

11-1963

Industrial Resources: Bell County - Pineville

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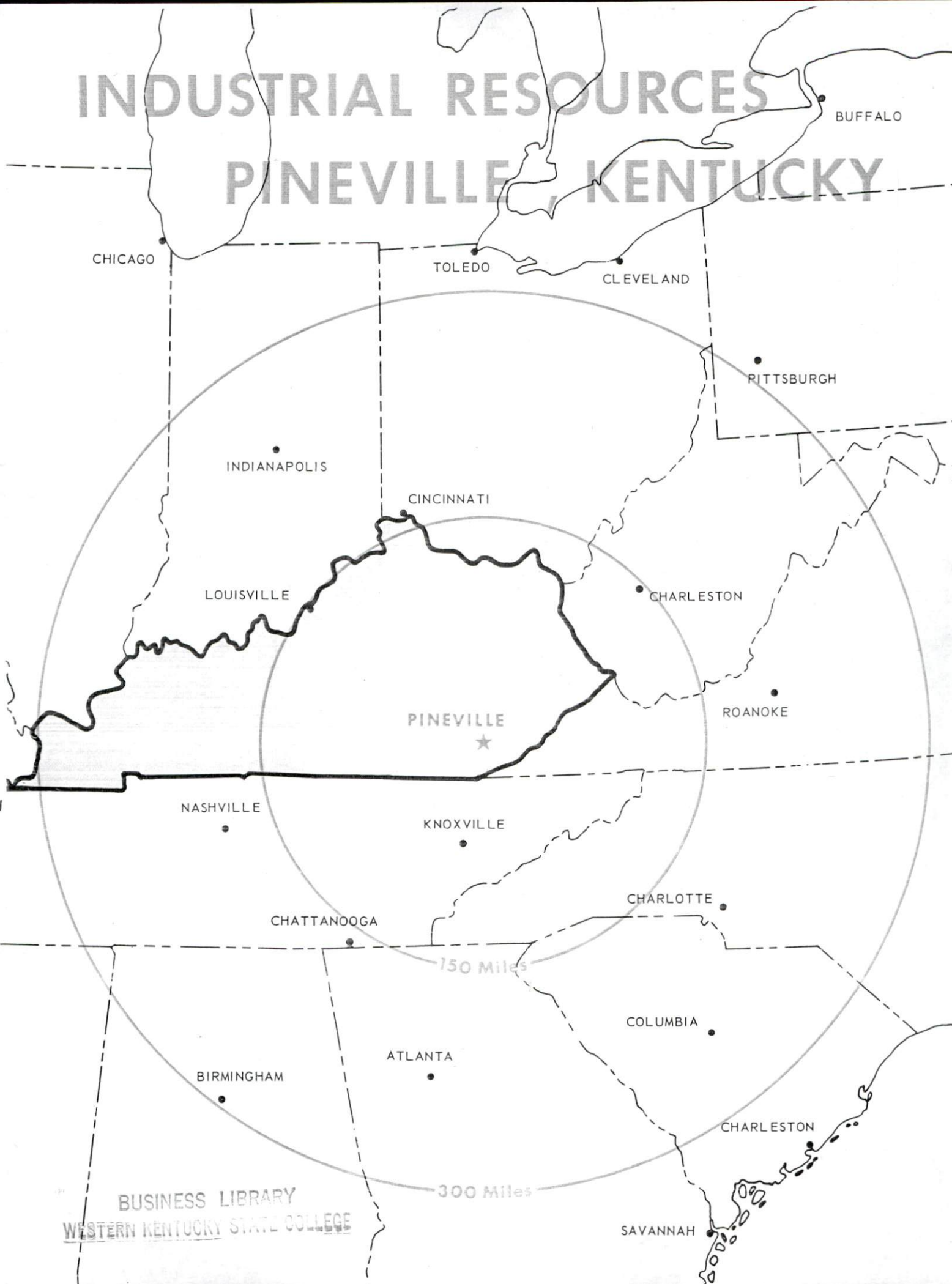
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY



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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Pineville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce
Frankfort, Kentucky
November, 1963

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Pineville - 3,181; Bell County - 35,336

PINEVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Bell and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 5,525 men and 10,306 women. Number of workers available from Bell County: 499 men and 2,071 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Pineville is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Cumberland Valley Division, operating between Norton, Virginia, and Lynch and Corbin, Kentucky.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is located at London, 49 miles distant. This field is served by Piedmont Airlines.

Trucks: Common carrier truck service is provided in Pineville by six firms.

Bus Lines: Pineville is served by Straight Creek Bus Line and Southeastern Greyhound Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	274	Knoxville, Tenn.	88
Chicago, Ill.	509	Louisville, Ky.	196
Cincinnati, Ohio	218	New York, N. Y.	845
Detroit, Mich.	504	St. Louis, Mo.	473
Lexington, Ky.	132	Nashville, Tenn.	241

Electricity

Power is served Pineville by Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is supplied by the Pineville Gas Company, with a 1,347 Btu content and specific gravity of .70.

Water

The Pineville Water Company serves Pineville with water from two deep wells.

Sewerage

There are storm and sanitary sewers in Pineville. Raw sewage is discharged into the Cumberland River. Plans are being made to construct a new sewerage disposal system.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Pineville has shown an increase in population for each decade of the century, except the sixth. The largest increase in population occurred during the second decade.

Bell County has followed much the same pattern as Pineville during the last six decades. Bell County showed its largest increase in population in the first decade, and a 25.7 percent decrease during the sixth decade.

TABLE 1

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

Year	Pineville		Bell County		Kentucky
	Population	%Change	Population	%Change	%Change
1900	2,072		15,701		
1910	2,161	4.1	28,447	81.2	6.6
1920	2,908	25.7	33,988	19.5	5.5
1930	3,567	18.5	38,747	14.0	8.2
1940	3,882	8.1	43,812	13.1	8.8
1950	3,890	.2	47,602	8.7	3.5
1960	3,181	-18.2	35,336	-25.7	3.2

Percent nonwhite population in County: 3.6

Economic Characteristics

Pineville, the county seat of Bell County, is one of two urban communities in the county, Middlesboro being the other.

Wholesale and retail trade accounts for the largest employment group in Bell County. In November of 1962 there were 1,024 employed in this industry. The next largest groups are manufacturing with 869 workers, and mining and quarrying with 608 workers reported in November of 1962. Total employment at that time in all industries was 3,750, excluding those directly employed in agriculture.

Wage rates are below the state average in Bell County. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$63.80 for all industries and \$61.37 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing.

In 1960 per capita personal income for Bell County was \$995; per capita income for Kentucky was \$1,573, far below the national average of \$2,223. It should be noted that Bell County ranked 68th among Kentucky's 120 counties, and Kentucky ranked 46th among the 50 states.*

Retail sales during 1961 in Bell County totaled \$23,443,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Pineville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Bell, and the adjacent counties of Clay, Harlan, Knox, Leslie and Whitley.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Pineville labor supply area was reported to be 169,205 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 51,150 persons since the 1950 census count of 220,355. The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 5,525 males and 10,306 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.

*Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1958-1960

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962.

TABLE 2

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

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	5,525	10,306	15,831	4,335	10,152	1,190	154
Bell	499	2,071	2,570	306	2,047	193	24
Clay	1,321	1,436	2,757	1,201	1,419	120	17
Harlan	772	2,939	3,711	194	2,867	578	72
Knox	1,163	1,506	2,669	1,043	1,489	120	17
Leslie	567	827	1,394	507	820	68	7
Whitley	1,203	1,527	2,730	1,084	1,510	119	17

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 21,564 boys and 20,549 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the area work force would be impossible. Probably the most influential factors would be the type of local employment available. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

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

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	21,564	20,549
Bell	4,476	4,275
Clay	2,793	2,643
Harlan	6,712	6,422
Knox	3,134	3,062
Leslie	1,430	1,358
Whitley	3,019	2,789

*Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

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

TABLE 4

PINEVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers **</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	3,987	136	4,123
Bell	215	15	230
Clay	1,275	30	1,305
Harlan	267	15	282
Knox	911	15	926
Leslie	311	0	311
Whitley	1,008	61	1,069

TABLE 5

PINEVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT***
NOVEMBER, 1962

	<u>Area Total</u>	<u>Bell</u>	<u>Clay</u>	<u>Harlan</u>	<u>Knox</u>	<u>Leslie</u>	<u>Whitley</u>
Total manu- facturing	2,783	869	244	489	652	130	399
Food & kindred products	597	189	0	274	10	0	124
Tobacco	4	2	0	1	1	0	0
Clothing, textile & leather	447	151	0	0	256	0	37
Lumber & furniture	1,046	268	242	191	183	130	32
Print., pub. & paper	112	31	2	23	7	0	49
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	63	63	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	88	32	0	0	8	0	48
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	420	133	0	0	184	0	103
Other	6	0	0	0	0	0	6

*U. S. Census of Agriculture **Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more) ***Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

PINEVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER, 1962

	Area						
	Total	Bell	Clay	Harlan	Knox	Leslie	Whitley
Mining & Quarrying	5,584	608	963	2,802	110	899	202
Contract							
Construction	721	177	8	199	30	0	307
Manufacturing	2,783	869	244	489	652	130	399
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	1,163	436	190	386	13	14	124
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,533	1,024	214	1,106	292	55	842
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	434	154	20	127	30	6	92
Services	1,659	477	38	882	19	1	242
Other	16	5	0	0	11	0	0
Total	15,893	3,750	1,677	5,991	1,157	1,105	2,213

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Pineville, Kentucky.

TABLE 7

PINEVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Arthur Asher	Lumber	20	0	20
Clear Creek Church Furniture	Church furniture	30	1	31
Georgia-Pacific Lumber Co.	Lumber	115	1	116
Hensley Lumber Co.	Lumber	10	0	10
The Sun Publishing Co.	Newspaper publishing, commercial printing, office supplies	12	5	17

*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>
Clerical and Secretarial	\$1.00 to \$1.15
Laborer	.75 to 1.00
Semiskilled	1.00 to 1.75
Skilled	1.80 to 4.00

Unions

Unions represented in the area include AFL, UCW, and UMW.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Pineville is served by the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad operating between Norton, Virginia, and Corbin and Lynch, Kentucky. There is daily service on carloads and tri-weekly service on less-carloads. There is no local passenger service. Switching service is available on two tracks for 12 cars daily except Sunday. Outbound carloads per month average 18, consisting mostly of lumber. Inbound carloads per month average 40, consisting mostly of food products, building materials, and cement.

Railway Express service with truck delivery throughout the city is provided.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	
	<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>		<u>CL</u>	<u>LCL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	23	96	Louisville, Ky.	21	72
Birmingham, Ala.	40	96	Los Angeles, Calif.	104	192
Chicago, Ill.	57	120	Nashville, Tenn.	32	51
Cincinnati, Ohio	20	48	New Orleans, La.	63	120
Cleveland, Ohio	64	96	New York, N. Y.	63	168
Detroit, Mich.	61	94	Pittsburgh, Pa.	47	118
Knoxville, Tenn.	16	51	St. Louis, Mo.	55	108

*Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky

Highways

Pineville is served by U. S. Routes 25-E and 119, and Kentucky Routes 221, 66, 190, and 92. The new Interstate 75, 45 miles west of Pineville, will provide good highway communication throughout the remainder of the state.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM PINEVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	274	Lexington, Ky.	132
Birmingham, Ala.	449	Louisville, Ky.	196
Chicago, Ill.	509	Nashville, Tenn.	241
Cincinnati, Ohio	218	New York, N. Y.	845
Detroit, Mich.	504	Pittsburgh, Pa.	501
Knoxville, Tenn.	88	St. Louis, Mo.	473

Truck Service: Common carrier truck service is provided by the Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana; Silver Fleet Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky; Railroad Express Agency, Inc., New York, New York; and Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

TABLE 10

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

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	7
Chicago, Ill.	2	3	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2	New Orleans, La.	4	5
Cleveland, Ohio	3	4	New York, N. Y.	4	5
Detroit, Mich.	3	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	3

*Huber & Huber Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky

Bus Lines: Pineville is served by the Straight Creek Bus Line operating between Pineville and Straight Creek, and Southeastern Greyhound Lines operating between Pineville and Harlan. There are fifteen inbound and fifteen outbound buses daily.

Air

The nearest commercial airport is located at London, 49 miles north of Pineville. The airport has one runway 4,000 feet long and 100 feet wide and is equipped for night operation. Commercial service is provided by Piedmont Airlines with four flights daily.

The Middlesboro-Bell County Airport, located in Middlesboro, Kentucky, offers adequate facilities for small private and business planes. The field, with one paved runway, 3,650 x 75 feet, is not lighted and therefore operates only in daylight hours.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electric power is provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company from two 69,000 volt transmission lines from a 95,000 hp steam generator plant 4 miles distant.

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

This year \$276,000 is being spent on transmission facilities to step-up services to customers of the surrounding area.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Pineville by the Pineville Gas Company, which purchases natural gas with a 1,347 Btu content and specific gravity of .70 from the Cumberland Valley Pipe Line Company. The original source is the local field adjoining Knox County. There are 937 metered customers in Pineville.

The current rates are as follows:

Commercial

First	70,000 cu. ft.	\$.78 Per MCF
Next	80,000 cu. ft.	.71 Per MCF
All Over	150,000 cu. ft.	.68 Per MCF

Domestic

First	0 - 3,000 cu. ft.	\$3.40
Next	2,000 cu. ft.	1.10 Per thousand
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	1.05 Per thousand
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.99 Per thousand
All Over	15,000 cu. ft.	.87 Per thousand

Coal and Coke

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

Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City, and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

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

Water is distributed by the Pineville Water Company, Inc., which obtains water from two deep wells. A 190,000-gallon rock reservoir and two 70,000-gallon elevated steel tanks bring the total storage capacity for treated water to 330,000 gallons. The pumping capacity per day is 600,000

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

gallons, with an average daily use of 175,000 gallons and a maximum daily use of 400,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet peak requirements is 18 to 20 hours with a pressure of 75 to 85 psi. The water is treated by the use of aluminum sulphate, lime and chlorine. Treatment capacity is 750 gpm. Transmission lines are 8, 6, and 4 inches. Current water rates are as follows:

First	1,000 gallons per month	\$2.20 minimum
Next	9,000 gallons per month	.95 per M gallons
Next	20,000 gallons per month	.75 per M gallons
All Over	30,000 gallons per month	.55 per M gallons

Water Resources

Surface Water: Large quantities of surface water are available from the Cumberland River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average stream discharge of the Cumberland River near Pineville is 1,330 cfs (USGS, 23 years record).

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

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEMS, UNDIFFERENTIATED

"The outcrop areas of the Devonian and Mississippian systems are along the Pine Mountain thrust fault. The limestone yields water to springs, one of which is used for public supply."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field:

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most are small and go dry in late summer."

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

Sewerage System

Pineville is served by separate storm and sanitary sewers with 20- and 30-inch storm sewers and 12-inch sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is discharged into the Cumberland River. Plans are being made to construct a sewerage disposal plant and to put new lines in. There is no present sewer tax levied on Pineville.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1: This site contains 72 acres of level-to-gently rolling land, and is located one mile from the city. The site is located on U. S. Highway 119 with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad running in front of the land across the Cumberland River. Electricity is available to the site. Water and gas lines could be extended to this site.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Pineville is a third-class city governed by a mayor who is elected for four years, and eight councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Bell County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and eight magistrates, all of whom are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses are required. These fees range according to type of occupation or business.

Planning and Zoning

Recognizing the fact that Pineville and its surrounding area will be faced with business and residential expansion, the mayor and city council of Pineville established by ordinance a Planning Commission in July of 1958.

The membership of the City Planning Commission is composed of citizens of the community who have accepted the appointment as a civic responsibility and who devote many hours to planning work. The job of planning, however, requires many details which the members of the Planning Commission could not be expected to do. For this reason, the city officials and the Planning Commission requested the service of a trained and qualified city planner to aid in the completion of their planning program. The city then requested the

services of the Department of Commerce, Division of Planning and Zoning, to obtain the service of a city planner. The city contracted for these services in July of 1958.

Realizing that the growth which will occur is either sound, efficient and economical, or not, depends upon planning and the execution of the resultant plan, the Planning Commission has prepared a schedule of work to plan for the development and redevelopment of the community to this objective.

The development program set forth by the Planning Commission consists of a number of related plans designed to serve as a guide for the physical growth and development of the community. The specific plans considered as a part of the over-all development plan include: base maps, existing land use studies, zoning ordinance and map, subdivision regulations, major thoroughfare plan, future land use plan, capital improvement program, community facilities plan, annexation studies.

In connection with the planning studies of the city, the city government has become aware of the need for public low-rent housing and has applied to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for federal aid to construct these units of public housing. In order to qualify for the federal aid, certain requirements have to be fulfilled by the city. Many studies planned by the Planning Commission are prerequisite to approval of the federal aid for housing. The mayor has appointed a Housing Commission to administer the housing project.

Fire Protection

The Pineville Fire Department consists of a chief, assistant chief, two full-time firemen and twelve volunteer firemen. The department has up-to-date equipment consisting of a 1960 G. M. C. with 750 gpm pumper and a 1941 Diamond T 500 gpm pumper. These two trucks have a total of 2,450 feet of hose. The alarm system is by a siren located at the City Hall. During the past two years approximately \$3,000 was spent on new equipment.

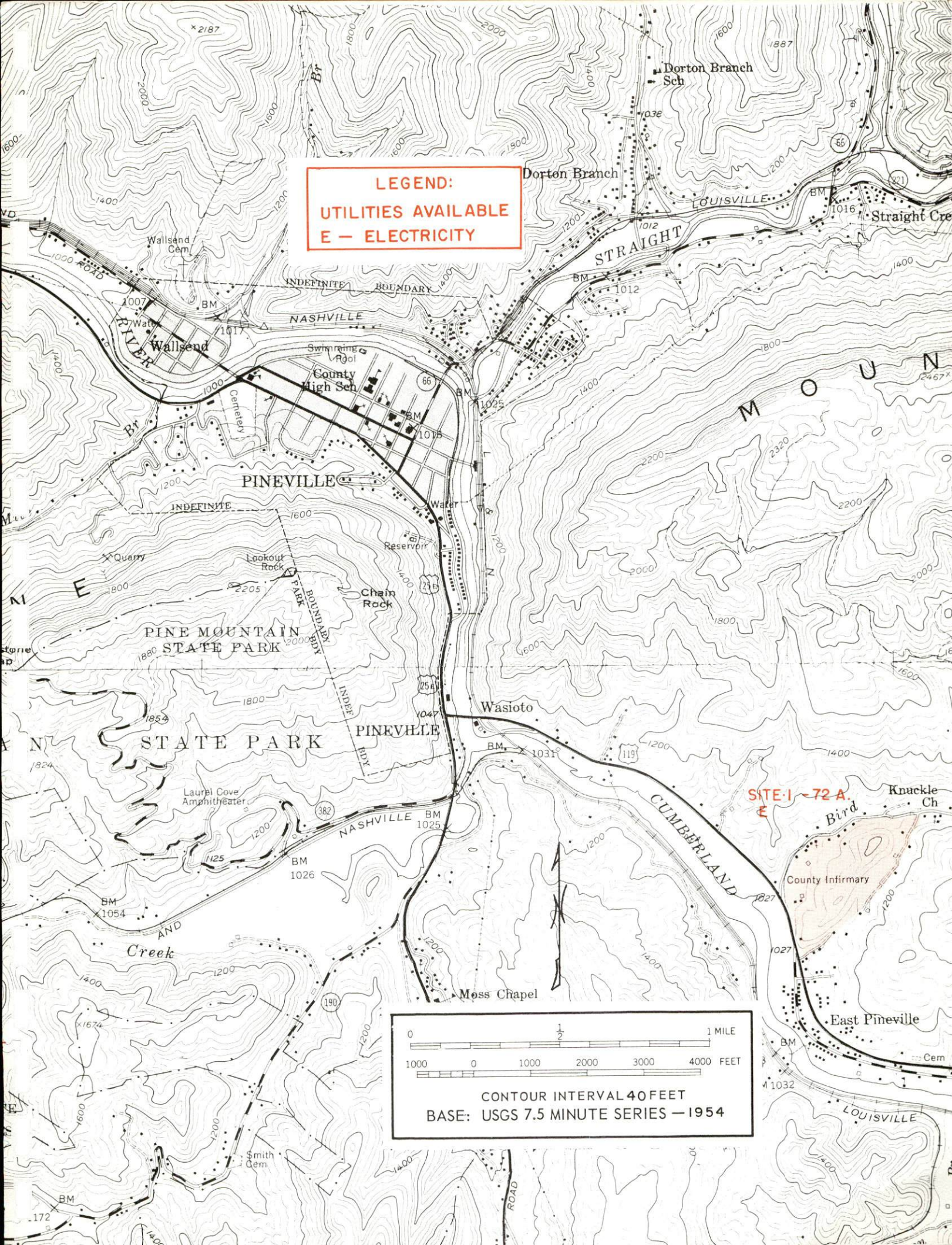
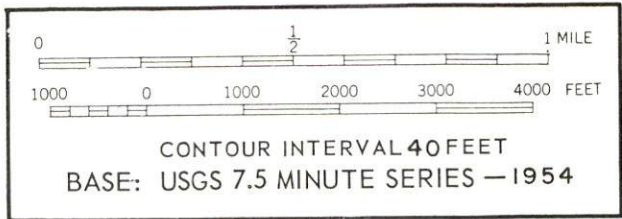
Pineville has a class-7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The police department is comprised of five men with a new patrol car that has a two-way radio.

Bell County has a county sheriff and 12 deputies. They have 12 privately owned vehicles, of which 8 are equipped with two-way radios.

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
E — ELECTRICITY



Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected weekly in residential areas and daily in the business section. Collection is by means of a modern packer type truck. The collection charge to residences is 75 cents per month and businesses pay according to the frequency of pickup. Disposal is by means of a land fill.

Financial Information

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Fiscal year ending July 1, 1963

Income	\$ 83,271.10
Expenditures	92,454.39
Bonded Indebtedness (Flood Wall)	322,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated Budget (1963-64)	\$191,545
Indebtedness	18,000 (rated, unlimited)

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property tax for Pineville and Bell County is based upon these assessment figures. A more detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR PINEVILLE
AND BELL COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Pineville</u>	<u>Bell County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
City	1.85	
School	1.55	1.50
State	.05	.05
Flood Control	1.00	
Total	\$ 4.95	\$ 2.05

Real Estate Assessment Ratio,
1962:

Pineville	30%
Bell County	33 1/3%

Net Assessed Value of Property,
1962:

Pineville	\$ 2,748,297
Bell County	27,368,560

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Pineville Independent School System has one elementary school and one high school housed in separate buildings. There are 515 students enrolled in the elementary grades and 164 students enrolled in the upper four grades. The estimated budget for the school year 1963-1964 is \$184,765.95. Approximately \$35,000 was spent recently for the remodeling of the high school auditorium and the science rooms.

The Bell County School System has four high schools with a total enrollment of 1,656; there are 33 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 4,814. The estimated budget for the school year 1963-1964 is \$1,450,000.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN PINEVILLE AND BELL COUNTY

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Pineville Elementary (total)	515	18	28
Pineville High(total)	164	9	18
Bell County Ele- mentary (total)	4,814	166	28
Bell County High (total)	1,656	76	21

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

Pineville is served by the Harlan County Area Vocational School, Harlan, Kentucky, 33 miles. Courses offered include auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, and woodworking and carpentry.

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: Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 17 miles; Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 37 miles; Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, 49 miles; Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, 97 miles; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 90 miles; Eastern State College, Richmond, Kentucky, 100 miles; University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 132 miles; Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 132 miles; College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, 132 miles; Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 100 miles; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 75 miles; Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, 17 miles; and U. K. Extension, Cumberland, Kentucky, 55 miles.

Health

Hospitals: The Pineville Community Hospital Association, Inc., with 112 beds and 12 bassinets, serves Pineville and the surrounding areas. In 1953 the hospital was declared as a nonprofit organization. Since that time, the hospital has increased in size. Additions and remodeling have taken place nearly each year, bringing it up to the modern day hospital that it is. In the past three years, approximately \$50,000 was spent on new equipment. In 1961, a practical nursing school was started. Plans for the future are to construct a clinic building which will be affiliated with the hospital.

The hospital has a board of 26 doctors. Ten of the doctors reside in Pineville and the remaining 16 are specialists from Knoxville, Tennessee, Lexington, Kentucky, and various other locations.

There are 3 dentists in Pineville.

Public Health: The County Public Health Office, located in Pineville, is staffed with seven full-time employees and 1 part-time physician. The program comprises: communicable disease control program, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control, child health, crippled children's program, dental care, vital statistics, handicapped children, school program, general sanitation, and laboratory services. The estimated 1963-64 budget is \$12,664.

Housing

Pineville has some housing units for rent or sale. Rental range for two-and three-bedroom houses is from \$50 to \$75 per month. The construction cost for two-and three-bedroom houses is \$8,000 to \$15,500, depending on materials, design and location. Recently completed was a 50-unit low-cost housing subdivision. At the present time plans are being made for additional low-cost housing units.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone Company serves 1,380 Pineville subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is excellent.

Telegraph service is provided by Western Union.

Postal Facilities: Pineville has a second-class post office with a total of eleven employees. Mail is delivered once daily in the residential area and in the business district. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. Postal receipts for 1962 were \$33,974.33.

Newspapers: The Sun-Courier, serving Pineville and vicinity, is published weekly. It has a circulation of 3,750. Newspapers are received daily from Lexington, Louisville and Middlesboro, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Radio: Pineville is served by radio station WMLF, an independent station operating on 1,000 watts during the daytime and 250 watts at night.

Television: Television reception is from Knoxville, Tennessee; Asheville, North Carolina; Johnson City, Tennessee; and Lexington, Kentucky. All three of the major networks are received.

Libraries

The Pineville Public Library, with 16,200 volumes and an annual circulation of 75,478, serves the area. There is also a bookmobile operated from the library which serves Pineville and the surrounding area.

Churches

The following church denominations are represented in Pineville: Baptist, Catholic, Church of God, Christian, Methodist, Nazarene and Presbyterian.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 29, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First State Bank	\$6,038,408.57	\$5,308,232.28

Hotels and Motels

Continental Hotel	75 rooms
Chain Rock Motel	18 units
Deltra Motel	20 units
Pineville Motel	17 rooms
Smith Motel and Tourist Court	43 units
Laurel Cove Motel	14 units
Pine Mountain State Park	20 units and 10 cabins

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, Jaycee

Fraternal: V.F.W., American Legion, Masonic

Women's: Business and Professional Woman's Club, Friendship Club, Senior Garden Club, Homemakers, Key Club, Mountain Laurel Garden Club, Music Club, PTA, Senior Women's Club, Eastern Star, Junior Women's Club, Reddyettes

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, FHA, FFA, 4-H Club, Little League Baseball, Little League Football, Pee Wee League

Recreation

Local: Local recreational facilities include the baseball and football fields of the local high school, the high school swimming pool which is open to the public, and playgrounds that are supervised during the summer months. The Youth Center has a dance floor, snack bar, ping-pong tables, and one bowling alley that is open during the summer. There are two indoor theaters and one outdoor theater.

Area: Nearby parks which offer excellent facilities are Stone Mountain Park, Pine Mountain State Park, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Cumberland Falls State Park and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Pineville is the scene of the nationally famous Mountain Laurel Festival. The festival is an annual event, presented in May when laurel covered mountainsides burst into full bloom. Girls from Kentucky colleges and universities compete there for the laurel crown. A girl is chosen as queen and is crowned by the Governor in an elaborate coronation pageant on the stage at Laurel Cove.

Pine Mountain State Park, located in Pineville, has recently redeveloped its facilities for tourists and vacationists. Included in the redevelopment has been the building of a lake for boating, fishing, and swimming; better restaurant and lodging facilities; more accessible roads and trails to many points of interest; and picnic and recreation areas. The estimated cost of the project is \$2,382,350.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. The fire department has spent an estimated \$3,000 on new equipment.
2. A new patrol car was purchased by the police department.
3. A practical nursing school was started in Pineville.
4. The hospital has spent an estimated total of \$50,000 on new equipment in the past three years.
5. A new 50-unit, low-cost housing subdivision was recently completed.
6. A new state administration office which will also house the Arts and Crafts Center is under construction at the estimated cost of \$180,000.
7. Twenty new units and five cabins were constructed at Pine Mountain State Park.
8. Resurfacing of city streets cost \$6,500.
9. Approximately \$35,000 was spent recently for the remodeling of the high school auditorium and the science rooms.
10. Construction of dam to form lake at Pine Mountain State Park has been completed.

Planned:

1. The construction of a sewage disposal plant and extension of the sewer lines is planned.
2. New low-cost housing subdivision is planned.
3. A Clinic Building will be constructed at the estimated cost of \$150,000.
4. An 80-car parking lot at the hospital is to be constructed.
5. A new city library building at the estimated cost of \$45,000 is planned.
6. Plans are being made to remodel the courthouse at the estimated cost of \$205,000.
7. A nine-hole golf course is in the planning stage for Pine Mountain State Park.
8. A 30-bed nursing home is to be constructed.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1959 there were 306 farms in Bell County covering 16,410 acres, an average of 53.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Bell County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13
 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR BELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
 1959*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Bell County	(bu)	774	39.5	30,624
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Bell County	(bu)	2	6.0	12
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Bell County	(bu)	31	.8	25
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Bell County	(lbs)	3	1,645.3	4,936
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Bell County	(tons)	90	1.2	104
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Bell County	(tons)	416	.2	353
Kentucky	(tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Bell County	(tons)	284	.8	233
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR BELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Bell County	1, 141
Kentucky	1, 947, 000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Bell County	370
Kentucky	466, 000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Bell County	18
Kentucky	546, 000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Bell County consist of coal, natural gas and petroleum. Other minerals of importance include sandstone, limestone and clay. Sand and gravel suitable for limited local use occur along the major streams. Total value of minerals produced in 1961, excluding natural gas, amounted to \$6, 951, 889 from coal and petroleum (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Coal: Bell County coals are classified as high volatile bituminous. They run low in ash and sulphur content and have a high Btu value. Coals from the southeastern portion of Kentucky rank among the nation's highest quality bituminous coal. Selected analyses of some of Bell County's seams are given below:

<u>Seam</u>	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>Btu Dry Basis</u>	<u>Ash Softening Temp. °F.</u>
Straight							
Creek	2.3	39.7	56.9	1.1	.8	15,240	2,110
Creech	1.7	37.6	57.0	3.7	.7	15,030	2,510
Mason	4.5	36.0	57.3	2.2	.8	15,030	2,290

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines

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

For the period 1890 through 1961, the county ranked eighth among the coal producing counties of Kentucky with a total of nearly 116 million tons. In production for 1961, Bell County stood seventh among the coal producing counties of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field and thirteenth among the counties in the State. Total production for 1961 amounted to 1,743,406 tons from 91 mines.

Reserves: The total original reserves for Bell County are estimated at 979.37 million short tons by the U. S. Geological Survey in a recent publication, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky." This includes measured, indicated and inferred resources in beds fourteen inches or more in thickness.

Natural Gas and Petroleum: Two important gas fields have been defined. The Red Bird gas field of northern Bell County was discovered in 1930, with production being encountered in the Mississippian "Big Lime." The Bell County gas field, situated from three to twelve miles south of the Red Bird gas field, has productive zones from the "Big Lime" and "Corniferous" formations. More recently, interest has been shown in the deeper horizons for possible oil and gas reservoirs. Small commercial quantities of oil have been produced in recent years with an accumulative production total, through 1961, amounting to 2,516 barrels. In 1961, a total of 786 barrels were reportedly produced.

Sandstone: Sandstones suitable for general construction purposes and of potential value for some grades of glass manufacture occur in the County. In 1962, one quarry crushed sandstone for concrete and roads. Sandstone has been quarried in the vicinity of Bear Wallow Gap, within three miles of Pineville. An analysis of sandstone from this quarry is as follows:

<u>WASHED SAMPLE</u>	
SiO ₂ - 98.420	CaCO ₃ - .045
Fe ₂ O ₃ - .052	MgCO ₃ - .028
Al ₂ O ₃ - 1.208	

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Limestone: Limestone outcrops along the northwestern flank of Pine Mountain where it has been brought to the surface by the Pine Mountain overthrust fault. High-calcium stones suitable for agricultural lime and other possible chemical uses occur within this belt. This stone has been quarried in the past for general construction purposes.

Clay: Residual and upland clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile occur locally. Recent investigations show that some shale members of the Breathitt formation would also be suitable for these purposes.

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

TABLE 15

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

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951, 000 (3)	2, 646, 000 (3)
Coal	66, 846, 000	282, 395, 000
Fluorspar	25, 855	1, 173, 000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75, 329, 000, 000	18, 389, 000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21, 144, 000 (6)	60, 260, 000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5, 113, 000	5, 763, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. --troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15, 810, 000	21, 493, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	-----	22, 080, 000

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

Forests

Bell County has 201,000 acres of forested land. This is 85 percent of the total acreage of the county. Principal tree types are oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine.

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

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

MARKETS

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

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

TABLE 16
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Retail sales during 1961 in Bell County totaled \$23,443,000.*

*Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962

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 PINEVILLE, BELL 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	32.6	3.37	79	66
February	45.6	7.27	76	57
March	51.4	4.73	74	54
April	51.7	5.54	75	47
May	60.7	3.74	79	47
June	69.2	5.22	87	59
July	73.4	4.81	85	60
August	73.9	2.86	82	55
September	71.2	1.48	81	60
October	56.8	2.08	79	58
November	50.3	4.45	79	64
December	40.0	7.45	83	67
Annual Norm	56.4	53.00		

*Station Location: Middlesboro, Kentucky

**Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

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

7:00 P.M. readings 29 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (29 yrs. of record) - 175 cloudy, 100 partly cloudy,
90 clear

Percent of possible sunshine: (29 yrs. of record) - 54%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (29 yrs. of record) - 125 days

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (29 yrs. of record) - 6 days

Days with thunderstorms: (29 yrs. of record) - 50 days

Days with heavy fog: (29 yrs. of record) - 35 days

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

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term
means - 3,836 degree days.

A P P E N D I X

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

HISTORY

Bell County -- the 112th in order of formation -- was organized in May, 1867. The county was first called Josh Bell County, being named after Joshua Fry Bell, a brilliant lawyer from Danville, Kentucky, during the middle of the last century. The first half of the name was dropped during the 70's. The county was formed from part of Knox, Harlan and Whitley Counties and is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the state near famed Cumberland Gap.

Pineville, the county seat, 16 miles east of Barbourville and 14 miles north of Cumberland Gap, is situated on the west bank of the Cumberland River, on a very narrow strip of land where the river breaks through Pine Mountain; hence its name. The mountains rise very high on both sides of the town, and are almost perpendicular, with large cliffs or rocks overhanging. Immediately bordering on Pineville to the northwest is what was at one time called Cumberland Ford, one of the oldest settlements in this part of the country, said to have belonged originally to Governor Shelby, and bought from him by James Renfro, whose family owned it for several generations.

History, a prime asset in the development of the Pineville region, is centered around the Wilderness Road, now designated as U. S. Highway 25E. In prehistoric time herds of buffalo on their migrations made a wide trail through the two Gaps. Ancient Indian tribes followed the buffalo and camped near Cumberland Ford. As evidence, they left a large burial mound which still can be seen in Pineville. Later, Cherokee hunters and warriors from the south passed through on the buffalo trail to battle the fierce Shawnees of the north for hunting privileges in the bountiful Bluegrass regions. An Indian effigy carved from yellow pine, found on a cliff near Pineville, is the only well preserved prehistoric image ever found in Kentucky.

In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker, a Virginian, and five others were the first white men on record to pass through Cumberland Gap. Following the Warriors Path, they camped on Clear Creek. He continued on to discover and name the Cumberland River. Near the present city of Barbourville he had a cabin built to establish technical claim to the discovered land for the Loyal Land Company which he represented. This was the first white man's cabin built in Kentucky.

In 1769, Daniel Boone, preceded by other pioneer explorers following Dr. Walker's route, crossed the Cumberland Gap and Cumberland River at the Ford (Pineville). In 1775, Daniel Boone cut a road for the Transylvania Land Company through Cumberland Gap and via the Warriors Path crossed the Cumberland River at the Ford. The road was continued to his settlement at Boonesboro -- built on the Kentucky River at the mouth of Otter Creek. Many settlers followed him over Boone's Trace.

In 1796, Governor Shelby had the Wilderness Road built to 30 feet wide to Cumberland Gap from Central Kentucky. Thousands of pioneers, headed for the new frontier, passed over this road in the next few years. Indians, alarmed at the invasion of whites into their favorite hunting grounds of Central Kentucky, found the 12-mile defile between the two gaps an ideal place to ambush the caravans. Troops had to be organized to convoy the settlers. Many became discouraged and turned back. In 1800, the first brick house in the wilderness was built at Cumberland Ford for Governor Shelby. It was purchased and operated as a tavern by James Renfro. He also operated a ferry and tollgate.

Thus the Pineville area is an integral part of a region which abounds in historical interest.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, November 1962</u>	<u>Bell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	3, 750	100. 0	470, 152	100. 0
Mining & Quarrying	608	16. 2	30, 014	6. 4
Contract Construction	177	2. 1	43, 446	9. 2
Manufacturing	869	23. 2	176, 870	37. 6
Food & kindred products	189	5. 0	24, 977	5. 3
Tobacco	2	0. 53	10, 773	2. 3
Clothing, tex. and leather	151	4. 0	27, 364	5. 8
Lumber and furniture	268	7. 2	14, 635	3. 1
Printing, pub. and paper	31	0. 8	11, 072	2. 4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	63	1. 2	15, 366	3. 3
Stone, clay and glass	32	0. 9	5, 761	1. 2
Primary metals	0	0. 0	8, 527	1. 8
Machinery, metals and equip.	133	3. 6	55, 413	11. 8
Other	0	0. 0	2, 982	. 6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	436	11. 7	34, 127	7. 3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1, 024	27. 3	121, 844	25. 9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	154	4. 2	21, 708	4. 6
Services	477	12. 8	40, 010	8. 5
Other	5	0. 1	2, 133	. 5

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

Subject	Bell County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	17,307	18,029	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	11,240	12,291	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	6,110	2,107	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	6,102	2,107	705,411	290,783
Employed	5,326	1,963	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	4,193	1,474	440,020	208,384
Government workers	356	371	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	761	98	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	16	20	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	776	144	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	5,130	10,184	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	87	58	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	1,481	1,713	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	3,562	8,413	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	2,232	6,920	91,626	539,838
65 and over	1,330	1,493	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	5,326	1,963	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	324	446	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	69	8	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	739	86	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	233	380	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	363	214	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	914	4	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	1,660	65	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	13	216	1,123	25,183
Service workers	210	361	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	62	0	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	548	4	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	191	179	26,006	16,978

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

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

Corporation License Tax

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

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

Corporation Income Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Public Service Company Taxes

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

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

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

General Property Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<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 property owned or business transacted 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	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<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"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></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
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

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

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

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