

MAJOR ARIZONA TAX PROVISIONS

VII. Gasoline Tax

- A. ~~BASE~~
Gallons of motor fuel imported, manufactured, processed or possessed.
- B. ~~RATES~~
7¢ per gallon.
- C. ~~REPORTS AND PAYMENT~~
Payment: On or before 25th day of each month for preceding calendar month to Division of Motor Vehicles.

VIII. Use Fuel Tax

- A. ~~BASE~~
Gallons of fuel used to propel motor vehicles on the highways except such fuel as is subject to the motor fuel tax.
- B. ~~RATES~~
7¢ per gallon.
- C. ~~REPORTS AND PAYMENT~~
Payment: On or before 20th day of each month for preceding calendar month to Division of Motor Vehicles.

IX. Motor Vehicle Registration

- A. ~~BASE~~
All vehicles: Flat rate.
Commercial vehicles: An additional fee based on unladen weight, number of axles and whether or not equipped with solid tires.
Dealers: Flat rate.
Operators and chauffeurs licenses: Flat rate fees.
- B. ~~RATES~~
All vehicles: \$6.25.
Dealers Plates: \$25.50 for first two sets and \$5.00 per additional set.
Operators and Chauffeurs: Licenses and permit fees. An annual tax is imposed on motor vehicles registered for operation on the highways in lieu of property taxes. The tax is at a rate equal to the average ad valorem rate for all purposes in the several taxing districts of the state for the preceding year. The tax rate now is \$4.00 on each \$100 of assessed valuation based on manufacturer's list price and, thereafter, is reduced 25% for each succeeding year.
- C. ~~REPORTS AND PAYMENT~~
Registration: January 1st; upon purchase of new vehicle; on transfer of out-of-state vehicle registered or not in foreign state into Arizona by Arizona residents. Made to County Assessors on forms supplied by Division of Motor Vehicles.
Payment: On date of issuance.

X. Cigarette and Tobacco Tax

- A. ~~BASE~~
Quantity, weight, and retail price of cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing, and plug tobacco, and snuff sold within the state.
- B. ~~RATES~~
Cigarettes: 10¢ on each 20.
Cigars: 2¢ on each 20 small cigars, or fraction thereof, weighing 3 pounds or less per 1,000; other cigars 1¢ on each three retailing for 5¢ each or less and 1¢ on each retailing for more than 5¢.
Smoking, Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff: 1¢ per oz.
Plug Tobacco: ¼¢ per oz.
- C. ~~REPORTS AND PAYMENT~~
Reports: Retailer's reports filed with State Tax Commission within 48 hours after receipt of unstamped merchandise.
Payment: By affixing stamps prior to sale.

XI. Alcoholic Beverage Tax

- A. ~~BASE~~
Licenses: Flat rate according to class of business and type of liquor.
Excise: Spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors and extracts sold at wholesale.
- B. ~~RATES~~
Licenses:
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Application fee | \$ 50.00 |
| Original license | \$200.00 — \$1,500.00 |
| Annual renewal license fees | \$ 5.00 — \$ 500.00 |
| Transfer fees from person to person
depending upon class of license | \$ 50.00 — \$ 500.00 |
| Transfer fees from location to location | \$100.00 |

I. Corporate or Organization and Qualification Fees

- A. ~~BASE~~
Filing fees only.
- B. ~~RATES~~
Except as otherwise provided by law the Corporation Commission shall charge and collect in advance, and thereafter turn into the State Treasury, the following fees:
1. Filing articles of incorporation of domestic and foreign corporations not for profit, ten dollars. Filing articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, twenty-five dollars. Filing certified copies of articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto date of filing, or restated articles of incorporation if restated articles are provided for the state in which the corporation is domiciled of foreign corporations, fifty dollars.
 2. Filing amendment to articles of incorporation or restated articles which include such amendment, ten dollars.
 3. Issuing certificate of incorporation of domestic corporations, ten dollars.
 4. Issuing license to do business of foreign corporations, ten dollars.
 5. Filing appointment of statutory agent, five dollars.
 6. Filing resignation or revocation of statutory agent, one dollar.
 7. Filing resolution of renewal of corporate existence, five dollars.
 8. Filing resolution of dissolution of corporate existence, ten dollars.
 9. Filing notice of withdrawal of foreign corporations, ten dollars.
 10. Issuing certificate of good standing or certificate of compliance of corporations, five dollars.
 11. Filing agreement of merger or consolidation of corporations, ten dollars.
 12. Affixing seal and certificate to copy, two dollars.
 13. Acceptance by the Corporation Commission of copies of process sought to be served on a corporation, five dollars for each service.
 14. Copy or reproduction of documents on file at fees to be established from time to time by the commission but in no case less than twenty cents per folio; sixty cents a sheet.
 15. Checking each corporation record and answering inquiry as to corporate existence, names and addresses of officers and statutory agent, one dollar to nonresidents, and no charge to residents of this state.
 16. Filing any document for which specific fees have not been fixed, one dollar.
 17. Filing affidavit of publication required by law, no charge.
 18. Filing reservation of corporate name for use of corporation to be organized under laws of this state for a period not to exceed sixty days, five dollars.
 19. Filing annual report of domestic and foreign corporations, twenty-five dollars.
 20. Filing annual reports of domestic and foreign not for profit corporations, five dollars.
 21. Reinstatement of domestic or foreign corporations where certificate of incorporation or license has been revoked, twenty-five dollars plus accumulated fees and penalties.
- C. ~~REPORTS AND PAYMENT~~
Domestic-fee paid at time of incorporation to Corporation Commission.
Foreign-fee paid at time of qualification to Corporation Commission.

II. Corporation Annual Filing Fee

- A. ~~BASE~~
Flat rate
- B. ~~RATES~~
\$25.00 annually
- C. ~~REPORTS AND PAYMENT~~
Corporations may choose own fiscal date. Reports due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month. If unable to file report within period, request from Corporation Commission an extension not to exceed six months in which to make annual report. Request must be accompanied by annual registration fee. Penalty of 20% for each month or fraction thereof for overdue report.

III. General Income Tax

- A. ~~BASE~~
The tax is a net income tax on resident and non-resident individuals and corporations. Taxable income is gross income (in the broad sense as pointed out in the Arizona Revised Statutes) minus deductions allowed by law. Such deductions generally are the expenses, other than those capital in nature, which are connected with the production of income. In

addition, the law also allows an individual to take some deductions from adjusted gross income in arriving at taxable income. These are interest, taxes, charitable contributions, personal exemptions, etc. Other special deductions in arriving at taxable income include Federal and State income taxes and dividends from Arizona corporations. Exempt income also includes interest upon the obligations of this state or any political subdivision thereof or the obligations of the United States or its possessions.

B. RATES

Exemptions: Married or head of house, \$2,000; single, \$1,000; dependent, \$600; blind taxpayer, \$500; blind spouse, (no income) \$500; estate, \$1,000; trust, \$100.

Corporation Rates		Individual Rates*	
1st	\$1,000 — 2%	1st	\$1,000 — 2%
2nd	1,000 — 3%	2nd	1,000 — 3%
3rd	1,000 — 4%	3rd	1,000 — 4%
4th	1,000 — 5%	4th	1,000 — 5%
5th	1,000 — 6%	5th	1,000 — 6%
6th	1,000 — 7%	6th	1,000 — 7%
Over 6th	1,000 — 8%	Over 6th	1,000 — 8%

*For joint and head of house returns double the size of the taxable income brackets for each tax rate.

C. REPORTS AND PAYMENT

Reports to Tax Commission by April 15th or 15th day of 4th month after fiscal year. Information returns on date set by State Tax Commission. Withholding before February 16. Also quarterly with payments.

Payments to Tax Commission:

Individual: When filed may pay one-third with filing of return, one-third four months after due date, remainder eight months after due date.

Corporations: One-half on due date of return, remainder two months after due date.

IV. General Property Tax

A. BASE

Four major classes of property are established for property tax purposes. For each of these classes a different percentage of full cash value is applied to calculate assessed value. The classes and assessment percentages are:

	Assessment Ratio (% of full cash value)
Class 1:	
Airline Flight Property	60%
Private Car Companies	60%
Railroads	60%
Mines	60%
Standing Timber	60%
Class 2:	
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	40%
Gas, Water and Electric Utility Companies	40%
Pipelines	40%
Class 3:	
Commercial and Industrial Property* (including machinery and equipment)	25%
Class 4:	
All other property including residential, agricultural, and vacant lands	18%

*Merchants' and manufacturers' inventories are exempt from taxation.

B. RATES

Sum of state, county, municipal, school district and special district rates set annually to meet budget.

C. REPORTS AND PAYMENT

Returns:

General property assessed on or before April 1 by County Assessor; mines, oil and gas interests, gas utilities, pipelines, telephone and telegraph utilities and railroads assessed on or before 1st Monday in June by Department of Property Valuation.

Payments:

One-half between 1st Monday in September and 1st Monday in November, one-half between 1st Monday in March and 1st Monday in May. Payments to County Treasurer.

V. Transaction Privilege Tax

A. BASE

Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from certain occupations. Exemptions: The sales tax does not apply to:

- (a) The sale of stocks and bonds.
- (b) Professional or personal service occupations.
- (c) Services rendered in connection with the sale of tangible personal property at retail for most types of businesses.
- (d) The sale of prescription drugs.
- (e) The sale of machinery or equipment used directly in manufacturing, processing, fabricating, job printing, refining or metallurgical operations.
- (f) The sale of machinery or equipment for mining operations.
- (g) The sale of certain tangible personal property utilized by telephone and telegraph companies, electric power production and transmission companies, pipeline companies, airlines, railroads, and oil and gas companies.
- (h) The sale of gasoline upon which the motor fuels tax has been levied.
- (i) Sales to the United States government by a manufacturer, modifier, assembler or repairer.
- (j) Sales to a manufacturer, modifier, assembler or repairer when such sales are of any ingredient or component part of products sold directly to the United States government.
- (k) 50% of the sale value of tangible personal property sold to the United States government but which is not specifically exempt from the sales tax.

B. RATES

Motor vehicle transportation, utilities, intrastate railroad and aircraft operations, pipelines, publishers, printers, advertising, contractors, private car lines, restaurants, amusements, rentals, general retail sales — 3%

Mining — 2%

Timbering — 1½%

Feed wholesale and wholesale meat packing — ⅜ of 1%

In addition to the state rates 19 municipalities impose a sales tax in Arizona. The majority of these municipal rates are 1%.

C. REPORTS AND PAYMENT

On or before the 15th day of each month to State Tax Commission. Due on the 15th. Delinquent on the 20th.

VI. Use Tax

A. BASE

Storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer: It is presumed that tangible personal property purchased by any person and brought into this state is purchased for storage, use or consumption in this state. Any person who uses, stores or consumes any tangible personal property upon which tax has not been collected by a registered retailer shall pay such tax.

Exemptions:

- (a) Tangible personal property sold in this state which is subject to the sales tax.
- (b) Tangible personal property the sale of which has already been subjected to an excise tax equal to or in excess of the Arizona rate by some other state.
- (c) Tangible personal property the taxation of which is prohibited by the laws or constitution of the United States.
- (d) Tangible personal property which becomes an ingredient or component part of any manufactured, fabricated or processed commodity for sale in the regular course of business.
- (e) Motor vehicle fuel already subject to state tax.
- (f) Tangible personal property sold to contractors where the commodities are incorporated into the structure, project, development or improvement effected by the contractor.
- (g) Tangible personal property brought into the state by a non-resident for his own storage, use or consumption while temporarily in the state.
- (h) Livestock, poultry, seed, feed and supplies for use in farming, ranching, and feeding livestock.
- (i) Tangible personal property not exceeding \$200 per month purchased by an individual outside the United States for his own use.
- (j) Tangible personal property noted in exemptions (e), (f), and (g) applicable to the transaction privilege (sales) tax.

B. RATES

3% of sales or purchase price.

C. REPORTS AND PAYMENT

Reports and payment on or before the 15th of the month to the Tax Commission.



STATISTICAL REPORT
FOR
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

FEBRUARY 1969



TUCSON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

TUCSON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

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TUCSON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
Post Office Box 711, 220 West Sixth Street
Tucson, Arizona 85702

Officers and Executives

J. LUTHER DAVIS *President and
Chairman of the Board*

N. M. LOVELL *Vice President
Electric Operations*

HAMILTON R. CATLIN *Vice President*

JOSEPH R. HADD *Vice President
Gas Operations*

W. D. BROOKS *Vice President and
Treasurer*

PAUL L. ABBOTT *Assistant Treasurer and
Secretary*

MERRITT J. SCHWAN *Assistant Treasurer and
Assistant Secretary*

MRS. MABELLE NICHOLSON *Assistant Secretary*

W. MCGLOTHLIN *Superintendent, Electric
Engineering and Operations*

HENRY W. LYDICK *Chief Electrical Engineer*

E. R. PETERSON *Electric Construction Superintendent*

ANDREW POLLINA *Power Production Superintendent*

ROY E. HACKMAN *Assistant Superintendent
Gas Department*

HAROLD L. MOLER *Manager, Purchasing
and Stores*

JOSEPH B. WILCOX *Development Director*

GENERAL COUNSEL

Holesapple, Conner, Jones, McFall & Johnson, Valley National Building, Tucson, Arizona 85702

REGISTRARS OF STOCK

Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York, New York 10015
Valley National Bank of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85702

TRANSFER AGENTS

Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York 10015
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Company (Also Dividend Disbursing Agent)
P.O. Box 1871, Tucson, Arizona 85702

Directors

TERRY ATKINSON
Architect, Tucson

W. D. BROOKS
Vice President and Treasurer

HAMILTON R. CATLIN
Vice President

J. LUTHER DAVIS
*President and
Chairman of the Board*

JOHN H. HAUGH
*President
Tucson Tallow Company, Tucson*

N. M. LOVELL
Vice President Electric Operations

SAMUEL C. McMILLAN
*Vice President
University of Arizona, Tucson*

VERNON L. NEWELL
*President, Newell & Robbs
Mortgage Bankers, Inc., Tucson*

CARLOS E. RONSTADT
President, Baboquivari Cattle Co., Tucson

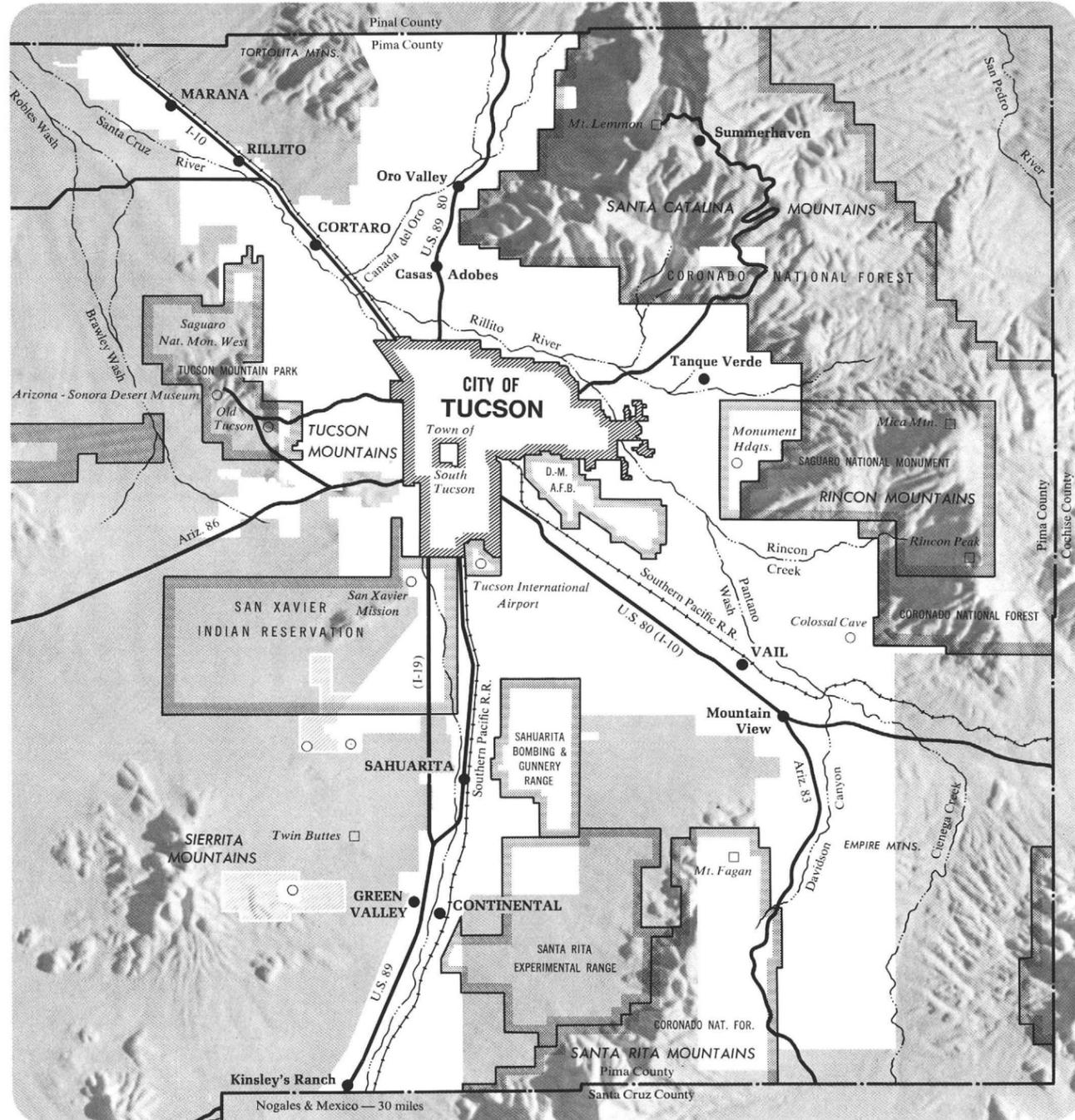
Directors Emeritus

C. L. CLAWSON

J. J. O'DOWD

H. E. PHENICIE

J. R. SNIDER
Honorary Chairman of the Board



ELECTRIC SERVICE AREA OF TUCSON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

ARIZONA
TUCSON

Legend:
 ■ area of electric service
 ▨ electric service is limited to expansion of mining operations

TGE

* Not indicated on the map above is electric service to: Silverbell mining area, Marana Air Park, and the Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca

Back Cover: Air view of Tucson shows urban renewal area adjacent to central business district.



Land is cleared for the City's first urban renewal project encompassing 80.2 acres.

County Complex of Administration and Medical services buildings near completion.

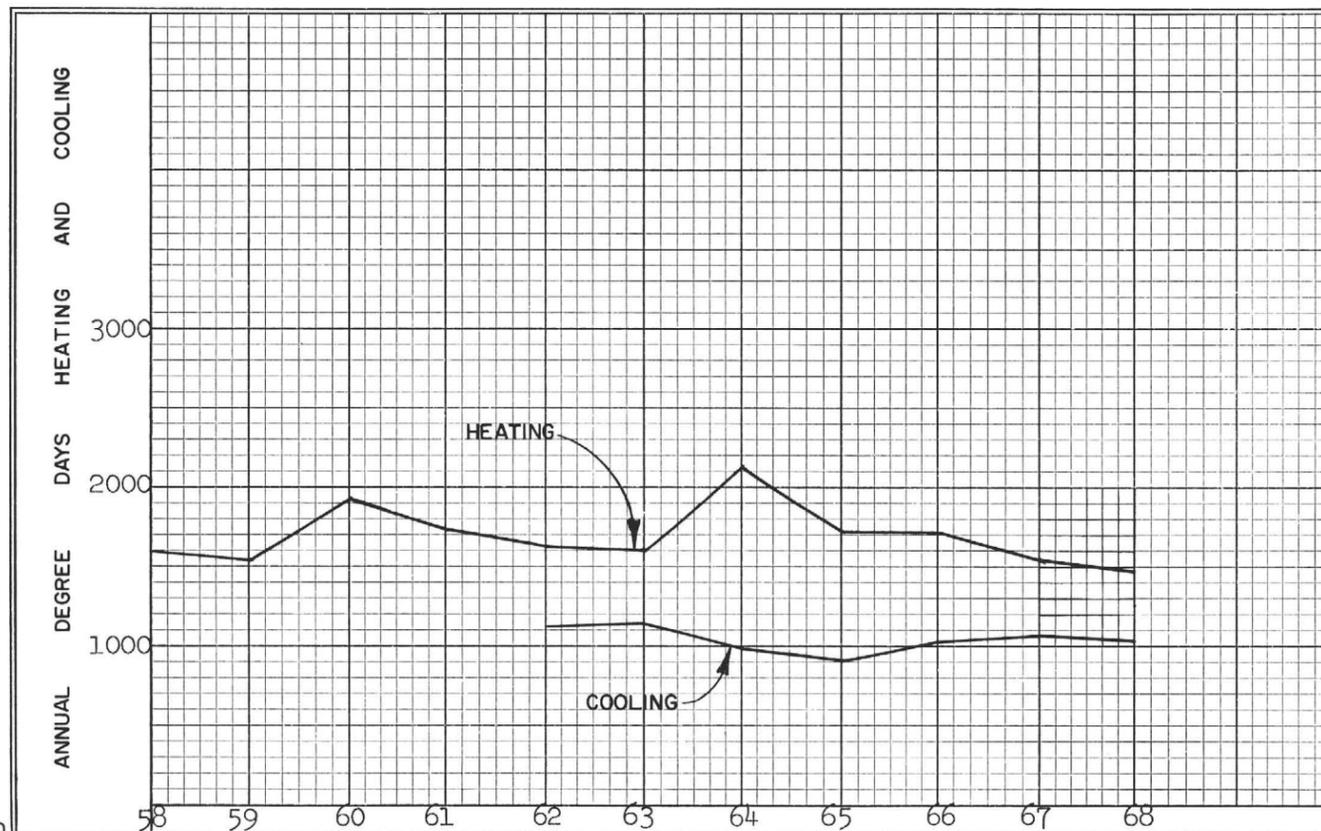


HEATING AND COOLING DEGREE DAYS											
ANNUAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS											
YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL ANNUAL DEGREE DAYS	TEN YEAR AVERAGE
1959	340	370	205	8	10	--	45	189	416	1,583	
1960	556	493	136	68	5	--	37	183	486	1,964	
1961	381	331	206	41	9	--	61	312	444	1,785	1,645
1962	491	284	357	5	7	--	13	137	336	1,629	1,610
1963	515	215	234	79	--	--	2	186	372	1,603	1,608
1964	533	497	321	106	27	--	4	289	383	2,160	1,710
1965	348	383	305	114	21	8	33	110	396	1,718	1,706
1966	532	473	166	26	--	--	20	126	386	1,729	1,715
1967	416	256	115	113	20	--	14	89	502	1,525	1,732
1968	384	170	200	91	--	--	4	204	440	1,493	1,719

ANNUAL COOLING DEGREE DAYS (FROM 75° MEAN)										
YEAR	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.		ANNUAL COOLING DEGREE DAYS
1962	--	46	180	319	379	204	14	--		1,142
1963	--	103	178	416	232	233	--	--		1,162
1964	4	76	221	361	215	82	37	--		996
1965	--	30	105	324	289	124	31	--		903
1966	--	78	242	336	256	123	1	--		1,036
1967	--	43	186	330	303	179	20	1		1,062
1968	1	51	275	313	203	182	8	--		1,033



Tucson's abundant sunshine makes outdoor living enjoyable for all ages.



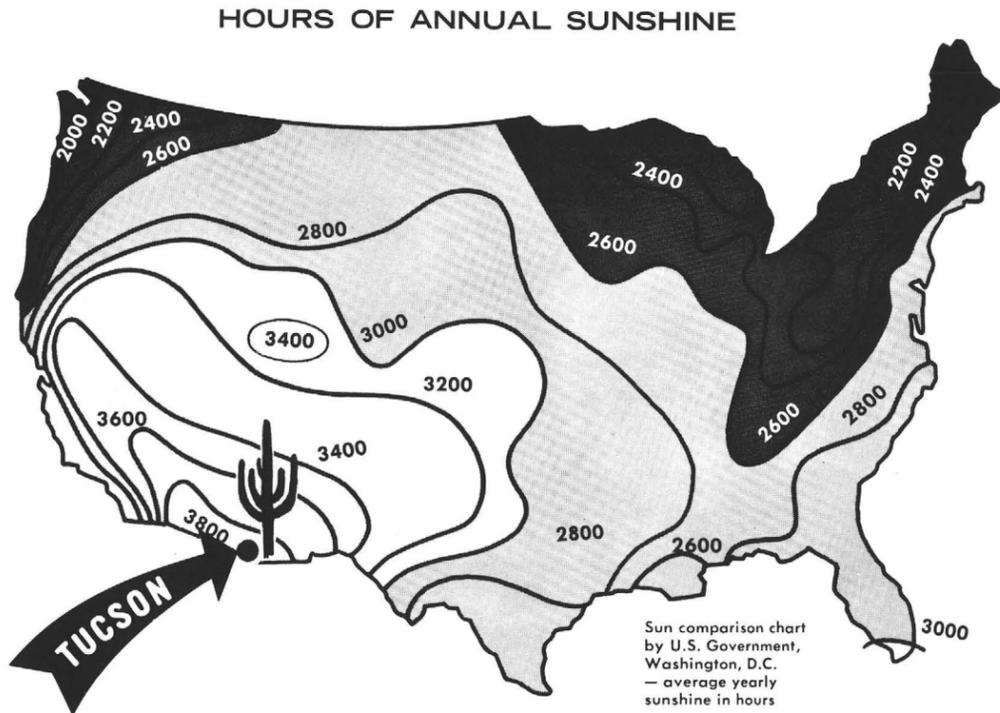
WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Tucson lies at an elevation of *2,584 feet in the zone receiving more sunshine than any other section of the United States. The area receives 86% of a year's possible sunshine.

Tucson is one of the nation's warmest winter resort areas. Winter temperatures based on 10 year averages range from 68 degrees during the day to about 47 degrees at night. There are about 20 cloudy days during the winter season. The yearly mean high is 81.3°, the mean low 54.1°. Yearly average relative humidity is 25% at 5:00 p.m.

From May through September, maximum temperatures above 90° are not unusual, with minimum temperatures for the same period averaging less than 70°. Relative humidity is rarely high enough to cause discomfort.

* Elevation at United States Weather Bureau, Tucson International Airport



TWENTY-FIVE YEAR AVERAGES

Temperature *	Precipitation	Temperature *	Precipitation
January 49.8	0.82 in.	July 86.3	2.06 in.
February 52.9	0.84 in.	August 83.1	2.88 in.
March 58.0	0.53 in.	September 80.4	1.00 in.
April 65.9	0.27 in.	October 70.0	0.64 in.
May 73.5	0.13 in.	November 58.1	0.62 in.
June 82.7	0.29 in.	December 51.9	0.92 in.

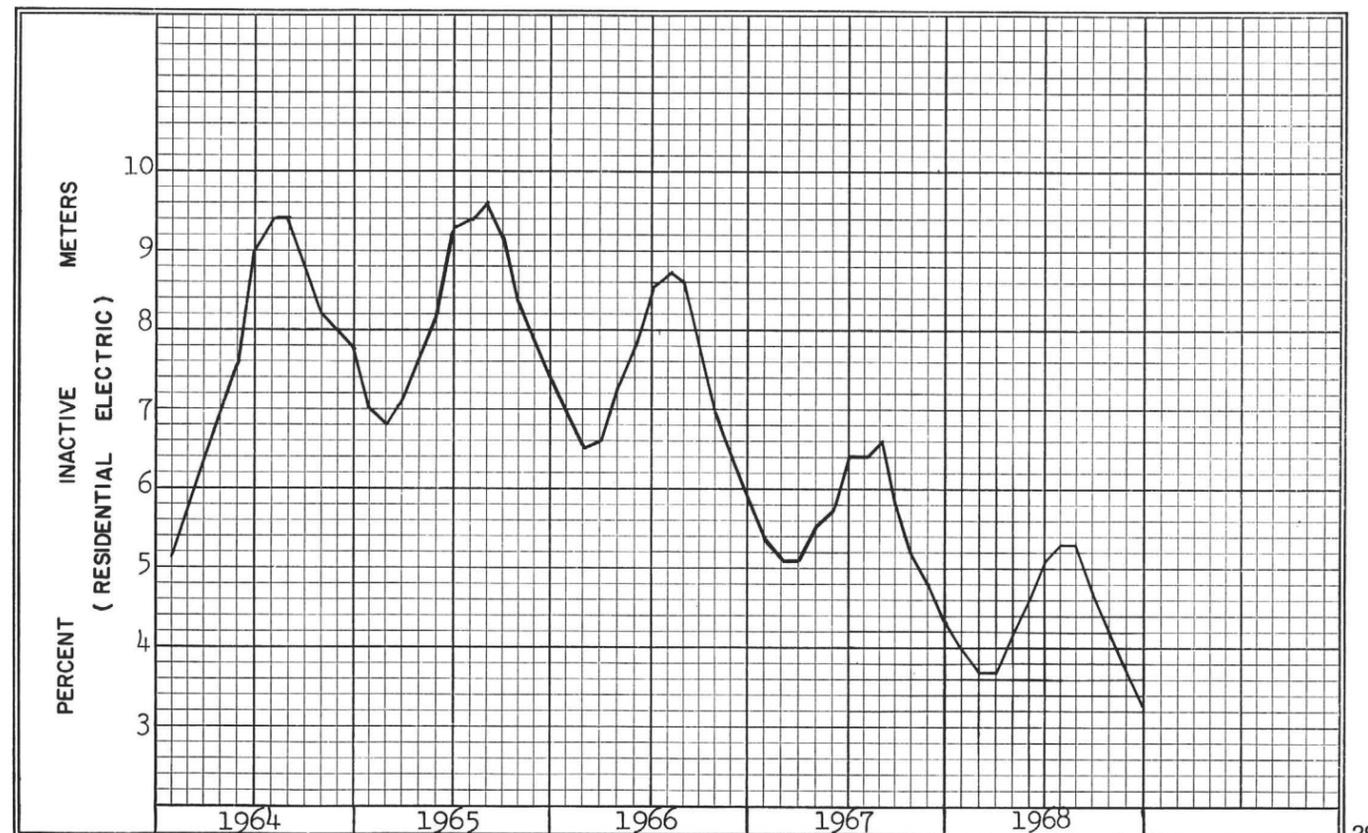
*Mean temperature — average of high and low temperature for each day.

Average Annual Mean Temperature.....	67.7°
Average Annual Precipitation.....	11.0 in.
Average Relative Humidity (11 A.M. Recordings).....	30%
Percent of Possible Sunshine.....	86%
Number of Days with Measurable Precipitation.....	50
Average Growing Season.....	250 days

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Airport Station, Tucson, Arizona.

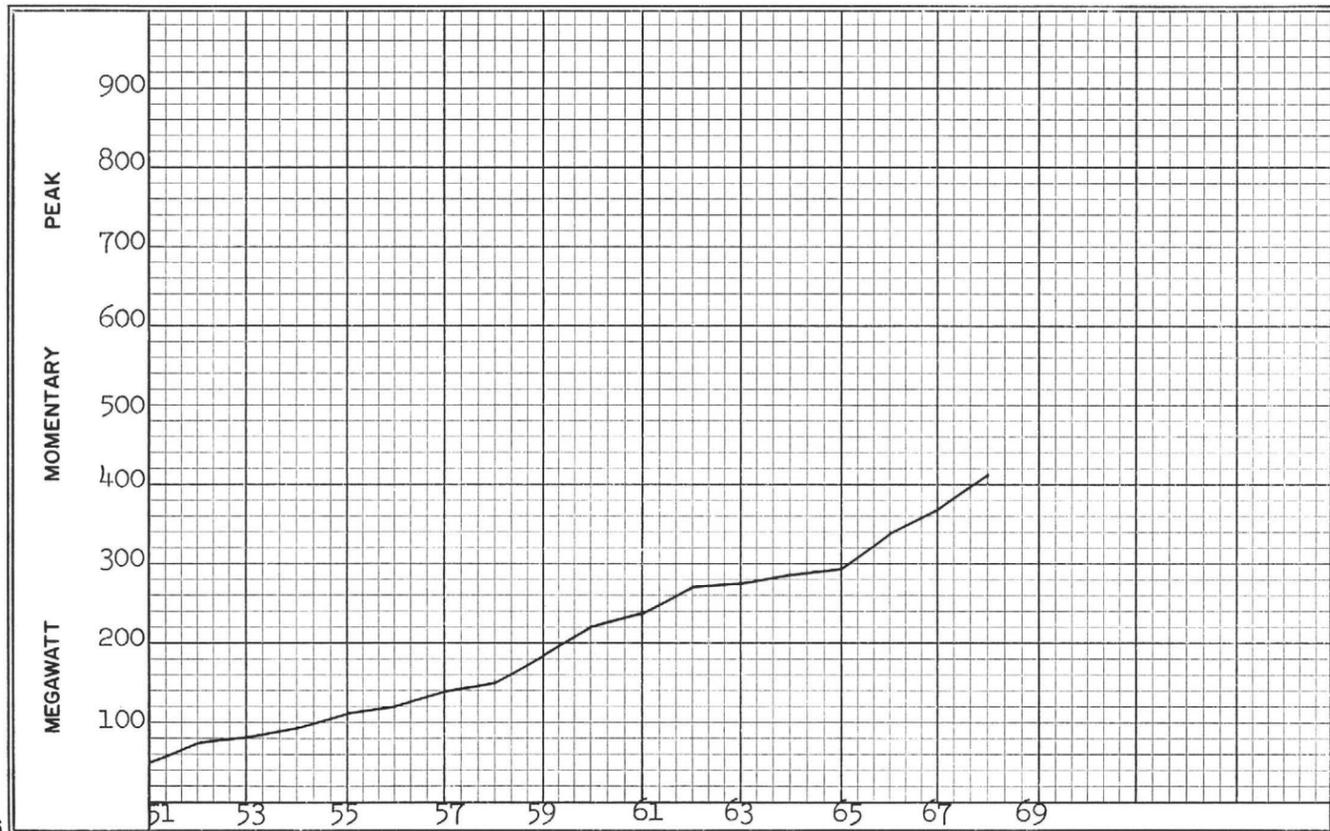
PERCENT INACTIVE ELECTRIC RESIDENTIAL METERS								
MONTH	1965				1966			
	TOTAL METERS	ACTIVE METERS	INACTIVE METERS	PERCENT INACTIVE	TOTAL METERS	ACTIVE METERS	INACTIVE METERS	PERCENT INACTIVE
JAN.	86,890	80,775	6,115	7.0	89,073	82,946	6,127	6.9
FEB.	87,106	81,211	5,895	6.8	89,239	83,464	5,775	6.5
MAR.	87,377	81,175	6,202	7.1	89,363	83,433	5,930	6.6
APR.	87,557	80,841	6,716	7.7	89,499	82,925	6,574	7.3
MAY	87,793	80,570	7,223	8.2	89,584	82,578	7,006	7.8
JUNE	87,925	79,758	8,167	9.3	89,749	82,111	7,638	8.5
JULY	88,123	79,810	8,313	9.4	89,801	81,963	7,838	8.7
AUG.	88,206	79,701	8,505	9.6	89,879	82,125	7,754	8.6
SEPT.	88,442	80,370	8,072	9.1	90,012	82,868	7,144	7.9
OCT.	88,612	81,222	7,390	8.3	90,141	83,811	6,330	7.0
NOV.	88,764	81,756	7,008	7.9	90,310	84,449	5,861	6.5
DEC.	88,888	82,297	6,591	7.4	90,411	85,021	5,390	6.0

MONTH	1967				1968			
	TOTAL METERS	ACTIVE METERS	INACTIVE METERS	PERCENT INACTIVE	TOTAL METERS	ACTIVE METERS	INACTIVE METERS	PERCENT INACTIVE
JAN.	90,506	85,619	4,887	5.4	91,634	87,966	3,668	4.0
FEB.	90,595	85,942	4,653	5.1	91,763	88,386	3,377	3.7
MAR.	90,627	85,994	4,633	5.1	91,931	88,497	3,434	3.7
APR.	90,628	85,675	4,953	5.5	92,078	88,170	3,908	4.2
MAY	90,637	85,426	5,211	5.7	92,226	88,016	4,210	4.6
JUNE	90,726	84,899	5,827	6.4	92,298	87,546	4,752	5.1
JULY	90,825	84,995	5,830	6.4	92,490	87,576	4,914	5.3
AUG.	90,864	84,901	5,963	6.6	92,593	87,731	4,862	5.3
SEPT.	90,975	85,695	5,280	5.8	92,756	88,398	4,358	4.7
OCT.	91,168	86,423	4,745	5.2	93,043	89,173	3,870	4.2
NOV.	91,298	86,953	4,345	4.8	93,380	89,970	3,410	3.7
DEC.	91,526	87,571	3,955	4.3	93,503	90,481	3,022	3.2



SYSTEM MOMENTARY DEMAND - COMPANY CAPABILITY - MARGINS									
YEAR	MEGAWATT PEAK	COMPANY CAPABILITY	MEGAWATT MARGIN	PERCENT MARGIN	FORECAST YEAR	MEGAWATT PEAK	COMPANY CAPABILITY	MEGAWATT MARGIN	PERCENT MARGIN
1959	182.7	191	8.3	5	1969	430	530	100	23
1960	202.3	270	67.7	33	1970	518	580	62	12
1961	230	270	40	17	1971	549	630	81	15
1962	274	385	111	41	1972	582	630	48	8
1963	276	385	109	39	1973	618	630	12	2
1964	287	385	98	34					
1965	297	363	66	22					
1966	340	363	23	07					
1967	373	520	147	39					
1968	413	530	117	28					

MONTHLY PEAK	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66	'67	'68
Jan	147	156	190	205	216	220	245	267	284
Feb	146	153	187	197	212	221	245	257	267
Mar	144	160	183	197	214	213	238	269	276
Apr	150	168	207	203	218	255	235	267	302
May	177	186	232	250	262	264	312	346	385
June	202	222	257	255	272	270	335	367	411
Jul	198	227	251	274	287	297	338	373	406
Aug	198	230	265	263	278	292	340	367	395
Sep	202	224	274	276	278	296	326	352	413
Oct	165	198	231	245	258	261	293	316	354
Nov	157	185	198	214	229	235	262	280	311
Dec	165	190	207	216	226	250	272	301	332



Mid-winter play is enjoyed by this golfing foursome at Tucson Country Club.

fishing on the Gulf of California which can be reached easily in a half-day drive, visits to Nogales, Sonora, Mexico sixty miles to the south, and swimming in the always available pools featured by nearly all hotels and motels as well as many private residences.

Throughout the year, scientific and technically-oriented seminars are conducted at the University of Arizona featuring nationally known authorities in the various disciplines. Facilities of the Kitt Peak Observatory, operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, which attract the outstanding astronomers of the world to Tucson, are also open to visitors during specified hours, as is Steward Observatory on the University campus.

GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUBS

Eleven golf courses in the Tucson area figure prominently in the plans of winter visitors, as well as providing year around recreation for Tucson residents. Two municipal courses offer 54 challenging golf holes. Three privately owned courses, open to the public, offer a wide selection of topography and scenery, while the six private country clubs offer some of the finest courses in the west.

MILITARY: TUCSON AREA

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base has been in operation since its activation February 4, 1941. Eight thousand military personnel and more than eighteen hundred civilian employees are assigned to Davis-Monthan, with an annual payroll in excess of \$59 million. Property and real estate at the Base has a capital valuation in excess of \$138 million, while the value of aircraft and missiles at the Base exceeds \$4.4 billion.

Since 1946 the operational responsibility for Davis-Monthan has rested with the Strategic Air Command, and the 12th Strategic Aerospace Division is now the parent organization on the Base. Davis-Monthan has a multiple mission, including that of maintaining a 24 hour operation of two squadrons of Titan II Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles; operation of a High Altitude Sampling Program using the Lockheed U-2 aircraft; operation of the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center which is charged with the reclamation, disposal, and storage of all excess military aircraft in the Department of Defense; and the training of combat crews in the Air Force's newest fighter aircraft, the McDonnell F-4C Phantom jet fighter.

An estimated 32,000 persons living in Metropolitan Tucson have a direct relationship to the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base.

FORT HUACHUCA

Fort Huachuca was established as a United States Cavalry Post for the purpose of suppression and control of hostile Apache Indians operating across and near the Mexican border.

This historic post has moved easily into the age of missiles and advanced communications, and is now the headquarters of the U.S. Army's Strategic Communications Command, which was relocated to Fort Huachuca from the Washington, D.C. area. The headquarters staff of the Command consists of approximately 250 military personnel and 750 civilian personnel.

The U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground and Test Range is the largest tenant organization based at Fort Huachuca. The Proving Ground operates an environmental test facility at the Fort, and a unique test range which extends across Southern Arizona from Fort Huachuca westward to Yuma on the California-Arizona border.

There are 2800 civilian government employees at Fort Huachuca, in addition to 9500 military personnel, representing a combined government payroll of \$40 million.

The history of the relationship between the Tucson civilian community and its military neighbors has been one of outstanding rapport and cooperation, and the growth of the Tucson area has in part reflected the desire of former military personnel to return to the area after their separation from service.

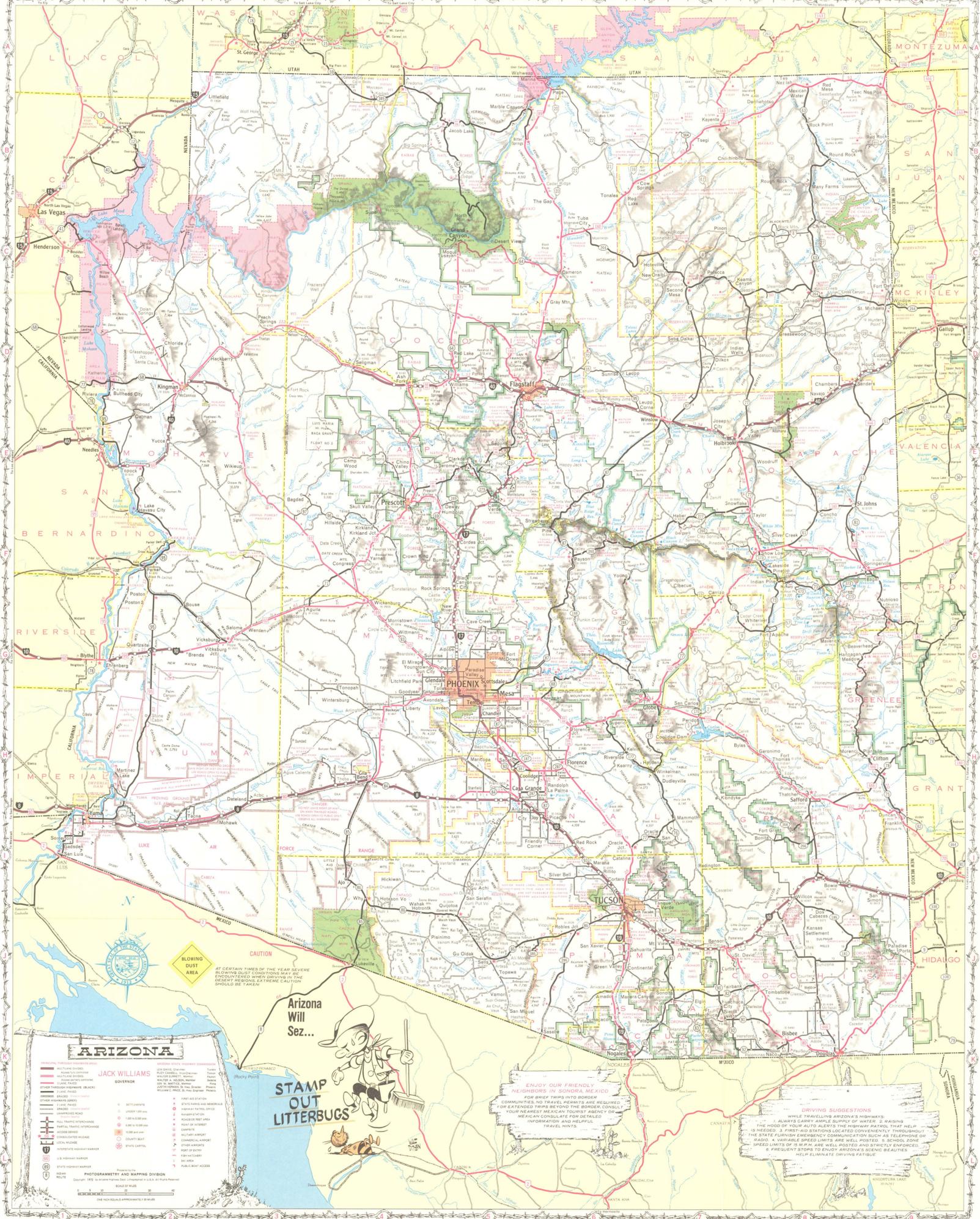
TUCSON GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY CONSTRUCTION DATA AND ESTIMATES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	ACTUAL	FEBRUARY, 1969 - FIVE YEAR ESTIMATES				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
CONSTRUCTION:						
Electric	10.9	13.9	12.6	12.3	11.7	12.7
Gas	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
TOTAL	<u>12.2</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.5</u>
PLANT IN SERVICE						
END OF YEAR:						
Electric	138.8	153.5	165.2	180.9	188.0	204.1
Gas	21.8	23.7	25.2	26.8	28.4	30.1
TOTAL	<u>160.6</u>	<u>177.2</u>	<u>190.4</u>	<u>207.7</u>	<u>216.4</u>	<u>234.2</u>
DEPREC. RESERVE						
END OF YEAR:						
Electric	31.4	35.5	40.1	45.1	50.5	56.2
Gas	6.0	6.6	7.2	7.9	8.6	9.4
TOTAL	<u>37.4</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>59.1</u>	<u>65.6</u>
DEPRECIATION	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.1
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES FROM LIBERALIZED DEPRECIATION --NET	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
INVESTMENT CREDIT--NET	.1	.4	.3	.4	.2	.4
INT. CHARGED TO CONSTR.	.4	.6	.5	.5	.4	.5
EST. MW PEAK LOAD *	413	430	518	549	582	618
GENERATING CAPABILITY(MW) AT TIME OF PEAK LOAD *	520	530	580	630	630	630
EST. K. W. H. SALES (MILLIONS)	1,890	2,058				
REVENUES:						
Electric	33.7	35.4				
Gas	10.1	11.4				
TOTAL	<u>43.8</u>	<u>46.8</u>				

* Peak Loads represented are gross instantaneous.

INDEX TO CITIES AND TOWNS
Population: 1970 Census
Incorporated Cities

A	Adrian	15	Alamo	13	Alamo	13	Alamo	13	Alamo	13
B	Bacoli	15								
C	Calve	15								
D	Date Creek	15								
E	Eger	15								
F	Fairburn	15								
G	Gadsden	15								
H	Hackberry	15								
I	Indian Wells	15								
J	Jacobs Lake	15								
K	Kalbar	15								
L	Lake Havasu City	15								
M	Madera Canyon	15								
N	Naco	15								
O	Orlito	15								
P	Page Springs	15								
Q	Queen Creek	15								
R	Rainbow Lake	15								
S	San Carlos	15								
T	Tucson	15								
U	Ulen	15								
V	Village Wells	15								
W	Wickenburg	15								
X	Xenia	15								
Y	Yuma	15								
Z	Zenith	15								



Phoenix and Vicinity

Prescott

Kingman

Flagstaff

Tucson

Northwestern Mexico

MILEAGES FROM PHOENIX

Albuquerque, N.M.	403
Albany, Ga.	320
Birmingham, Ala.	1908
Boston, Mass.	2174
Chicago, Ill.	1714
Cleveland, Ohio	1872
Columbus, Ohio	1802
Dayton, Ohio	1802
Denver, Colo.	1002
Des Moines, Iowa	1482
Detroit, Mich.	1802
Houston, Texas	1714
Indianapolis, Ind.	1112
Los Angeles, Calif.	2002
Los Vegas, Nev.	2002
Miami, Fla.	1912
Minneapolis, Minn.	1812
New Orleans, La.	1302
New York, N.Y.	1912
Philadelphia, Pa.	2112
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1912
Portland, Ore.	1912
Portland, Me.	2112
San Antonio, Texas	1112
San Diego, Calif.	1112
San Francisco, Calif.	2112
Seattle, Wash.	2112
Washington, D.C.	2112
Yakima, Wash.	1112
Yonkers, N.Y.	2112

POINTS OF INTEREST

- G-6 APACHE TRAIL** - Beginning at Apache Junction, 34 miles east of Phoenix, this world-famous trail winds through gorgeous mountain scenery to Globe. Highlights of this trail are the dams and lakes on the Salt River.
- J-6 ARIZONA-SONORA DESERT MUSEUM** - This Museum located in Tucson Mountain 16 miles west of Tucson, features exhibits of desert botany, zoology, geology, and anthropology. Nature trails and live animal collection are outstanding. Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona and the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society Museum are notable institutions whose displays are outstanding.
- K-6 BARTLETT DAM** - One of the highest of its type in the world is on the Verde River, 193 feet above stream bed, 1053 feet long of the crest. Storage capacity 182,606 acre feet.
- K-7 HOOPER DAM** - Located 72 miles north of Kingman, the largest of all federal reclamation projects and one of the greatest feats of all time. Hoover Dam is the highest dam in the United States, 727 feet high, reservoir 115 miles long, covering 227 square miles with a storage capacity of 30,500,000 acre feet.
- L-6 CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Near the New Mexico border, may be reached by good roads from Winslow, Holbrook and Gallup, New Mexico.
- M-6 CARL PLEASANT DAM** - A structure across the Agua Fria River, 35 miles northwest of Phoenix. The water impounded is used for irrigating the land to the south of the dam.
- N-6 CASA GRANDE RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT** - The well-preserved ruins of a four-story prehistoric community dwelling near Coolidge, with remains of an extensive canal system.
- O-6 CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Nature has fashioned a weird and silent community through the erose agency of water and water. Sometimes called Rhinoceros Park or Wonderland of Rocks, this monument is located in Southeastern Arizona and may be reached from Douglas, Bisbee, Tombstone, Wilcox, or Bowie.
- P-6 COCHISE STRONGHOLD** - Ten and one-half miles from U. S. Highway 666, in the heart of the Dragon Mountains. For many years the hiding place of the great Apache chief.
- Q-6 COOLIDGE DAM** - One of the state's wonders, 28 miles from Tucson and reached via U. S. 80 passing through Vail.
- R-6 COOLIDGE DAM** - Its waters are used to irrigate the Casa Grande Valley. It is located 119 miles from Phoenix, 100 miles from Phoenix and 26 miles from Globe; height 250 feet; capacity 1,200,000 acre feet; largest multiple dam dome in the world.
- S-6 SANDOZ MOUNTAIN TRAIL** - Scenic trail said to have been followed by the Spanish Explorer, Coronado, in his trek northward in search of the fabulous Seven Cities of Cibola; U. S. 666 from Clifton to Alpine.
- T-6 DAVIS DAM** - This dam, built to harness the lower Colorado River, is 67 river miles below Hoover Dam and 32 miles west of Kingman. Its reservoir, Lake Mohave, has a capacity of 1,820,000 acre feet.
- U-6 GLEN CANYON DAM** - Located on the Colorado River at the lower margin of the Upper Colorado River Basin. The Glen Canyon Dam will store the eroded silt and assure a steady release of water to the Lower Colorado River Basin. The 700 ft. high dam is a curved gravity structure.
- V-6 GRAND CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PARK** - The world's greatest natural wonder. For two hundred miles the Colorado River flows through this great canyon, appearing a mere thread when viewed from the rim a mile above.
- W-6 HAVASUPAI INDIAN RESERVATION** - In this remote part of Grand Canyon live the Havasupai Indians.
- X-6 INDIAN VILLAGES** - Wupji, Oraibi, Hotevilla, Shongopovi, etc., where the annual and world-famous snake dance is held late in August. These villages may be reached from Holbrook, Winslow and Flagstaff.
- Y-6 HOOPER MESA DAM** - Forming Apache Lake, 60 miles from Phoenix, part of the chain of lakes below Roosevelt Dam.
- Z-6 JEROME** - Historic mining town picturequely located on steep mountainside, liveliest ghost city in America. Jerome Mine Museum is a treasure-house of archeological, mining and historical lore.
- AA-6 LAVENDER PIT** - Located at Bisbee, an important modern copper development of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation.
- BB-6 LYMAN LAKE RECREATIONAL AREA** - 160 acres of lake and camping grounds - near St. Johns - under jurisdiction of State Parks Board.
- CC-6 METEOR CRATER** - Regarded as one of Arizona's strangest wonders, formed by the landing of some visitor from outer space.
- DD-6 MISSON SAN XAVIER DEL SAC** - Located nine miles south of Tucson, this mission is conceded to be the most beautiful mission structure in the Southwest. Established 1700. Original mission destroyed in Pima Revolt of 1751. Present mission built by Franciscans during 1783-1797.
- EE-6 MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Its history shrouded in the mist of centuries, located near Camp Verde.
- FF-6 MONTEZUMA WELL** - A cap-shaped lake 78 feet below the surrounding terrain 1750 feet in diameter and fed by springs.
- GG-6 MONUMENT VALLEY** - On Arizona-Utah border, some 160 miles north of Flagstaff. A fantastic land of eroded buttes, monuments.
- HH-6 MORMON FLAT DAM** - Forming Canyon Lake, 47 miles from Phoenix, and across the Salt River Irrigation Project chain of reservoirs below Roosevelt.
- II-6 NATURAL BRIDGE** - 14 miles north of Payson and three miles from the main Highway 66.
- JJ-6 NAVAJO BRIDGE** - Seven miles below the historic Lee's Ferry. The bridge floor is 467 feet above the water level of the Colorado River, the span across being 616 feet in length.
- KK-6 NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT** - 120 miles from Flagstaff, one of the interesting features of the Navajo Indian reservation. Many prehistoric Indian ruins, ancient caves and cliff-dwellings.
- LL-6 OLD TUCSON** - In Tucson Mt. Park, 13 miles southwest of Tucson. Reconstructed village showing Tucson as it appeared in the middle 1800s. Over 26 motion picture films here.
- MM-6 ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT** - South of Aljo and bordering on Mexico. This cactus is so named because its spines resemble the pipes of the organ. The main road through the Monument leads to Rocky Point, picturesque fishing village on the Gulf of California in Sonora, Mexico.
- NN-6 PAINTED DESERT** - Here Nature has swung a reckless brush and painted the mountainside sands to gorgeous hues. This famous scenic attraction may be viewed from Highway 66.
- OO-6 PARKER DAM** - Located on the Colorado River, 17 miles north of Parker, this dam is 856 feet long, 85 feet above the river, with a foundation 235 feet below river level. It forms Lake Havasu, 45 miles long, popular fishing and sports center. The main road through the Monument leads to Rocky Point, picturesque fishing village on the Gulf of California in Sonora, Mexico.
- PP-6 PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK** - About 20 miles east of Holbrook, where the petrified remains of prehistoric trees, some as large as 250 feet in length, are found.
- QQ-6 PINAL PIONEER HIGHWAY** - A 20 mile, thoroughfare passageway, north on U. S. 80-89 from Oracle Junction, through one of the state's most attractive Sonoran Desert areas. There are rest areas and signs identifying the major vegetation.
- RR-6 PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT** - One of Arizona's historical and picturesque spots, a landmark of pioneer history.
- SS-6 RIBBLE CANYON** - Prehistoric Indian - Ancient Indian ruin in Phoenix, extensively excavated, flourished about 1200 A.D.
- TT-6 RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Located 190 miles north of Flagstaff in Utah. The bridge is 309 feet high and has a span of 278 feet across Bridge Canyon.
- UU-6 SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Near Tucson, where the government has set aside 63,284 acres in order to preserve one of the state's richest desert plants. The Monument also encompasses a large section of the Tucson Mountains.
- VV-6 SALT RIVER CANYON** - Spectacular gorge, with scenic approaches and lookout points. On U. S. 60 north of Globe.
- WW-6 SAN FRANCISCO MOUNTAINS** - Near Flagstaff, they tower over the surrounding country at an elevation of 12,670 feet.
- XX-6 SEVENTH MOUNTAIN DAM** - An ancient Indian ruin in Phoenix, extensively excavated, flourished about 1200 A.D.
- YY-6 SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT** - A cone-shaped crater of volcanic cinder, near Flagstaff, gray at the base and tapering to a red tip, which reflects the rays of the sun with gorgeous effect.
- ZZ-6 TERRITORIAL PRISON** - For 33 years in territorial days, this prison at Yuma housed some of the most dangerous and daring desperadoes of the wild and woolly West. Now a State Park.
- AAA-6 THEODORE ROOSEVELT DAM** - One of the first federal reclamation projects, located 79 miles from Phoenix, via the Apache Trail. The dam, 273 feet high, forms a lake 23 miles in length.
- BBB-6 TOMSTONE** - One of the most famous mining towns in the West, at the height of its glory it was a city of importance with Tucson and Phoenix. Historic Court House is a State Park.
- CCC-6 TONTON NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Prehistoric cliff-dwelling in an excellent state of preservation, located just east of Roosevelt.
- DDD-6 TUBAC** - One of the state's oldest communities. Few miles north of Nogales on U. S. 89. Ruins of old adobe mission and an old Spanish military post, now a State Park.
- EEE-6 TUMACACORI MISSION NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Established in 1690 by the Jesuit priest, Father Kino, the ruins of this structure show the Spanish influence characteristic of all historic missions.
- FFF-6 TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT** - A pre-Columbian ruin dating about 1300 A.D. Two miles east of Clarkdale.
- GGG-6 WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Many cliff-dwellings make this one of the most interesting points in the state, within easy driving distance of Flagstaff.
- HHH-6 WUPATI NATIONAL MONUMENT** - Between Flagstaff and Tuba City, the government has set aside 35,865 acres for the preservation of the prehistoric Indian ruins found here.

ARIZONA

JACK WILLIAMS
GOVERNOR

STAMP OUT LITTERBUGS

ENJOY OUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD IN SONORA, MEXICO

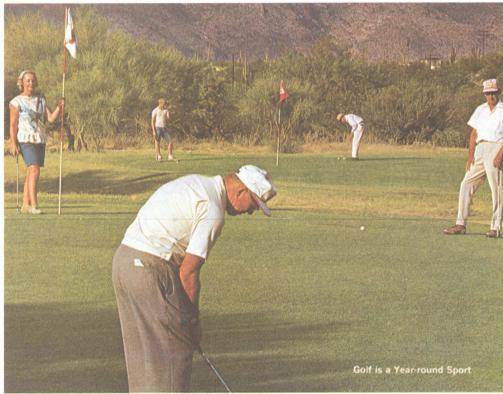
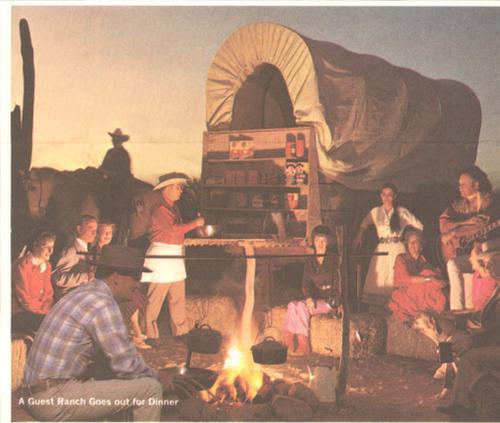
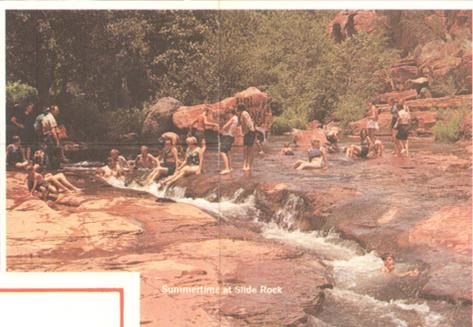
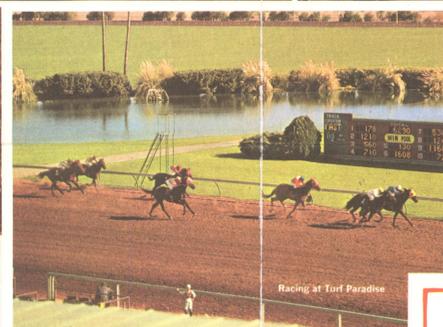
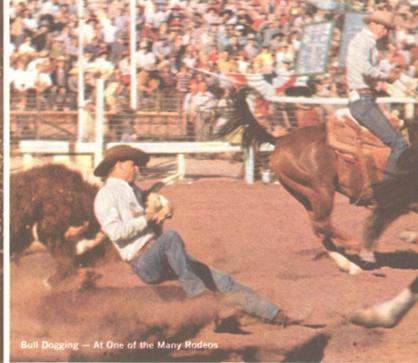
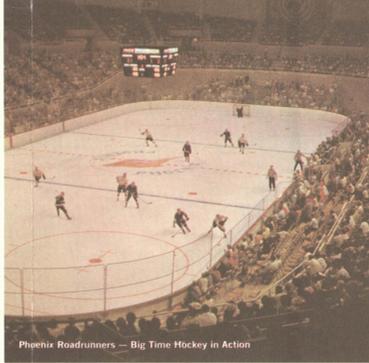
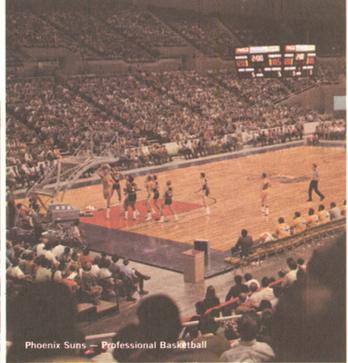
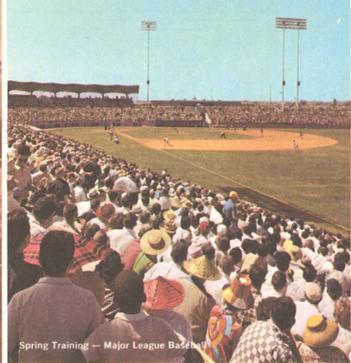
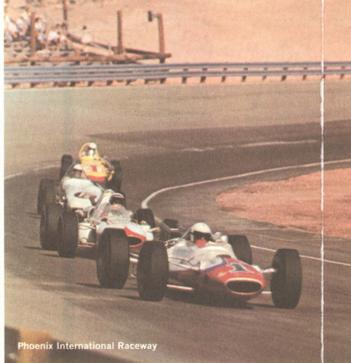
FOR BRIEF TRIPS INTO BORDER COMMUNITIES, NO TRAVEL AGENCIES OR EXTENDED TRIPS BEYOND THE BORDER, CONSULT YOUR NEAREST MEXICAN CONSULATE OR MEXICAN CONSULATE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION AND HELPFUL TRAVEL HINTS.

DRIVING SUGGESTIONS

WHILE TRAVELLING ARIZONA'S HIGHWAYS, IT IS ALWAYS WISE TO KEEP A SPARE TIRE IN THE HOOD OF YOUR AUTO ALTHOUGH THE HIGHWAY PATROL THAT HELPS YOU IN EMERGENCIES IS THE STATE POLICE. TELEPHONE OR RADIO CALLS TO YOUR NEAREST MEXICAN CONSULATE OR MEXICAN CONSULATE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION AND HELPFUL TRAVEL HINTS.

NEAREST MEXICAN CONSULATES: TUCSON, SONORA; PHOENIX, SONORA; FLAGSTAFF, SONORA; TUBAC, SONORA; TUBAC, SONORA; TUBAC, SONORA.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND MAPPING DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC SAFETY
SCALES OF MILES



Recreational Relaxin' Arizona!!!

No matter what one's favorite form of recreation or relaxation is (except ocean fun!), Arizona provides activities in abundance.

One can golf, fish, swim, ski, soar, play tennis, lawn bowl, ride horseback, hike, enjoy mountain climbing, picnic, hunt, sail-boat or as a spectator enjoy professional basketball, baseball, hockey, rodeos, auto racing, boat racing, or just visit museums, National Parks and Monuments and many other forms of entertainment the year 'round.

With Arizona's climatical and geographical variations, residents and visitors readily find year 'round choice of their favorite recreational pastimes. Each summer, the cool pine-clad mountain areas beckon those who enjoy relaxing in their beauty and comfortable offerings of enjoyable activities. These same mountain areas provide winter sports to visitors while at the same time the desert areas of the state have enthusiastic followers of sun-related forms of activities.

Arizona is outdoor living at its best, whether one just loafs in the sun, enjoys a dip in the pool, or relaxes by a mountain stream with one's favorite fishing pole.

Each day within its borders, Arizona provides visitations to scenic wonders for just plain enjoyable — never to be forgotten moments.

Recreational Relaxin' Arizona! It's a way of life for visitors and residents alike. Enjoy every moment of it!!!

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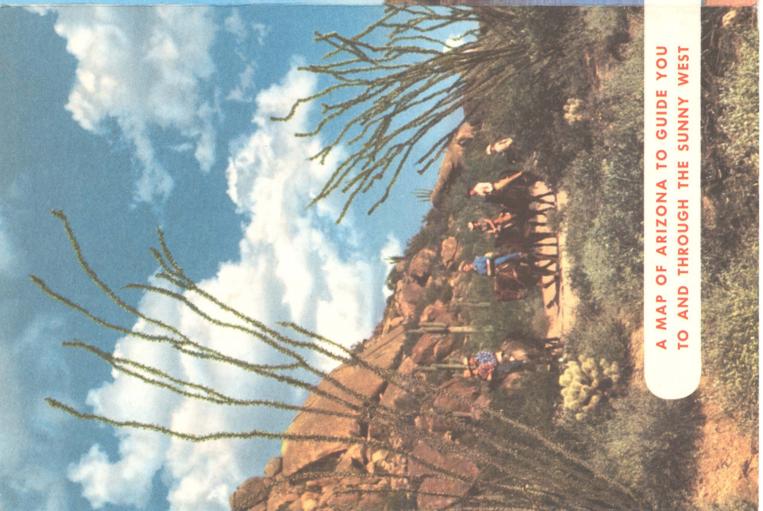
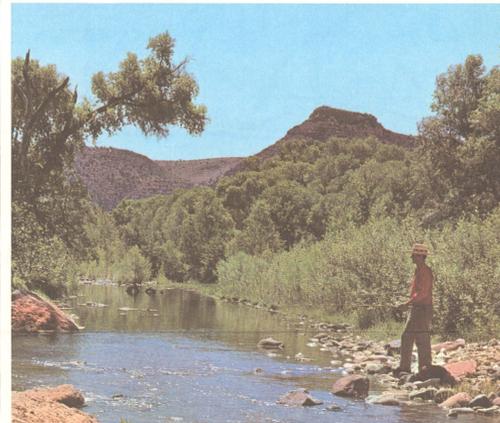
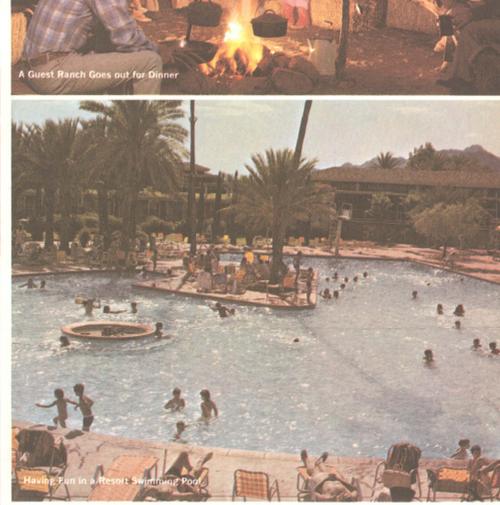
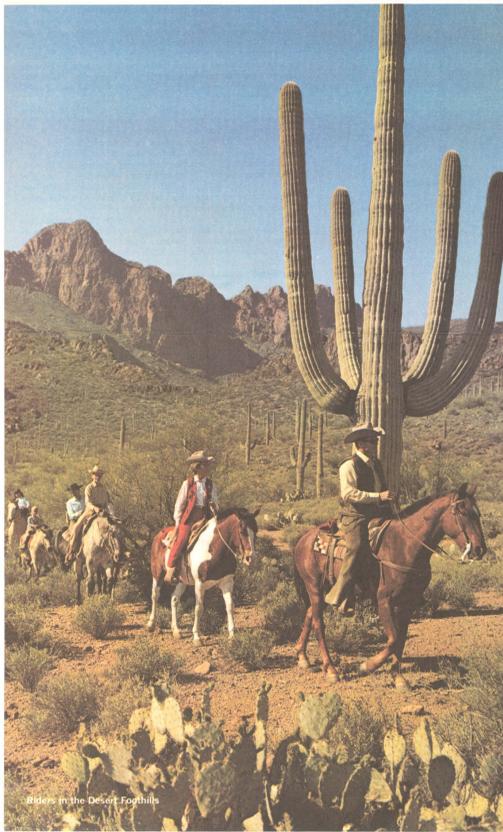
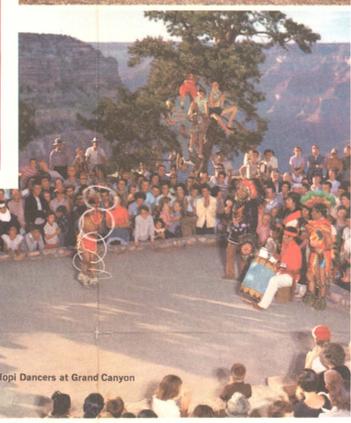
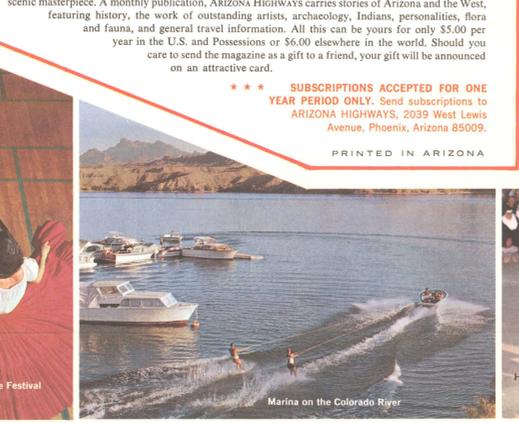
ARIZONA HIGHWAYS

THE SCENIC MAGAZINE OF THE WEST

The magazine ARIZONA HIGHWAYS is published by the Arizona Highway Department, a division of the state government of Arizona. It has grown steadily since its first publication in 1925, contains no advertising . . . just the most pleasant, easiest reading and looking you have ever enjoyed. Each issue contains at least 40 pages of which 16 to 24 are full color. The Christmas issue each year is a full color scenic masterpiece. A monthly publication, ARIZONA HIGHWAYS carries stories of Arizona and the West, featuring history, the work of outstanding artists, archaeology, Indians, personalities, flora and fauna, and general travel information. All this can be yours for only \$5.00 per year in the U.S. and Possessions or \$6.00 elsewhere in the world. Should you care to send the magazine as a gift to a friend, your gift will be announced on an attractive card.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCEPTED FOR ONE YEAR PERIOD ONLY. Send subscriptions to ARIZONA HIGHWAYS, 2039 West Lewis Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85009.

PRINTED IN ARIZONA



ARIZONA

SYMBOLS OF STATEHOOD

STATE FLAG

The state flag represents the copper star of a setting sun. Blue and old gold are the colors of the flag of the United States. The lower half of the flag is a blue field, the upper half divided into the center and continue to the edges of the flag, five-pointed copper stars, symbolic of the state's enormous copper industry, is superimposed on the center of the flag.

STATE FLOWER

The state flower is the blossom of the saguaro cactus. The saguaro (sah-sou-ah), or Giant Cholla, is a cactus native to the desert regions of Arizona and northern Mexico with a very few scattered along the Colorado River in California. This feat, lives to an age of from 150 to 200 years, on the tips of the long arms of the plant in May and June.

OFFICIAL NECK-TIE

The alleged origins of the necktie are varied as the languages of the world are numerous. Placed in the origin of the Bow Tie in the United States, the Arizona Legislature passed a resolution on the date of Arizona's admission to the Union in 1912, the Bow Tie, in its multitudinous variations.

STATE TREE

The 21st Arizona state legislature, second regular session, designated the palo verde (genus *Cercidium*) as Arizona's state tree. The palo verde of the beautiful trees of the desert and desert foothill regions. When the tree is in bloom, the yellow flowers are a blaze of shimmering yellow gold. There are many varieties of palo verde in Arizona, the blue palo verde (*Cercidium floridum*), the yellow palo verde (*Cercidium microphyllum*) characterized by yellow blossoms when in bloom.

STATE SEAL

In the background of the seal is a range of mountains with the sun rising behind the peaks. At the base of the mountains are a river and a city. The seal is surrounded by a wreath of wheat and corn, below which are the words "1912".

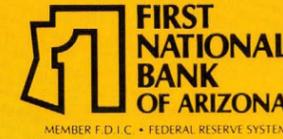
STATE BIRD

Arizona's state bird, the cactus wren (*Peucaea arizonae*) is a true lover of the desert. The more thorned plants serve as protection, he will build not one, but several nests, using one as a home and the others as decoys. The cactus wren begins its early March and extends into June.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 1912

ISSUED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

A MAP OF ARIZONA TO GUIDE YOU TO AND THROUGH THE SUNNY WEST



profile of ARIZONA®

JULY-AUGUST 1974

prepared by the Marketing Services Department • P. O. Box 20551 • Phoenix, Arizona 85036

A Profile of Arizona's Economy . . . THE FIRST HALF — 1974



The Arizona Crop and Livestock Reporting Service estimates that the 1974 cotton crop will produce 842,000 bales, 29 percent above the 1973 level.

At the beginning of this year it was evident, in face of national conditions, that the remarkable growth of recent years could not be sustained in all areas of the state's economy. During the first half of 1974 the course of Arizona's economy has run true to that which was forecast — a decline in the rate of growth with a moderate slowdown at mid-year.

Despite the current slowdown, most indicators reflect positive gains for the first six months of 1974. Overall business activity, as measured by net taxable business income, rose 14 percent.

Mining revenues totaled \$685 million during the first six months of 1974 — a gain of 23 percent over the same

period a year ago. Higher prices for copper and expanded operations contributed to the total increase. Mining employment reached an all-time high of 27,100 in June. Of all those employed in mining, 25,000 were engaged in copper operations.

Surveys of consumer buying intentions conducted earlier this year by First National Bank of Arizona indicated that the consumer was becoming more concerned about inflation and this was reflected in lower buying plans.

Actual **retail sales** in the first-half increased a moderate 9 percent over the same period a year ago. **Personal income** also increased 9 percent over last year.

Distribution of Retail Sales in Arizona (By County — First Six Months 1974)

County	Sales	Percent of Total	Percent Change*
Apache	\$ 6,452,733	0.2%	+18.5%
Cochise	65,131,561	2.5	+ 8.1
Coconino	68,807,850	2.6	+15.9
Gila	33,573,927	1.3	+17.0
Graham	22,932,012	0.9	+12.1
Greenlee	9,688,238	0.4	- 1.3
Maricopa	1,654,448,093	62.6	+ 8.9
Mohave	38,517,392	1.4	+14.4
Navajo	34,200,905	1.3	+21.8
Pima	489,727,253	18.5	+ 3.6
Pinal	71,237,002	2.7	+24.8
Santa Cruz	16,812,226	0.6	+ 8.0
Yavapai	45,478,705	1.7	+10.5
Yuma	86,830,072	3.3	+ 9.5
Arizona	\$2,643,817,968	100.0%	+ 8.8%

*1974 vs. 1973. Excludes restaurant and gasoline sales.

Although **total employment** was up during the first six months of this year, gains were approximately half that experienced a year ago. Total employment at mid-year 1974 was 803,300 and averaged 801,800 during the first half — an increase of 4.1 percent over the like 1973 period.

Unemployment rose, as employment gains were below the 5.3 percent increase in the labor force. Of all the employment sectors, construction was the only one to record a decline — down .80 percent. In June **the state wide unemployment rate** was 5.4 percent which compared with the national rate of 5.2 percent (seasonally adjusted).

The Arizona Department of Economic Security estimates that total employment will reach 828,900 by December 1974 — a gain of 18,300 over last year. Small gains are anticipated in all industrial sectors except agriculture and contract construction.

The largest numerical increases are anticipated in trade, services and government although the growth in trade and services is expected to moderate somewhat from gains experienced in 1973.

Growth rates will vary considerably among industries. Manufacturing, which exhibited a growth of eight to ten percent in 1972 and 1973, is expected to experience a growth of only one percent in 1974. Slower growth in

manufacturing is mainly attributable to material shortages and reduced activity in industries supportive to residential construction. The current outlook for construction is for a decline of around two percent compared to an increase of three percent in 1973 and a sharp gain of 24 percent in 1972.

Total **residential construction** declined, as measured by building permits issued. Continued tight availability of mortgage money contributed to the decline in the housing sector.

In Metropolitan Phoenix, a total of 12,408 residential permits were issued by mid-year compared with 19,283 in the same 1973 period — down 35 percent. Single family permits declined by 5,267 units and multiples were off 1,608. In Tucson, total residential permits declined 29 percent. Single family permits totalled 3,080 — a decrease of 3 percent. Multiple permits totalled 1,354, representing a decline of 57 percent from 1973.

Farm marketing cash receipts recorded a 14 percent gain over 1973. During the first six months of this year the agricultural price index averaged 26 percent over the same 1973 period.

The 1974 wheat crop produced a record 16.2 million bushels — almost 8 percent larger than the previous record year of 1973. An estimated 398,000 acres of cotton were planted in Arizona this spring — 28 percent more than in 1973.

Cattle ranchers and feeders shipped 407,415 head of cattle and calves out of the state during January-June 1974 — a decrease of 20 percent. In-shipments during the same period totalled 316,773, a decrease of 34 percent from 1973. At the end of June there were 476,000 head of cattle on feed in Arizona — 100,000 less than a year ago.

Outlook for the Second Half

With growth, Arizona's economy has become more sensitive to national trends. While there is some concern that the current slack in the local economy will continue through the remainder of 1974, optimism remains for the long run. Basis for this optimism is two-fold: The economic diversification that has developed in recent years has strengthened the state's economy; and the performance of the various sectors has been better than that occurring nationally.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ARIZONA

	1974		1973		Percent Change Monthly Averages
	June	6 Months Average	June	6 Months Average	
Total Employment	803,300	801,800	781,200	770,500	+ 4.1
Non-Agricultural Employment	780,100	780,500	756,800	746,700	+ 4.5
Government	150,800	154,600	141,600	145,400	+ 6.3
Trade	167,700	167,900	161,900	161,000	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	111,500	110,200	109,000	106,000	+ 3.9
Construction	60,700	60,800	64,200	61,300	- 0.8
Mining	27,100	26,300	24,800	24,000	+ 9.6
Unemployment	57,300	44,300	41,000	32,700	+35.5
Percent of Labor Force (Actual)	6.7	5.2	5.0	4.1	—
Average Work Week — Manufacturing	39.9	39.2	40.3	39.7	- 1.3
Weekly Earnings — Manufacturing	\$ 172.77	\$ 167.14	\$ 159.18	\$ 157.14	+ 6.4
Net Taxable Business Income (Millions)	\$ 944	\$ 934	\$ 875	\$ 822	+13.6
Mining Revenue (Millions)	\$ 138	\$ 114	\$ 114	\$ 93	+22.6
Farm Cash Receipts (Millions)	\$ 129	\$ 89	\$ 104	\$ 78	+14.1
Bank Debits (Millions)					
Phoenix	\$ 4,901	\$ 5,030	\$ 4,660	\$ 4,698	+ 7.1
Tucson	\$ 1,246	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,034	+27.5
Retail Sales (Millions)*	\$ 458	\$ 441	\$ 442	\$ 405	+ 8.9
Restaurant Sales (Millions)	\$ 47	\$ 48	\$ 43	\$ 43	+11.6
Construction Contract Awards (Millions)	\$ 180	\$ 134	\$ 138	\$ 124	+ 8.1
Sales of Electric Power (Millions of KWH)	2,517	1,848	2,163	1,672	+10.5

*Excludes Gasoline Sales

DATA SOURCES: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY; STATE TAX COMMISSION, PHOENIX AND TUCSON CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS.

COUNTY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

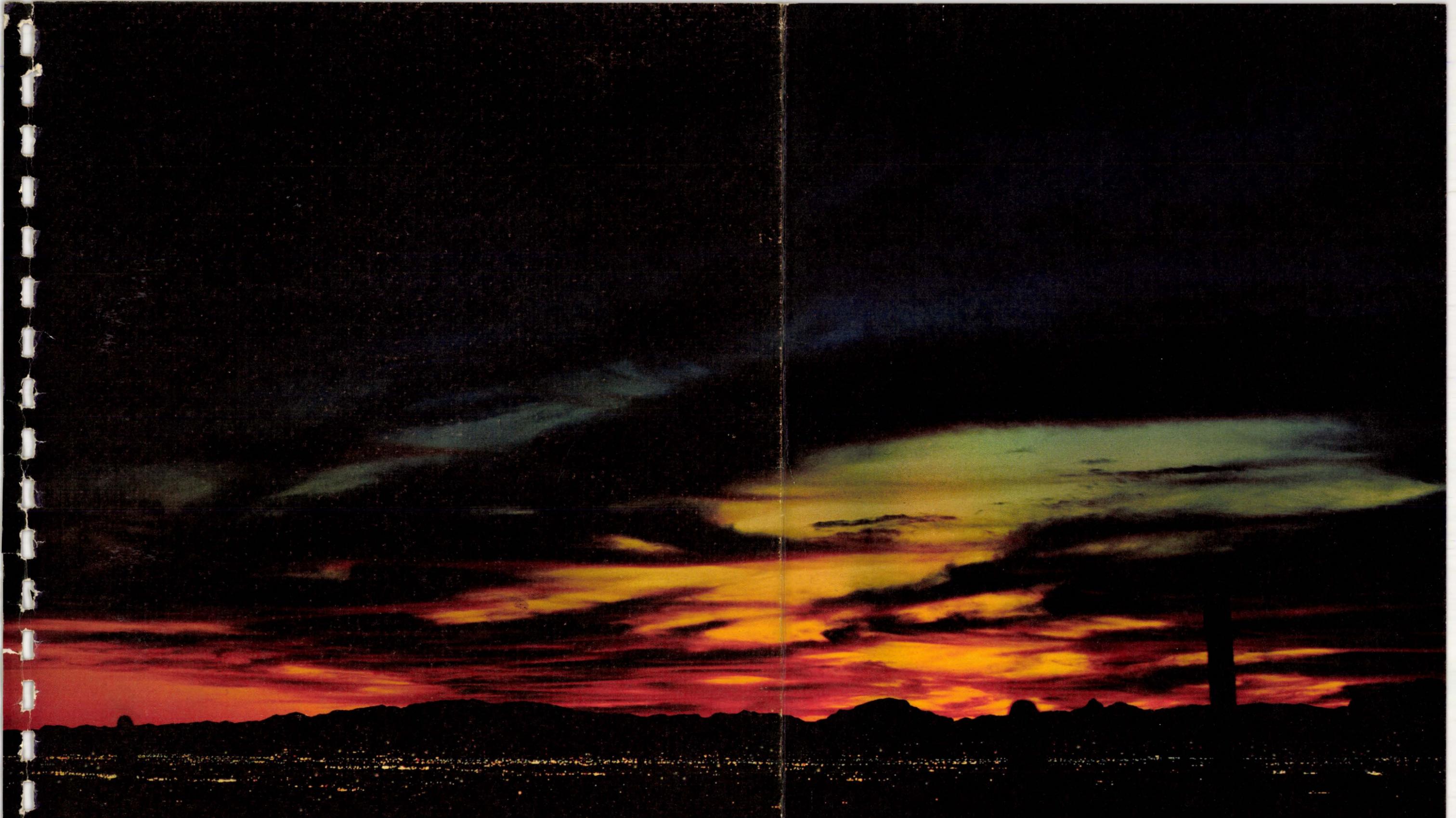
MARICOPA COUNTY

	1974		1973		Percent Change Monthly Averages
	June	6 Months Average	June	6 Months Average	
Total Employment	475,000	475,900	461,100	456,200	+ 4.3
Non-Agricultural Employment	463,100	465,000	448,500	444,200	+ 4.7
Government	73,600	76,700	70,800	71,700	+ 6.9
Trade	108,300	108,400	103,200	103,300	+ 4.9
Manufacturing	85,000	84,200	83,300	81,100	+ 3.8
Construction	35,000	34,700	37,200	36,000	- 3.6
Mining	400	400	400	400	—
Unemployment	33,900	26,400	22,900	18,200	+45.1
Percent of Labor Force (Actual)	6.7	5.3	4.7	3.8	—
Average Work Week — Manufacturing	40.3	39.2	40.4	39.8	- 1.5
Weekly Earnings — Manufacturing	\$ 176.92	\$ 168.84	\$ 162.41	\$ 159.67	+ 5.7
Bank Debits, Phoenix (Millions)	\$ 4,901	\$ 5,030	\$ 4,660	\$ 4,698	+ 7.1
Retail Sales (Millions)*	\$ 283	\$ 276	\$ 271	\$ 253	+ 9.0
Restaurant Sales (Millions)	\$ 27	\$ 29	\$ 23	\$ 26	+11.5

PIMA COUNTY

	1974		1973		Percent Change Monthly Averages
	June	6 Months Average	June	6 Months Average	
Total Employment	154,500	154,300	151,200	150,300	+ 2.7
Non-Agricultural Employment	152,700	152,600	149,300	149,700	+ 1.9
Government	37,500	37,600	34,300	35,200	+ 6.8
Trade	29,900	30,000	29,500	29,700	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	11,900	11,900	11,900	11,700	+ 1.7
Construction	12,600	12,700	13,600	13,100	- 3.1
Mining	8,500	8,300	7,800	7,600	+ 9.2
Unemployment	8,800	7,000	6,300	5,200	+34.6
Percent of Labor Force (Actual)	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	—
Average Work Week — Manufacturing	40.9	39.5	40.4	40.7	- 2.9
Weekly Earnings — Manufacturing	\$ 185.69	\$ 174.99	\$ 159.98	\$ 156.49	+11.8
Bank Debits, Tucson (Millions)	\$ 1,246	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,034	+27.5
Retail Sales (Millions)*	\$ 84	\$ 82	\$ 88	\$ 79	+ 3.8
Restaurant Sales (Millions)	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 8	+12.5

*Excludes Gasoline Sales



TUCSON ARIZONA
ESSENTIAL FACTS



GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION: Manager, elected mayor and council form of government.
AREA WITHIN CITY LIMITS: 75.79 square miles. **PARKS:** 2 + square miles.
POLICE FORCE: 355 full-time officers. **FIRE DEPT.:** 274 full-time firemen. **INSURANCE RATING:** Class 4
PER CAPITA CITY DEBT: General obligation bonded debt: \$66.81. **PER CAPITA CITY ANNUAL EXPENDITURES:** \$72.00
ANNUAL BUDGET: \$27,396,000 **PRIMARY SOURCES OF REVENUE:** Sales tax: 32% ; Water: 21% ; Property tax: 14%.
TERRITORY COVERED BY ZONING ORDINANCES: City and County. **STREETS:** 85% paved.
REGULATIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS: Smoke, odor and noise. **ANNEXATION PLANS:** Double city area in next ten years.
ZONING PLANS: Development plan in process. Performance standards oriented. **MASTER PLAN:** In process.
INDUSTRIAL PLANS MUST BE APPROVED BY: Inspection Division, City of Tucson.
INDUSTRY REGULATED BY: Combination of performance standards and classification listings.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

NUMBER FIRST CLASS HOTELS: 7 Total rooms: 728 **NUMBER MOTELS:** 126 Total units: 2,029
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1000 POPULATION: 8.65 **DOCTORS PER 1000 POPULATION:** 1.5
NUMBER OF CHURCHES: Protestant: 223 Catholic: 20 Jewish: 6 Other: 7
MAIN CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS: Sunday Evening Forum, Opera Guild, University of Arizona, Arts Center, Symphony, Jewish Community Center.
PARKS & PLAYGROUNDS: Municipal: 53 **GOLF COURSES:** Municipal: 6 Private: 6
SPORTS: University of Arizona, Member of Western Athletic Conference. Professional baseball — Tucson Toros (AAA), Cleveland Indians (Spring Camp).
NEWS MEDIA: Papers: 2 daily, 1 weekly. Radio stations: 11 AM, 2 FM. Television Stations: 5 UHF.
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES SOLD: By package or drink.
MEETING FACILITIES: 25 Capacity of largest three: 3,500, 1,800, 1,125. **LIBRARIES:** 4. Total volumes: 307,617
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: 27 Total membership: 2,100 **DEPT. STORES:** 22 **SHOPPING CENTERS:** 39
NUMBER OF BANKS: 6 Assets: \$2,360,945,790 Prevailing interest rate: 7%
UNITED FUND — Percent of quota last five years: '63-'64, 101.7; '64-'65, 99.5; '65-'66, 100.2; '66-'67, 91.3; '67-'68, 96.7

EDUCATION

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: 92 Grades Kindergarten thru 8. Enrollment: 48,631 **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS:** 17 Grades 7-8
HIGH SCHOOLS: 9 Grades 9-12 Total enrollment including junior high: 19,612
CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS: State Requirement **COST OF EDUCATION PER PUPIL:** \$800 High School; \$600 Elementary.
PUPIL TO TEACHER RATIO: Elementary: 24.9-1 High School: 23.7-1
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS: 21 Enrollment: 7,000 Grades 1-12 **PRIVATE SCHOOLS:** 9 Enrollment: 855 Grades 1-12
VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES: Pima Junior College; Arizona School of Industrial Needletrades.
APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING PROGRAMS: 65 different programs in process.
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES:
 Pima Junior College to open in 1970
 University of Arizona — Colleges of Liberal Arts, Engineering, Business Administration, Agriculture, Education, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Mines, Nursing, Pharmacy.
GRADUATE SCHOOLS: Motorola Executive Institute, University of Arizona.
RESEARCH LABS AND INSTITUTIONS: University of Arizona, Sensory Systems Labs., Inc., Duval Corporation, Anaconda Company — Extractive Metallurgical Research Division.

OTHER

OTHER LOCAL ADVANTAGES:
 Proximity to Nogales, Sonora, Mexico (65 Miles) and "Twin Plant" concept.
 Facilities and faculty, University of Arizona.
 Optical Sciences Center, University of Arizona.
 Kitt Peak National Astronomical Observatory.
 Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.
 Copper Capital of World.
 Armed Forces Aircraft Storage & Disposal Center.
 Healthful Climate — Low Humidity.



TUCSON FEDERAL SAVINGS TOWER
 SUITE 1007, TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701
 PHONE (602) 623-3673

LOCATION (distance and direction to major cities) El Paso, Texas — 326 Miles East
 Los Angeles, Calif. — 450 Miles West
 Nogales, Arizona — 67 Miles South
 Phoenix, Arizona — 123 Miles North

ELEVATION 2,584 at Tucson International Airport

POPULATION	City of Tucson, Arizona	Pima County Standard Metropolitan Area	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES:	
1950 Census	45,454	141,216	White	95.6
1960 Census	212,892	265,660	Indian	0.6
1970 Projection	330,000	370,000	Negro	3.3
1985 Projection		570,000	Other	.5
2000 Projection		1,300,000	Spanish Surnames	16.8

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT	Male	Female	
Manufacturing	5,340	2,560	Percent mfg. workers in unions, 41% (estimated). Unemployment, 4.2% labor force. Strikes (past five yrs.), Copper Industry (Nationwide). (Right To Work law is in effect in Arizona.)
Non-manufacturing	50,210	29,090	
Commercial	34,330	16,670	
Government	15,880	9,420	

SUPPLEMENTARY WAGE RATE INFORMATION	WAGE RATES*		
	OCCUPATION	A	B
Clerk, General Office	\$1.60	\$1.70 - 2.29	\$3.59
Clerk-Typist B	1.50	1.60 - 1.89	2.39
Electrician	2.10	3.50 - 3.99	6.19
Electronics Assembler	1.60	1.60 - 2.69	2.99
Electronics Mechanic	3.10	3.50 - 3.99	3.99
Electronics Technician	2.00	3.30 - 3.99	5.29
Fork Lift Operator	1.70	3.00 - 3.39	3.59
Machine Operator	1.70	2.60 - 3.09	3.99
Machinist	1.80	3.30 - 3.99	4.09
Maintenance Mechanic	2.00	3.10 - 3.49	3.79
Painter, Spray	1.90	2.80 - 2.99	3.49
Production Machine Operator	1.60	2.30 - 3.09	4.09
Secretary	1.80	2.10 - 2.89	3.79
Sewing Machine Operator	1.60	1.60 - 1.79	2.49
Sheet-Metal Worker	2.90	3.50 - 3.89	4.59
Shipping/Receiving Clerk	1.60	2.20 - 3.09	3.49
Tool & Die Maker	2.80	3.70 - 4.09	4.39
Manipulative Skills	1.60	1.60 - 2.59	3.19

* A: Entry wages, minimum acceptable training and experience.
 B: Wages paid majority of experienced workers.
 C: Highest wages paid in area.

Estimated cost of fringe benefits 15% - 20%. Labor force survey is available.

LABOR POOL*	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	Professional, Technical, Managerial	363	129	492
	Clerical and Sales	374	1,062	1,436
	Service	394	605	999
	Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Etc.	61	3	64
	Processing	38	22	60
	Machine Trades	329	12	341
	Bench Work	134	392	526
	Structural Work	973	10	983
	Miscellaneous	783	27	810
		3,449	2,262	5,711

*Applications on file at Tucson offices of Arizona State Employment Service.

POPULATION

EMPLOYMENT

AVAILABLE LABOR POOL

ELECTRIC SERVICE: Private

Major Energy Source: Gas **Provided By:** Tucson Gas & Electric Company
TRICO Electric Cooperative

Power Cost Range:

Residential from 1.891¢/KWH to 3.321¢/KWH
Industrial .0050378¢/KWH plus demand charge.

GAS SERVICE: Private **Provided By:** Tucson Gas & Electric Company

Industrial Gas rate 3.69¢ per Therm. BTU/cu. ft. 1,052

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Mountain States Telephone Company**WATER SOURCE:** Reservoirs and wells.

Total hardness tap water (parts per million): 4-30 gr.

Pumping Capacity: 105,000 gallons per minute. **Peak demand:** 69,500 gallons per minute.

Monthly Industrial Rate: \$3.80 first 1,000 cubic feet. \$2.00 last 3,000 cubic feet.

Sewage Treatment Plant Capacity: 36,000,000 gallons per day. **Sewer Use Charge:** None. Garbage pick-up is provided.

Peak Demand: 23,600,000 gallons per day. **Area Covered:** 95% of Metropolitan Tucson.

AIRLINE SERVICE: Aeronaves de Mexico, Air West, American, Apache, Continental, Frontier, TWA.

Service Per Day: 69 flights. Charter service is available.

Longest Runway Length: 12,000 feet. Number of No-flight Days Per Year: 0

Distance From Airport to Downtown Tucson: 8 miles.

TRUCK SERVICE: Number of Lines: 30

Terminals: 14 Overnight service to Los Angeles, El Paso, Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Phoenix, Albuquerque.

Highway Route Number: Interstate I-10, I-19. Federal 89-80. State A-84. **Load Limit:** 18,000 pounds per axle.

Clearance: 13' 6".

Distance To Interstate Route I-19, I-10: Less than one mile from downtown Tucson.

RAIL SERVICE: Southern Pacific

Service Per Day: 28 freight, 2 passenger. Tucson is Main Line Point.

BUS SERVICE: Inter-city Bus Lines: Greyhound, Continental Trailways.

Intra-city Bus Lines: Old Pueblo, Tucson Transit.

RETAIL SALES TAX: State 3% City 1% **INCOME TAX:** State 1% Withholding.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RATE: From .25% to 2.9% of first \$3,600 of wages.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION RATE: Set by National Council of Workmen's Compensation. Starts at 18¢ per \$100 of wages.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION/QUALIFICATION TAX: \$25.00 annual registration fee.

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT INVENTORY TAX: None

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE: \$1.75 per \$100 of value.

COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP TAX RATE: \$2.75 per \$100 of value. **SCHOOL RATE:** \$7.68 — \$8.79 per \$100 of value.

PERCENT OF CURRENT VALUE USED FOR TAX ASSESSMENT: Commercial & Industrial: 25% Homes: 18%

Utilities: 40% Mines & RRs: 60%

TAX EXEMPTIONS — WIDOWS: Up to \$5,000. **SPECIAL TAXES:** Junior College 5¢ per \$100 of valuation.

TAX TREND LAST FIVE YEARS:	1963 - 64	1964 - 65	1965 - 66	1966 - 67	1967 - 68
City:	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Total:	12.66	13.00	13.71	15.04	13.56

CLIMATE:	Average Temp. °F	Month	Rain Inches	Snow Inches
Coldest month:	Jan. 62.6	Wettest month: August	2.88	
Hottest month:	July 98.5	Driest month: May	.13	
Annual average:	81.3	Annual Average:	10.91	0

Days over 90 degrees: 143
Days between killing frosts: 255

History of hurricanes, tornados: None

AGRICULTURAL/FOREST PRODUCTS OF AREA: Citrus, Ponderosa Pine, Mesquite, Cotton, Truck Crops, Hay, Pecans, Dates.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF AREA: Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Molybdenum.

SPECIAL SITES AVAILABLE: Airport, Thruway, Planned Industrial Parks and Undeveloped "Raw" Land.

Price Range Based on Recent Sales: \$750 per acre to \$10,000.

SITE DATA AVAILABLE: Aerial Photos, Topographic Maps on 10 ft. Contours, Test Boring Reports, and Grading Cost Estimates.

FINANCING OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING: Revenue Bonds (Senate Bill 190), Private Financing.

Economic Development Administration, Lending Institutions, Tucson Industrial Development Enterprises (T.I.D.E.)

MAJOR MANUFACTURERS OPERATING IN AREA:

Firm	Products	Employees	Union
Hughes Aircraft	Missiles	2,200	Machinists Local 933
Krueger Manufacturing	Air Distribution Equip.	500	Sheet Metal Workers
Burr-Brown Research	Electronics	250	None
West-Cap of Arizona	Capacitors	223	None
Hamilton Aircraft	Aircraft	215	None
Bell Aero Systems	Research & Development	200	None
Philco-Ford	Engineering Services	105	None
R. E. Darling Co.	Oxygen Hose	100	None
Aero-Tech Corporation	Aircraft Parts	100	None
Arizona Milling	Animal Feeds	60	None
Louv-Aire, Inc.	Louvers & Ventilating Equip.	40	Sheet Metal Workers

PLANT CLOSINGS LAST 5 YEARS:

Construction Components — Parent Company Bankrupt RCA — Defense Contract Expired

PLANT OPENINGS LAST 5 YEARS:

Bell Aero Systems — Aero-Tech Corporation — Louv-Aire, Inc. — Philco-Ford — Transistor Electronics — Motorola Executive Institute — Iota Engineering — Lake Shore, Inc. — All-Star Coach Company — Dor-Ways, Inc. — Ritter-Ardes — Volt Technical Corporation — Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company — Northrup Page Communications Engineers.

NEW PLANTS — IN PROGRESS OR ANNOUNCED:

Brad Manufacturing Sprague Electric Bud Antle, Inc.

IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY OR ANNOUNCED:

Saguaro High School, Santa Rita High School University of Arizona Computer Center
Southern Arizona Bank Financial Center University of Arizona Optical Sciences Building
City-County Government Complex University of Arizona Medical School
Community Center University of Arizona Hospital
Transportation Center

GOVERNMENT INSTALLATIONS IN AREA:

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base 1,700 Civilians Veterans Administration Hospital 500
STRATCOM, Fort Huachuca 2,500 Civilians

UNITS AVAILABLE:

Houses: Units constructed: 1964 — 446; 1965 — 269; 1966 — 175; 1967 — 408; 1968 — 551

Building Cost Per Sq. Ft.: High: \$20-25 Medium: \$14-15 Low: \$10-12

Typical Lot Size: 7,000 sq. ft. Cost: \$350-\$10,000 — Average \$3,500-\$4,000

Typical Construction: Brick, no basement.

Apartments: Units constructed: 1964 — 1,465; 1965 — 692; 1966 — 295; 1967 — 223; 1968 — 863

SUPPORT AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES OF MAJOR INTEREST TO INDUSTRY IN AREA:

Firm	Service	No. Employees
Krueger Manufacturing	Sheet Metal Manufacturing	500
Arizona Gear	Machine Shop	140
Kushmaul Machine & Eng.	Machine Shop	25
Lake Shore, Inc.	Service Mining Equipment	6
Anocad	Anodizing Small Parts	5
General Electric Apparatus Service Shop	Service Industrial Equipment	4

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION: DATE — Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion

Full-time Personnel: 4 Annual Budget: \$180,000 Brochure Available: Yes

Contact: J. Karl Meyer — Suite 1007, Tucson Federal Savings Tower, Tucson, Arizona 85701 602 — 623-3673





There is only ONE TUCSON

Tucson is unique in many ways. Here is history. If you wander the highways and byways the very dust on your shoes might have beclouded the sandals of the good Father Kino over two and half centuries ago.

Tucson is old, and Tucson is new.

Blessed by a perfect climate, blessed by a desert geographical position without equal, Tucson looks fondly and proudly on its illustrious past, looks bravely and confidently on its so richly promising future.

Tucsonians cherish their heritage; yet they realize that heritage must be shared with the thousands of new residents who have come since World War II to enjoy their blessings with them.

Tucson is, in a manner of speaking, tri-lingual. Here is felt the impact of the Papagos and Pimas living nearby, and here is heard the mellifluous Spanish of the Mexican descendants of the early Europeans who first brought Christianity and civilization to a crude frontier. It is a wonderfully beautiful thing that among outstanding individuals of Tucson's community life are those of Mexican descent. Here in Tucson two great peoples have combined their hopes and dreams and ambitions to make their city superior in all manners of human endeavor.

How dramatic and inspiring it is to realize that in the late 1600's here in this Santa Cruz River Basin a few villages of Indians eked out a scanty living from the desert, while today learned men at the University of Arizona are building highways to the moon and in a community of 300,000 dedicated men and women are trying to build a better way of life.

In this issue we bring you another chapter in the ever-growing story of Tucson. There is so much to say, so little room to say it! Tucson is yesterday, today, tomorrow!

The understatement of the year is ours when we say: "There is only one Tucson!" . . . R.C.

Reprinted from Arizona Highways, Raymond Carlson, Editor.



DATE

The Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE) is a non-profit corporation with a 25 man Board of Directors representing Industry, Finance, Law, Communications, Construction, Real Estate, Education, Retail Trade, and other diverse fields. It is administered by a professional staff.

DATE is charged with a two-fold mission:

1. Helping existing Tucson industries expand and prosper, and
2. Attracting complementing industry with new jobs and new opportunities to Tucson.

ADOPTED BY THE
MAYOR AND COUNCIL

June 6, 1966

RESOLUTION NO. 6547

RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
TUCSON; ESTABLISHING THE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR
TUCSON'S EXPANSION.

WHEREAS, the City of Tucson, for its continued economic growth needs new and additional industrial and economic enterprises; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council are desirous of promoting said economic and industrial development, and are desirous of taking necessary steps to unify the efforts of various groups concerned with the economic development of Tucson with the purpose of consolidating the efforts of these groups into an effective campaign in which all groups and citizens may participate;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created and established the Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE)

DATE is the coordinator of industrial projects, and as such works closely with the following organizations:

- ARIZONA BOARD OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- ARIZONA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE • CITY OF TUCSON
- FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS • PIMA COUNTY
- SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS • TRICO
- TUCSON AIRPORT AUTHORITY • TUCSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
- TUCSON GAS & ELECTRIC CO. • U.S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
- U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



*This Exciting Adventure
Called TUCSON...*



DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR TUCSON'S EXPANSION

community features

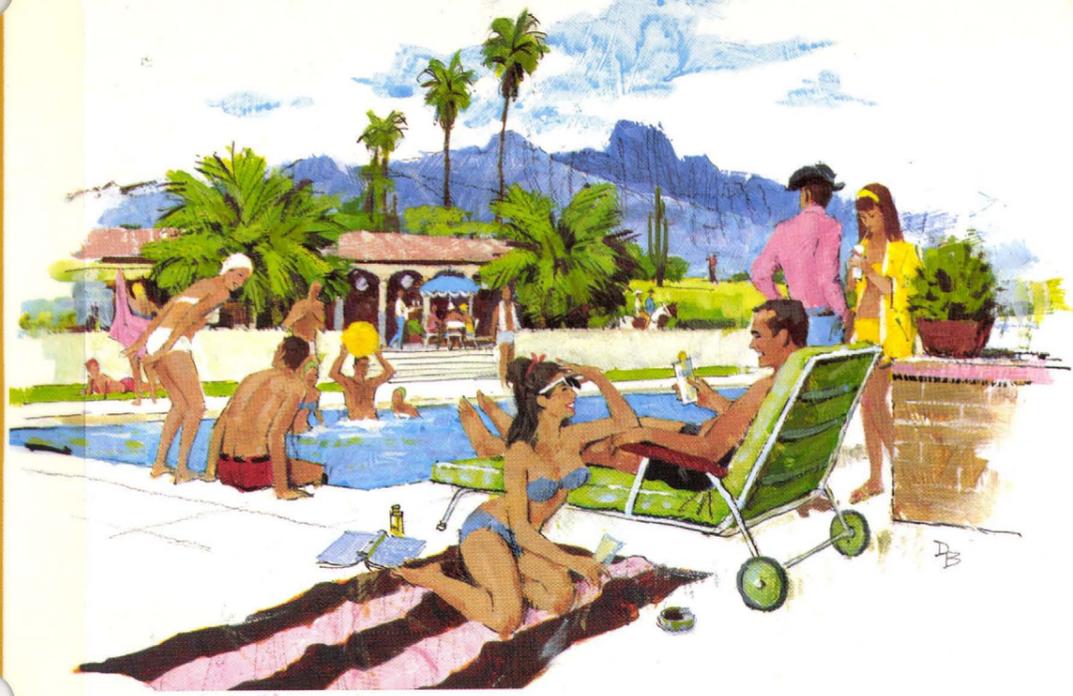
TUCSON, ARIZONA

This is the only chance you will have on this earth with this exciting adventure called life. So why not plan it, and try to live it as richly, as happily as possible?

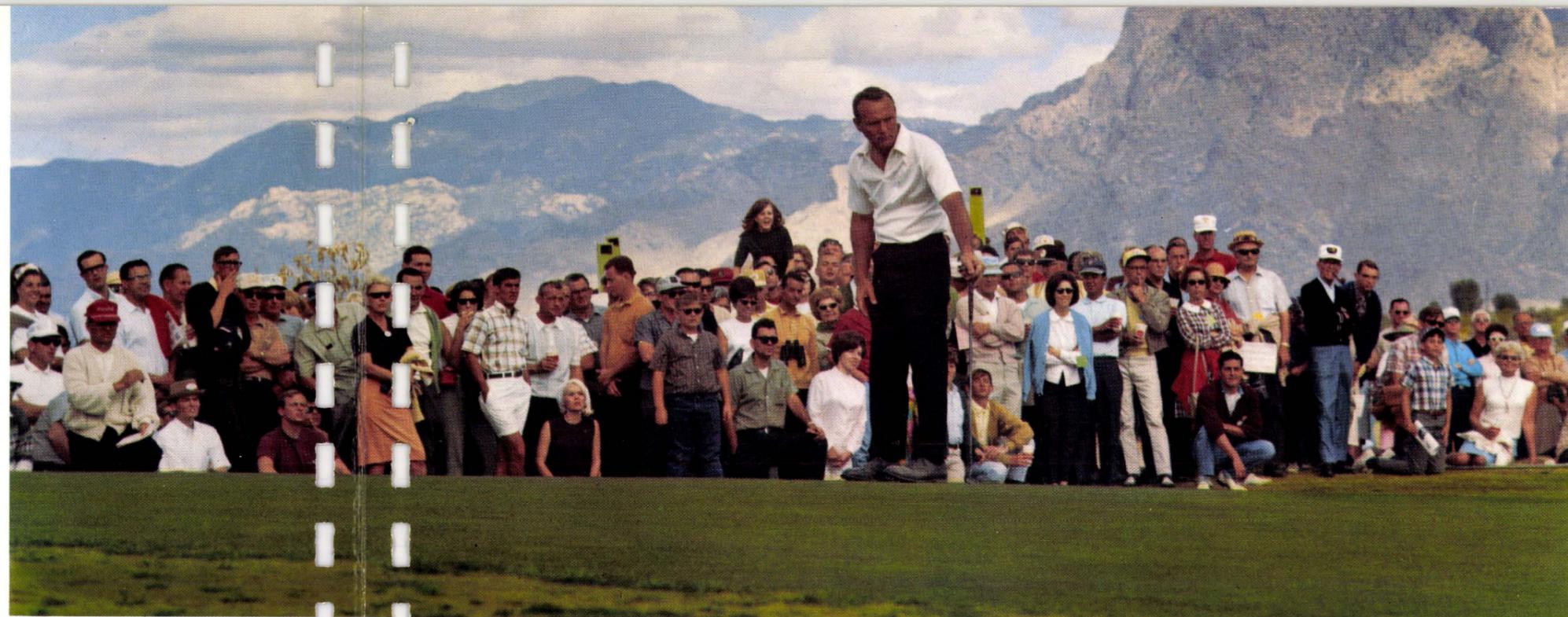
— Dale Carnegie



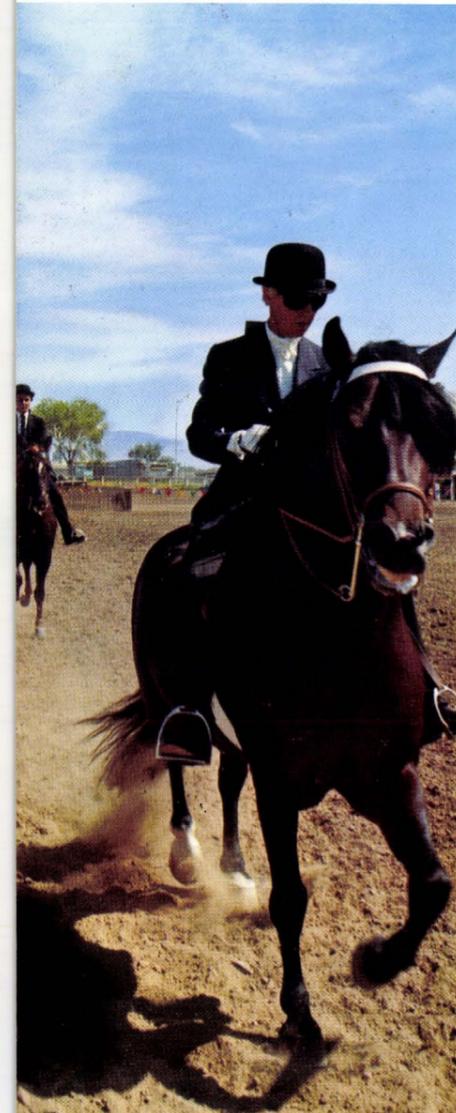
Cultural Exchange . . . Ballet Jalisco



This Exciting Adventure Called Life...



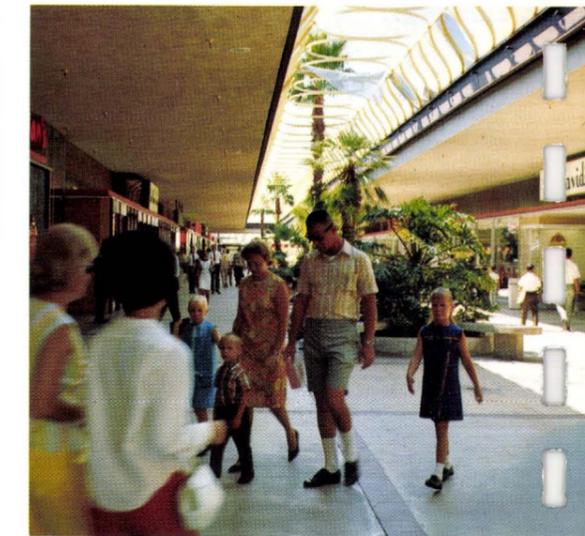
Competitive Challenge . . . Tucson Open Golf Classic



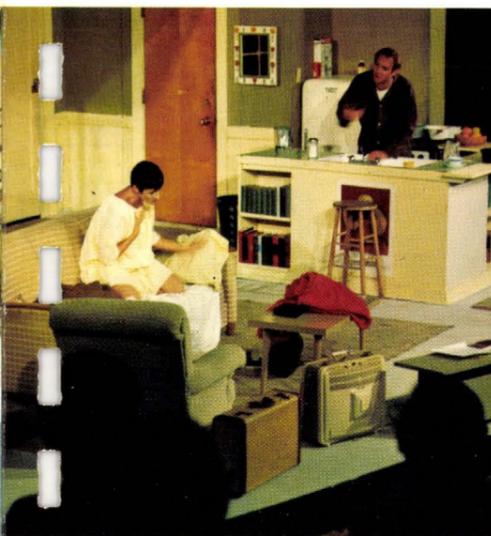
Show Ring Thrills . . . Old Pueblo Horse Show



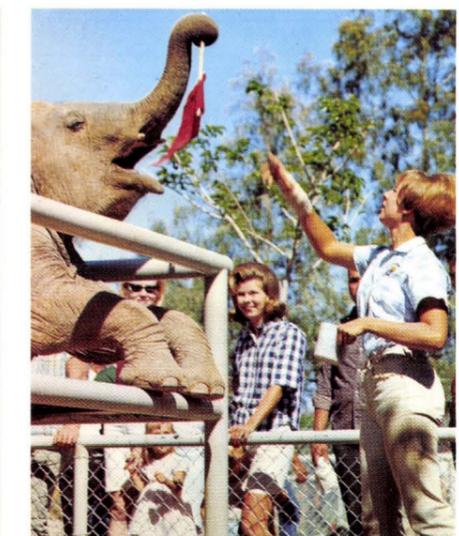
Outdoor Activity . . . Randolph Park



Consumer Convenience . . . El Con Mall



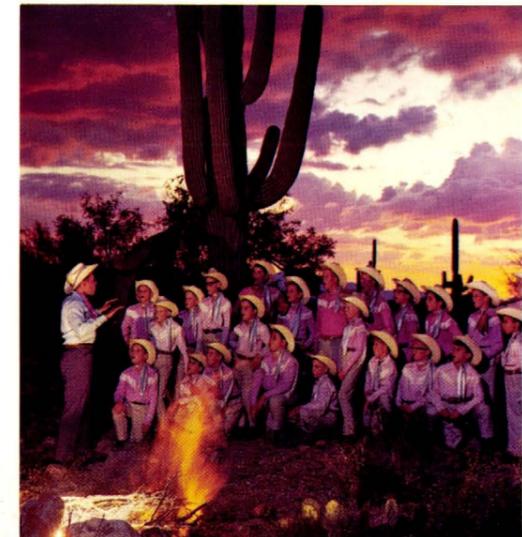
Drama Appreciation . . . Arizona Civic Theater



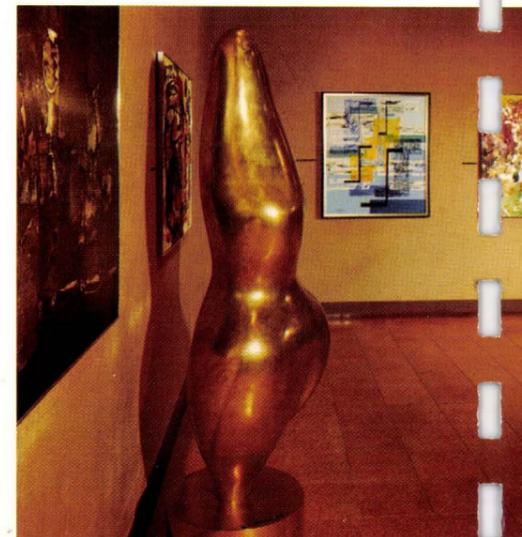
Quest For Knowledge . . . Randolph Park Zoo



Personal Achievement . . . Old Pueblo Horse Show



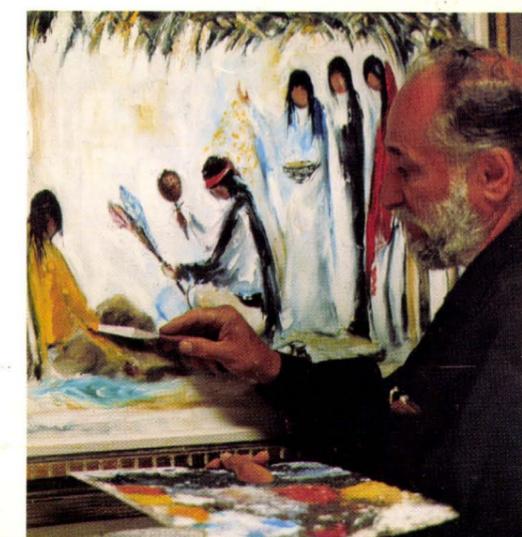
Youths' Accomplishments . . . Tucson Boys' Chorus



Cultural Enrichment . . . University Art Gallery



Inspirational Influence . . . Tucson Symphony Orchestra



Creative Innovation . . . Artist Ted De Grazia



community features

"Life is an unanswered question, but let's still believe in the dignity and importance of the question ..."

— Tennessee Williams

HISTORY Tucson's roots are bedded deep in the past, so deep in fact that some historians believe it to be the oldest continually inhabited city in the United States. Archeologists have found evidence of Indian civilizations dating back to at least 900 A.D.

The Papago Indians who inhabited the community when it was visited in 1692 by the Spanish missionary, Father Kino, called their village Stjukson (Stook-shon) which has been variously translated to mean "dark spring", or "at the foot of the black hill".

The empire-building Spaniards established a Catholic mission at this little Papago Indian village as they pushed their New World boundaries northward from Mexico City in the late Seventeenth Century and, in 1769, built a church and walled presidio nearby. The one-time existence of a wall completely surrounding the community is the origin of Tucson's present nickname, "Old Pueblo".

In 1776, as the Colonies along the eastern seaboard were struggling for their independence from the yoke of England, a detachment of Spanish soldiers arrived in Tucson to protect the missions and the peaceful Indians from bands of marauding Apaches.

In 1822, Tucson was a part of the newly-created Mexico and served as a military outpost until it became part of the United States with the Gadsden Purchase in December 1853.

Tucson mustered a total of 68 American voters in 1861, when it elected a territorial delegate to the Confederate Congress. In 1862, Confederates from Texas marched unopposed into Tucson but were routed three months later by the California Volunteers who raised the flag of the United States over the "Old Pueblo".

Arizona was organized as a territory in 1863; and a year later, John Goodwin, the first governor, declared Tucson a municipality.

HISTORY
(Continued)

When the transcontinental railroad arrived in 1881, Tucson was still a sleepy Mexican-appearing village of a few hundred inhabitants. But by the turn of the century the former Old Pueblo had become the business and supply center of a large territory, and was rapidly gaining renown as a health resort where Easterners came to relax and soak up the desert sunshine.

By 1909, Tucson had grown to 7,351 population and was the largest city in Arizona. The University of Arizona was already established, along with an Indian School, and a Desert Botanical Laboratory in connection with the Carnegie Institute.

The Old Pueblo had started on its upward course.

By the end of the first half of the Twentieth Century, accelerated by the industry and population movements which occurred during and after World War II, Tucson had developed into a progressive community of 121,000 population, with greater growth in sight as new residents and businesses continued to move into the area.

The population more than doubled between 1950 and 1960 as greater numbers of people availed themselves of the opportunities and attractive climate to be found in Tucson.

Tucson, today, is a modern city of over 300,000 population and still growing.

TOPOGRAPHY
AND CLIMATE

Located on a large desert mesa averaging 2400 feet above sea level and surrounded by mountains ranging upward to 9000 feet, Tucson, Arizona, enjoys a low humidity climate lavishly endowed with sunshine. Annually it is the mecca of sun seekers, fleeing from the chill of winter climes, many of whom decide to become permanent residents when the full impact of the region has converted them to Arizonans.

Sun seekers are not alone in realizing the climatic values of the Tucson area. Businessmen and industrialists, closely examining the trade-offs required in locating establishments, recognize the advantages derived from favorable climates where weather represents minimum interference with operations and becomes an irreplaceable asset.

Transportation, communication and industry hum merrily along with only rare instances of inconvenience due to weather.

Aviation experiences 365 flying days per year -- a condition without superior.

Railways and trucking lines see 365 days a year of operating conditions.

Public utilities and communications seldom are interrupted by the vagaries of weather; when interference does occur, it is temporary.

Construction continues year-round; there is no construction "season".

There are 300 "growing days" per year.

A very special bonus of the Tucson climate is long periods of unusually low relative humidity which occur in the fall months of October, November and December, and the spring-early summer months of March, April, May and June. During these months the relative humidity may drop below 10 per cent. Human comfort and rapport with the weather are at maximum in these seven months.



TOPOGRAPHY
AND CLIMATE
(Continued)

Tucsonians and their guests feel that these conditions are ideal.

People, business and industry reap the full benefits of a sociable climate that allows a broad spectrum of activities to continue unhampered by the whims of nature.

Long term climatological factors indicate the reason why 300,000 people and their projects have made Tucson their base of operations.

*LONG TERM CLIMATOLOGICAL AVERAGES

	<u>Daily Maximum Temperature</u>	<u>Daily Minimum Temperature</u>	<u>Daily Mean Temperature</u>
January	63	37	50
February	66	40	53
March	72	44	58
April	81	51	65
May	89	58	73
June	98	67	83
July	99	74	87
August	95	72	84
September	93	67	80
October	83	57	70
November	72	44	58
December	65	39	52

Annual Mean Temperature.....	67.6°
Annual Precipitation.....	10.66 in.
Relative Humidity (5:00 a.m.).....	52%
Relative Humidity (5:00 p.m.).....	25%
Per cent of Possible Sunshine.....	86%
Annual Clear Days.....	195
Annual Partly Cloudy Days.....	90
Annual Cloudy Days.....	80
Annual Days with Measurable Precipitation.....	49
Annual Days with Below Freezing Temperature.....	21

*Source: U.S. Weather Bureau, Tucson International Airport

TOPOGRAPHY
AND CLIMATE
(Continued)

****HEATING AND COOLING DEGREE-DAYS**

Annual Heating Degree Days
(From 65°F Mean)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total	10 year Average
1958	416	252	329	100	--	27	215	284	1,623	
1959	340	370	205	8	10	45	189	416	1,583	
1960	556	493	136	68	5	37	183	486	1,964	
1961	381	331	206	41	9	61	312	444	1,785	1,645
1962	491	285	357	5	7	13	137	336	1,631	1,610
1963	515	215	234	79	--	2	186	372	1,603	1,608
1964	533	497	321	106	27	4	289	383	2,160	1,710
1965	348	383	305	114	21	33	110	396	1,718*	1,706
1966	532	473	166	26	--	20	126	382	1,725	1,715
1967	416	256	115	113	20	14	89	502	1,525	1,731

*includes 8 days in September

Annual Cooling Degree Days
(From 75°F Mean)

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Annual Total	5 year Average
1962	--	46	180	319	379	204	14	--	1,142	
1963	--	103	178	416	232	233	--	--	1,162	
1964	4	76	221	361	215	82	37	--	996	
1965	--	30	105	324	289	124	31	--	903	
1966	--	78	242	336	256	123	1	--	1,036	1,048
1967	--	--	339	519	481	385	166	14	1,904	1,200

**Source: U.S. Weather Bureau, Tucson International Airport



ELEMENTS OF
LIVING

COST --

Living anywhere today costs money. However, the cost of living in Tucson strikes close to the national average in actual dollars spent; while at the same time, the income spent for living buys a rich content per dollar.

As a result of the happy circumstance of a mild climate, combined with an abundance of open land and natural beauty, a number of facts merge to realize minimal costs for many of the basic requirements for living.

In general, one can maintain an accustomed standard of living in Tucson at the same level of income one may enjoy elsewhere, and have some "extras" that place no burden on the family pocketbook.

Year-round outdoor living is available just for the taking, and the breathless beauty of the natural grandeur surrounding the city is priceless.

The climate extremes do not require the provisions against severely cold, destructive winters, and the maintenance bills associated.

CLOTHING --

In the past, the summer temperatures in Tucson greatly influenced the type of clothing worn. Today, however, with air conditioned offices, cars and homes -- plus the low humidity and Tucson's 2400-foot elevation -- clothing requirements are not very different from those in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia or San Francisco. The main exception, of course, is that heavy winter outerwear is not required in Tucson.

There is no need for the hustle, bustle and frustration of the off-again-on-again winter clothing routine. Winter clothes are specialty items for occasional trips to visit colder areas of the world, or jaunts into the high mountains for a taste of snow and ice, skiing and sledding.

ELEMENTS OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING --
LIVING

(Continued) Eight months of the year children are clad for mild weather -- cottons, shorts, slacks, blouses, tee shirts -- light-weight clothing and the freedoms that go with it.

Dungarees, or slacks and sweaters, with sometimes a light jacket, do for the boys the rest of the year; while the girls switch to dresses, or slacks and blouse, and colorful jacket for the cool mornings.

ADULTS' CLOTHING --

Heavy winter apparel isn't necessary for adults, but Tucsonians have summer and light winter wardrobes - the latter for travel and to wear when there is an occasional cool spell. Sweaters for sport and light coats for chilly winter mornings and evenings are practical.

In the winter months, the ladies change from the lighter colors of spring and summer to the darker shades of fall and winter.

Wet weather footwear is seldom needed, and the heavier types are never required.

While there are occasions when fur stoles and formal attire are appropriate, generally there is a friendly, informal atmosphere in Tucson. Both men and women usually go bareheaded. The men wear coat and tie for office work in fall and winter; short-sleeve shirt and tie in spring and summer. Short-sleeved sport shirts and slacks suffice for other activities.

The southwestern flavor is evidenced in clothing worn by the ladies for social events, recalling the kaleidoscopic history of the area ... the multicolored, free-swinging dresses ... the gracious flow of Spanish apparel ... beautifully ruggedized western wear for hiking, riding and general outdoor "roughing it".

Tucson, however, is still the cosmopolitan city. There are many wonderful places to go, and when the occasion

ELEMENTS OF
LIVING
(Continued)

demands, women will dress accordingly in an elegant, understated way.

Men can also find a full complement of clothing to match the finery of the ladies for sharing the enjoyable moments of relaxation from the daily routines.

All of the specialty clothing for sport are available, from tennis briefs to skin diving suits, the year around.

GROCERIES --

Tucson food outlets are generally located in shopping centers for customer convenience. There are also numerous neighborhood stores providing 16-hour services per day and, in some instances, 24-hour services.

Eleven food chains, three supersized "discount" stores and hundreds of independently-owned stores maintain a lively competition for the food budget dollars.

There is a liberal lacing of specialty foods stores to round out the menu for the highly selective palates of gourmets.

As a result, pricing is finely honed to fit customer demand.

Package liquors, wine and beer are sold in liquor stores and in most markets six days per week and from noon on Sundays.

DINING --

Gourmet, gourmand, epicure, connoisseur of gustatory delights, or just plain hungry -- a wide variety of food and drink is found in many fine restaurants that serve the Tucson area.

From the western breakfast of steak and eggs, chased with strong black coffee, one can dine his way through the spectrum of food, including oriental lightness and boiled New England dinners, to the finest of authentic

ELEMENTS OF Mexican dishes.
LIVING

(Continued) For many years sun seekers from all areas of the country have vacationed and settled in Tucson. With them have come customs, mores and habits, which explain the wide variety of international taste and excellence.

LODGING --

A natural outgrowth of the tourist trade which streams through Tucson annually is a fine system of hotels, motels, apartment buildings and guest ranches.

Accommodations range from the absolutely plush to the absolutely practical and provide a choice to suit the traveling businessman, tourist or temporary resident.

FURNITURE --

Competition hums in the furniture business, as the manufacturers and retailers strive for a share of the Tucson market. End effect -- a good break for the customer. Bargaining is usually good for additional savings.

UTILITIES --

Utility rates are set by the State Corporation Commission, but special inducements are offered if you can qualify as a special-rated user.

Heating bills are lessened because of the mild climate, whether electricity or gas is used for the purpose.

Cooling costs, during the summer season, somewhat offset the lower heating outlay; but a savings over colder climates is still realized.

WATER --

Good water is in plentiful supply from the deep well systems used throughout the Tucson area.



ELEMENTS OF
LIVING
(Continued)

The City of Tucson Water Department pursues a ground water exploration program which maintains a continuous study of water resources in the area. New water prospects are developed through acquisition of water-bearing lands surrounding the Tucson community and dedicating the extensive subterranean reservoirs to the city's future needs. In addition, plans are developed for importation of water from remote, but water-rich, areas in the event that such import may become a future requirement.

Continuous effort is being made to improve the yield of the existing water resource, and to increase the cyclic usage of water through treatment of waste water and subsequent utilization of this reclaimed water in recreational and ground recharge applications.

Water resource management is a highly developed science in Arizona; in fact, other areas of the world are noticeably laggard in a technology that has become standard practice in this sector of the world.

Average annual residential utility bills are as follow:

*Electricity	\$135.37
*Gas	74.17
**Water	70.75

Source: *Tucson Gas and Electric Company (1967 figures)
**City of Tucson Water Company (1967 figures)

HOUSING --

Whatever your taste in housing, you will probably find the style to fit your taste and your budget somewhere in Tucson. Modern high-rise apartments, low-slung bungalows, rambling ranch mode, or modest cottage -- Tucson covers the spectrum from lofty mountain-perched retreats to the friendly togetherness of quiet neighborhoods ... private estates to single room dwellings.

ELEMENTS OF LIVING
(Continued)

Scores of architects and building contractors are available to build to your specifications in the event there is no existing housing to satisfy your requirements.

Construction goes on twelve months of the year, with minimal delays, resulting in compressed schedules from building "start" to building completion. Costly delays, due to bad weather, rarely occur.



RECREATION Tucson country is a natural recreational area which has been highly developed to meet growing demands. Year around outdoor living -- life in the round -- from deep sea fishing in the Gulf of Baja California to sky diving ... snowfields to desert dunes ... golf, horseback riding, bowling, chess, tiddly winks, baseball, softball, outdoor barbecues, whittling, tennis ...

Indoors or outdoors, 365 days a year are available for recreational activities at most of the facilities in and surrounding Tucson.

GOLF --

Duffer or pro, golf is a continuous sport in Tucson. Annually, in February, the \$100,000 Tucson Open highlights golfing on one of Tucson's championship courses.

Much of the city snuggles close against links, developed as a central, integral part of the community. Children in these neighborhoods learn to count "one-two-three-four!", and consider a golf course a standard part of living.

The following fine facilities can be enjoyed in Tucson:

PRIVATE GOLF COURSES

In the list of private golfing facilities presented here, only the general membership fees are given. Most of the private clubs offer many ranges of memberships and associated fees.

- Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
Facilities: 18 hole, par 72, 6086 yard course; putting greens; driving range; pro shop; three swimming pools; clubhouse; professional instructor.
Fees: For active and retired military personnel and their guests.
- Forty-Niner's Country Club
East Tanque Verde Road
Facilities: 18 hole, par 72, 6917 yard course;

RECREATION
(Continued)

- Forty-Niner's Country Club
Facilities (continued): putting greens; driving range; pro shop; clubhouse; swimming pool; professional instructor.
Fees: \$5.15/round.
- Oro Valley Country Club
10200 North Oracle Road
Facilities: 18 hole, par 72, 7100 yard course; putting greens; driving range; pro shop; clubhouse; swimming pool; professional instructor.
Fees: \$750.00/initiation; \$36.00/month.
- Skyline Country Club
5200 East St. Andrews Drive
Facilities: 18 hole, par 70, 6267 yard course; putting greens; driving range; pro shop; clubhouse; swimming pool; professional instructor.
Fees: \$3100.00/initiation; \$36.00/month; associate members (limit 5) half price.
- Tucson Country Club
2950 North Camino Principal
Facilities: 18 hole, par 72, 6500 (6800 yard championship) course; putting greens; driving range; clubhouse; pro shop; swimming pool; tennis courts; two professional instructors.
Fees: Market value/initiation; \$45.00/month.
- Tucson National Golf Club
8300 North Club Drive
Facilities: 18 hole, par 72, 6660 yard (7300 yard championship) course; putting greens; driving range; swimming pool; tennis courts; pro shop; clubhouse; professional instructor.
Fees: \$2200.00/initiation; \$36.00/month; \$3000.00/Corporate for three paying members.



RECREATION
(Continued)

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES

- Cliff Valley Golf Club
5910 North Oracle Road
Facilities: 18 hole, par 54, 2216 yard course;
putting greens; pro shop; clubhouse; profes-
sional instructor.
Fees: \$1.00/day; \$1.00/9 holes/weekends and
holidays; \$1.75/18 holes/weekends and holidays.
- Corona de Tucson Country Club
Benson Highway and Houghton Road
Facilities: 9 hole, par 36, 3250 yard course;
putting greens; driving range; swimming pool;
pro shop; clubhouse; professional instructor.
Fees: \$1.25/9 holes; \$2.00/18 holes; \$1.50/9
holes/Sundays and holidays; \$2.50/18 holes/
Sundays and holidays.
- El Rio Country Club
1400 West Speedway
Facilities: Owned by City of Tucson; 18 hole,
par 70, 6500 yard course; driving range, pro
shop; clubhouse; professional instructor.
Fees: \$30.00/month/single; \$47.00/month/family;
\$3.00/day; \$1.50/after 3:00 p.m.
- Hidden Valley Golf Club
4800 North Sabino Canyon Road
Facilities: 18 hole, par 54, 1522 yard lighted
course; putting greens; driving range; pro shop;
clubhouse; professional instructor.
Fees: \$1.50/adults; \$1.00/students and military.
- Randolph Golf Course
600 South Alvernon Way
Facilities: Owned by City of Tucson;
north course: 18 hole, par 70, 6582 yards;
south course: 18 hole, par 70, 6418 yards;
pro shop; clubhouse; lighted driving range;
putting greens; swimming pool; tennis courts;
two professional instructors.
Fees: \$1.25/9holes; \$2.00/18 holes.

RECREATION • Rolling Hills Golf Course
(Continued) 8900 East 29th Street

Facilities: 18 hole, par 63, 4154 yard course;
putting greens; driving range; pro shop; club-
house; swimming pool; professional instructor.
Fees: \$1.50/9 holes; \$2.50/18 holes or all day.

FISHING --

Lakes and streams are available around Tucson -- some of them just 60 minutes away. Fishermen take Rainbow, Brown and Brook trout; Bass, Crappie, Catfish, panfish and Tilapia in the Arizona waters. Bigger game fish are waiting in the Gulf of Baja California -- a few hours from Tucson, in Old Mexico -- favorite haunts for the adventurers.

The Arizona Game and Fish Commission is constantly creating new fishing opportunities through lake development, planning and stocking. Fishing is legal the year around. The basic resident license fee is \$3.00 per year; non-resident license fee is \$9.00 per year.

HUNTING --

Nimrods find a wide variety of game, birds and animals in Arizona. The variety and distribution within a 65-mile radius of Tucson contribute to the popularity of hunting.

Hunters in this area find big game species such as white-tailed deer and desert mule deer. Desert bighorn sheep, antelope and javelina (wild pig) are locally some of the best concentrations in the State. Cottontail rabbits are plentiful the year around, along with tree squirrel, Mearn's quail -- the best in the world -- and scale quail; and the State's prime Gambel's quail are in good concentration. Morning dove and white dove are available in season. Turkey and waterfowl are also taken.

Predators, such as coyote, bobcat, raccoon, fox and mountain lion may be taken any time of the year.



RECREATION
(Continued)

Throughout the State, there are bear, elk, partridge, fur bearing animals, and some buffalo.

The hunting license fee is \$5.00 with a \$1.00 charge for big game tags.

Bow hunting is allowable in season.

RIDING AND HIKING --

Mankind has walked and ridden his way through all of history, recorded and unrecorded. He generally prefers to ride, as present-day transportation bears raucous witness; but on occasion he prefers walking.

In keeping with tradition, Tucson has available many naturally attractive areas for horsemen and hikers.

In some zones of the metropolitan area, horses may be kept by homeowners.

The Coronado National Forest virtually encircles Tucson, and includes an extensive trail system which can be used by horsemen and hikers. Pima County has a program underway to develop riding and hiking trails that will connect with the National Forest trail system.

NATIONAL FORESTS --

The Coronado National Forest, a wonderland of natural beauty, bounds three sides of the sun-drenched valley in which Tucson is located.

Cool forests of pine and fir clothe the slopes of the high mountains. Rich grazing lands lie amid the forested areas, and abundant wild life inhabits this natural paradise.

The Coronado Forest is a land of unending variety, from the exotic coati-mundi and jaguar of the Mexican borderland to the deer and wild turkey of the mountain meadows.

The topography slopes gently upward from Tucson's 2400-foot elevation, through the foothills of mesquite, Palo Verde and giant saguaro, to the base of the Santa Cata-

RECREATION lina Mountains, elevation: 2850 feet.
(Continued)

At about 3000 feet, the Desert Grassland belt begins, with its ocotillo and agave, extending to the Open Oak Woodlands of Emory oak and yucca, which appear at about 4000 feet.

This belt gives way at about 5000 feet, supplanted by the Pine Oak Woodlands of silver oak, manzanita and juniper, which extend to about the 6000-foot mark.

The Pine Oak belt, extending from about 6000 feet to almost 7000 feet, contains the Mexican pinyon and Chihuahua pine. At about 7000 feet the Ponderosa pine and the Mexican white pine of the Pine Forest appear, and this belt extends to the summit on the south slopes; a little beyond 8000 feet on the northern slopes.

At the 8000-foot elevation on the northern slopes the Fir Forest begins; and the Douglas and white fir extend to the 9000-foot summit, where a stand of subalpine fir also appears.

With ski lodges, ski slopes and lifts, the summit is a different world from the desert floor of the valley, some forty miles away by car.

Lapidarians and birdwatchers find the Forest a literal paradise, and there is a climate to match every mood.

There are seven National Forests in Arizona; and within them one can find boating, fishing, hunting, camping and picnicking facilities. Best of all, one can find spots of seclusion where nature reigns undisturbed -- the forest primeval.

The Coronado National Forest, nearest of the seven National Forests to Tucson, preserves numerous wild areas in the southeastern corner of Arizona, and provides many well-equipped, all-year, picnic-camping sites up to the 5000-foot level. Above the 5000-foot level, similar facilities are provided throughout the snow-free months. For the intrepid, dyed-in-the-wool fresh air



RECREATION
(Continued)

enthusiasts, there are picnic and camping sites maintained above the 9000-foot level, where the stars are neighborly.

Nearly two million people annually make recreational visits into the Coronado National Forest, where fishing, hunting and boating are permitted.

Similar conditions prevail in the other six National Forests of Arizona, and each wild area presents a discretely different experience.

BOATING --

There are an infinite number of surprises to be encountered while moving along the boulevards of Tucson--one of the greatest may be to raise your eyes and see a large sign, in good taste, proclaiming "BOAT DOCK."

Newcomers to the area suffer mild, pleasant shock and a rapid reshuffling of mental images into focus as realization dawns.

Arizona has the highest percentage of registered boat owners, in relation to population, of all the fifty states.

Each weekend hundreds of Tucsonians joyously tow their boats and trailers to the numerous artificial fresh water lakes throughout the State, or to the deep-sea-fishing grounds in the Gulf of Baja California.

One need not be a boat owner to enjoy fishing or water sports. Boats may be rented at lakeside marinas, and chartered flights can be scheduled to the Mexican Gulf resorts. In a couple of hours of flying time an outing with an international flavor can be experienced.

SPECTATOR SPORTS --

The traditional shout of "play ball", or the sharp crack of a starting gun are heard frequently somewhere in Tucson as sporting events get underway.

RECREATION The "Old Pueblo" is spring training headquarters for
(Continued) the American League Cleveland Indians, and their exhibition games with other big league clubs afford the fan an opportunity to see his favorite stars in action.

The University of Arizona, vital part of the City of Tucson, competes in all major intercollegiate sports and is a member of the Western Athletic Conference.

Tucson's numerous high schools contribute to the sports calendar as seasonal events bring local and regional teams into spirited competition.

Two greyhound dog racing tracks provide action which is fast and exciting and are complemented by a horse racing track, which rounds out the racing fan's desire to place a bet on his favorite.

Tucson's calendar of events includes frequent, organized drag racing, sport and stock car racing, horse shows, dog shows, cat shows, bird shows, and many incidental activities of unscheduled nature.

A seasonal highlight in February is the Fiesta de los Vaqueros, featuring the world's largest all-animal-drawn parade and championship rodeo.

One hour away, in the neighboring border city of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, bullfights (Corridas de los Toros) are held in colorful, traditional pageantry on Sunday afternoons.

PARTICIPATION SPORTS --

For those who like to compete directly, the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation Department offers a well-rounded program of sports and adequate facilities for use of the participants. Aquatics, baseball, softball, basketball, football and tennis fill out the schedule of events; and leagues are formed, equipped and trained for the maximum enjoyment.

At night, the city glows with light emanating from the parks where sporting events are underway; and keen ears can detect the cheering encouragement of the spectators



RECREATION
(Continued)

for their chosen teams.

Little League and American Legion Baseball are an integral part of Tucson sporting life.

Bowling is popular in Tucson, and there is 'round the clock activity in some of the seven supersized bowling establishments.

Open and league play is available all year.

PARKS --

Within the City of Tucson 53 parks aggregating 1,300 acres serve the relaxation-seeking citizens.

By classification as to type, there are 44 neighborhood parks averaging 27.5 acres each; 7 district parks averaging 31 acres each; and 2 regional parks averaging 153 acres each.

HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST --

The "Old Pueblo" has had a long and fascinating life span. For at least ten thousand years the site was peopled by a significantly large concentration of prehistoric men who hunted animals such as the tapir and mammoth. In more recent times, dozens of Indian tribes established hundreds of small villages throughout all of Southern Arizona; and the Tucson area was a hub of tribal activity.

Since the arrival of the Spaniards some three hundred years ago, Tucson has passed through many historical eras into the present. Historical landmarks accenting each of the eras have happily been preserved for the enlightenment and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Today, one may visit these historical landmarks which are surviving highlights of the long span of history:

- MISSION SAN XAVIER DEL BAC
- FORT LOWELL

RECREATION
(Continued)

- COLOSSAL CAVE
- SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT
- TUMACACORI MISSION AND NATIONAL MONUMENT
- TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA
- UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
- ARIZONA PIONEERS HISTORICAL MUSEUM
- TUBAC, ARIZONA
- COCHISE STRONGHOLD
- CASA GRANDE INDIAN RUINS
- A DOZEN PICTURESQUE GHOST TOWNS
- INDIAN RESERVATIONS
- AND NUMEROUS OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST ...



COMMUNICATIONS
AND NEWS MEDIA

The growing population of Tucson and the various enterprises in which people are involved are kept in contact with each other and the rest of the world through the combined efforts of an efficiently meshed network of communications and news media.

Daily newspapers, radio, television, telephone and telegraph services, backed up by 700 amateur radio station operators maintain the constant flow of communication.

Additionally, there is a steady inflow of printed publications which are delivered direct to subscribers or are available from the many newsstands located throughout the city.

NEWSPAPERS --

There are two daily newspapers serving the Tucson area, and they maintain a lively discussion of issues of local interest in addition to publishing the news.

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR, with a circulation of approximately 43,000 daily, and 72,000 on Sundays, is published every morning.

News Services: AP, New York Times News Service,
New York and American Stock Quotes.

THE TUCSON DAILY CITIZEN, with a circulation of approximately 45,000, is published afternoons except Sundays.

News Services: AP, UPI, New York and American
Stock Quotes.

TELEVISION --

Five television stations service the Tucson area, providing coverage which blankets most of Arizona's population centers, parts of New Mexico, and Old Mexico with the aid of cable transmission and translators.

COMMUNICATIONS
AND NEWS MEDIA
(Continued)

<u>CALL LETTERS</u>	<u>CHANNEL</u>	<u>AFFILIATE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
KVOA-TV	4	NBC-TV	Commercial
KUAT-TV	6	NET	Educational
KGUN-TV	9	ABC-TV	Commercial
KZAZ-TV	11	Independent	Commercial
KOLD-TV	13	CBS-TV	Commercial

RADIO --

Thirteen commercial stations provide radio coverage for Tucson and environs, reaching into the surrounding states and the Republic of Mexico. A wide range of programming gives the listener an enriched menu from which to choose.

<u>CALL LETTERS</u>	<u>FRE- QUENCY</u>	<u>AFFILIATE</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>
KCUB	1290kc	Mutual BS	Adult popular music
KOLD	1450kc	CBS	Adult and popular music
KCEE	790kc	NBC	Popular, semi-classical and classical music
KTUC	1400kc	ABC	Adult popular music
KIKX	580kc	Indep.	Contemporary music
KEVT	690kc	Indep.	Spanish language, latin music
KHOS	940kc	Indep.	Country, Western music
KTKT	990kc	Indep.	Contemporary music
KHYT	1330kc	Indep.	Adult popular music
KAIR	1490kc	Indep.	Adult popular, semi-classical music
KXEW	1600kc	Indep.	Spanish language, latin music
KCEE-FM	96.1kc	Indep.	Adult music, stereo multiplex
KFMM-FM	99.5kc	Indep.	Classical and popular music

Approximately 700 amateur radio operators in the Tucson area carry on a highly active radio traffic that reaches into all the far away places of the earth. As a public service, they are organized into the Civil Defense Agency emergency radio services.



COMMUNICATIONS
AND NEWS MEDIA
(Continued)

TELEGRAPH --

World wide telegraph facilities are available in Tucson through Western Union. Services include telephone answering, errands and TELEX.

TELEPHONE --

Mountain States Telephone, affiliate of the Bell Telephone System, provides complete telephone communication services to the community and, through direct distance dialing, with the entire world.

Services: PBX, Centrex, LETS, DATASPEED tape-to-tape, TELEPAK, WATS, TWX, Teletypewriter, mobile telephones, etc. This choice includes the latest, fast business services to easy, direct-dialing telephoning at home.

BROKERAGE SERVICES --

Tucson investors are served by more than 40 excellent brokerage firms covering the full range of investment services. Many of the major nation-wide brokerage houses are represented in the local finance and investment community.

MAJOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS --

Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM)
Headquarters: Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Mission: STRATCOM's business is communications-- rapid, reliable, responsive communication. Its primary job is to function as principal U.S. Army manager for strategic communications and to establish, engineer, install and operate assigned Army portions of the Defense Communications System (DCS) and to provide communication support for other Government agencies, as directed.

STRATCOM's responsibilities also include the centralized direction of leased communications for the Army and the unique communications related to the mission of logistical management of all Army communications

COMMUNICATIONS
AND NEWS MEDIA
(Continued)

security equipment.

STRATCOM also places, operates, maintains and supervises communications systems in support of Civil Defense.

STRATCOM has a current personnel strength of over 50,000 military and civilian technicians and maintains operations in some thirty nations throughout the world. This command is perhaps the fastest-growing major command in today's Action Army.

Headquartered at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, just outside Tucson, the economic power in Arizona is a \$10 millions annual payroll. In addition, there are \$307 millions involved in contracts, and another \$70 millions in lease arrangements.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
Tucson, Arizona

Mission: Six-fold --

390th Strategic Missile Wing:

Utilizing the massive 103-foot long Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile, the men of the 390th maintain a 24-hour alert status against enemy attack in the interests of world peace.

100th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing:

Flying the Lockheed WU-2, the 100th conducts sampling of the upper stratosphere to gather air and particulate samples to determine the upper air flow of nuclear residue from past atomic tests.

803rd Combat Support Group:

Its mission is to aid Strategic Air Command and tenant units assigned to Davis-Monthan with administrative and logistical support.



COMMUNICATIONS
AND NEWS MEDIA
(Continued)

803rd Medical Group:

Operating the 100-bed hospital, this group provides medical services to the medical community in and around Tucson, including Davis-Monthan.

The Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center:

Commonly referred to as MASDC, the Center is responsible for storing, reclaiming and disposing of all excess military aircraft in the Department of Defense.

4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing:

Training pilots in the Air Force's McDonnell F-4C, the 4453rd maintains an average of 350 students in its training program.

Davis-Monthan is considered one of the most important "industries" in Tucson, with over 9800 military and civilian personnel and total disbursements of over \$69 millions. This entire amount is for operating and maintaining the base, including subsistence purchases, military pay and travel pay to transients. A major portion of this amount goes into the local economy.

CIVIC,
SOCIAL AND
FRATERNAL
ORGANIZA-
TIONS

The vitality and range of interest of a community can be judged, to a great degree, by the number and variety of organizations in which the community's citizens participate.

Too numerous to list individually, Tucson is nevertheless proud of the breadth and content of the spectrum of citizens' organizations represented in the following groups:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Art Clubs	20
Business Clubs	48
Social Clubs	20
Clubs of International Origin	18
Country Clubs	4
Civic Units	5
Fraternal Organizations	42
Health Organizations	33
Historical Clubs	9
Hobby Clubs	30
Nature Clubs	7
Public Service Units	17
Sports Clubs	14
Veterans' Organizations	17
Women's Clubs	30
Youth Organizations	8

Specific information on any individual organization may be obtained by contacting the Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion.



RELIGIOUS The following religious institutions are represented
 INSTITUTIONS in Tucson, Arizona:

Assembly of God	10	Free Methodist	2
Baha'i	1	Friends	2
Baptist	67	Interdenominational	4
Brethren	3	Jehovah's Witnesses	10
Catholic	20	Lutheran	21
Christian and Missionary Alliance ..	3	Lutheran, Wisconsin Synod	1
Christian Reformed	1	Methodist	10
Christian Science	1	Methodist Evangelical	1
Church of Christ	10	Nazarene	7
Church of Christ Christian	5	Non Denominational	1
Church of God	5	Pentecostal	5
Church of God In Christ	1	Pilgrim Holiness	4
Church of Jesus Christ of LDS	8	Presbyterian United USA	10
Congregational-United Church of Christ	3	Reformed in America	1
Covenant	1	Religious Science	1
Disciples of Christ	4	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of LDS	2
Eastern Orthodox	1	Salvation Army	1
Episcopal	8	Seventh Day Adventist	3
Evangelical Free	1	Synagogues	6
Foursquare Gospel	2	Unitarian Universalist	1
		Unity	1
		Various others	7

THE ARTS

The outstanding evidences of the quality of mankind are found in the cultural attainments he realizes. From the first awareness that community life allowed mutual protection against predators and the environment via interchange of knowledge, abilities and skills, through the modern nation comprised of states bonded in common endeavor, man has developed his cultural aspects.

Characteristics of man's culture arise sometimes from necessity, at times from accidental discovery, or through revision of borrowed attributes from communities outside his own. On numerous occasions he has been literally forced to accept and practice cultural activities contrary to his own likes.

To assure continuous development, a thread of intentional cultural activity is necessary in a healthy community; and accidental cultural development is welcome wherever it appears.

Tucsonians, interested in the purposeful cultural development of their Community, have created a structure for the maintenance of desirable cultural elements and for the initiation of cultural directions for the future.

TUCSON COUNCIL OF THE ARTS --

As the culmination of nearly half a century of gestation the Tucson Council of the Arts was born in 1964 as a service organization for coordinating and integrating the efforts of cultural groups within the Community.

The Council offers a single voice, sharing of common problems and eliminates much duplication of effort. The Council serves as a clearing house for dates, publishes a monthly calendar of cultural events, and has established a Council of the Arts Building which houses several member organizations and provides meeting rooms for all member groups.

The Council and its membership strive to provide a richer, fuller life for Tucsonians through enjoyment of the stimulating influence of the Arts.



THE ARTS
(Continued)

Among the membership of the Council are the following organizations, grouped by interest area:

ARCHITECTS --

• AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The American Institute of Architects is organized to promote the esthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of the profession; to ensure the advancement of living standards through improved environment; and to increase their profession's service to society.

ART CENTERS --

• TUCSON ART CENTER

Founded in 1925, the Center is designed to provide a broadly-based program leading to a richer civic life. Cultural events -- meant to be the keys for unlocking the treasures of abundant living -- are presented through varied exhibition schedules of works of art, adult and children's education programs, musical evenings, film series, and through lectures and other special events.

• TUCSON JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

The Tucson Jewish Community Center presents a coordinated program of music, cinema, performing arts and specialties for the enlightenment and enjoyment of the Community.