

1967

Industrial Resources: Trimble County

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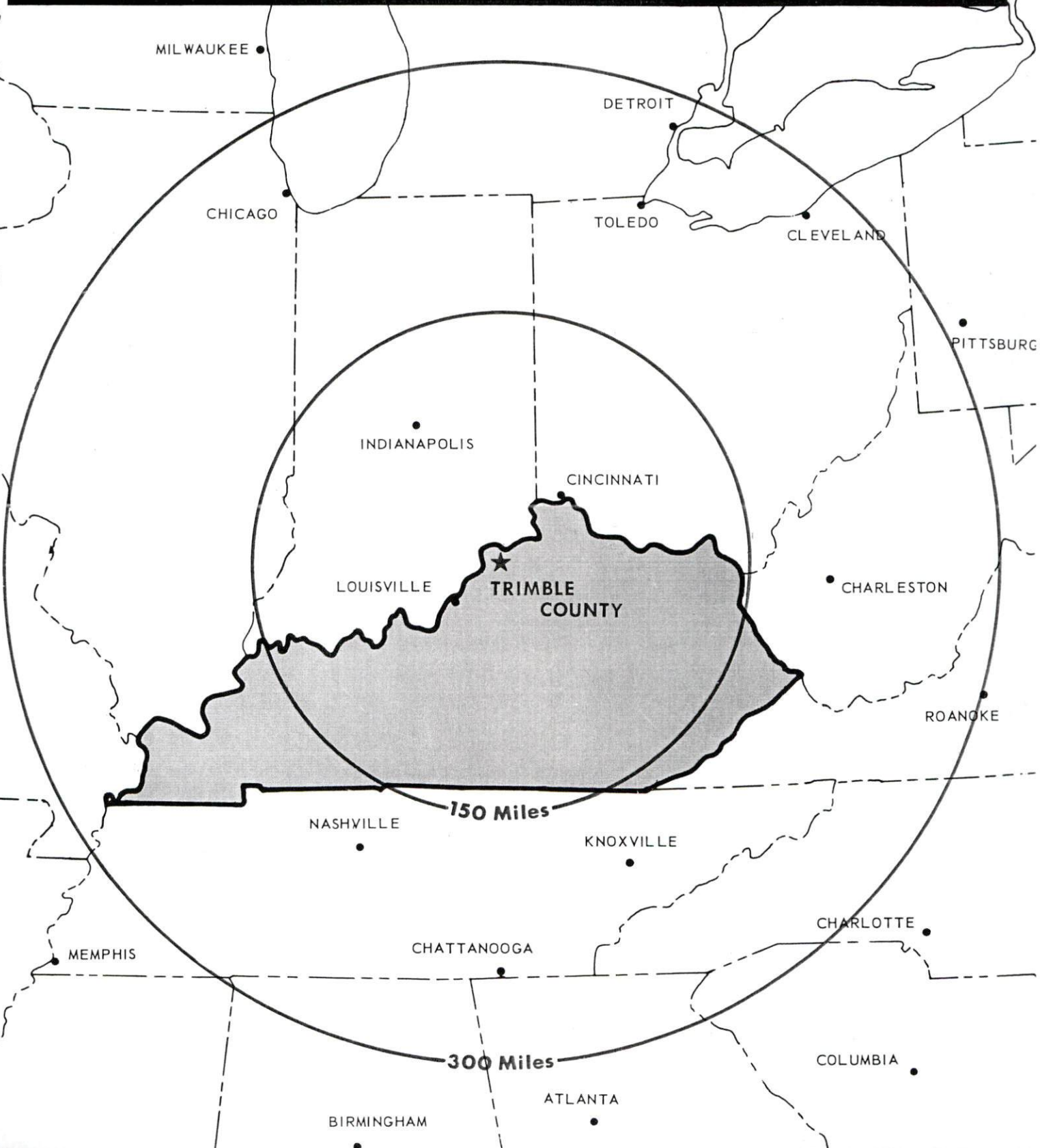
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

TRIMBLE COUNTY KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

TRIMBLE COUNTY

Prepared by

Trimble County Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

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POPULATION AND
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**POPULATION AND
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Bus Lines: Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc. , serves Bedford and Milton with regular bus service.

Highways: U. S. Highways 42 and 421 serve Trimble County. Interstate 71, when completed, will pass through the south-eastern corner of the county.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Bedford - Kentucky Utilities Company
Milton - Kentucky Utilities Company, Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation

County: Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation,
Kentucky Utilities Company

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: Bedford will be served with natural gas by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company in the near future. A natural gas franchise was purchased by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company in December, 1966. Construction of the system began in March, 1967. A portion of the town of Milton is served by Madison Natural Gas Service, Inc. , of Madison, Indiana.

Water: Bedford is supplied treated water by the Trimble County Water District No. 1, whose sources of supply are two deep wells located near the Ohio River.

Milton is supplied treated water by the Milton Water Works.

Sewer System: There are no sewerage systems in Trimble County at the present time.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Trimble County Chamber of Commerce has a 130-acre industrial site under option. Water, electricity, and natural gas are available on the site.

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Trimble County School System is the only school system in the county.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Since 1900, the City of Bedford has shown a sizeable population increase, but Trimble County as a whole has shown a steady decrease in population except during the 1930's. The county has never regained the population high of 7,272 which it had in 1900.

Only 1960 population figures for Milton are available. According to the 1960 U.S. Census of Population, Milton had 365 inhabitants in 1960.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR BEDFORD, MILTON, AND TRIMBLE COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Bedford		Milton Population	Trimble County		Kentucky %Change
	Population	%Change		Population	%Change	
1900	307			7,272		15.5
1910	269	-12.4		6,512	-10.5	6.6
1920	240	-10.2		6,011	-7.7	5.5
1930	286	19.2		5,348	-11.1	8.2
1940	387	35.3		5,601	4.7	8.8
1950	533	52.3		5,148	-8.1	3.5
1960	717	34.5	365	5,102	-0.9	3.2

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

Economic Characteristics

Trimble County is classified as primarily an agricultural county, with 2,338 persons employed in agriculture in 1964.

The average weekly wage in Trimble County in 1965 for all industries was \$52.17, and \$27.58 for manufacturing. The county's per capita income in 1963 was \$1,120.

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

TABLE 5

TRIMBLE COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,990	591	10,581
Trimble	2,273	65	2,338
Carroll	1,739	65	1,804
Henry	4,280	143	4,423
Oldham	1,698	318	2,016

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

TRIMBLE COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,
SEPTEMBER 1966

	Area Total	Trimble	Carroll	Henry	Oldham
Total manu- facturing	1,974	51	1,094	493	336
Food and kindred products	56	0	20	6	30
Tobacco	10	0	10	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	475	0	0	475	0
Lumber and furniture	598	43	555	0	0
Print., publ. and paper	24	8	7	5	4
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	212	0	212	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	33	0	25	0	8
Primary metals	7	0	0	7	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	559	0	265	0	294
Other	0	0	0	0	0

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

TABLE 7

TRIMBLE COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Trimble	Carroll	Henry	Oldham
Mining and Quarrying	46	0	0	1	45
Contract Construction	415	3	284	53	75
Manufacturing	1,974	51	1,094	493	336
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	135	0	67	18	50
Wholesale and Retail Trade	834	38	370	188	238
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	160	23	37	56	44
Services	233	9	80	55	89
Other	30	18	4	3	5
Total	3,827	142	1,936	867	882

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

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing firms in Trimble County are listed below.

TABLE 8

TRIMBLE COUNTY MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Bedford</u>				
The Trimble Democrat Publishing Company	Newspaper, letterpress printing, offset printing	5	3	8
<u>Milton</u>				
Carl and Rachael Abbott	Strawberry processing	20	40	60
Fold-Away Basket Co., Inc., of Kentucky	Stamped metal parts	2	0	2
Horton Produce Co.	Vegetable growing	100	50	150*
John Mack	Rough lumber	5	0	5
Kentuckiana Vault & Art Shop	Vaults	2	0	2

*Seasonal employment.

Prevailing Wage Rates

The prevailing wage rates in Trimble County can be obtained by contacting the president of the Trimble County Chamber of Commerce.

Unions

There are no unions represented in Trimble County.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

No railroads are available in Trimble County. The nearest railroad is located at Carrollton, 12 miles distant. Service is provided by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Highways

Trimble County is served by U. S. Highways 42 and 421. Interstate 71, when completed, will pass through the southeastern corner of the county.

Highway distances shown in Table 9 are from Bedford, which is centrally located in Trimble County. Milton is located 12 miles north of Bedford.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM BEDFORD, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	435	Louisville, Ky.	44
Birmingham, Ala.	452	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,400
Chicago, Ill.	285	Nashville, Tenn.	251
Cincinnati, Ohio	67	New Orleans, La.	750
Detroit, Mich.	325	New York, N. Y.	722
Knoxville, Tenn.	269	Pittsburgh, Pa.	354
Lexington, Ky.	70	St. Louis, Mo.	308

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Trimble County:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Huey Motor Express	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate & intrastate
O'Nan Transportation Co.	Carrollton, Kentucky	Interstate & intrastate
Dixie Ohio Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate

TABLE 10

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

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	8	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery Time in Days.

Source: O'Nan Transportation Co., Carrollton, Kentucky.

Bus Lines: Trimble County is provided bus service by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., operating between Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is not available in Bedford or Milton.

Air

The nearest major airports are Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky, 44 miles distant, and the Greater Cincinnati Airport, Erlanger, Kentucky, 64 miles distant.

Standiford Field is served daily by Eastern, Delta, American, Trans World, Ozark, and Piedmont Airlines. The Greater Cincinnati Airport is served by American, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont, Eastern, and Lake Central Airlines.

Two smaller airfields, one 12 miles distant at Carrollton, Kentucky, and one 10 miles distant at Madison, Indiana, also serve Trimble County.

Water

Although much of Trimble County is located along the Ohio River, no docking facilities are presently available; however, such facilities could be established at many points within the county. Two private docks are presently in operation near Milton, and four are in operation across the river from Milton at Madison, Indiana.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Bedford is provided electric power by Kentucky Utilities Company. Milton is served by both Kentucky Utilities Company and Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. Trimble County is served by Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation and 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, 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.

Most of the area in Trimble County is provided electric service by the Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Shelby RECC and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - TVA - Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

Rate inquiries should be directed to Shelby RECC, Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Bedford and the immediate area will be served by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company. The franchise was purchased by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company in December, 1966, and construction of the system began in March, 1967. The source of supply will be the Texas Gas Transmission Company, which has a 26-inch high pressure line located 1 mile south of Bedford.

A portion of Milton is served by Madison Natural Gas Service, Inc., of Madison, Indiana.

Coal and Coke*

Trimble County is served by the Eastern and Western Kentucky Coal Fields.

Kentucky has mining districts in both the Appalachian and Eastern Interior coal regions. The Western Kentucky Coal Field occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal basin, which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana. The Eastern Kentucky Coal Field lies within the Appalachian coal region, which also includes areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama.

The two coal fields in Kentucky produced a total of 85,767,000 tons of bituminous coal from 1,827 mines from 41 counties in 1965. Leading counties were Muhlenberg, Pike, Hopkins, Letcher, and Harlan. Among the states Kentucky ranked second in the production of bituminous coal.

In western Kentucky underground mines accounted for 34 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 66 percent of total coal produced in 1965. The average production per mine was 426,000 tons. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market. Twenty-eight cleaning plants cleaned 71 percent of the coal produced; 60 percent was crushed, and 8 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

In eastern Kentucky underground mines produced 80 percent, auger mines 11 percent, and strip mines 9 percent of the total production in 1965. The average production per mine was 27,000 tons. Shipments were 85 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total. Of the total coal produced from the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, 37 percent was cleaned at 32 cleaning plants; 24 percent was crushed, and 11 percent was treated with oil or other materials.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines

Keystone Coal Buyers Manual

Coals from both Kentucky districts are classified as high-volatile bituminous. The eastern Kentucky coals are usually low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the coal from eastern Kentucky 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.

Western Kentucky coals are generally higher in ash and sulphur content than that of the Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

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

Fuel Oil

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Residents of Bedford are supplied finished water by the Trimble County Water District No. 1, which is a county water system. The sources of supply are two 70-foot wells located on the Ohio River, 5 miles distant. Pumps located at the wells have a pumping capacity of 170 gpm. Storage facilities consist of a standpipe and an elevated tank with a total capacity of 107,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet daily requirements is two hours. Mains in town are 2, 4, and 6 inches with an average pressure of 54 psi. The average daily use is 35,000 gallons and the maximum daily use has been 50,000 gallons. Because of the purity of the raw water, only chlorine is added to complete the purification process. The present system was constructed to serve a population four times the present size of Bedford.

Monthly rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	1,000	\$3.50 (Minimum)
Next	2,000	2.50
Next	3,000	1.50
Next	6,000	1.00
All over	12,000	.75

The residents of Milton are served by the Milton Water Works, whose sources of supply are two driven wells located near the Ohio River. The pumping capacity of these wells is 360,000 gallons in a 24-hour period. The peak daily use has been 110,000 gallons, with a surplus of 250,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a standpipe and an elevated tank that have a total capacity of 67,000 gallons. Mains in the town are 2, 4, and 6 inches and the average pressure is 54 psi. The addition of chlorine to the raw water is the only purification needed.

Monthly rates are as follows:

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Per M Gallons</u>
First	6,000	\$1.00
Next	6,000 to 10,000	.75
All over	10,000	.50

Sewerage System

Individual septic tanks are utilized in both Bedford and Milton. Neither town has a sewerage treatment plant.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Trimble County Chamber of Commerce has a 130-acre site under option. Water, electricity, and natural gas are available on the site.

SITE #1:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 130 acres, level to rolling

LOCATION: South of Bedford just outside of city limits

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Fronts on U. S. Highway 42

RAILROADS: None

WATER: Trimble County Water District No. 1, 8-inch line

GAS: Louisville Gas and Electric Company - main
distribution line is parallel to this site

ELECTRICITY: Shelby Rural Electric Cooperative Corp.

SEWERAGE: A package disposal unit would have to be
utilized.

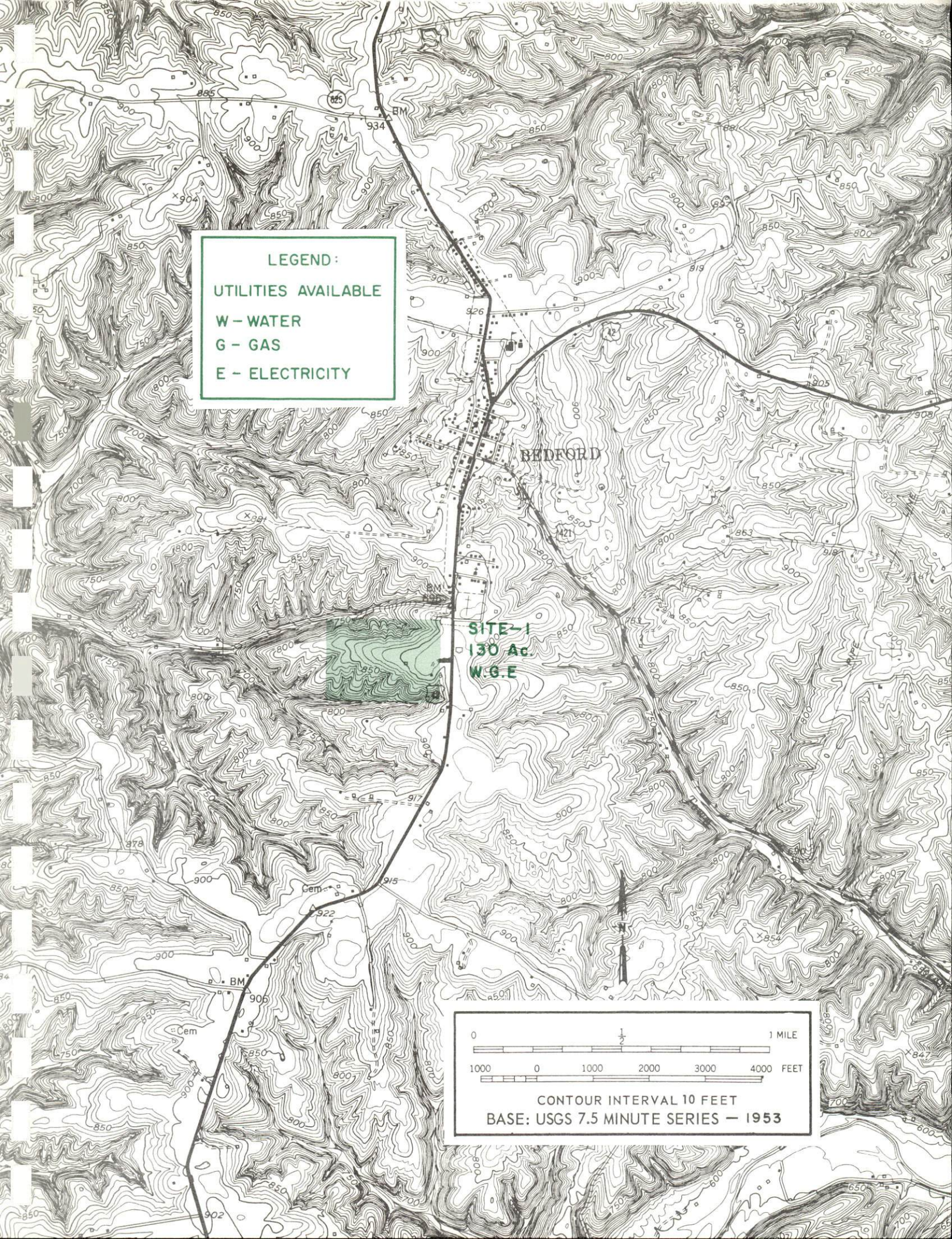
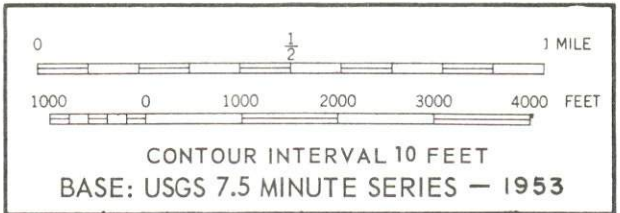
OPTIONED BY: Trimble County Chamber of Commerce

AGENT: Joseph Ross, Executive Secretary, Trimble County
Chamber of Commerce (Superintendent, Trimble County
School System)

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

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY

SITE-1
130 Ac.
W.G.E.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Bedford and Milton are sixth-class cities governed by a Town Board-Chairman type of government.

County: Trimble County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and four magistrates.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Occupational licenses are required in Bedford and Milton.

Fire Protection

Bedford's fire department is staffed by 23 volunteers. Equipment includes a 500-gpm, 1954 model, pumper-type truck and a 500-gpm, 1959 model, pumper-type truck. These trucks are equipped with approximately 2,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 800 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, and 300 feet of 1-inch hose. Auxiliary equipment includes a 175-gpm portable pump. A 1,100-gallon used tank truck was purchased and rebuilt in 1965. Alarm is given by a direct telephone hook-up to the homes of the firemen. Bedford has a Class-7 rating for fire insurance purposes.

Milton has a volunteer fire department with 18 volunteers. Equipment consists of one Seagraves 750-gpm, pumper-type truck that has 800 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 450 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose and 200 feet of 1-inch hose. Other equipment includes MSA air masks, and complete equipment for fighting brush fires. The department began operating in November, 1964, and does not as yet have an NBFU fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

Both Bedford and Milton have a night marshall who provides police protection. The marshalls utilize their own cars.

Trimble County is provided protection by the sheriff's department.

The state police have patrolmen stationed in Trimble County.

Garbage and Sanitation

Free weekly garbage collection is provided by the cities of Bedford and Milton. Disposal is by means of sanitary land fills.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Bedford, Milton, and Trimble County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Bedford

Income, 1965	\$9,308.66
Expenditures, 1965	9,168.81
Bonded Indebtedness	None

Milton

Income, 1965	\$6,024.85
Expenditures, 1965	6,024.85
Bonded Indebtedness	
Water	\$160,000.00 (Revenue Bond, November, 1966)
Fire Engine	\$1,000.00 (November, 1966)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$88,206.00
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	
Courthouse Corp.	\$30,000.00

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Trimble County are shown in the following table.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
BEDFORD, MILTON, AND TRIMBLE COUNTY, 1966

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Bedford</u>	<u>Milton</u>	<u>Trimble County</u>
County	\$.109	\$.109	\$.109
State	.015	.015	.015
City	.18	.114	
School	.413	.413	.413
Health	<u>.019</u>	<u>.019</u>	<u>.019</u>
Total	\$.736	\$.670	\$.556

Source: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

Bedford	\$2,311,218 (Real Estate and Tangibles)
Milton	1,745,795 (Real Estate and Tangibles)
Trimble County	\$21,884,485 (Real Estate)
	2,381,067 (Tangibles)
	4,601,554 (Franchise)

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: Trimble County has one school system, the Trimble County School System. Elementary schools are located in Bedford and Milton. The Trimble County High School is in Bedford. The 1966-67 budget is \$411,109.63. Bonded indebtedness as of November, 1966, was \$305,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS,
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN TRIMBLE COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Trimble County Elementary	666	25	26
Trimble County High	518	24	21

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1966-67.

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.

The Louisville Area Vocational School serves Trimble County. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, cabinet making, cosmetology, commercial art, drafting, dressmaking, general industrial electricity, linotype, machine shop, printing, radio and television, sheet metal, tailoring, and welding.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Trimble County area include:

Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, 20 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 44 miles
Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, 44 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 44 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 44 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 47 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 65 miles
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 67 miles
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 67 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 70 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 70 miles

Health

Hospitals: The residents of Trimble County are served with excellent hospital facilities by the Carroll County Memorial Hospital, located 12 miles from Bedford at Carrollton, Kentucky; Mallory Taylor Memorial Hospital, located at La Grange, Kentucky; and King's Daughters' Hospital, located at Madison, Indiana. Carroll County Memorial Hospital has 32 beds, the Mallory Taylor Memorial Hospital has 34 beds and 8 bassinets, and the King's Daughters' Hospital has 95 beds.

Public Health: The Trimble County Health Department is located in Bedford. The staff includes a part-time health officer, a full-time nurse, a clerk, and a part-time sanitarian. The program includes general sanitation, communicable disease control, immunization and X-ray service, maternal and child health program, vital statistics, laboratory facilities and crippled children's program. The 1966-67 budget is approximately \$18,000. The department has recently moved into a new, modern health center. Negotiations are under way for a full-time dentist to move into the county and start public practice.

Housing

There are very few houses for sale or rent in Bedford or Milton. Construction costs for two- and three-bedroom houses range from \$10,000 to \$15,000, depending on the location and materials used. Three subdivisions are under development in the county with an approximate total of 175 available lots.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves customers in Trimble County with a dial system.

Western Union offices are located in nearby Madison, Indiana, and Carrollton, Kentucky.

Postal Facilities: Bedford has a second-class post office with five full-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily by star route. The post office has three rural routes. The 1966 postal receipts totaled \$9,595.13.

Milton has a second-class post office with five full-time employees. Mail is received and dispatched once daily by star route. The post office has three rural routes. The 1966 postal receipts totaled \$12,900.

Newspapers: The Trimble Democrat, a weekly newspaper published in Bedford, serves Bedford, Milton, and Trimble County. Papers are received daily from Louisville, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Madison, Indiana.

Radio: Radio stations serving Bedford, Milton, and Trimble County include WSTL in Eminence, Kentucky; WAKY, WINN, WAVE, WHAS, and WKLO in Louisville, Kentucky; and WORX in Madison, Indiana.

A new station, WASP, will be located in Carrollton, Kentucky, 12 miles distant.

Television: Television reception is excellent from Louisville, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, with all three major networks represented.

Libraries

A bookmobile provides library service for the residents of Trimble County.

The Madison Public Library in Madison, Indiana, is readily available to all residents of Trimble County.

Churches

There are several denominations represented in Trimble County - Baptist, Christian, Methodist, Pentecostal, etc.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bedford Loan and Deposit Bank	\$1, 645, 377. 86	\$1, 368, 954. 59
Farmers Bank of Milton	2, 680, 697. 24	2, 446, 896. 49

Hotels and Motels

There are several motels and hotels within 10 to 20 minutes driving time from Trimble County at Carrollton, Kentucky, and at Madison, Indiana, across the river from Milton, Kentucky.

Clubs and Organizations

Bedford

Civic: Rotary

Fraternal: Masonic, IOOF

Women's: Younger Women's Club, Woman's Club,
Homemakers Club, Eastern Star

Youth: Little League

Milton

Civic: Lions

Fraternal: Masonic

Women's: Eastern Star, Gamma Ro-Etta, Woman's Club,
Younger Women's Club, Homemakers

Trimble County

Civic: Trimble County Chamber of Commerce

Fraternal: American Legion, VFW

Youth: 4-H, FFA, FHA

Recreation

Local: Recreational facilities in Trimble County include a lighted baseball and softball field, a skating rink and a gymnasium at Trimble County High School. Other recreational facilities include community centers, the Milton Lions Acres, and the Bedford Rotary Center at Milton and Bedford, respectively. These centers have picnic facilities and a clubhouse for dances and indoor recreation activities.

The Milton Lions Club has two acres near the Ohio River. The U. S. Corps of Engineers has recently approved a plan by the Lions Club to construct boat launching facilities on this property for recreational purposes.

Family Farms: Richwood Plantation, a riding school for girls, is unique. A beautiful estate carefully preserved from another century, modernized and now dedicated exclusively to the enjoyment of a selected group of girls interested in equestrian sports and friendship. Expert instruction is offered in various riding methods.

On the Ohio River, 1 mile east of Milton, Kentucky, this exquisite French-Colonial ante bellum home built in 1803 (President McKinley visited and lived in this house) establishes the gracious atmosphere that makes Richwood Plantation the most pleasant possible home away from home. There are other new and carefully designed buildings, recreation rooms, and dining facilities.

Area: Area facilities include General Butler State Park near Carrollton, Kentucky, and Clifty Falls State Park near Madison, Indiana. The many sports events held in Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, are readily accessible to the residents of Trimble County.

Some of the spectator sports that are available are professional baseball, football, basketball, and hockey, as well as college football and basketball.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Louisville Gas and Electric Company purchased the natural gas franchise for Trimble County in December, 1966, and began construction of the system in March of 1967.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 647 farms in Trimble County covering 84,474 acres, an average of 130.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Trimble County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR TRIMBLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1965 CROP

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Trimble County	(tons)	3,600	1.90	6,840
Kentucky	(tons)	378,000	2.45	926,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Trimble County	(tons)	2,800	1.40	3,900
Kentucky	(tons)	484,000	1.50	726,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Trimble County	(tons)	500	1.00	500
Kentucky	(tons)	488,000	1.25	610,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Trimble County	(bu)	4,000	71.0	284,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,104,000	69.0	76,176,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Trimble County	(bu)	800	35.0	28,000
Kentucky	(bu)	168,000	32.0	5,376,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Trimble County	(bu)	200	21.0	7,600
Kentucky	(bu)	312,000	24.0	7,488,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Trimble County	(lbs)	1,450	2,590.0	3,756,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	183,000	2,160.0	395,280,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR TRIMBLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1964</u>
Trimble County	3,800
Kentucky	455,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Trimble County	9,700
Kentucky	2,470,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1966*</u>
Trimble County	320
Kentucky	187,000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1965 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Trimble County are limestone, sands and gravels, and clays.

Limestone: Limestone is available over a wide area and is of quality suitable for highway, railroad bed and building construction purposes. A deposit of high-calcium (95% or more CaCO_3) has been reported along the Ohio River near Bedford. More work is required to determine the extent and nature of this deposit.

Sands and Gravels: Large deposits of sands and gravels occur within the Ohio River channel. These deposits are being developed along the Ohio River where markets are favorable. Local sand deposits are of quality suitable for moulding purposes.

Clays: Both residual and transported clays are present and could be used for the manufacture of tile and common brick. Some clay beds within the Ohio River flood plain are deemed suitable for cement materials.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1,059,000	\$ 2,580,000
Coal (bituminous)	85,766,000	324,523,000
Fluorspar	31,992	1,485,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78,976,000,000	18,638,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,386,000	55,638,000
Sand and Gravel	6,742,000	6,332,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1,931	2,000
Stone (3)	26,029,000	34,533,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5,654	1,651,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20,763,000
Total		\$466,381,000

(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, 1965.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The Ohio River is the largest single source of surface water for public and industrial use. Other sources could be secured from impoundment of smaller streams in the area. The stream gaging station at Louisville, several miles downstream, shows the average discharge (USGS) of the Ohio River to be 112,100 cfs (37 year record).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Upper Ordovician series, undifferentiated Silurian and Devonian Systems and Alluvial deposits. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Upper Ordovician

"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

"In the parts of the Outer Blue Grass region west of the Cincinnati arch where thick limestone crops out in valleys or broad uplands, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. Where limestone is covered by shale, it yields little or no water, or salty water. Shale and inter-bedded limestone and shale generally do not yield enough water for domestic use. Small springs are common in the Outer Blue Grass region."

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

Alluvium

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common."

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

Forests

There are 34,300 acres of commercial forest land in Trimble County, covering 36.7 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, ash, yellow poplar, hard maple, and black walnut.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Bedford, the county seat, there are more than 800 thousand acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 28 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.6	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.7	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	8.6	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	44.8	42.3	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 333, for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1966 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Trimble County in 1963 was \$1,120, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,205.

Retail sales in Trimble County in 1965 totaled \$2,938,000.**

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

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR TRIMBLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A.M. 7:00 P.M. (EST)	
January	28.5	3.84	79	64
February	34.8	3.01	82	65
March	46.7	4.16	78	64
April	53.1	3.58	75	52
May	61.6	3.50	87	58
June	71.7	4.14	88	62
July	79.2	3.60	91	63
August	73.3	3.47	89	59
September	65.6	2.83	90	61
October	53.4	2.35	86	57
November	46.9	3.07	83	66
December	37.0	2.61	80	69
Annual Norm.	54.3	40.16		

*Station Location: Carrollton, Kentucky

**Station Location: Louisville, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 4 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 4 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (17 years of record) 101 clear, 102 partly cloudy,
162 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (17 years of record) 57 %

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (17 years of record) 122

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (17 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (17 years of record) 45

Days with heavy fog: (17 years of record) 10

Prevailing wind: (15 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,660 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Louisville, Kentucky, 1964.

A P P E N D I X

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HISTORY

Trimble County, the eighty-sixth county formed in Kentucky, dates from 1836. It was taken from Gallatin, Henry, and Oldham Counties. It is wedged into a giant coil of the Ohio River by Carroll, Henry, and Oldham Counties and faces Indiana with Madison, across the river from Milton as its focal point of interest. Madison has served as a commercial outlet for Trimble County since a branch line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway connects her with Mount Vernon, Indianapolis and Chicago, and river traffic stopped on the Indiana side due to available facilities there. Trimble County has never had a railroad, and was virtually isolated from Kentucky until 1927 when United States Highways 42 and 421 were constructed through it. Milton, one of the oldest towns along the Ohio, was unable to compete with its neighbor across the river because of possibilities of flooding and a lack of ready access to the upland areas to the east. Prior to the construction of Highway 421 only a narrow, winding wagon trail led down the escarpment into Milton from Bedford, the county seat. In fact, Milton depended on Madison rather than Madison depending on her. Madison also met Trimble County's need of higher educational training in Hanover College nearby, founded in 1827. People who need hospital care today find it in Madison. Library services, except for a bookmobile, are obtained in Indiana also.

The surface of Trimble County east of the Ohio River is rolling escarpment and the soil is usually fertile. The escarpment, which extends along the western and northern sides of the county, is steep and treacherous, but very scenic. Little Kentucky River flows northward through the eastern portion and empties into the Ohio River in Carroll County only a mile below the mouth of the Kentucky River.

Trimble County was named in honor of Robert Trimble, who came to Kentucky with his parents from Virginia in 1779 at the age of three. At the age of twenty-seven he was licensed to practice law, and began his career at Paris in Bourbon County. He was elected to the state legislature, but found politics annoying and refused to seek elective office again. He rose in his profession and in 1808 was commissioned second judge of the Court of Appeals. He was appointed Chief Justice of Kentucky two years later which he was obliged to decline due to the meager compensation of the office and to illness in his family. In 1813 Trimble became a district attorney, and three years later President James Madison appointed him judge of the Federal District Court in Kentucky. In 1826 President John Quincy Adams appointed him to the United States Supreme Court. He served with distinction in this capacity until his untimely death in 1828. Trimble won the reputation of possessing a mind characterized by deliberation, clearness, expansion and force. He studied law upon principles and regarded it as a science. Chief Justice John Marshall said that Trimble had no superior in diligence, learning, ability and uprightness. Those close to him in everyday life situations regarded his greatest attributes to be his private virtues which were described as simple and noble.

Bedford, the county seat, is located near the center of the county. It was incorporated in 1816. Near the end of the eighteenth century several Virginia families settled in Trimble County. Among them were John Knight, Martin D. McHenry,

Joseph Winlock, J. T. Gwyer and David Standiford. They were attracted by fertile lands surrounding a large pond well stocked with fish, and they gradually developed the area. The pond has long since disappeared, but the fertile soil and natural scenery surrounding the town is still very beautiful. Bedford has a population today of around 700. It has efficient fire, police and sanitation systems.

Milton has a population of nearly 400. It is older than Bedford; in fact, it is older than Kentucky. In recent years the town has grown rapidly and today is most attractively nestled in the hill overlooking the beautiful Ohio River.

Preston House, in the northern part of the county, is a Greek Revival structure built by Colonel John Preston. This building faces the river; it is of brick, later plastered and weatherboarded, and contains several rooms. A spiral stairway leads to the second floor. Most of the woodwork is embellished with a narrow stripe of gold leaf, and some of the original decorations are intact. The old smokehouse was a tall brick building which contained tiers of poles sufficient to hold one hundred hams. A pit in the dirt floor was used to burn Hickory logs for smoke to cure the hams. According to legend, Eva of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame made this the last stop on the underground railroad on her way to free territory.

Lookout Point on Milton Hill affords a sweeping view of the Ohio River Valley and Madison.

Trimble County is a farming community. Due to a drought in the 1930's, farming became more specialized than formerly. In addition to the regular crops grown, tomatoes, fruits and strawberries are raised extensively. A majority of the farms are owned by the people who live on them. There are some tracts of good timber scattered throughout the county.

In 1964, 4,300 acres were planted in corn, 2,000 in wheat, 50 in soybeans, 150 in sorghum, 110 in barley, 1,620 in tobacco, and 6,800 in hay in the county. There were also 19,660 hens and pullets of laying age, 11,200 cattle, 4,800 hogs, and 770 sheep raised.

Bedford had one manufacturing plant, and Milton had three in 1966. Carl Abbott Processing Company was the largest. It specialized in processing strawberries. Some sand and gravel are produced for the market in the county.

The people who influenced the life of the county most were the landowners. Evan M. Garriot served in the state senate immediately after the Civil War and worked to secure a railroad, but his efforts were in vain. J. R. Sanders and John Preston served in the lower house during the early 1870's and approved "Marse" Henry Watterson's New Departure Democratic idea. J. R. McCord and Terrell Bray have extensive holdings in Trimble County. They hire migrant workers to labor in crops of tobacco, vegetables and fruits. Jack Tingle, an all-American basketball player at the University of Kentucky during the 1940's, was a native of Trimble County.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
TRIMBLE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Trimble County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	142	100.0	570,303	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	28,364	5.0
Contract Construction	3	2.1	47,730	8.4
Manufacturing	51	35.9	231,639	40.6
Food and kindred products	0	0	25,034	4.4
Tobacco	0	0	12,113	2.1
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	36,023	6.3
Lumber and furniture	43	30.3	16,815	2.9
Printing, publ. and paper	8	5.6	13,578	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	19,514	3.4
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	7,075	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	11,825	2.1
Machinery, metals and equipment	0	0	85,773	15.0
Other	0	0	3,889	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	0	0	38,579	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38	26.8	144,499	25.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	23	16.2	25,896	4.5
Services	9	6.3	51,251	9.0
Other	18	12.7	2,345	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1966.

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

Subject	Trimble County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	2,565	2,537	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	1,788	1,780	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	1,466	395	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	1,466	0	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,402	362	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	609	232	440,020	208,384
Government workers	116	90	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	673	32	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	4	8	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	64	33	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	322	1,385	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	0	0	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	95	154	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	227	1,231	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	64	1,005	91,626	539,838
65 and over	163	226	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	1,402	362	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	46	60	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	573	25	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	47	4	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	44	77	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	30	59	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	160	0	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	227	54	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	0	9	1,123	25,183
Service workers	36	42	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	109	8	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	53	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	77	24	26,006	16,978

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Income Tax

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

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

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

Sales and Use Tax

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

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

Exemptions important to industry include:

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

Unemployment Insurance Tax

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

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

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

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

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

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

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

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.

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

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 driveways 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.

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky