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Industrial Resources: Bell County - Middlesboro

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Middlesboro Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

October, 1963

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Middlesboro - 12,607 Bell County - 35,336

MIDDLESBORO 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: Middlesboro is served by both the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Southern Railway System.

Air: The local Middlesboro-Bell County Airport has a paved 3,650 x 75 foot runway. The nearest commercial airports are located at London, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Trucks: Middlesboro is served by seven common carrier truck lines.

Bus Lines: Bus service is provided by the Southeastern Greyhound Lines and the Middlesboro-La Follette Bus Lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	256	Knoxville, Tenn.	64
Chicago, Ill.	498	Louisville, Ky.	204
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	Nashville, Tenn.	237
Detroit, Mich.	489	New York, N. Y.	727
Lexington, Ky.	140	St. Louis, Mo.	476

Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company, which has interconnections with six large power companies and TVA.

Natural Gas

Gas Service Company, Inc., privately owned, obtains natural gas from the nearby Bell-Knox gas field and from Petroleum Exploration, Inc., which has interconnections with Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Water

The Kentucky Water Service Company, privately owned, serves Middlesboro with an excellent quality of water.

Sewerage

A modern disposal plant and separate storm and sanitary mains serve Middlesboro.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Middlesboro has shown a large increase in population since 1900, the largest being 3,143 in the 1900's. There has been an increase in population in each decade except the sixth decade.

Bell County has shown a net increase in population for each decade except the sixth decade. It is interesting to note that Bell County and Middlesboro have both followed the same pattern in population increases and decreases.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Middlesboro</u>		<u>Bell County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	4,162		15,701		
1910	7,305	75.5	28,447	81.2	6.6
1920	8,041	10.1	33,488	19.5	5.5
1930	10,350	28.7	38,747	14.0	8.2
1940	11,777	13.8	43,812	13.1	8.8
1950	14,482	23.0	47,602	8.7	3.5
1960	12,607	-12.9	35,336	-25.7	3.2

Per cent nonwhite population in Middlesboro: 7.9

Per cent nonwhite population in Bell County : 3.6

Economic Characteristics

Bell County is economically dependent upon wholesale and retail trade which accounts for the largest employment group in Bell County. In September 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 September 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 totaled \$23,443,000.**

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Middlesboro 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. Middlesboro also attracts a large labor supply from Campbell and Claiborn Counties, Tennessee, and Lee County, Virginia. In 1960, Campbell and Claiborn Counties in Tennessee had a population of 47,003, and Lee County, Virginia, had a population of 25,824. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Middlesboro, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

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 Middlesboro 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.

*Per Capita Personal Income in Kentucky, 1958-1960

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

TABLE 2

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

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
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	60	7
Whitley	1,203	1,527	2,730	1,084	1,510	119	17

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 21,564 boys and 20,549 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1970. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
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 Middlesboro area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 4

MIDDLESBORO 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		311
Whitley	1, 008	61	1, 069

*U. S. Census of Agriculture

**Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

TABLE 5

MIDDLESBORO AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
SEPTEMBER, 1962

	Area Total	Bell	Clay	Harlan	Knox	Leslie	Whitley
Total manu- facturing	2,783	869	244	489	652	130	399
Food and kindred products	597	189	0	274	10	0	124
Tobacco	4	2	0	1	1	0	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	447	151	0	0	259	0	37
Lumber & furniture	1,046	268	242	191	183	130	32
Print., publ., & 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 & equip.	420	133	0	0	184	0	103
Other	6	0	0	0	0	0	6

*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

MIDDLESBORO AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT*
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

	<u>Area</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Bell</u>	<u>Clay</u>	<u>Harlan</u>	<u>Knox</u>	<u>Leslie</u>	<u>Whitley</u>
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	97
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

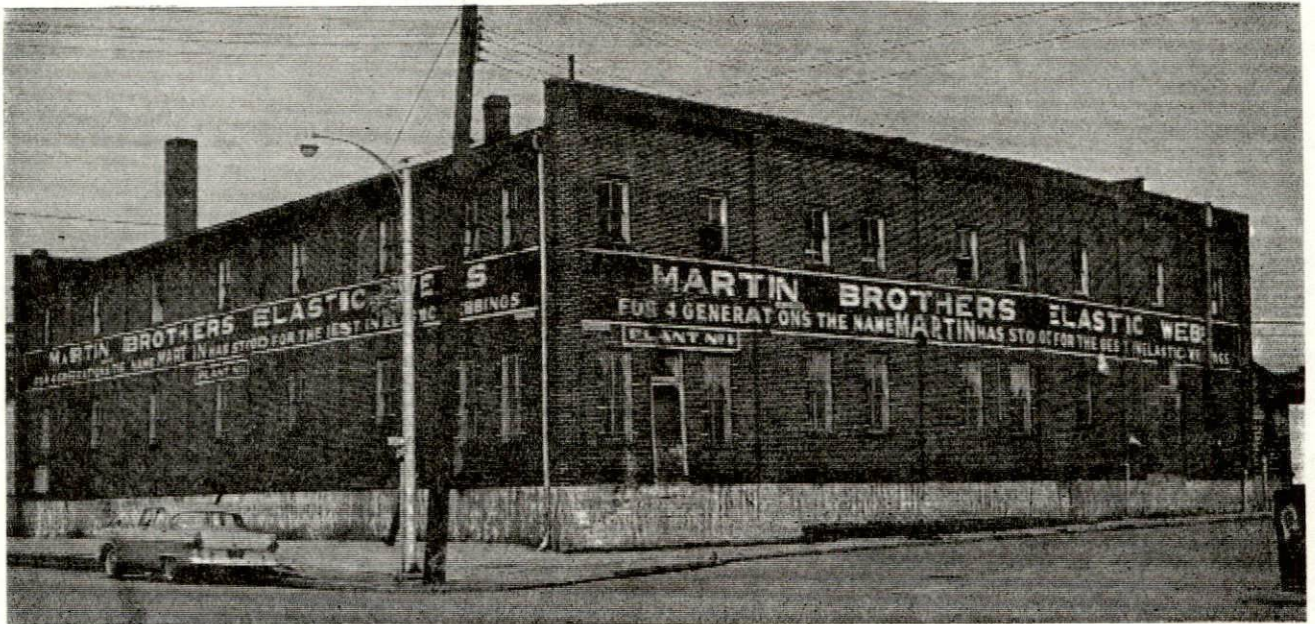
LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table, which shows existing firms, indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in Middlesboro and the immediate area.

*Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

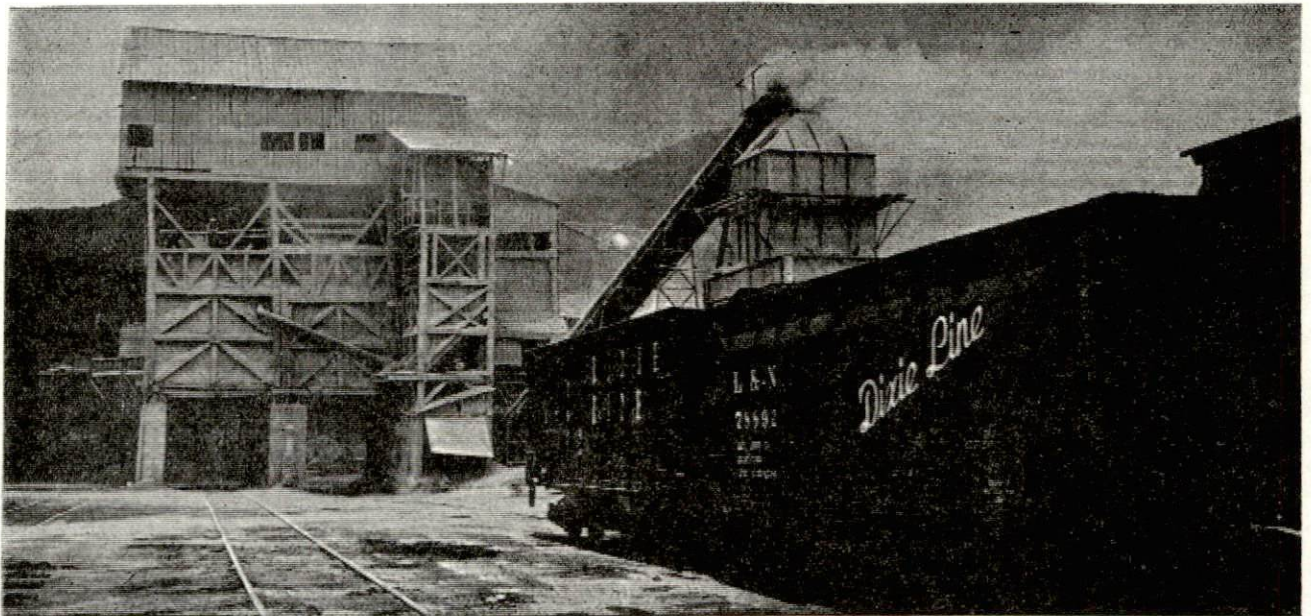
Middlesboro's Veteran Industries



MARTIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1909

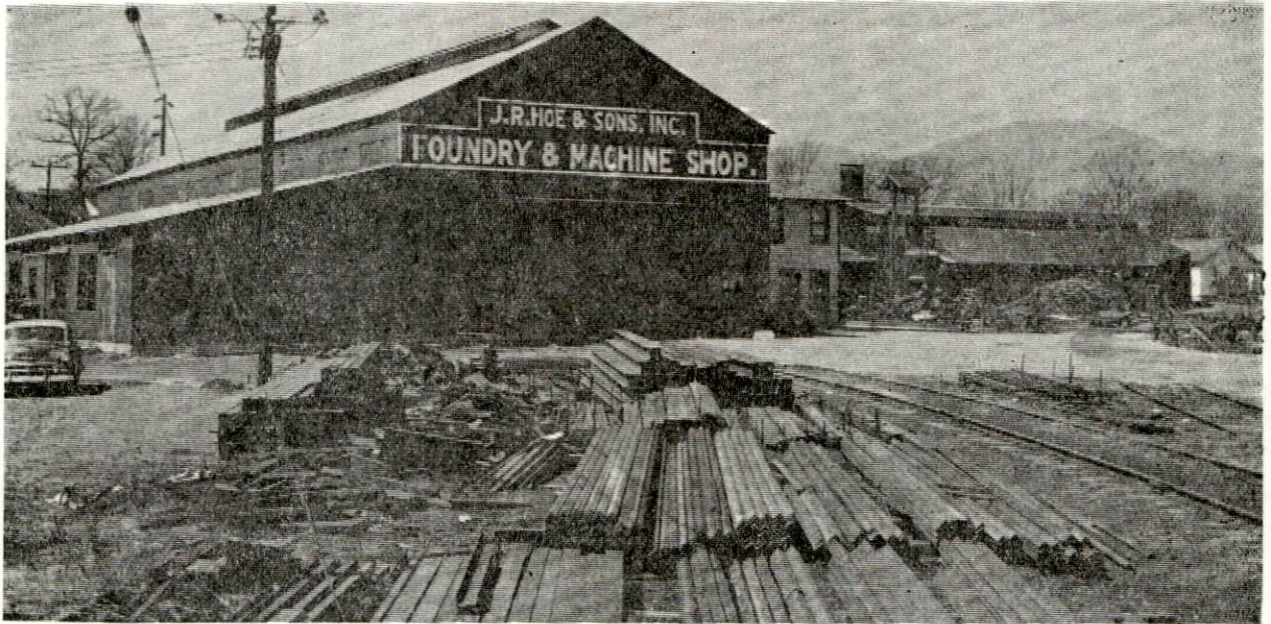
Makers of Finest Grade Elastic Webbing



KENTUCKY-VIRGINIA STONE CO.

Builders and Suppliers of Highways and Stone Building Needs

Industries Which Have Grown With the City

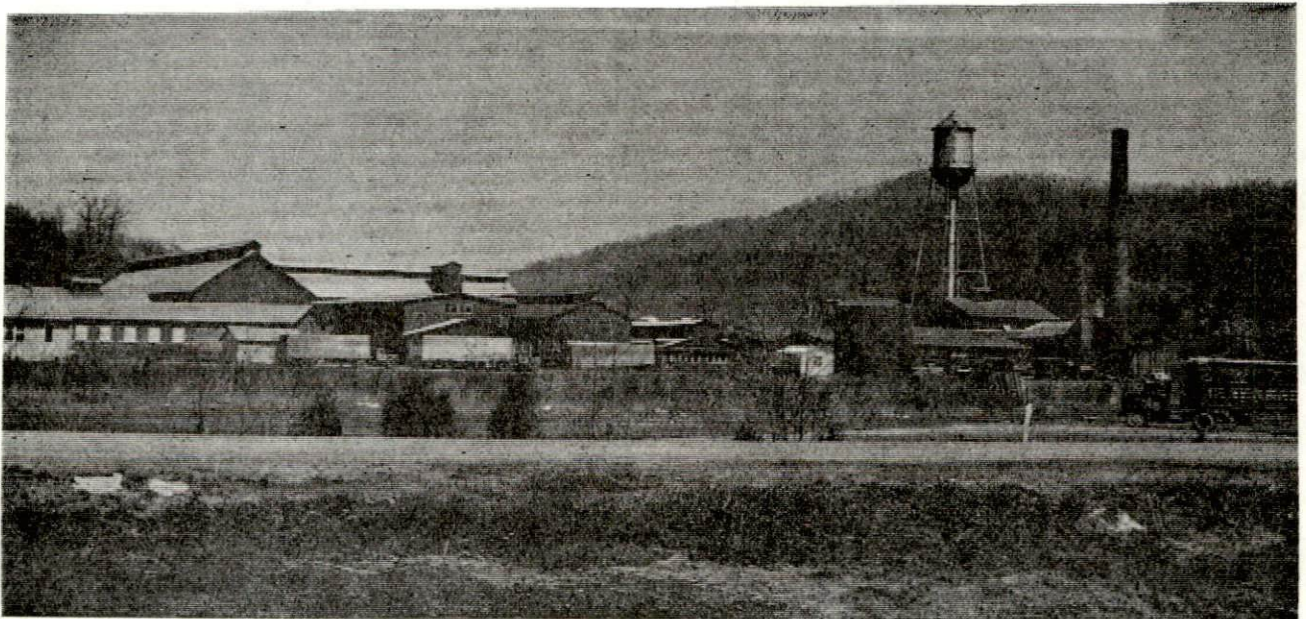


J. R. HOE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1909)

Grey Iron Foundry

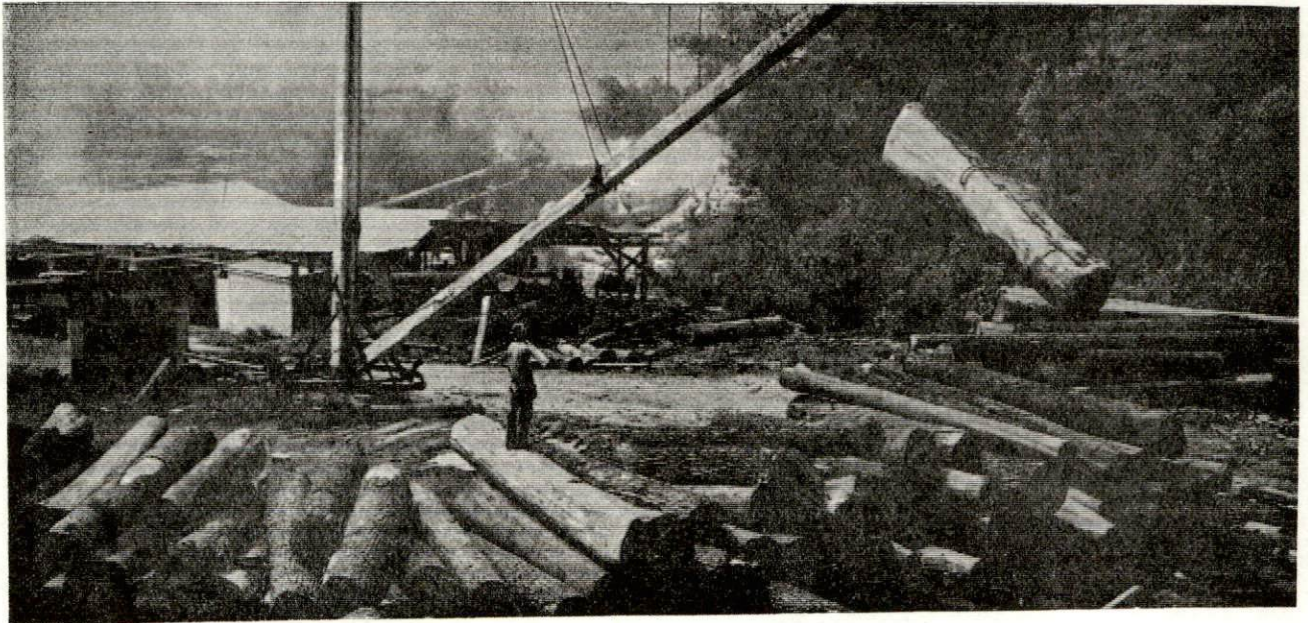
Special Steel Castings for Mine and Highway



THE MIDDLESBORO TANNING CO., Inc.

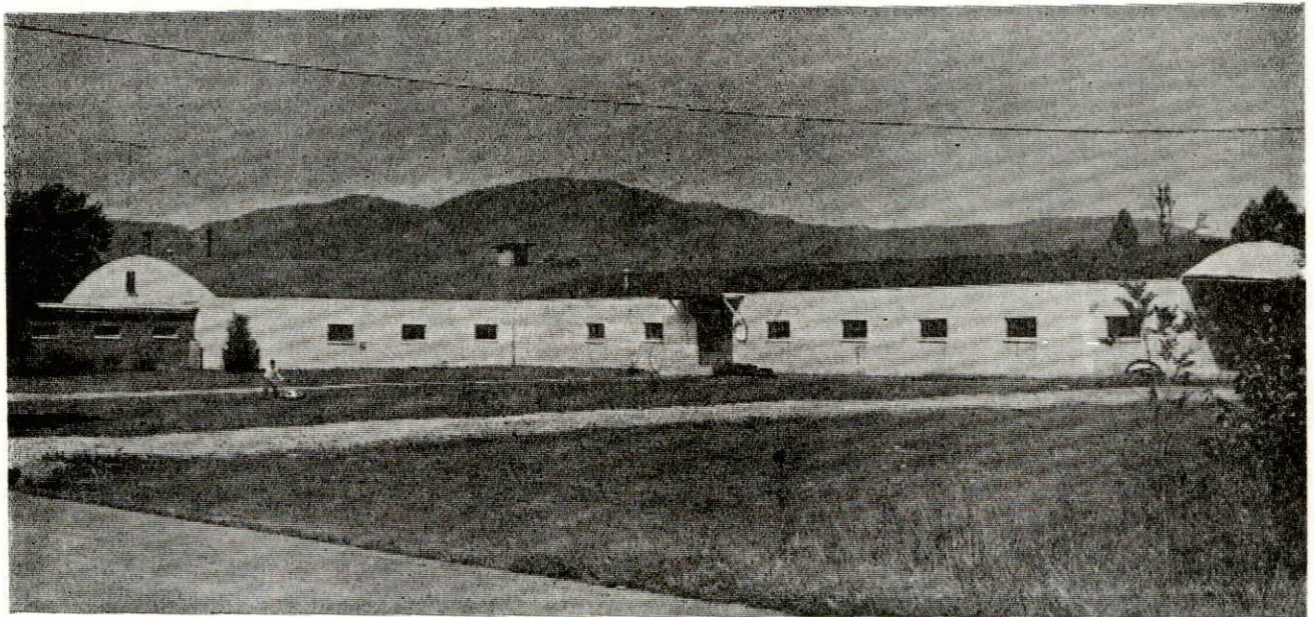
Furnish Shoe Leather to America's Best Known Shoe Factories

Two New Industries



THE MILLETT HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

One of Area's Large Lumbering Operations Furnishing Lumber to Furniture Manufacturers



PERMA-PIPE CORPORATION

(ESTABLISHED 1952)

(Plastic Pipe and Other Plastic Products)

TABLE 7

MIDDLESBORO MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bell Printing Co.	Letterpress printing	4	1	5
J. R. Hoe & Sons, Inc.	Coal equipment, conveyors, cast iron castings	52	0	52
Howard Products Co.	Fishing rods and lures (seasonal)	4	0	4
Giles Industries, Inc.	Mobile homes	109	2	111
Kentucky-Virginia Stone Co.	Crushed limestone	61	0	61
Kirby Koal Kars Co.	Rubber tired mining equipment	10	1	11
Middlesboro Block Co., Inc.	Limestone and concrete blocks	8	0	8
Middlesboro Coca-Cola Bottling Works	Bottled soft drinks	35	2	37
Middlesboro Daily News	Newspaper, commercial printing	18	4	22
Martin Manufacturing Corp.	Woven plastic material	15	25	40
Middlesboro Milling Co.	Flour, meal, feed	8	1	9
Middlesboro Monument Co.	Marble products	3	0	3
Middlesboro Nehi Bottling Co.	Bottled soft drinks	8	0	8
Middlesboro Tanning Co., Inc.	Sole leather	143	3	146
Millett Hardwood Lumber Co.	Hardware lumber	26	2	28
Perma-Pipe Corporation	Plastic pipe	19	2	21
J. F. Schneider & Sons, Inc.	Meat, meat products	37	15	52
Southern Ice Co.	Ice	3	0	3
Three States Paving Co.	Commercial printing	4	2	6
Westbrook Sign Co.	Neon & other type signs	4	0	4
Roy Wilder	Lumber, millwork	6	0	6

Prevailing Wage Rates

Specific wage rates may be obtained from the Middlesboro Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Unions

There are two unions represented in Middlesboro: United Construction Workers, District 19, and United Mine Workers, District 50.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Middlesboro is served by two railroad companies. The Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad operates between Norton, Virginia, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville. The Knoxville Division of the Southern Railway System operates between Middlesboro and Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Louisville and Nashville has a local freight each way every two days; the Southern has a local each way every day. Switching tracks for 250 cars are available 6 days per week. There is no local passenger service.

The average number of outbound carloads per month is 25 to 30, consisting mostly of leather, machinery, lumber and plastic products. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 75, consisting of food products, building materials, lumber, coke, oil, and steel.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MIDDLESBORO, 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 & Nashville Railroad Company

Highways

Middlesboro is served by U. S. Highways 58 and 25-E, a main north-south artery, and State Routes 74 and 186. I-75, a north-south interstate route, will pass approximately 50 miles west of the city.

The highway miles from Middlesboro to selected market centers are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MIDDLESBORO, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	256	Lexington, Ky.	140
Birmingham, Ala.	325	Louisville, Ky.	204
Chicago, Ill.	498	Nashville, Tenn.	237
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	New York, N. Y.	727
Detroit, Mich.	489	Pittsburgh, Pa.	492
Knoxville, Tenn.	64	St. Louis, Mo.	476

Truck Service: Middlesboro is served by seven common carrier truck lines: Cumberland Motor Freight, Lexington, Kentucky; Silver Fleet Motor Express, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky; Dance Freight Lines, Inc., Lexington Kentucky; Railroad Express Agency, Inc., New York, New York; Mason-Dixon Express, Inc., Middlesboro, Kentucky; McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky; and Conken Freight Lines, Inc., Harlan, Kentucky.

Cumberland Motor Freight, Inc., and Mason-Dixon Express, Inc., maintain terminals in Middlesboro. McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., is building a terminal in Middlesboro.

TABLE 10

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

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

Bus Lines: There are two bus lines serving Middlesboro. The South-eastern Greyhound Lines has six northbound and four southbound buses daily through Middlesboro. The Middlesboro-La Follette Bus Lines serves the local areas as well as having two daily trips to and from La Follette, Tennessee.

Air

The London Municipal Airport, a third-class airport, is located three miles southeast of London, Kentucky, 63 miles from Middlesboro. The airport has one runway 4,000 feet long and 100 feet wide and is equipped for night operation. The field has an FAA radio, air traffic control facilities and a weather station. Charter and private flying service is available. Piedmont Airlines serves the airport with four flights daily.

The Knoxville, Tennessee, Airport, 61 miles, is served by American, United, Delta-C&S, Eastern and Piedmont Airlines.

The Middlesboro-Bell County Airport, located approximately one mile from the business district, has a paved 3,650 x 75 foot runway. Services offered to the public include gas, oil, minor A & E repairs, charter service, general flying service and taxi service.

*MuDuffee Motor Freight, Inc., Lebanon, Kentucky

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electric service is supplied to Middlesboro and surrounding area by Kentucky Utilities Company. Power requirements are supplied by two 69,000 volt transmission circuits, of the most modern design, direct from the company's Pineville generating station and capacity is now available to serve any normal industrial development and to meet the anticipated load growth in residential and commercial use. Rates and service are regulated by the Kentucky Public Service Commission.

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.

Natural Gas

The Gas Service Company, Inc., privately owned, obtains the major portion of its gas from the nearby Bell-Knox gas field. The Cumberland Valley Pipe Line, which furnishes Middlesboro with gas, is also connected to a transmission line of the Petroleum Exploration, Inc. Petroleum Exploration has interconnections with Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

Although no gas shortage can be seen in the foreseeable future, Gas Service Company, Inc., has a stand-by plant which can supply 50,000 cu. ft. of propane gas per hour. Capacity can be increased to 100,000 cu. ft. per hour if necessary.

The natural gas presently supplied from the Bell-Knox field has a BTU content of 1,160, a specific gravity of .70, and maximum pressure is 35 psi. The company is serving 2,196 customers.

Current rates are as follows:

Minimum Monthly Charge		\$2.64
First	2,000 cu. ft.	1.32 per MCF
Next	8,000 cu. ft.	1.03 per MCF
Next	5,000 cu. ft.	.99 per MCF
All over	15,000 cu. ft.	.86 per MCF

Coal and Coke

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

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

Fuel Oil

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

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

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Water is distributed in Middlesboro by the Kentucky Water Service Company, Inc., which is privately owned. The source of water is Fern Lake, an impoundment 1 1/2 miles from the city. The raw water is extremely soft, pure and clear, needing only very little chlorination.

The transmission main from Fern Lake is 24 inches and distribution mains range from 6 to 24 inches. The maximum pressure is 125 psi.

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

The company can pump approximately 5,000,000 gallons per day. The average daily use is 1,000,000 gallons, and the maximum daily use has been 1,700,000 gallons. The average pumping time to meet requirements is 10 hours. Storage capacity is by means of a 1,125,000-gallon reservoir.

Rates are as follows:

First	2,000 gallons used per month	\$1.75 Minimum bill
Next	8,000 gallons used per month	0.60 per M gals.
Next	10,000 gallons used per month	0.50 per M gals.
Next	30,000 gallons used per month	0.40 per M gals.
Next	50,000 gallons used per month	0.30 per M gals.
Next	100,000 gallons used per month	0.25 per M gals.
All over	200,000 gallons used per month	0.20 per M gals.

Minimum monthly charges:

5/8 or 3/4 inch meter	\$ 1.75
1 inch meter	1.75
1 1/4 inch meter	2.25
1 1/2 inch meter	2.25
2 inch meter	3.25
3 inch meter	5.75
4 inch meter	9.00
6 inch meter	17.25

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 of the springs 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

The sewer system has separate storm and sanitary mains and a modern disposal plant with a capacity of 1,168,000 gallons per day. Sanitary mains range up to 36 inches. Approximately 90 percent of the city is served. Rates are determined by the number of rooms in the household. The rates range from \$1.15 to \$2.25 per month for residences and from \$3.00 and up for businesses and industries.

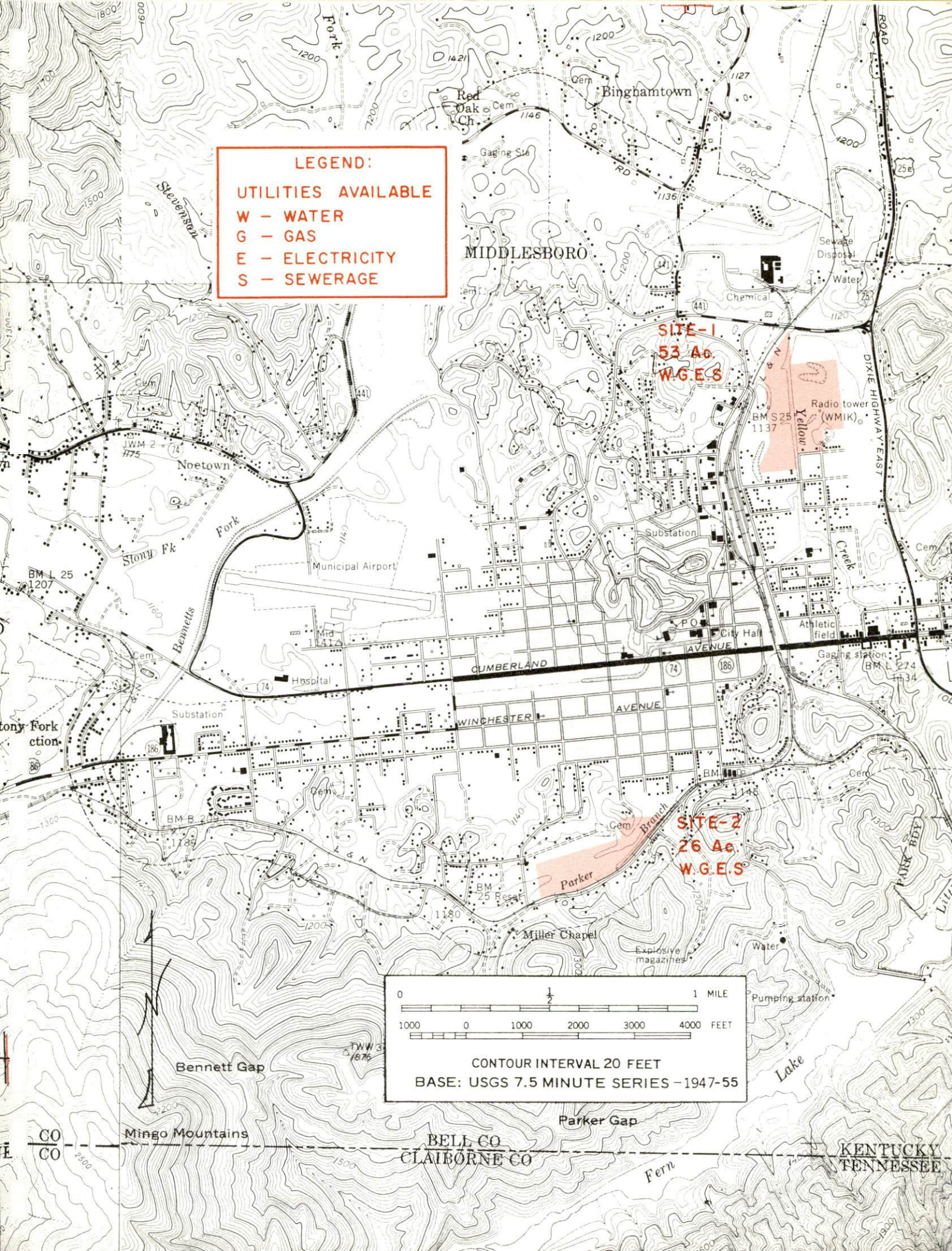
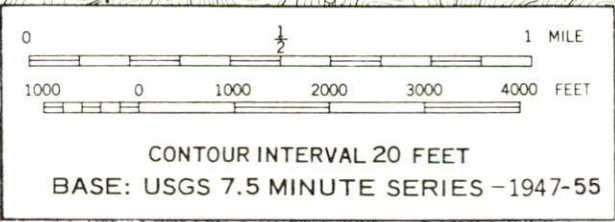
INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 53 acres of level land
LOCATION: Within city limits, bordered by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad on the northeast, and has road access to city streets
HIGHWAY ACCESS: This site is served by city-maintained streets which lead to U. S. 25-E, 58 and all Kentucky Routes serving Middlesboro
RAILROAD: This site is bordered by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A spur track can be run to this site.
WATER: Kentucky Water Service Company, Inc.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
GAS: Gas Service Company, Inc.
SEWERAGE: Middlesboro Sewer System

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

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

SITE-2
26 Ac.
W.G.E.S.



SITE # 2: ACREAGE & TOPOGRAPHY: 26 acres of level land
LOCATION: Located in city limits, bordered by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and city-maintained streets
HIGHWAY ACCESS: This site is served by city-maintained streets, which lead to all main routes serving Middlesboro
RAILROAD: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad borders the southern portion of this site
WATER: Kentucky Water Service Co., Inc.
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
GAS: Gas Service Company, Inc.
SEWERAGE: Middlesboro Sewer System

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Middlesboro, a third-class city, is governed by a mayor who is elected for a term of four years, and twelve councilmen who are elected for two years. The council is divided into four committees, each consisting of three members: Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health and Welfare, and Public Finance.

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

Laws Affecting Industry

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

Business Licenses: Middlesboro requires occupational and business licenses which range from \$1 to \$50 and retail and wholesale licenses are based on volume. An auto privilege license is \$5, a truck privilege license ranges from \$7.50 to \$10, depending on weight, and a taxi privilege license is \$30.

Planning and Zoning

A Planning Commission was formed in Middlesboro in 1958 and since that time technical city planning assistance has been made available by the Department of Commerce. During the past three years, the Planning Commission has prepared an existing land use map, a zoning ordinance, a major thoroughfare plan and subdivision regulations. These plans and ordinances have been adopted by the city.

Recently completed was the detailed neighborhood analysis, a future land use plan, a community facilities plan, and a capital improvement program.

After the initiation of the full-time planning program in the city, the city's workable program was approved and the city is now in the process of applying for 100 additional units of public housing. At the present time, there are 100 units of public housing in the city.

Fire Protection

The Middlesboro Fire Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, three captains, ten full-time firemen, and twelve volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of one 500 gpm pumper with a 500 gallon booster tank, one 500 gpm pumper with a 150 gallon booster tank, and one 750 gpm pumper with a 500 gallon booster tank. All are fully equipped with necessary hose and extinguishers and two-way radios.

Recently a new fire house was completed, which was estimated at the cost of \$10,000, in the city of Middlesboro.

Middlesboro has a Class-7 fire insurance rating.

Police Protection

The Middlesboro Police Department is staffed with a chief, and seventeen patrolmen. Motorized equipment consists of two patrol cars and one motorcycle, all radio-equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation

The City Collection and Disposal Company handles all waste collection for the city of Middlesboro. The business section is served daily and the residential section twice weekly. Business rates are determined by the amount collected. The rate for residential sections is \$2.40 per month. Disposal is made by means of a sanitary land fill.

Financial Information

The following statements summarize the financial position of Middlesboro and Bell County.

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

Income	\$239,539.92
Expenditures	\$243,766.92
Bonded Indebtedness	\$156,000 (sewerage bonds) \$33,000 (general obligation)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Estimated budget (1963-1964)	\$191,545
Bonded Indebtedness	\$ 18,000 (voted, unlimited)

TAXES

Property Taxes

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

TABLE 11

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

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Middlesboro</u>	<u>Bell County</u>
City	\$ 1.07	\$
County	.50	.50
State	.05	.05
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$ 3.12	\$ 2.05

Real Estate Assessment Ratios, 1962

Middlesboro - 35%

Bell County - 33 1/3%

Net Assessed Value of Property, 1962

Middlesboro - \$10,838,903

Bell County - \$27,368,560

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Middlesboro Independent School System has a total enrollment of 2,211 elementary students and 934 high school students. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 19-1 in the elementary grades and approximately 26-1 in the high school. The Middlesboro school system provides 1 superintendent, 8 principals, 2 music teachers, 1 industrial art teacher, 1 dietitian, 1 home economics, 2 guidance counselors, and 1 home bound teacher. Approximately 65 percent of the students entering high school complete graduation. Of those graduating, 35 percent attend college. The estimated budget for 1963-64 is \$735,329.38. Two new elementary schools are to be constructed in the near future.

The Bell County School System has four high schools with a total enrollment of 1,656 and there are 33 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 4,814. The estimated budget for 1963-64 is \$1,450,000.

TABLE 12

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

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Middlesboro Elementary (total)	2,211	114	19
Middlesboro High (total)	934	35	26
Bell County Elementary (total)	4,814	166	28
Bell County High (total)	1,656	76	21
St. Julian (Par.)	74	3	24

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.

Middlesboro is served by the Harlan County Area Vocational School, Harlan, Kentucky, 44 miles. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, general industrial electricity, machine shop and woodworking and carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed 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 area include:

Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, 7 miles
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 31 miles
Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, 62 miles
Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 48 miles
University of Kentucky Extension, Cumberland, Kentucky, 64 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 146 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 146 miles
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 61 miles

Health

Hospitals: Middlesboro is served by two hospitals, both have modern facilities and fully staffed departments essential for good patient care. The larger of the two is Middlesboro Memorial Hospital, with 84 beds and 16 bassinets. There are 12 physicians on its active staff. It has a fully equipped physical therapy department and an active outpatient clinic which provides service in the following medical specialities: Allergy, chest disease, dermatology, eye, ear, nose and throat, female cancer detection, internal medicine, neuropsychiatry, obstetrics and gynecology, orthopedics, surgery, urology, pediatrics, physical medicine and general medicine.

The Middlesboro Hospital and Clinic has 21 beds and is staffed with three doctors.

There are 14 physicians, 6 dentists, 3 chiropractors, 1 chiropodist, 1 osteopath, and 4 optometrists practicing in this city.

Public Health: The Bell County public health office is located in Pineville and staffed with seven full-time employees and one 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 1963-1964 budget is \$12,664.

There is a branch office located in Middlesboro which has two nurses, one clerk, and one sanitarian.

Housing

Middlesboro requires building permits for any construction, addition, or repair.

For the year of 1962 there were 89 building permits issued.

There are several apartments and houses for rent in Middlesboro. The rental range for modern apartments and homes is \$50 to \$100 per month. The construction costs of two and three bedroom homes range from \$8,000 to \$15,000 and up. Conventional, FHA, and GI loans are available.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Middlesboro is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. As of July, 1963, there were 3,500 subscribers in Middlesboro and approximately 6,000 customers in the free toll service area which includes Pineville, Kentucky, and Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. Long distance service is described as excellent.

The tentative date set by Southern Bell for the change to direct dialing is May, 1964.

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union Office.

Postal Facilities: Middlesboro has a first-class post office with 18 employees. Mail is received eight times daily and dispatched ten times daily via star routes and highway post office. There are four city carriers and two rural carriers. Mail is delivered once daily in the residential area and business district. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$128,785.97.

Newspapers: The Middlesboro Daily News, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 6,600, serves Middlesboro and surrounding area. Papers are received daily from Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Radio: Middlesboro is served by WMIK, an independent station operating on 500 watts and 560 kilocycles.

Television: Television reception is from Knoxville, Tennessee, and is described as excellent, with two major networks represented.

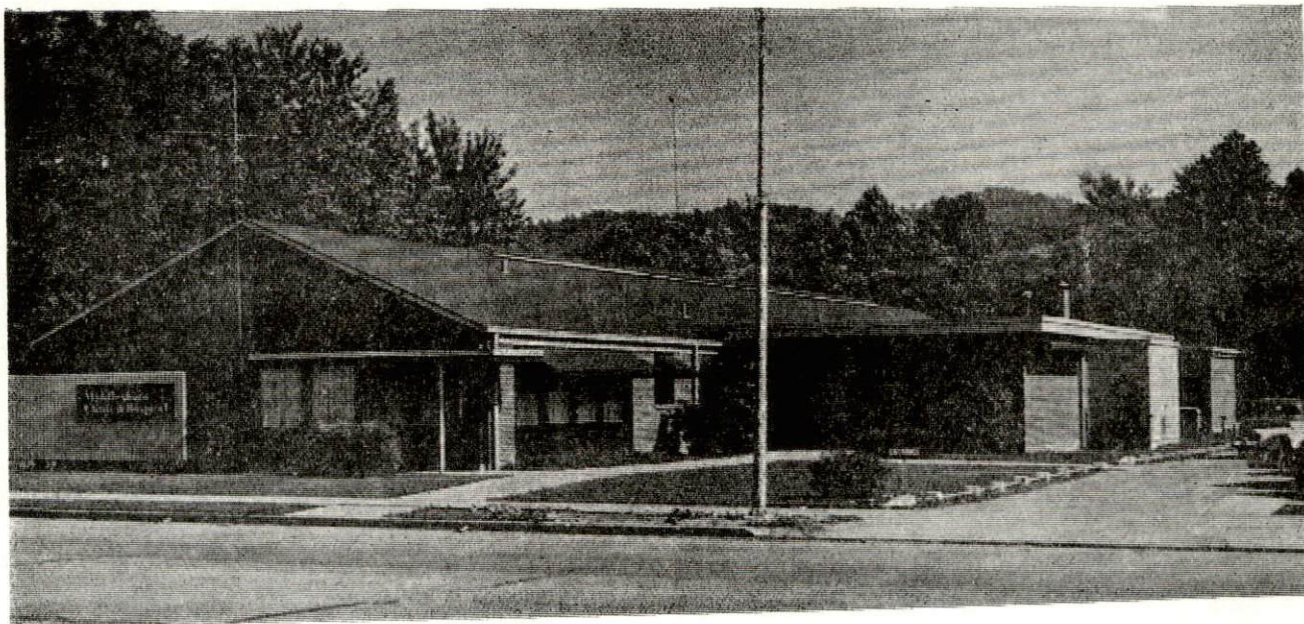
Libraries

The Carnegie Public Library in Middlesboro contains 16,000 volumes and has an average monthly circulation of 4,100. A 750-volume bookmobile, operated in conjunction with the library, makes 34 stops in southern Bell County. Its circulation averages 4,750 per month.

Modern Medical Services Available in Two New Hospitals

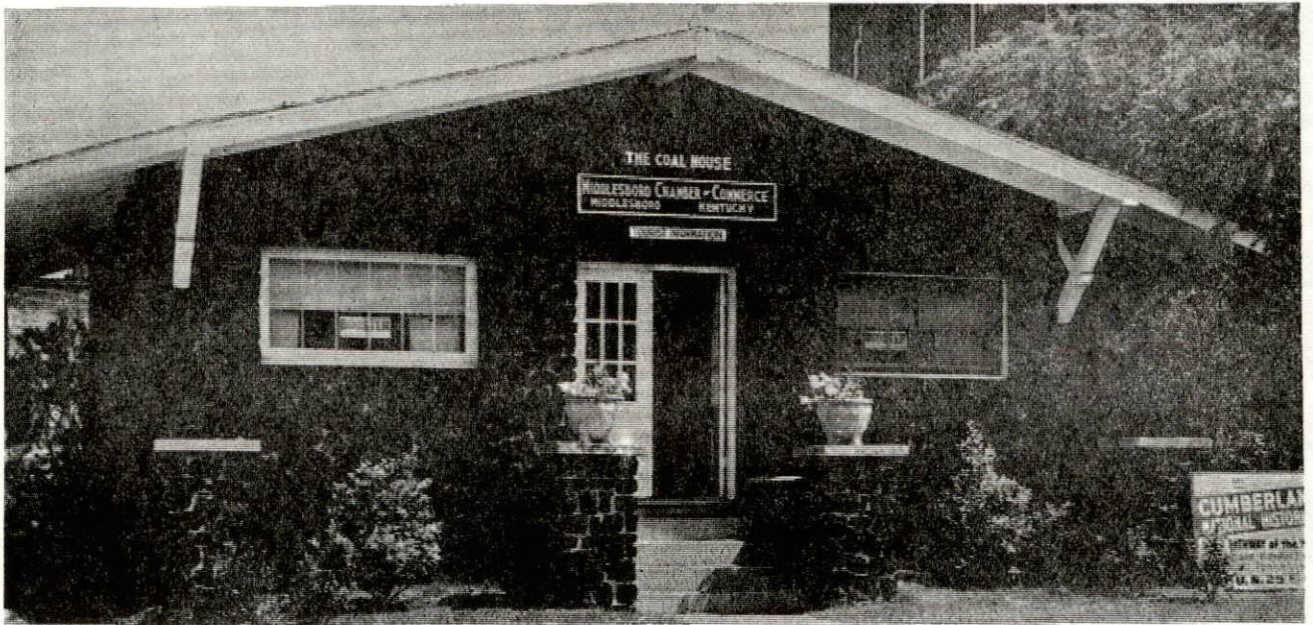


MIDDLESBORO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

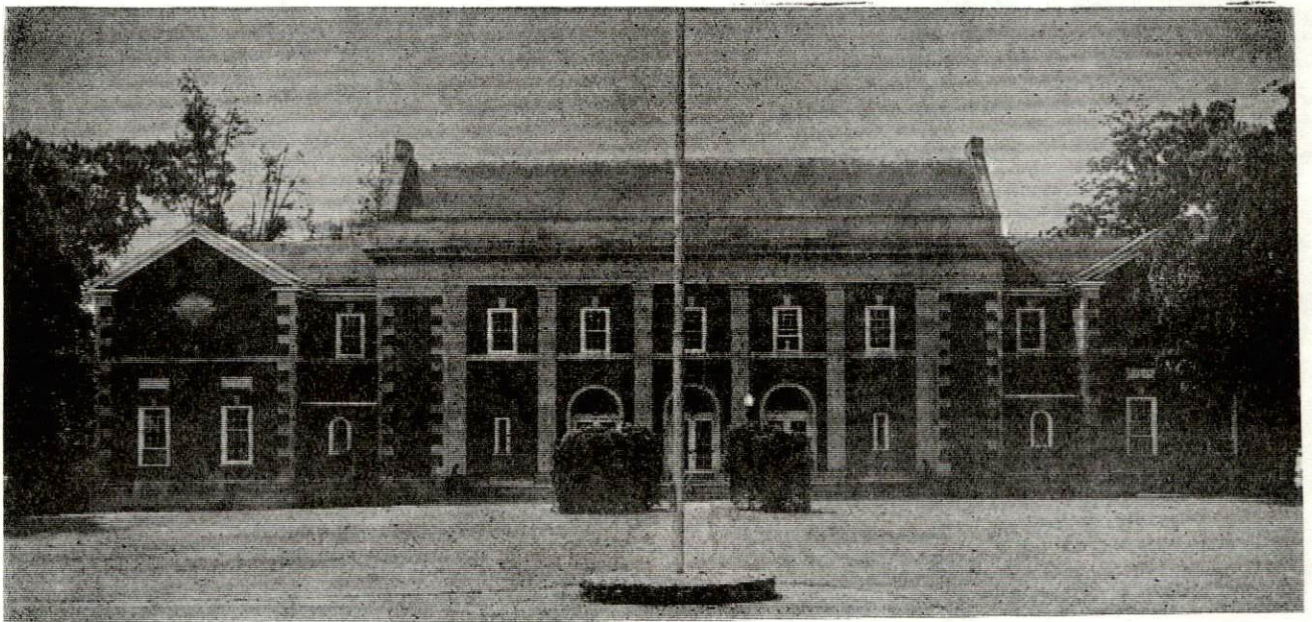


MIDDLESBORO CLINIC & HOSPITAL

**THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE SERVING AS A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE
UNITED STATES**



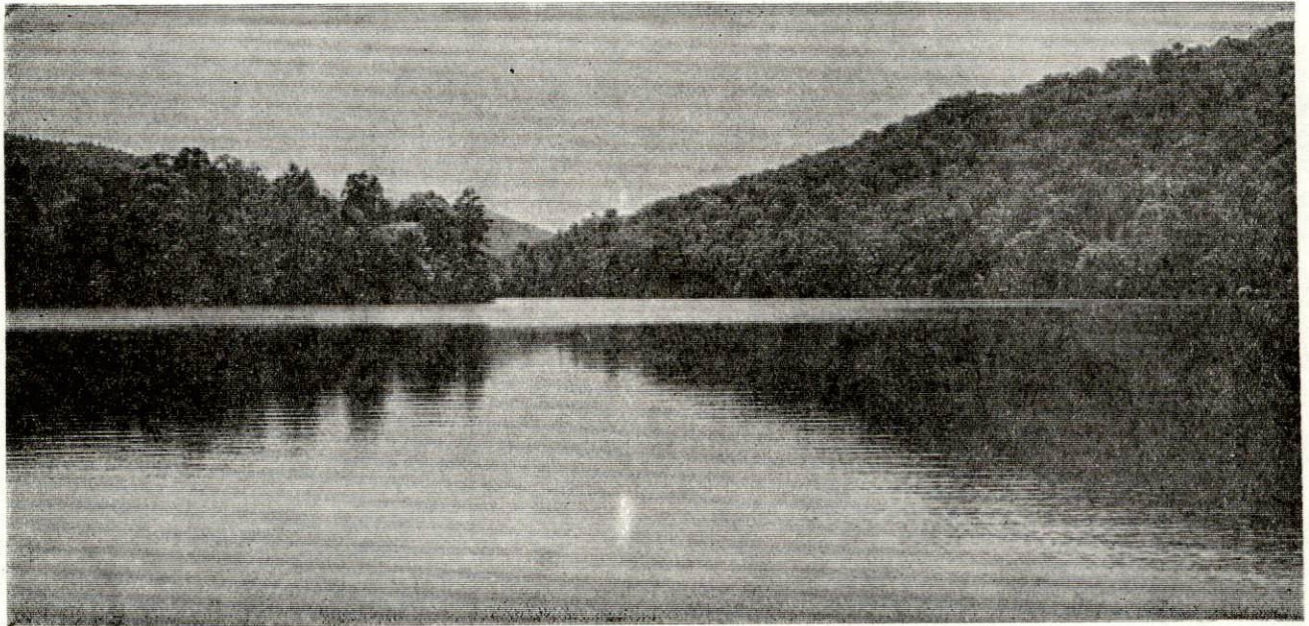
(CONSTRUCTED IN 1926)



LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Co-Educational Approved College—Furnishing Trained Leadership for Area

(FOUNDED 1892)



FERN LAKE

Pure Fresh Mountain Water for City With 60,000 Population



AWARD WINNING DAILY NEWS

Celebrated Golden Anniversary 1911-1961)
(76 National and State Press Awards in Last Ten Years)
Operated in conjunction with Radio Station WMIK

Churches

Middlesboro's churches represent nine different denominations. These are Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Nazarene.

Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1963

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Commercial Bank	\$ 5,377,336.79	\$ 4,811,381.73
National Bank	8,091,532.90	7,417,856.48

Middlesboro has two Federal Savings and Loan Associations--The Middlesboro Federal Savings and Loan Association, and the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, having assets totaling \$5,489,604.60 and \$2,376,924.01, respectively.

Hotels and Motels

<u>Hotels</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Hotel Cumberland	100
Hotel Middlesboro	70
Hotel Majestic	27

<u>Motels</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
Britton Court	23
T. F. Green Court	10
Sharp's Court	5
The Ranch House Court	21
VanBebbers Court	16
Shelby's Court	12
Tyler-Ball Tourist	10
G. W. Shoffner Motel	7
Roy Shoffner Motel	5
Bel-Wood Motel	20
Boone Trail Motel	22
Parkway Motel	8
Wilderness Road	20

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lioness, Optimist, Round Table, Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Jaycees, Jaycettes, Rotary, Kiwanis, Business and Professional Women's Club

Fraternal: American Legion, Elks, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Redmen's Lodge, Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Moose Lodge

Women's Clubs: Women's Club, Junior Women's Club, Beta Sigma Phi, Garden Club, Music Club, Art Club, Book Club, Homemakers, Eastern Star, DAR, American Legion Auxiliary, Rebekah Lodge, Pocahontas Lodge

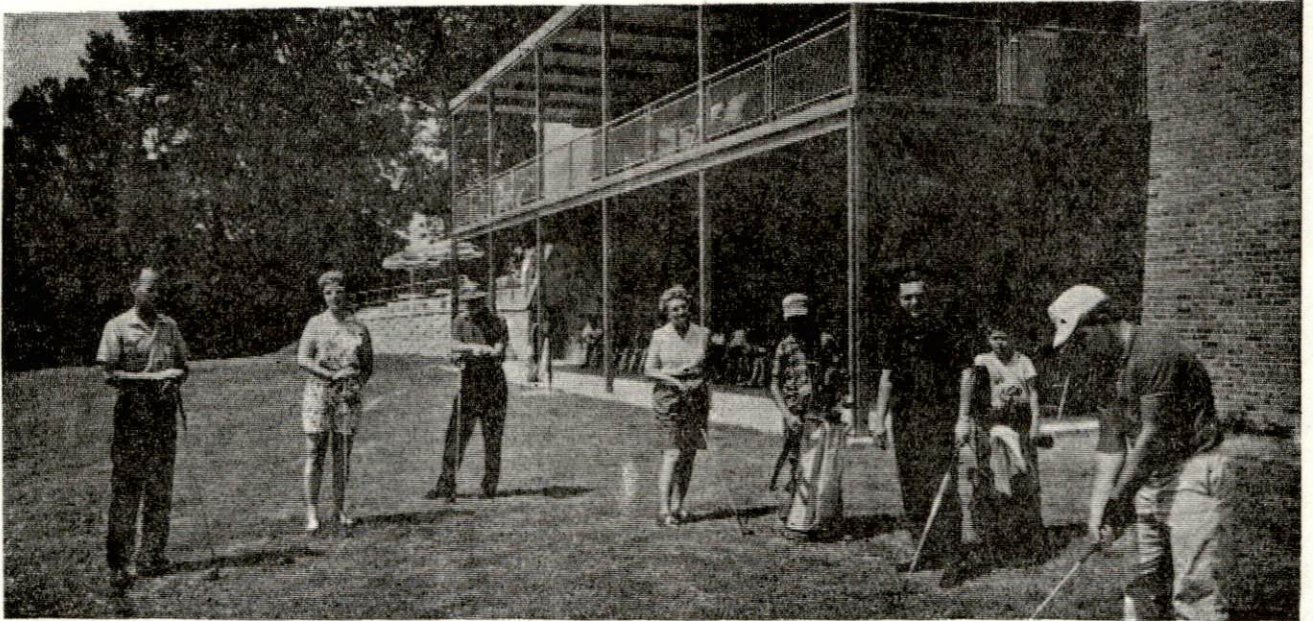
Others: Cumberland Park Gardens, United Commercial Travelers, Little Theatre, PTA, Boat Club, Sportsman Club, Middlesboro Boosters Club, Ministerial Society, Community Chest Board, Women's Country Club, Key Club, and Tri-State Pistol Club

Recreation

Local:

1. Supervised Sports: Little League Baseball (6 teams)
Babe Ruth Baseball (6 teams)
Midget League Football (4 teams)
Little League Basketball (4 teams)
Adult Softball League (8 teams)
Adult Basketball League (4 teams)
Golden Glove Boxing
2. Picnic facilities
3. Fishing and boating
4. One downtown theatre and one drive-in theatre
5. Bowling lanes
6. Miniature golf course
7. Skating rink
8. Square dancing clubs
9. For spectators, Middlesboro has entered in the all-rookie Appalachian Baseball League. This is a farm club of the Chicago White Sox and Chicago Cubs.
10. Middlesboro's Country Club has a swimming pool and a nine-hole golf course, which is the oldest existing course in the United States. There is also a new clubhouse.
11. Lincoln Memorial University's indoor swimming pool and tennis courts are made available to the public.
12. An olympic size swimming pool is available at the Jaycee Civic Center.

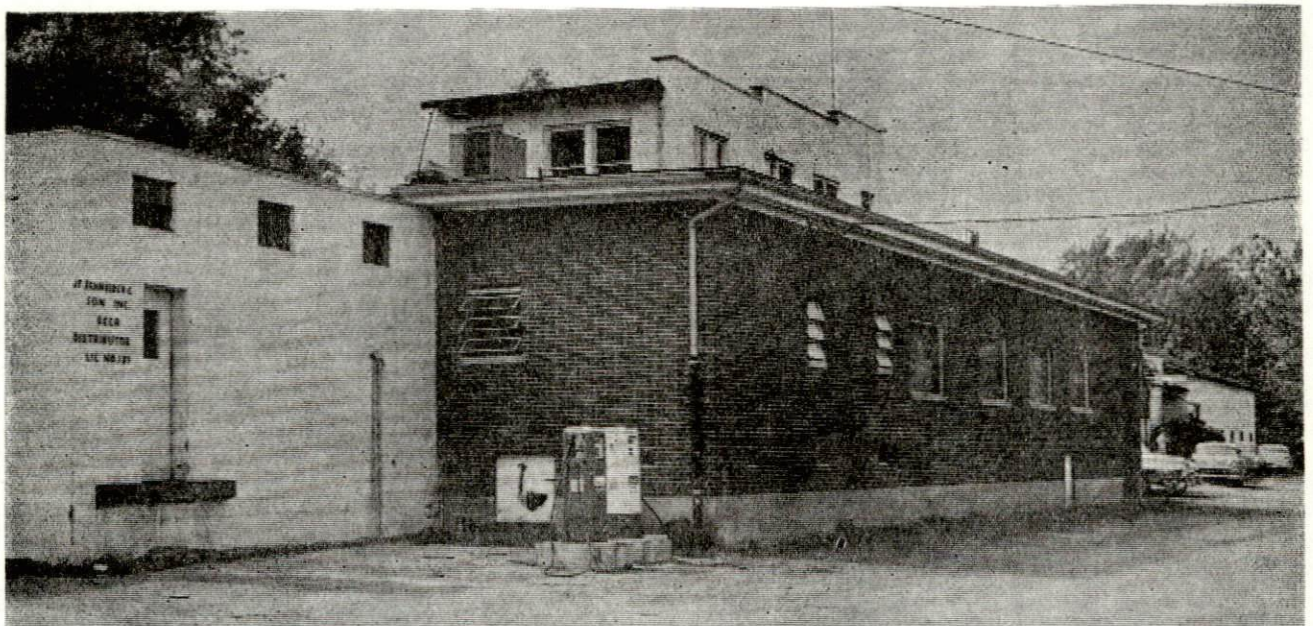
The Oldest Golf Course in the United States



NEW CLUBHOUSE

Dedicated Summer, 1963

(SWIMMING POOL NOT SHOWN)



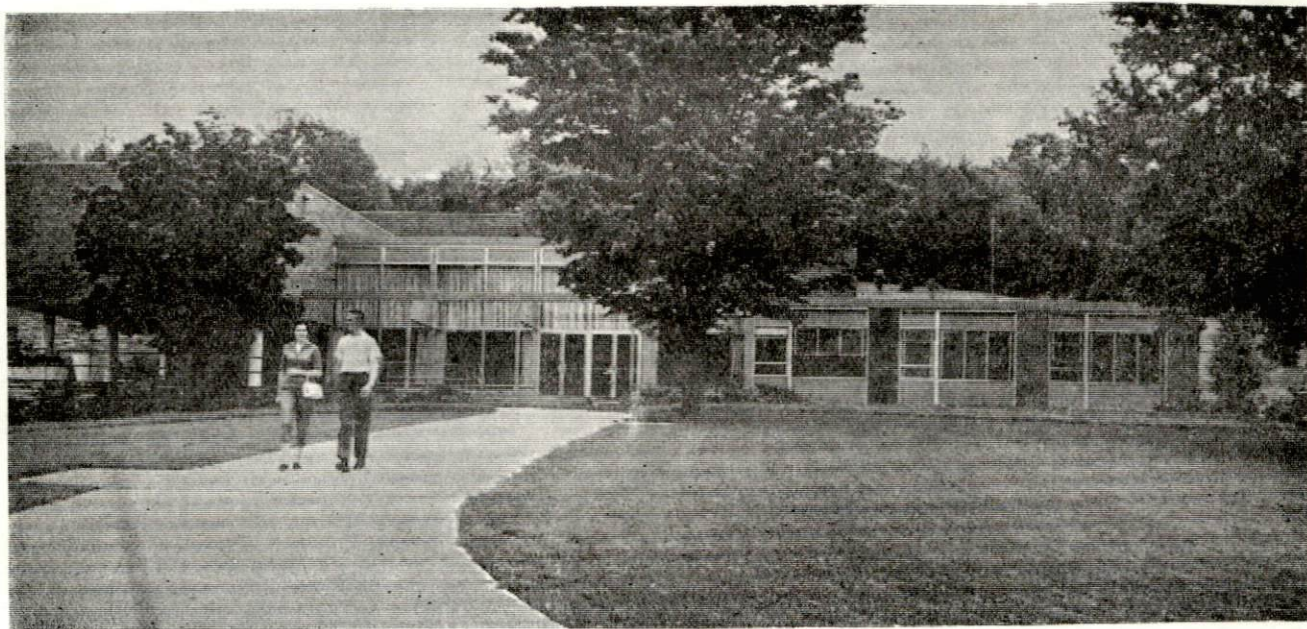
J. F. SCHNEIDER & SONS FOUNDED 1908

Packers of Pinnacle Brand Meats
Buying Cattle from Five Area Livestock Markets

AMERICA'S LARGEST AND NEWEST NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Dedicated July 4, 1959

CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



Visitor Center with Museum and Park Headquarters



Pinnacle Overlook Showing Part of National Park's 21,000 Acres

Area: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is located just outside Middlesboro and covers parts of three states. The park area, consisting of 20,184 acres, contains the gap, about 2 miles of the Wilderness Road, the Pinnacle, from which can be seen parts of several states, ruins of an early mill and foundry, Civil War fortifications, the Tri-State Peak, where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet, caves and other interesting features. Other facilities, including a new road and new building, are now being added. Designated a Federal area on September 14, 1955, it was dedicated as a National Park on July 4, 1959. It has 166 modern camping sites available.

Pine Mountain State Park, 14 miles distant, offers housekeeping cabins, lodge dining room, extensive picnic facilities and hiking trails. This is the scene of the very famous annual Mountain Laurel Festival.

Other area recreational facilities include Cumberland Falls State Park, Lake Cumberland, Dale Hollow Reservoir in Kentucky; Chenoa Lake, Norris Lake and many other TVA lakes in Tennessee.

Community Improvements

Recent: The following improvements have been made in Middlesboro in the last few years.

1. New Buildings:

Owen & Green Paint Company
Baptist Church
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Tel-Tronic Time & Signal Corporation
National Guard Armory
Jaycees Civic Center
Colonel's Restaurant
New fire station
New golf clubhouse
Dial J toll telephone building
New drive-in bank
Renovation of eight stores

2. Improvements made by city:

Renovation of City Hall at a cost of \$46,000
Installation of new white way from 12th to 24th streets
Completed equalization of assessment program on all property within the city
Purchase of new fire truck
Purchase of new fire equipment
Extended sewer mains 4 blocks

Codification of ordinances
Communication system in Police Department
Purchase of two 1961 police cars
Purchase of 383 new parking meters

3. Improvements made by citizens:

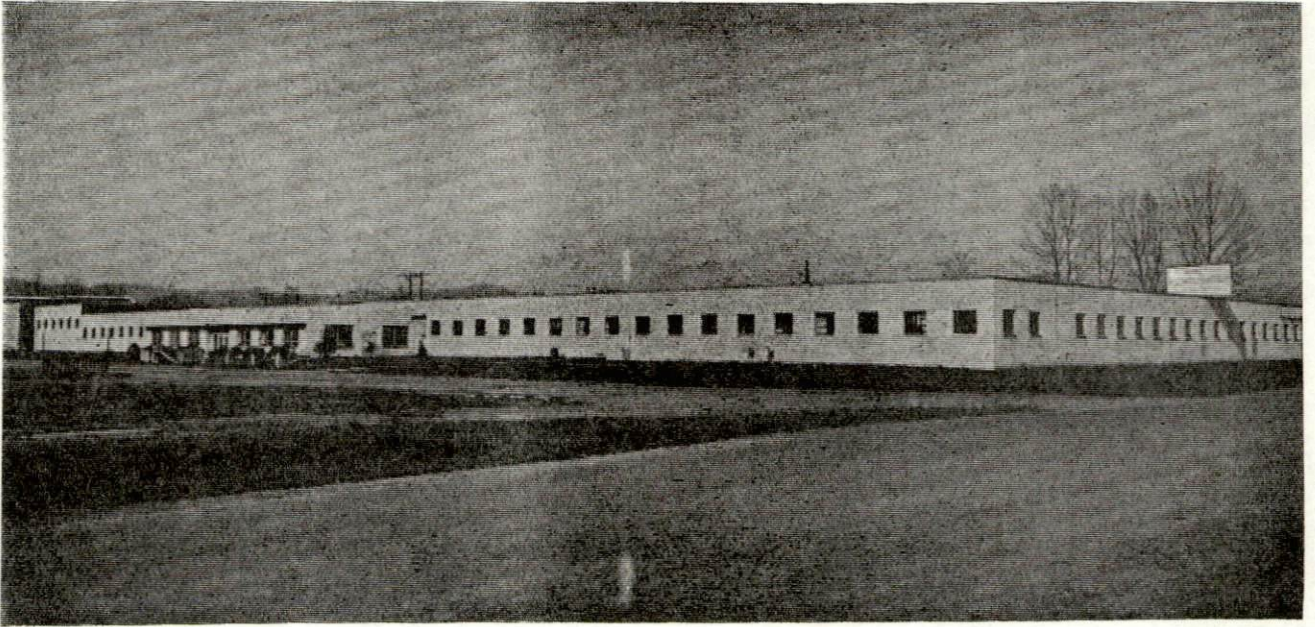
Middlesboro Jaycees have constructed a new Civic Center in Middlesboro. The building contains an auditorium, lobby, lounge, office and kitchen facilities. This building is situated on five acres of level ground. The Middlesboro Jaycees have won two national awards in civic improvement and 1st. place state award for civic and cultural improvement.

Citizens of Middlesboro have organized a nonprofit Emergency and Rescue Squad. At the present, they have 26 members and 7 radio equipped mobile units. All funds have been raised locally for this program. All volunteers are well trained in first aid and rescue work. Equipment includes: 2 ambulances, 1/2 ton panel truck, 1 ton panel truck, 1/2 ton carryall, 1-1/2 ton truck with portable generator, 1 canteen truck, 1 amphibious duck, and a 15 foot aluminum boat equipped with 18 HP motor and dragging equipment. Since the forming of this organization, the Bell County Fiscal Court has budgeted \$500 a year towards their purpose.

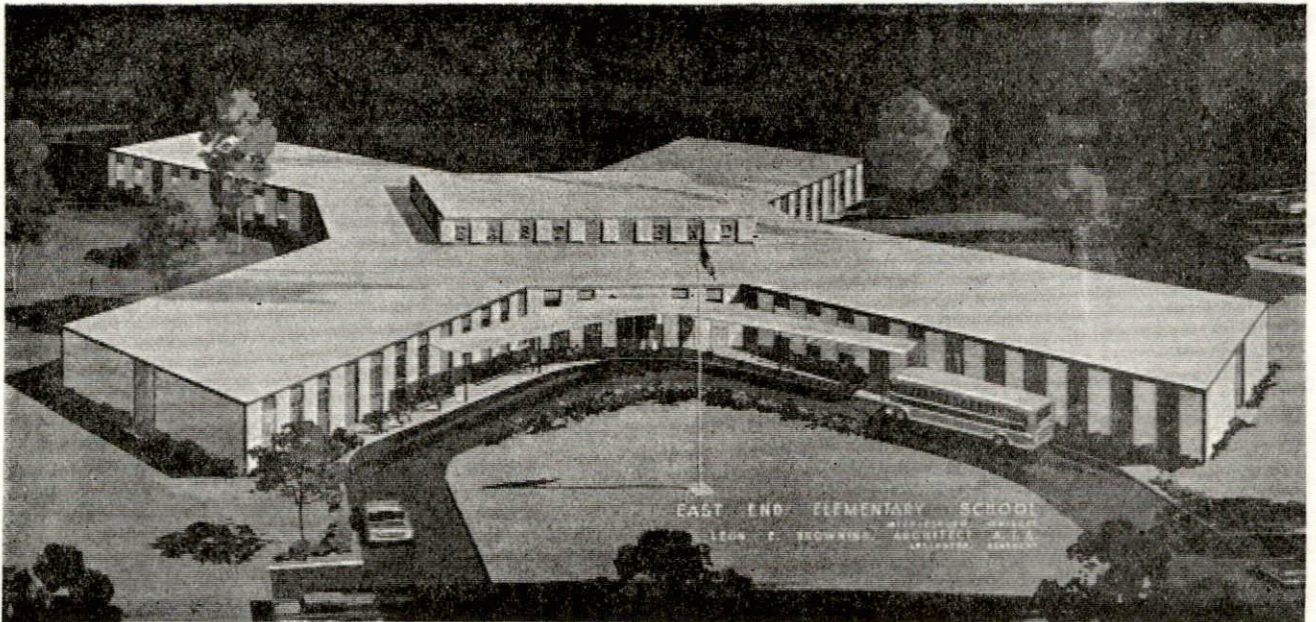
The Jaycees have constructed a swimming pool and will provide picnic facilities.

Planned:

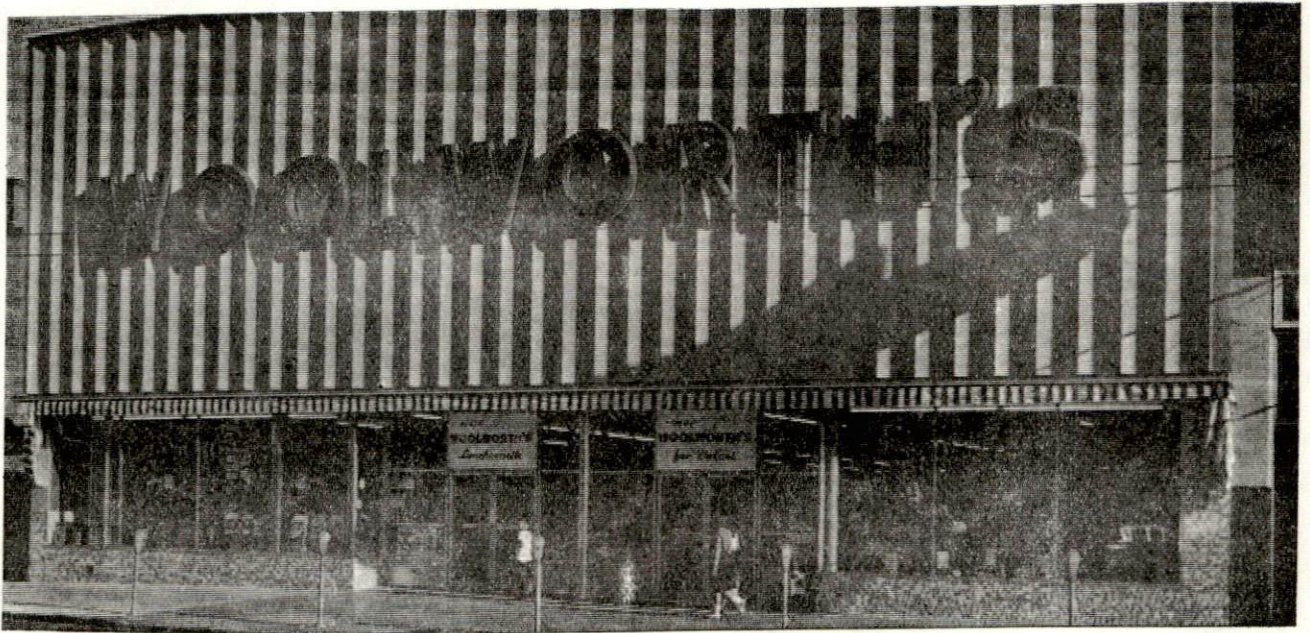
Filtration system for water company
Senior citizens housing project
Urban Renewal program
Two new supermarkets
Two new car dealerships
Remodel Post Office Building
Police Department is to purchase a motorcycle
Modernization of sewerage system
Two new elementary schools
New truck terminal for McDuffee Motor Freight



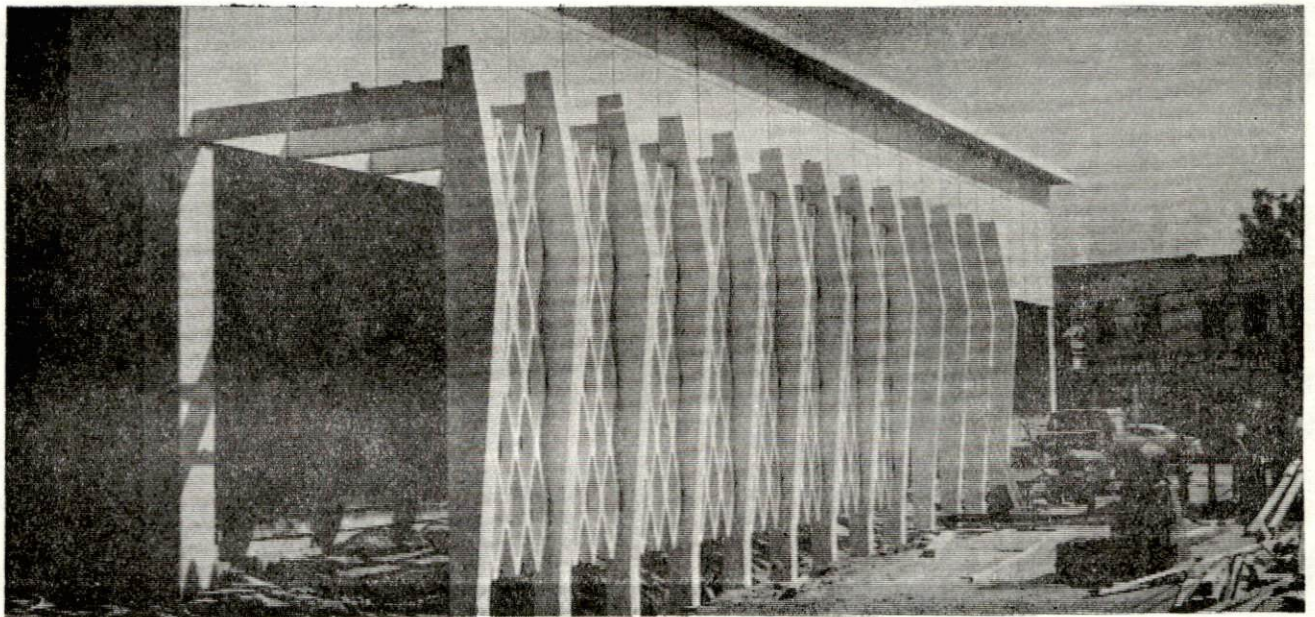
120,000 Square Foot
GILES MOBILE HOME PLANT
(Currently Building Eight Mobile Homes Daily)



Middlesboro is Building Two New Elementary Schools—Costing Over One Million Dollars

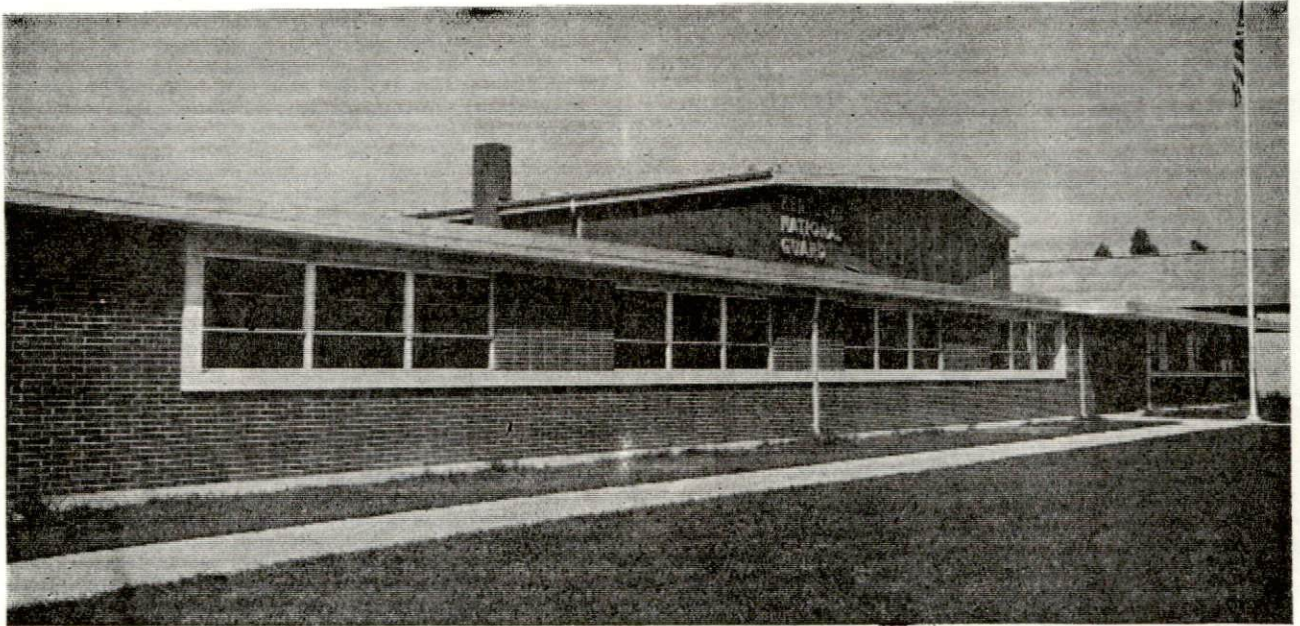


MIDDLESBORO IS UP-TO-DATE SHOPPING CENTER



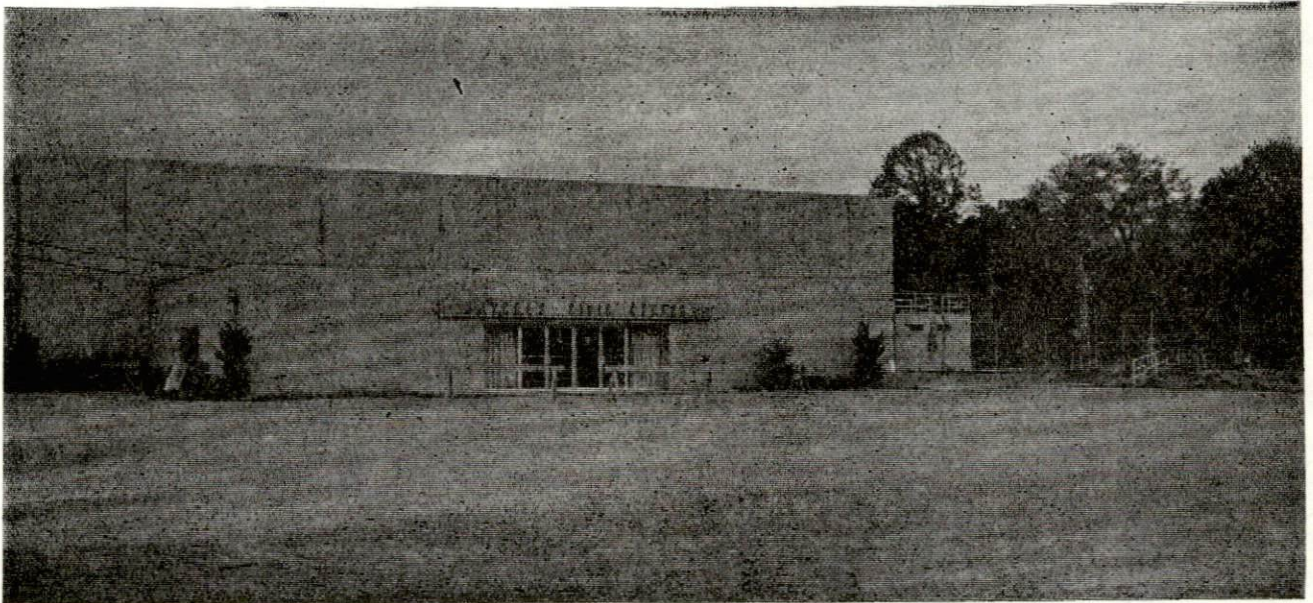
Southern Bell Telephone Starts 2½ Million Dollar Regional Expansion in Middlesboro

UP-TO-DATE PROGRESS



HOME OF NATIONAL GUARD

New Armory Opened 1961



JAYCEE CENTER

Middlesboro Jaycees Built in 1960-61 Center to Take Care of 700-Person Crowds with Modern Facilities

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 Co. (bu)	774	39.5	30,624
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Bell Co. (bu)	2	6.0	12
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Bell Co. (bu)	31	0.8	25
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Bell Co. (lbs)	3	1,645.3	4,936
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	90	1.2	104
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	416	0.2	353
Kentucky (tons)	472,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Bell Co. (tons)	284	0.8	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 Co.	1,141
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Bell Co.	370
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Bell Co.	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 b. t. u. value. Coals from the southeastern portion of Kentucky rank among the nation's highest quality bituminous coal. Selected analysis of some of Bell County's seams are given below:

Seam	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	B. t. u. Dry Basis	Ash Softening Temp. °F.
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.

Reserve: 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 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 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.	-----	20,080,000

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

Forests

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

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MIDDLESBORO, 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 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 3836 degree days.

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

APPENDIX

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

HISTORY

Middlesboro is the largest city in Bell County, Kentucky. Bell County was formed in 1870 and named after Joshua Fry Bell, Kentucky lawyer, statesman, and congressman. The county is located in the Cumberland Mountains and abounds in natural resources. There are vast forest areas, and below the ground lie vast deposits of coal and limestone. Here the famous Cripple Creek seam, more than 14 feet thick, is found. In 1957 over one million tons of coal were produced from Bell County mines. The actual name of this county is Josh Bell County, but Josh was dropped from the name because many local citizens felt it was undignified.

Middlesboro, Kentucky, the "Magic City of the Cumberlands," is located in the extreme southeastern corner of Kentucky, two miles northwest of historic Cumberland Gap where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet. This city is the trading and commercial center for a quarter of a million people in the Cumberland Mountains. It was established in 1888-89 as a full-fledged city in one of the most spectacular industrial developments in America during the last half of the 19th century.

A group of English capitalists, headed by Alexander A. Arthur, a Scotch-Canadian engineer and promoter, organized a company known as American Association, Ltd., in 1887, which bought 80,000 acres of coal, iron, and timber lands in the Cumberland Mountain area where the three states join. By exploiting the natural resources of the area, they planned to develop an industrial empire comparable to that around Birmingham, Alabama. For the site of the capital of their enterprise, they set aside 5,500 acres of the flat and rolling lands of the cup-like valley of Yellow Creek. At that time the valley consisted of old fields and woodlands surrounded by mountains, with a few farm houses scattered about. They employed the famous New York engineer and landscape architect, George E. Waring, Jr., to lay out the framework for a city which would be large enough for a future population of 150,000 people.

The name of Middlesborough was given to the new municipality, because it was to be patterned after a coal and iron center of England by that name. The main street, one hundred feet wide and running east and west for forty blocks, was called Cumberland Avenue. The major parallel streets were named for English shires, the cross streets designated by numbers, and outlying streets bore the names of native woods. The flat lands and ridges reaching into the valley provided the engineer with an ideal opportunity to design a city of great promise and intriguing beauty.

Appendix A

The first stake for the new town was driven on July 16, 1888. Within one year, the old fields had been transformed into a bustling community of several thousand people. Hotels, taverns, banks, shops, industrial plants, saw-mills and residences were spawned almost overnight. By the time the new city was incorporated on March 14, 1890, nearly 5,000 people had moved into the valley as permanent residents.

The L & N and Southern Railroads rushed lines from the north and south to connect with the new metropolis. Cumberland Mountain was tunnelled for the rail lines. The waters of Little Yellow Creek were impounded to create beautiful Fern Lake for the city's water supply. Winding Yellow Creek was dredged and straightened into a new channel through the heart of the town. The corporate limits were rimmed with a railroad, known as "The Belt Line," from which spurs branched off into the hollows where coal mines were being opened. Everything needed for a thriving municipality was provided by the lavish expenditures of Arthur and his associates. It is estimated that the English promoters spent \$20,000,000 on the various Middlesboro enterprises before the end of 1892, when the boom came to an abrupt end and a tragic collapse began.

The decline of the far-flung and half-completed industrial empire which Arthur had conceived was sudden and disastrous. In November, 1892, the Baring Bank of England failed, the panic of 1893 in the United States swiftly followed, and the development capital which had been pouring into Middlesboro and the auxiliary enterprises were suddenly stopped. Failures, liquidations, and receiverships followed one after another in practically all of the enterprises. Paper fortunes made during the boom days were wiped out. The population of the stricken city dropped from an estimated high of 8,000 at the peak of the boom to about 2,000. For a time local business was practically reduced to barter.

The rebirth of Middlesboro began toward the end of the century. Although the first investors, mostly from England, lost their original investments, new leaders and new investors took over the wreckage, salvaged what they could, and adjusted themselves to conservative exploitation of the region's abundant natural resources. Long ago, therefore, most of the dreams of Arthur had been realized by those who followed him. (A flood control system has greatly lessened, if not completely eliminated, recurrent flood disasters which slowed the growth of the city.)

Today, Middlesboro is a city of wide and beautiful streets; of splendid homes, schools, and churches; and with rich treasures of scenic beauty and historical significance preserved for posterity in the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. The City Fathers of 1890 planned well for Middlesboro's physical development, and what they dreamed and accomplished is now the heritage of a happy and thriving metropolis of 15,000 people.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
BELL COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September 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. & leather	151	4.0	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	268	7.2	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	31	0.8	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	63	1.2	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	32	0.9	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	0	0.0	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	133	3.6	55,413	11.8
Other	0	0.0	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	436	11.7	34,127	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,024	27.3	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & 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 associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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

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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<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" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/10 of</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">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.