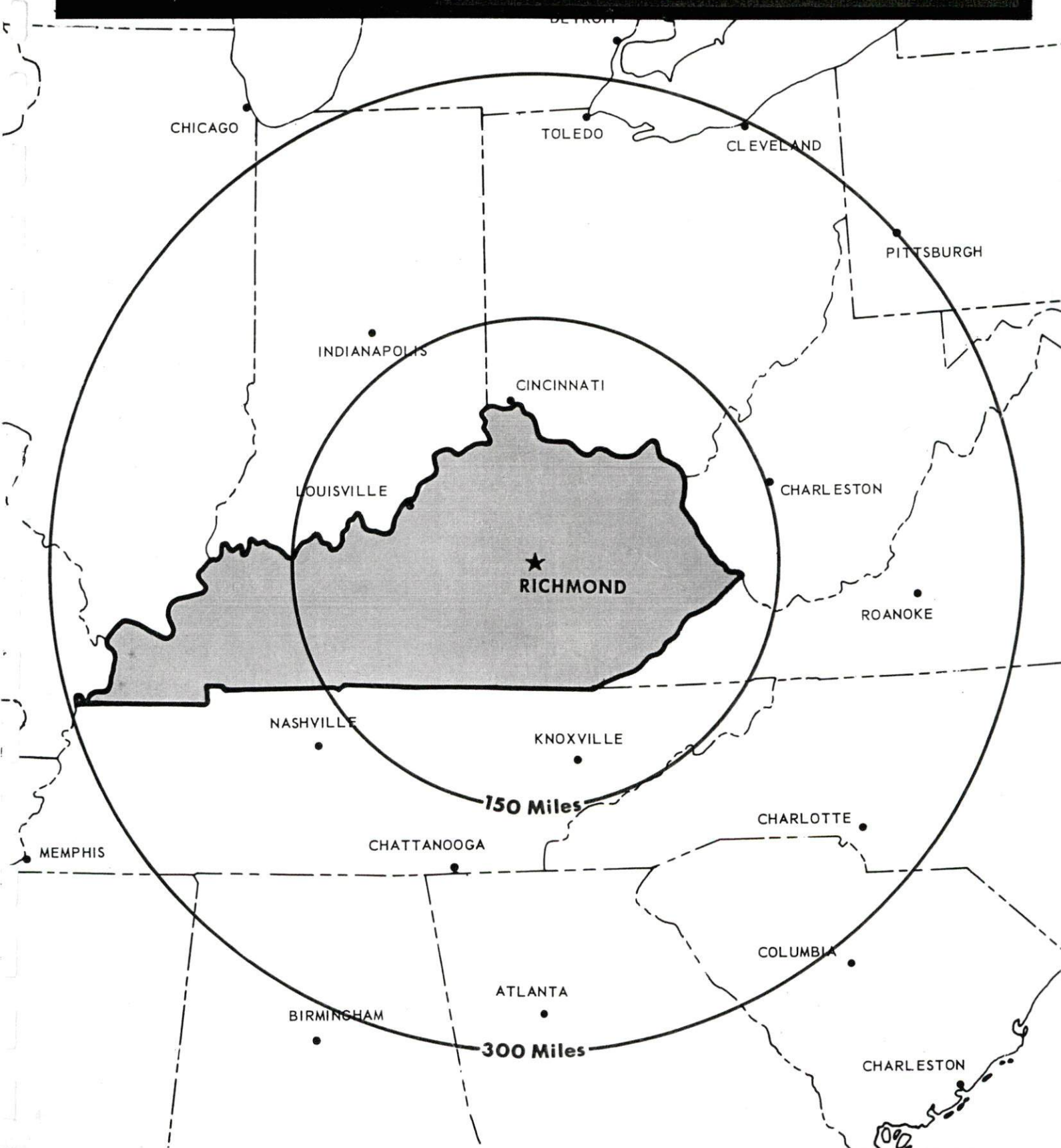
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# ***INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES***

# **RICHMOND KENTUCKY**



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

May, 1966

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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: 5,010 men and 4,582 women. Number of workers available from Madison County: 668 men and 727 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Richmond is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Air: Lackey Airport, with a 2,450-foot turf runway, is located 5 miles south of Richmond on U. S. 25. The nearest major airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 26 miles distant.

Trucks: Richmond is provided interstate and intrastate trucking service by eight firms.

Bus Lines: Black Brothers Bus Lines and Southern Greyhound Bus Lines offer bus service to the Richmond area.

### 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	Pittsburgh, Pa.	409
Cincinnati, Ohio	111	New York, N. Y.	720
Detroit, Mich.	318	St. Louis, Mo.	372
Knoxville, Tenn.	169	Louisville, Ky.	103

### Electricity

Richmond is supplied with two 138,000 volt feeds and three 69,000 volt feeds by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Also serving electric power to Madison County are Blue Grass RECC and Clark RECC.

### Natural Gas

The Richmond area is served with an adequate supply of natural gas through the Richmond Water and Gas Works, whose source of supply is Columbia Gas of Kentucky.

### Water

Richmond residents receive water through the Richmond Water and Gas Works' 3,000,000 gpd treatment plant. The source of raw water is the Kentucky River and two impounded lakes. The plant is now operating at approximately 60 percent of capacity on a peak day.

### Sewerage System

The Richmond Sewer Department gives primary and secondary treatment to sewage in the city's 1.5 million gallon capacity treatment plant. The system serves 100 percent of the city.



## 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, 1900-60

Year	Richmond		Madison County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	4,635		25,607		15.5
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

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

Economic Characteristics

In September, 1965, there were 1,580 manufacturing jobs in Madison County and 1,445 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.

TABLE 2

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

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Madison	\$73.39	\$ 86.30	\$ 53,172	\$1,541	38
Clark	80.84	81.70	41,844	1,907	14
Estill	63.34	51.87	11,265	945	95
Fayette	95.70	118.76	390,525	2,758	2
Garrard	59.18	60.05	14,237	1,505	41
Jackson	68.32	24.82	7,139	711	114
Jessamine	67.11	75.93	20,564	1,457	45
Rockcastle	49.17	41.42	8,830	737	113
KENTUCKY	\$93.06	\$106.91	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

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

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1964) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

#### Labor Market

Supply Area: The 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 who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

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 3

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

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,010	4,582	9,592	2,677	3,442	2,333	1,140
Madison	668	727	1,395	376	632	292	95
Clark	306	445	751	118	383	188	62
Estill	801	685	1,486	498	587	303	98
Fayette	1,055	825	1,880	30	150	1,025	675
Garrard	414	117	531	294	62	120	55
Jackson	610	891	1,501	500	864	110	27
Jessamine	242	230	472	106	141	136	89
Rockcastle	914	662	1,576	755	623	159	39

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

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

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 11,884 boys and 11,534 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. The distribution of these children is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, RICHMOND AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	11,884	11,534
Madison	1,534	1,500
Clark	1,096	1,040
Estill	652	662
Fayette	6,024	5,927
Garrard	501	459
Jackson	703	621
Jessamine	648	649
Rockcastle	726	676

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

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

TABLE 5

RICHMOND AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	11,981	2,329	14,310
Madison	2,730	256	2,986
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
Rockcastle	1,503	59	1,562

\*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

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

TABLE 6

RICHMOND AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Madison	Clark	Estill	Fayette	Garrard	Jackson	Jessa- mine	Rock- castle
Total manu- facturing	17,880	1,580	1,664	312	13,278	547	125	355	19
Food & kindred products	1,542	96	36	7	1,274	8	0	121	0
Tobacco	1,211	4	2	0	1,204	0	0	1	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,377	63	465	241	875	519	0	214	0
Lumber and furniture	638	2	278	42	174	5	125	12	0
Print., pub. and paper	1,225	24	38	6	1,140	8	0	5	4
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	820	443	32	16	329	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	408	35	10	0	363	0	0	0	0
Primary metals	336	0	325	0	11	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	9,183	913	470	0	7,794	0	0	2	4
Other	140	0	8	0	114	7	0	0	11

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

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TABLE 7

RICHMOND AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1965

	Area Total	Madison	Clark	Estill	Fayette	Garrard	Jackson	Jessa- mine	Rock- castle
Mining and Quarrying	313	0	51	47	98	36	29	12	40
Contract Construction	5,915	277	518	11	4,908	25	0	141	35
Manufacturing	17,880	1,580	1,664	312	13,278	547	125	355	19
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	4,413	238	707	88	3,037	76	174	76	17
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15,492	1,445	993	160	12,134	237	48	355	120
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	3,065	153	131	20	2,632	26	20	60	23
Services	5,926	333	297	29	5,177	19	4	27	40
Other	827	7	397	0	419	4	0	0	0
Total	53,831	4,033	4,758	667	41,683	970	400	1,026	294

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

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table lists the manufacturing industries located in the Richmond area along with their products and employment.

TABLE 8

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Beatrice Foods Co.	Ice cream	146	44	190
Blue Grass Coco-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks			15
Builders Concrete Block Co., Inc.	Concrete block	13	0	13
Bybee Pottery	Outdoor gardenware			40
The Daily Register Co., Inc.	Newspaper, job printing	20	2	22
The Ice Plant	Ice			10
Kentucky Ready Mixed Concrete Co., Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	16	0	16
H. K. Porter Co., Inc.	Brake linings	31	10	41
Richmond Bakery	Bakery products	1	3	4
Richmond Printers	Job printing	3	1	4
Robinson Tool & Die, Inc.	Stampings, tools, dies	51	19	70
Rogers' Country Sausage, Inc.	Sausage, wieners	7	0	7
Shifflet Slaughter Processing	Meat processing			2
Sun Crest Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	3	0	3
Uncle Charlie's Sausage Co.	Sausage, meat processing	33	0	33
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Electric light bulbs	162	539	701

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rates Per Hour</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$1.25 to \$2.23
Laborer	1.25 to 1.72
Skilled	1.43 to 1.93
Truck Driver	1.81 to 2.09
Electrician	1.95 to 2.96
Maintenance	1.25 to 2.68

Unions

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Teamsters	Beatrice Foods Company
United Auto Workers	H. K. Porter Co., Inc.



TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Richmond is served by the Cincinnati Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad with three local freights and two passenger trains daily.

Switching service, with sidings for approximately 800 cars, is available six days per week. Also, store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freight is available five days per week. Outbound carloads, consisting mostly of products from the Blue Grass Army Depot, average 225 per month. Inbound carloads, consisting mostly of supplies for the Blue Grass Army Depot and builders supplies, average 100 per month.

Railway Express has pickup and delivery service within the city limits five days per week from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	No. of Days(CL)	Town	No. of Days(CL)
Atlanta, Ga.	2	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	9
Chicago, Ill.	4	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	3	New York, N. Y.	4
Detroit, Mich.	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	3

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky, May, 1966.

## Highways

Highways serving Richmond are Kentucky Routes 52, 169, and 388, U. S. Routes 25, 227, and 421, and Interstate 75. Interstate 75 has just recently been completed north to Cincinnati and within the next two years is expected to be through to Knoxville, Tennessee. This main artery for traffic will give Richmond trucking a direct line to all points of the compass when completed.

A bypass, connecting U. S. 25 south of Richmond and Interstate 75 northwest of Richmond, was completed in late 1964. This bypass enables traffic to continue north and south without passing through the business district.

TABLE 10

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

Town	Miles	Town	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 Service: Common carrier service is provided by Bronough 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; McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Shepherd Truck Line, Inc., Irvine, Kentucky, and United Parcel Service, Inc., New York, New York.

Bronough Motor Express has a terminal located in Richmond.

TABLE 11

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

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

\*Delivery time in days

Source: Bronough Motor Express, Lexington, Kentucky, May, 1966

Bus Lines: The Southern Greyhound Bus Lines provides Richmond with ten buses in the morning and eleven buses in the afternoon and evening. Connections are made in Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Black Brothers Bus Lines, operating between Richmond, Harlan and Jackson, Kentucky, has eleven buses daily. There are six buses in the morning and five buses in the afternoon and evening. Bus freight is also available through both carriers.

Taxi Service: Twenty-four hour taxi service is provided Richmond by the City Taxi Cab Company.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is Blue Grass Field, Lexington, Kentucky, 26 miles distant.

Blue Grass Field is located 4 1/2 miles west of Lexington on U. S. Highway 60. There are three paved runways, 5,500 by 150 feet, 3,500 by 150 feet, and 3,500 by 150 feet. Lighting consists of an approach lighting system, beacon, runway and obstruction lights, and taxi lighting.

Services include all octanes of fuel, major A & E repairs, storage, restaurant, weather bureau and FAA communications, flight instruction, charter service, taxi, Rent-A-Car service, crop spraying, and Eastern, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Eastern provides seven flights daily, Delta seven flights daily, and Piedmont ten flights daily. These flights provide connections to all major U. S. cities. Delta Airlines provides jet service to Lexington.

Located 5 miles south of Richmond is the Lackey Airport, which has a 2,450-foot turf runway. This airport can accommodate light aircraft.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Richmond is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company with two 138,000 volt feeds and three 69,000 volt feeds, any of which will serve the area independently. All substations near the city are tied with interconnecting feeder loops to assure continuity of service.

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, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

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

Blue Grass Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in six central Kentucky counties. It is supplied by East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation's generating stations which have a generating capacity of 276,000 KW. Rates for industry may be obtained from the Cooperative's office at Nicholasville, Kentucky.

Clark Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation provides electric service in ten Kentucky counties. The wholesale power supplier is East Kentucky RECC, P. O. Box 555, Winchester, Kentucky. The present electric service is distributed from six substations. A seventh substation will soon be constructed near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Cooperative's Office, P. O. Box 57, Winchester, Kentucky.

## Natural Gas

The municipally owned Richmond Water and Gas Works purchases gas from Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc., whose 8-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 7 million cubic feet per day. Peak demand, through the 3,400 metered customers, has been 6 million cubic feet per day.

The system recently completed a \$200,000 improvement program.

### Rates:

First	1,000 cu. ft.	\$2.00 per M cu. ft.
Next	9,000 cu. ft.	.86 per M cu. ft.
All Over	10,000 cu. ft.	.70 per M cu. ft.

## Manufactured Gas

There are six manufactured gas distributors serving the Richmond area. Four of these are located in Richmond.

## Coal and Coke\*

The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian coal region which also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, The Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

## WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Richmond Water and Gas Works supplies water to Richmond through its 3,000,000 gpd treatment plant, whose source of supply is the Kentucky River and two impounded lakes. At this plant the water receives full treatment before being distributed at pressure of 70 psi, through mains ranging from 2 to 12 inches, to the 3,500 metered customers. Peak daily use has been 1,750,000 gallons with an average use of 1,500,000 gpd. Storage capacity is 1,500,000 gallons by means of elevated tanks.

The system recently completed a \$2,000,000 improvement program to the treatment plant and facilities.

<u>Rates:</u>	<u>Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Per 100 Cubic Feet</u>
First	300	\$2.25 Minimum
Next	400	.60
Next	5,000	.50
Next	5,000	.40
All Over	10,700	.265

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 5,185 cfs (USGS, 57 year record - 1907-1964, 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:

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



## 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 8 inches, and the capacity of the disposal plant is 1,500,000 gallons per day. The maximum daily flow has been approximately 1,500,000 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.

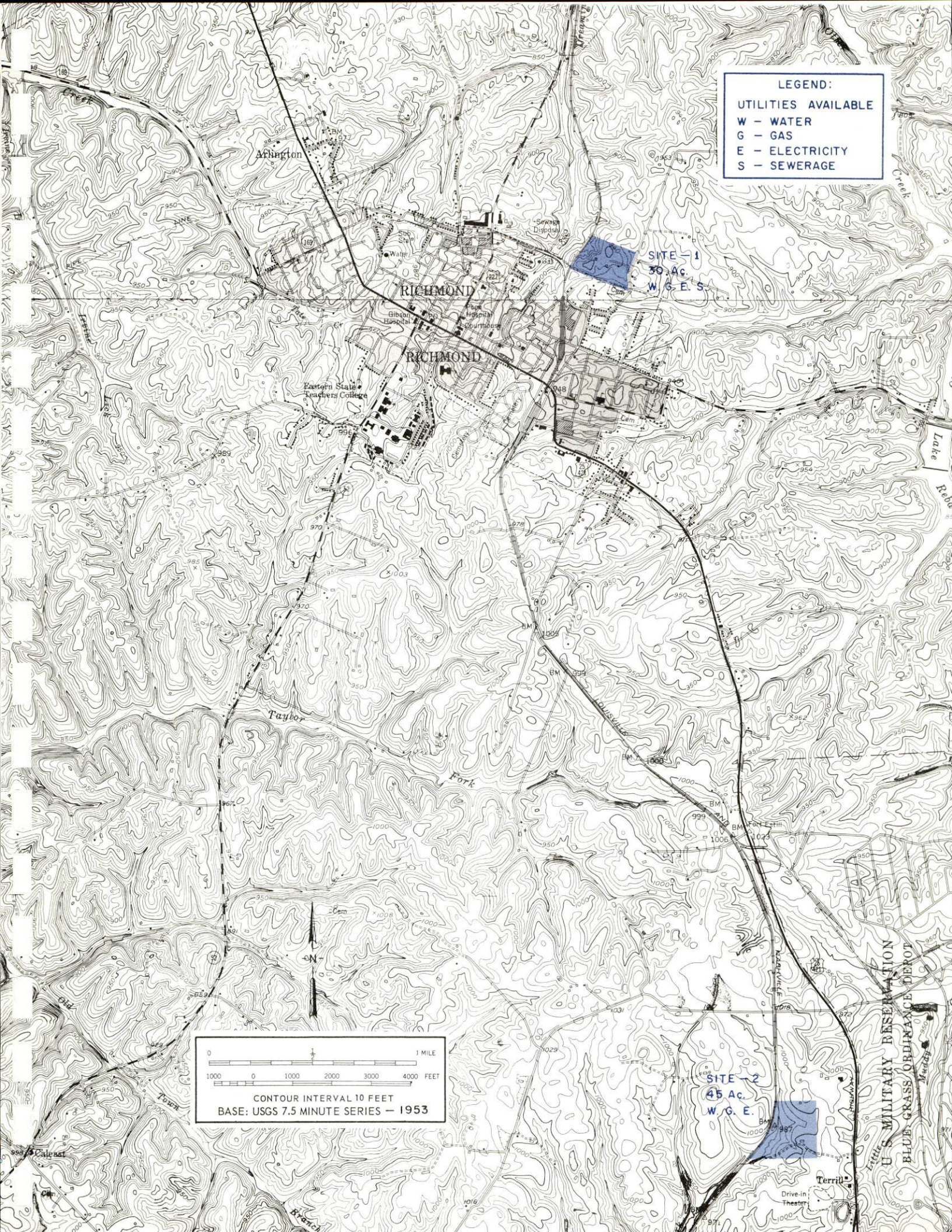
Sewer services have recently been extended to include new residential areas.

Plans are now ready and bids are to be taken for rebuilding the present sewer plant and the construction of another sewer plant in 1966 which will double the present capacity.

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

- SITE #1: 30 acres - adjacent to northeast city limits of Richmond. Bounded by Louisville & Nashville main line on west and hard surface road on east. Utilities include: (1) treated water 12-inch line, 250 feet from property, (2) sewage disposal, (3) 6-inch, 50 lb. gas main on property, and (4) three-phase, 4,160 volt and three-phase, 69,000 volt lines on property. This site is under option to Richmond Industrial Foundation. Agent: Sam Sanders, Kentucky Utilities Company, Richmond, Kentucky, Telephone No. 623-1586.
- SITE #2: 45 acres - 4.2 miles south of Richmond and 800 feet west of U. S. 25. The entire west boundary of this site is formed by the Louisville & Nashville main line. Tract and site elevations are very conducive to turnout. Other utilities include: (1) 8-inch water line on site with 600,000 gallons pumped storage within 500 yards, (2) gas line currently being installed, and (3) three-phase, 4,160 volt power on site and 69,000 volt transmission line 260 yards east. This site is under option to Richmond Industrial Foundation. Agent: Sam Sanders, Kentucky Utilities Company, Richmond, Kentucky, Telephone No. 623-1586.

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



0 1 MILE  
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1953

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

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

U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION  
 BLUE GRASS ORDNANCE DEPOT

**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.

County: Madison County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge elected for a four-year term and eight magistrates elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Richmond may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation 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

The Zoning and Planning Board, composed of six members, was established in 1961 and with the aid of the Kentucky Department of Commerce has recently completed the following programs: Base Map (Revision), Existing Land Use Analysis and Map (Revision), and a Population and Economic Base Study.

Building Codes

A copy of Richmond's Building Codes can be obtained at the city clerk's office in Richmond.

Fire Protection

The Richmond Fire Department consists of a chief, two assistant chiefs, four captains, nine 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.

Richmond has a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

A fire prevention committee of six members works in coordinated effort with the fire department. This committee is sponsored by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Programs initiated by the committee are business and school fire drills, safety training and fire prevention campaigns.

### 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 the surrounding cities can be made through two-way radios.

The Madison County sheriff's office is located in Richmond. The staff includes a sheriff and five deputies who utilize three cars, two of which are radio-equipped. The sheriff's department radio is on the same frequency as the city police.

The Kentucky State Police have recently constructed and put into operation a new barracks and office building located on the new Richmond bypass.

### Garbage and Sanitation

The City of Richmond provides city garbage collection at no cost to the individual. Wet and dry garbage is collected once weekly in the residential areas and twice weekly in the business area. Disposal is by means of a sanitary land fill and incinerator. The new incinerator was constructed in 1965 at a cost of \$205,000.

Annual clean-up drives are conducted each spring by the department and residents of Richmond.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Richmond and Madison County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness, 1965:

Income (General)	\$ 556,603.78
Expenditures (General)	290,716.22
Bonded Indebtedness	5,506,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness, 1965-66:

Budget	\$ 285,193
Bonded Indebtedness	-0-



TAXES

Property Taxes

The property taxes for Richmond and Madison County are based upon the assessment figures shown in Table 12. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR  
RICHMOND AND MADISON COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Richmond	Madison County
County	\$ .50	\$ .50
City	1.13	0
State	.05	.05
School	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	\$3.68	\$2.05

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

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Richmond	31%
Madison County	25%

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

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>
Richmond	\$ 8,330,140		
Madison County	27,430,560	\$4,547,860	\$9,035,172

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Madison County School System has constructed three elementary schools in the last three years at a cost of \$1,187,000. Also, a \$65,000 addition to Madison Central High School was recently completed. There are 4,526 students in this school system. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 21 to 1 in the high school and 26 to 1 in the elementary grades. A new athletic field is being planned for the Madison County high school.

The Richmond Independent School System is comprised of five elementary and two high schools. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 26 to 1 in the elementary schools and 21 to 1 in the high school.

A new parochial school is being constructed in Richmond at a cost of \$200,000. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by September, 1966.

TABLE 13

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

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Madison Central High School	1,113	52	21 - 1
Madison County Elementary	3,413	133	26 - 1
Madison Elementary (Ind.)	1,608	63	26 - 1
Madison High School (Ind.)	614	30	21 - 1

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

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

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: Eastern Kentucky University, a coeducational school of 6,949 students, is located in historic Richmond, Madison County, where the famed Bluegrass region meets the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

A 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 I-75, 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 in 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, Kentucky, 13 miles  
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 26 miles  
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 26 miles  
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 39 miles  
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 35 miles  
Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, 36 miles

### Health

Hospitals: Richmond is served by three general hospitals: The Pattie A. Clay Hospital with 65 beds and 13 bassinets, the Pope Hospital with 20 beds and 6 bassinets, and the Gibson Hospital with 50 beds and 8 bassinets. Rates in the three hospitals range from \$12 to \$25 and all have the facilities of a modern hospital. These hospitals have a complete staff and there are several specialists on call.

A new 100-bed hospital costing \$1,000,000 is now in the planning stage.

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

A new \$100,000 health department building is now under construction.

There are three rest homes in the immediate Richmond area. The total bed capacity of the three homes is 92.

### Housing

New apartments are available and subdivisions are being developed constantly. There are many houses for rent or sale. Rental rates range from \$65 to \$125 per month for two- and three-bedroom houses. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$10,000 to \$17,500, depending on location and type of construction.

## Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company offers service to 7,000 subscribers through a dial system with the modern touch-tone phone as an option. The company also has the direct dialing system in Madison County. The toll-free exchange includes Berea, Kirksville, Waco, Ford (Madison County) and Paint Lick. Recent improvements include the touch-tone system and the expansion of cable to outlying areas. Cost of this expansion was approximately \$50,000.

Telegraph service is by Western Union and is located at the Greyhound Bus Depot.

Postal Facilities: Richmond has a first-class post office manned by 32 employees. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily via highway post office, star route, and train. The post office has seven city routes, one parcel post route, and six rural routes. The postal receipts for 1965 totaled approximately \$200,000.

Newspapers: Richmond has two local papers, one daily and one weekly. The Richmond Daily Register has an approximate circulation of 5,800. The Madison County Post, a weekly paper, has a circulation of approximately 690. Daily papers are received from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: The local radio station is WEKY at 1340 kilocycles. The station operates on 1000 watts in the daytime and 250 watts at night. This is an independent station with operating hours of 5:45 A.M. to 12 midnight. Radio reception is also very good from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky.

Television: Television reception is excellent from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and from Cincinnati, Ohio, through a recently established cable system. All three major networks are represented.

## Libraries

The Richmond city-county library serves the area with a library and a bookmobile. In 1965, the library had 7,000 volumes with a circulation of 12,693 and the bookmobile had 7,025 volumes with a circulation of 23,777. 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. The Eastern Kentucky University Library is available to the public six days per week and every night until 9 P.M., except Saturday.

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>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Madison National Bank of Richmond	\$13,073,094.12	\$12,044,846.10
State Bank & Trust Company	16,392,622.80	15,091,825.90

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Richmond had assets totaling \$6,992,011.30 as of December 31, 1965.

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
Holiday Inn (New - 1966)	80 units

Clubs and Organizations

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

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 9-hole golf course, an air-conditioned clubhouse with dining room service, and swimming pool. Fishing and boating facilities are provided at Lake Reba, the city reservoir. A Community Concert Association presents four concerts each season at Eastern Kentucky University. Richmond has one downtown theater, two drive-in theaters, and one on the university 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 teen-age boys. Improved lighting and facilities are being planned for the Little League baseball field.

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

Area: Excellent area 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. New filtration plant and water line from the river - cost \$2,000,000.
2. Southwest sewer project in new residential areas
3. Incinerator - cost \$205,000
4. State park established at Boonesborough
5. Eastern Kentucky University bypass connecting I-75, Kentucky Route 52, and U. S. Route 25.
6. New Kentucky Utilities Office Building with drive-in window and large auditorium
7. New \$2,000,000 H. K. Porter Company plant on 35-acre tract of Industrial Foundation
8. Holiday Inn Motel

9. Interstate 75 completed from Cincinnati through Richmond to Berea, Kentucky
10. A \$200,000 improvement in natural gas facilities
11. New Kentucky State Police barracks on the Eastern Kentucky University bypass
12. Three new elementary schools and a \$65,000 addition to the high school constructed by the Madison County School System.
13. New \$200,000 parochial school - to be ready for occupancy September 1966
14. Expansion of telephone facilities - cost \$50,000
15. New television cable service

Planned:

1. Additional new lighting on Lancaster Avenue and for the complete length of Water Street
2. Improved lighting and facilities for the Little League baseball field
3. New Municipal Building
4. New 100-bed hospital costing \$1,000,000
5. New County Medical Center Building
6. New sewer plant
7. Present sewer plant to be enlarged
8. \$23.3 million in new construction on Eastern Kentucky University campus
9. Athletic field for county high school
10. New commercial area opened and mall planned



## 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 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MADISON COUNTY  
AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Madison County (tons)	4,400	2.45	10,780
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Madison County (tons)	5,800	1.10	6,380
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Madison County (tons)	4,500	.90	4,050
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Madison County (bu)	8,400	58.0	487,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Madison County (bu)	200	28.0	5,600
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Madison County (lbs)	4,860	1,950.0	9,477,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

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

TABLE 15

## LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Madison County	3,850
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Madison County	50,900
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Madison County	1,700
Kentucky	206,000

\*Preliminary figure.

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

#### 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 percent or more  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) extends along the south-eastern 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 Tertiary clay from the Irvine formation and Silurian clay from the Estill and Lulbegrud formations. These clays are smooth, plastic and red burning and are suitable for brick, hollow blocks, drain tile and earthenware. Deposits near Berea are used locally by Berea College for small-scale pottery operations.

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

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.

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.

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

TABLE 16

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 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 the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 17

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

Per capita income for Madison County in 1963 was \$1,541.\*

Retail sales for Madison County in 1964 totaled \$38,115,000.\*\*

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

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

## C L I M A T E

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

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

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

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

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



TABLE 18

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A. M.(EST)7:00 P. M.	
January	34.0	3.23	84	77
February	32.2	3.38	82	71
March	43.9	9.51	81	66
April	57.7	3.88	79	62
May	66.3	2.60	81	63
June	73.6	3.35	84	64
July	75.3	4.60	85	66
August	75.2	1.91	88	66
September	69.8	3.30	86	64
October	54.4	1.56	86	65
November	50.5	3.56	82	70
December	39.0	5.79	83	75
Annual Norm.	56.0	46.67		

\*Station Location: Richmond, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 18 years;  
7:00 P. M. readings 18 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 yrs. of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,  
158 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 yrs. of record) 6.0%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 yrs. of record) 129

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 yrs. of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (20 yrs. of record) 49

Days with heavy fog: (20 yrs. of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 yrs. of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.

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

A P P E N D I X

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## 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 Croke in 1798. The town became 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 & 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, 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 birth-place 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

Industry	Madison County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	4,033	100.0	528,477	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0		27,724	5.3
Contract Construction	277	6.9	44,388	8.4
Manufacturing	1,580	39.2	209,337	39.6
Food and kindred products	96	2.4	24,809	4.7
Tobacco	4	0.1	11,597	2.2
Clothing, tex. and leather	63	1.6	32,413	6.1
Lumber and furniture	2		15,830	3.0
Printing, pub. and paper	24	0.6	12,533	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	443	11.0	17,123	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	35	0.9	6,666	1.3
Primary metals	0		11,193	2.1
Machinery, metals and equip.	913	22.6	73,558	13.9
Other	0		3,615	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	238	5.9	37,054	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,445	35.8	137,084	25.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	153	3.8	24,837	4.7
Services	333	8.3	45,903	8.7
Other	7	0.2	2,150	0.4

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

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
MADISON COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Subject	Madison County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	16,408	17,074	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old and over	11,841	12,648	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	8,100	4,324	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	8,083		705,411	290,783
Employed	7,673	4,203	660,728	275,216
Private wage and 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 and 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
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	7,673	4,203	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	620	684	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	1,492	18	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	661	121	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	419	939	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	473	318	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	1,176	47	114,003	2,836
Operatives and 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 and farm foremen	643	28	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	436	31	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	185	202	26,006	19,978

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

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by total property owned and business transacted (sales and payroll) in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	1 1/2 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	3% retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for new and expanded industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

## REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON  
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

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

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

Henry Ward  
Commissioner of Highways  
Commonwealth of Kentucky