
THE ARTS
(Continued)

- WORKSHOP CENTER FOR THE ARTS

The Workshop Center for the Arts was founded in 1962 to provide a focus for vocational and avocational training in art, the dance, drama and music. The Center also exhibits paintings, prints and crafts.

FESTIVAL SOCIETY --

- TUCSON FESTIVAL SOCIETY

The Tucson Festival Society was organized in 1950 to highlight and showcase the varied cultural resources which are woven into the colorful fabric and rich heritage of the "Old Pueblo". The Society sponsors the Broadway Theater League to bring to Tucson the cream of professional theater. The annual Festival Week, held in April, is one of its main highlights.

FORUM --

- SUNDAY EVENING FORUM

The Sunday Evening Forum presents prominent speakers and experts in the fields of service, government, foreign relations, travel and economics. Each year more than 50,000 people attend.

GEMS AND MINERALS --

- TUCSON GEM AND MINERAL SOCIETY

The Gem and Mineral Society studies the rocks, gems and minerals of Arizona to develop an appreciation for this resource of the State. Two meetings and a field trip are held each month. These are open to the public.



THE ARTS
(Continued)

INTERIOR DESIGN --

• AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERIOR DESIGNERS

The Institute works toward constant development of the interior designing art. Annually, the Institute presents the products of its efforts for public viewing and enjoyment.

LIBRARY --

• BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Members of this Committee serve as friends of the library movement in America; they staff and stock the library at Brandeis University and donate books throughout the Tucson community as well.

MUSIC --

• AMERICAN GUILD OF ORGANISTS

The American Guild of Organists was founded in New York City in 1896 and is dedicated to the cause of worthy religious music. The purposes of the Guild are to elevate the status of church musicians and to increase their appreciation of their responsibilities, duties and opportunities. Annual programs of organ music and chorals are presented.

• ARIZONA FRIENDS OF MUSIC

The Friends of Music present distinguished chamber music to University of Arizona students and to the Tucson community.

• SIGMA ALPHA IOTA

Sigma Alpha Iota provides scholarships for girls enrolled in the Department of Music, University of Arizona.

THE ARTS MUSIC (continued) --
(Continued)

• TUCSON BOYS' CHORUS

This world-famous Boys' Chorus was founded in 1939. In a single year, including TV audiences, about 30 million people enjoy this talented and inspiring group. The singing ambassadors perform about once a week, and the majority of the programs are given on-tour throughout the United States. Their repertoire covers a fantastic range.

• TUCSON CIVIC CHORUS

The Tucson Civic Chorus was formed in 1950 to stimulate and promote choral activity and to participate with other musical groups in producing good music. Several concerts are given each year.

• TUCSON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

The Society, in its 39th consecutive season, has been revitalized; and the Tucson Symphony Orchestra, which it sponsors, is achieving increasing stature. It is an inspiring influence in Southern Arizona cultural life. The Society also sponsors local appearances of renowned visiting artists.

• TUCSON SYMPHONY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Symphony Women's Association actively pursues a program of activities which produce income to support and promote the growth of the Tucson Symphony Orchestra.

• TUCSON MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

This organization of Teachers of Music develops interchange of ideas, working together, and provides opportunities for students to play in recitals and to expose them to competition.



THE ARTS
(Continued)

OPERA --

• OPERA GUILD OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA

Founded in 1958, the Opera Guild aims to stimulate appreciation of opera and to encourage participation in this art form at all age levels. Previews of broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera are given several times each year, along with presentations of the Western Opera Theater of the San Francisco Opera.

• TUCSON GILBERT AND SULLIVAN THEATER, INC.

The Tucson Gilbert and Sullivan Theater, founded in 1964, produces Gilbert and Sullivan operas. The organization presents complete, as well as partial, operas. As many as seven complete operas are produced in a single year.

PENWOMEN --

• NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PENWOMEN

The purpose of the Penwomen League is to gain inspiration for creative work through an exchange of ideas, through working together, and through the medium of instructive and stimulating programs.

SERVICES --

• JUNIOR LEAGUE OF TUCSON, INC.

The Junior League fosters interest in social, economic, educational, cultural and civic conditions of the Community. Members of the League volunteer their services in the various problem areas.

THE ARTS
(Continued)

THEATER --

- ARIZONA CIVIC THEATER

Formed in 1966, the Arizona Civic Theater is a new and exciting theater venture in Tucson. It aims to replace nothing -- rather, it intends to build and consolidate current community theater efforts and a permanent resident-community company. Its theatrical menu is varied and contains something for everyone: standards, experimentals and children's plays.

- ARIZONA CORRAL THEATER

The Corral Theater has titillated Tucsonians since 1949 by keeping the Summer Season punctuated with Theater-in-the-Round.

- PLAYBOX ARTISTS, INC.

Playbox presents Community Theater in all its forms with entertaining plays given the year around.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA --

As an important adjunct to campus life, the University of Arizona offers rich opportunities for enjoyment of cultural activities. Special cultural opportunities are as follow:

- UNIVERSITY ARTIST SERIES

Each year a carefully selected and substantial group of outstanding artists representing the best skills in music and drama is invited to the campus for public concert. The University sponsors this series from selections made by a joint committee of the faculty and students.

This program provides a unique opportunity for the Tucson community to extend its experience



THE ARTS
(Continued)

• UNIVERSITY ARTIST SERIES (continued)

more deeply into the fine arts as well as providing a supplement to regular instruction for those University students working directly in the music and drama fields. As one offering on the Artist Series the College of Fine Arts usually presents several performances of a dramatic-musical production. A guest conductor or soloist for the University Symphony is often invited; and, where possible, a series of multiple concerts featuring instrumentalists and vocalists are scheduled so that the entire student body may participate. The Artist Series is booked with reference to the activities of the several musical groups in the City of Tucson so that appropriate joint sponsorship can be effected to provide a total community program of the broadest possible scope.

• THE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY

The Gallery is open to all students and the general public. It offers a rare opportunity for intimate study of original paintings by old masters as well as the important contemporary artists of Europe and America. In addition to the permanent collections, the University provides numerous other exhibitions of special and general interest.

The University collections include many single works of art given by individuals and also large significant collections. Among these are the Samuel H. Kress Collection of European and Renaissance paintings from the fourteenth to nineteenth centuries, the C. Leonard Pfeiffer Collection of Contemporary American Art, and many other important collections of painting and sculpture.

THE ARTS THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (continued) --
(Continued)

• ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

The Museum is open daily to all students and the general public. The prehistoric and recent Indian cultures of Arizona and the Southwest are interpreted through the permanent exhibitions. Special temporary exhibits are presented throughout the year.

THE ARTS
(Continued)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (continued) --

Of interest, but not open, to the general public are the following cultural opportunities:

• THE RUTH STEPHAN POETRY CENTER

A gift of Ruth Stephan, the poetry center houses a collection of poetry and encourages students and faculty to gather informally for poetry readings and discussion. Receiving additions continually, the collection includes poetry of all ages and various nations, with emphasis on American and British poets.

• LECOMTE DU NOUY MEMORIAL ROOM

A gift of Madame du Nouy, the Lecomte du Nouy Memorial Room in the Physics Department preserves the manuscripts and first editions of the works of Pierre Lecomte du Nouy and of other important figures in the history of scientific development. The memorial room and its collections are available for the use of graduate students and faculty members.

• RIECKER LECTURESHIP FOUNDATION

The income from this fund provides for one lecture during each academic year. The subject of the lecture by a visiting speaker approved by the Board of Regents is one of interest to the members of the faculty and to the student body but not a part of any formal course offered by the University.

• LIBERAL ARTS LECTURE, CHAMBER LECTURES AND FACULTY RECITALS

The annual Liberal Arts Lecture is given by a member of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, elected by the faculty of that college. From time to time, Chamber Lectures are given by distinguished visitors to the University.

THE ARTS
(Continued)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (continued) --

• INTERNATIONAL ARTS SOCIETY

The International Arts Society is a cinema club, membership in which is open to members of the faculty, staff and student body of the University of Arizona. A program of outstanding American and foreign films is presented throughout the academic year.

HEALTH

Customarily, when natural resources are considered, one envisions forests, streams, fertile soil, climate, scenic beauty, oceans, mineral wealth

The most valuable natural resource any community possesses is people ... people who make things go! ... people who shape and change to meet and solve the problems of living.

Optimal development of human resource is dependent upon numerous and complex factors, foremost of which is education; next is the maintenance of health and the repair of the human being when disease, accident or disaster strikes.

Through constant, effective maintenance of this human resource, the vigor of a community is kept in peak condition to wrestle with the demands upon that vigor.

Keeping pace with Tucson's fast-growing population requires that medical facilities, both public and private, be constantly upgraded.

To provide for the medical maintenance of its population, Tucson has developed a family of hospitals and medical services which is constantly striving toward improvement and growth.

MEDICAL FACILITIES --

SCHOOLS: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
MEDICAL CENTER

The University of Arizona College of Medicine opened its doors to the first class of students in the fall of 1967, as an integral part of the State system of public education.

The basic Medical Sciences building and multidiscipline laboratories are completed and will soon be accompanied by a Clinical Sciences wing and 300-bed teaching hospital.

HEALTH
(Continued)

SCHOOLS: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA MEDICAL CENTER
(continued)

The medical complex will include a student wing, lecture rooms, snack bar, lounge and supporting facilities. It will also contain centralized animal quarters, the medical library, administrative space and the academic departments. Structurally, the latter are stratified horizontally with out-patient and inpatient areas over six floors rising out of a three-story base.

The hospital will be complete with service-oriented functions such as the emergency room, operating suites, radiology and clinical pathology laboratories.

The Medical Center will be essentially self-sufficient and will contain all teaching, research and service components that are required for educational and graduate training programs in all the traditional health-related fields.

The aim of the University of Arizona Medical Center, which includes the College of Medicine, is to provide an organization for coordinating all of the intellectual resources in the total spectrum of health services in a manner consistent with the aspirations and expectations of the people of the State.

It is intended to serve, in the broadest sense, as an educational institution for the people of Arizona and beyond.



HEALTH
(Continued)

MEDICAL FACILITIES (Continued) --

SCHOOLS: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
COLLEGE OF NURSING

Professional nursing is a service which helps people achieve and maintain optimum health.

To accept her responsibility in the demands of a changing society, the professional nurse needs to have a body of knowledge which keeps pace with scientific advances and which she applies in giving effective nursing care. In order to do this, she must possess problem-solving ability and discriminative judgment in recognizing the health needs of patients, their families and the community, and in selecting the appropriate nursing intervention for each situation.

The practice of nursing must change continuously and make adjustments to social changes and to scientific discoveries which alter the practice of medicine and related disciplines.

Learning activities in clinical nursing are based on learning experiences in natural and behavioral sciences. Students are encouraged to draw upon scientific principles derived from related courses and to include psychological and social, as well as physical, care in their applied nursing courses.

The four-academic-year and one-summer-session program leads to the degree Bachelor of Science in Nursing and prepares the graduate to function in beginning professional nursing practice wherever skilled nursing services are needed. This program is designed to enable the student to undertake graduate study if she wishes to prepare herself for a position of leadership in nursing.

The curriculum is composed of approximately forty (40%) per cent clinical nursing courses. All clinical laboratories are conducted in settings where patients need nursing care.

HEALTH
(Continued)

MEDICAL FACILITIES (continued) --

SCHOOLS: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Pharmacy is one of the para-medical health professions. It offers, as its primary responsibility to the health team, the provisions of materials from animal, vegetable and mineral resources to serve as drugs employed for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals.

Pharmacy also serves as an information bridge between physician and the patient in matters related to medicines and health care. These responsibilities provide the pharmacist with unusual opportunities for humanitarian service, and they impose unusual demands for high standards of moral and professional integrity.

The undergraduate curriculum in Pharmacy is designed to provide the basic science and professional courses essential in preparing the graduate for the responsibilities of medical center pharmaceutical practice, yet to provide some flexibility in meeting the interests of the student in urban, rural, industrial or promotional pharmacy.

The College of Pharmacy is fully accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

In 1957, the Arizona Poison Control Information Center was established in the College of Pharmacy as a part of the Arizona Medical Association's Poison Control Program designed to aid in prevention and treatment of human poisoning cases. The Center serves a Statewide network of treatment centers located in the major and strategically located hospitals of Arizona.



HEALTH
(Continued)

TUCSON HOSPITALS MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM --

This Medical Education Program is administered through the office of Graduate Education, Tucson Medical Center. Each year between 60 and 70 Residents and Interns rotate on a two- to four-month basis between St. Mary's Hospital, Pima County Hospital and Tucson Medical Center.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES --

The Pima County Health Department carries on a comprehensive program of direct Medical Services, coupled with an intense program of Environmental Sanitation designed to provide the citizens of Pima County, Arizona, protection against the vectors of disease wherever possible, and to render medical aid wherever disease or accident occur.

MEDICAL SERVICES --

In the area of direct Medical Services, the Department maintains the Pima County Hospital in Tucson; a Mobile Health Clinic which is used to provide Maternal and Child Health services throughout the county; and five Department substations strategically located in the county.

Sub-programs in control of Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, Heart Disease, Rabies, and Communicable diseases are all actively pursued by the Department.

Preventive medicine services in the areas of Nutrition, Home Health, Maternal and Child Health, Immunization, and general public education are performed by the Department.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION --

In the field of Environmental Sanitation, the Department enforces the public health laws through a rigorously exercised inspection system accompanied by an effective educational program which alerts establishment operators to the reasons for the regulations which protect the public health.

HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (continued) --
(Continued)

The Department exercises jurisdiction in the inspection of all food and drink establishments, milk producers and processing plants, water suppliers, schools, waste disposal operations, garbage and trash disposal, swimming pools, hotels, motels, guest ranches, summer camps and recreational areas, labor camps, hospitals and nursing homes, day care centers, and a number of miscellaneous activities.

HOSPITALS --

• VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:

402 general medical and surgical, with beds available for tubercular and psychiatric patients.

Medical Staff:

Complete team of physicians, nurses, dentists, and a full range of auxiliary staff, supplemented by a large number of volunteer workers; 500 full-time employees comprising the staff.

Services:

Medical, surgical and tubercular. There is a very active outpatient service with extensive facilities including a mental hygiene clinic. A Medical Illustration Service and Research programs are in operation. Available are Student Nurse Training program in cooperation with the University of Arizona School of Nursing and cooperative student training programs in Psychology, Social Work, Audiology and Speech Pathology.

• PIMA COUNTY HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:

160 total, including 28 medical, 32 surgical, 20 convalescent, 22 pediatric, 34 tubercular, 20 psychiatric and 4 intensive care.



HEALTH
(Continued)

• PIMA COUNTY HOSPITAL (continued)

Professional Medical Staff:

20 Attending Physicians, 8 Interns,
9 Residents and 137 Consultants.

Nursing Staff:

Registered Nurses - 60; Nurses Aides - 55;
Licensed Practical Nurses - 61; Orderlies - 30;
Ward Clerks - 10.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:

608, including administrative and auxiliary
services personnel. Of the 608 people
serving the hospital, 471 are on Staff
payroll.

Services:

Medical, surgical, pediatric, ambulance
(by rotation contract), emergency, clinical
(all specialties), x-ray, psychiatric and
intensive care.

Facilities:

1 surgery, 2 clinics, emergency rooms,
x-ray, general laboratory, pediatric ward,
intensive care unit.

HEALTH
(Continued)

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

• TUCSON MEDICAL CENTER

Number of Beds:

478 general; 14 intensive care unit.

Professional Medical Staff:

60 House Staff, consisting of Residents and Interns.

Nursing Staff:

Registered Nurses - 212 full-time; 89 part-time; Nurses Aides - 211; others - 170.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:

1324, not including 600 auxiliary volunteers.

Services:

6 operating rooms (plus cast and cysto rooms), isotope laboratory, x-ray, clinical laboratory, electroencephalography, electrocardiography, physical therapy, inhalation therapy, nursing service, dietary, pharmacy, social service, pediatrics, intensive care unit, coronary intensive care unit, and the auxiliary services for management and maintenance.

Projected Expansion:

140 additional beds, expanded physical therapy, expansion of operating rooms and supporting services.

In Planning:

A Medical Park development.

Operating Budget:

\$8,000,000.00 annually.



HEALTH
(Continued)

• ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:

275 total, with 16 intensive care unit,
42 pediatrics, 10 for newborn in maternity.

Professional Medical Staff:

14 House Staff, consisting of 7 Residents,
2 Interns, 5 Externs.

Nursing Staff:

Registered Nurses - 112; Nurses Aides, Ward
Clerks, Orderlies - 204; Licensed Practical
Nurses - 49; other - 233.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:

696, including administrative and auxiliary
services personnel.

Services:

Medical, surgical, pediatric, obstetrics-
gynecology, x-ray, emergency, intensive care,
coronary care unit, inhalation therapy,
special pulmonary diagnosis, electroen-
cephalography.

Facilities:

6 surgical suites, recovery room, emergency
room, x-ray, clinic, special coronary care
unit in conjunction with intensive care unit,
open heart surgery suite, electroencephal-
ography laboratory, pulmonary special diag-
nostic laboratory, inhalation therapy, com-
munity-oriented special rehabilitation unit.

Projected Expansion:

96 general medical and surgical beds, a trans-
portation core, remodeling of the South Wing.
Facilities for comprehensive advanced care
and service in Mental Health and total spectrum
of general hospital operation. 24 beds to
provide care for Mental Health patients con-
stitute first phase of long-term planning, in-
cluding inpatient and outpatient care. Com-
pletion of first phase is anticipated during
summer of 1969.

HEALTH
(Continued)

• ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:

278 total, including intensive care;
28 in children's section.

Professional Medical Staff:

322 Physicians with Staff privileges.

Nursing Staff:

Registered Nurses - 150; Nurses Aides - 150.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:

600, including administrative and auxiliary
services personnel.

Services:

Medical, surgical, pediatric, obstetrics-
gynecology, emergency, intensive care,
coronary care, laboratory, x-ray, physical
therapy, inhalation therapy, supportive care.

Facilities:

4 surgeries, 3 emergency rooms, 4 examining
rooms, x-ray with complete diagnostic faci-
lities, diagnostic laboratory, maternity
section with labor, delivery, post partem,
rooming-in and nursery, children's section,
physical therapy department, inhalation
therapy department, supportive care, special
care units consisting of intensive and coro-
nary care.

Projected Expansion:

Add patient wing to bring capacity to 400 beds,
additional x-ray, laboratories, surgeries and
administrative accommodations.



HEALTH
(Continued)

• TUCSON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:

156 total, including 10 maternity section,
6 children's section.

Professional Medical Staff:

1 Resident Physician, 7 Interns.

Nursing Staff:

Registered Nurses - 34; Nurses Aides - 101;
Licensed Practical Nurses - 32; other - 67.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:

304, including administrative and auxiliary
services personnel.

Services:

Medical, surgical, obstetrics-gynecology,
emergency, x-ray.

Facilities:

3 surgeries, emergency room, 2 x-ray depart-
ments, 2 clinical and pathological laboratories,
maternity section, children's section.

Projected Expansion:

120-bed addition planned for completion by
1969.

HEALTH
(Continued)

• OSHRIN INDIAN HOSPITAL

A U.S. Public Health Service federal contract hospital for tubercular American Indians.

Number of Beds:
152 total.

Professional Medical Staff:
3 Visiting Physicians.

Nursing Staff:
Registered Nurses - 15; Nurses Aides - 29.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:
83, including administrative and auxiliary services personnel.

Services:
Medical, x-ray, laboratory.

Facilities:
Laboratory, x-ray department, children's section.

Projected Expansion:
None.



HEALTH
(Continued)

• CARL HAYDEN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:
92 total.

Professional Medical Staff:
1 Resident Physician, 2 Interns,
18 Visiting Physicians.

Nursing Staff:
Registered Nurses - 16 full-time, 3 part-
time; Nurses Aids - 8; Orderlies - 12 full-
time, 3 part-time.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:
65, including administrative and auxiliary
services personnel.

Services:
Medical, surgical, orthopedic, dermatology,
genito-urinary, outpatient, emergency,
x-ray, laboratory, intensive care.

Facilities:
2 surgeries, orthopedic clinic, dermatology
clinic, genito-urinary clinic, outpatient
general clinic, emergency rooms, x-ray de-
partment, general laboratory.

Projected Expansion:
Approved as Extended Care facility; wards in
preparation.

HEALTH
(Continued)

• ELKS HOSPITAL

Number of Beds:
48 total.

Professional Medical Staff:
16 Visiting Physicians.

Nursing Staff:
Registered Nurses - 8; Nurses Aides - 3;
Orderlies - 8; Auxiliaries - 14.

Total Staff, all Services and Facilities:
46, including administrative and auxiliary
services personnel.

Services:
Medical, surgery, laboratory, x-ray,
physical therapy.

Facilities:
Surgery, x-ray, laboratory, rehabilitation
and physical therapy department.

Projected Expansion:
None anticipated at present.



HEALTH
(Continued)

• PALO VERDE HOSPITAL

A community psychiatric hospital, operated by the Palo Verde Foundation for Mental Health. Planned, located and staffed to provide total therapeutic environment contributing to the resumption of productive living for emotionally disturbed people.

The hospital offers a full complement of contemporary psychiatric therapeutic modalities, including therapeutic milieu, environmental therapy, occupational therapy, recreational therapy, individual psychotherapy and somatic therapies.

HEALTH • CONVALESCENT AND NURSING HOMES
 (Continued)

More and more employers are realizing savings on their hospitalization programs through use of convalescent and nursing homes for extended patient care at lower costs.

Tucson has a large number of excellent facilities of this type.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Planned Expansion</u>	<u>Pro- fessional Medical</u>	<u>Reg- istered Nurses</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Staff</u>
Devon Gables	138	54	-	14	41	55
Santa Rosa	112	-	-	10	60	70
Valley House	98	-	-	6	27	33
Craycroft Nursing Center	84	-	-	5	34	39
Handmaker Jewish Home (for Aged)	78	-	-	14	32	46
Casa Solana Nursing Home	78	-	-	6	39	45
Lightharts Desert Sanitorium	55	-	-	3	20	23
Frangene Nursing Home	39	-	1	2	22	25
Casa Maria #1	35	-	1	2	7	10
House by the Side of the Road	35	-	-	2	10	12
Lukes in the Desert	30	-	-	1	4	5



HEALTH
(Continued)

• CONVALESCENT AND NURSING HOMES (continued)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Beds</u>	<u>Planned Expan- sion</u>	<u>Pro- fessional Medical</u>	<u>Reg- istered Nurses</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Staff</u>
Watkins Rest Home	25	-	-	1	4	5
Villa Maria	23	-	-	2	6	8
El Grande Nursing Center	22	5	-	4	10	14
Casa Maria #2	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
Aggregate:	872	59	2	73	328	403

Further details on facilities, types of patients served, etc., may be obtained by contacting the Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion.

HEALTH
(Continued)

MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS --

<u>SPECIALTY</u>	<u>PRACTICING</u>
Anesthesiology	12
Dermatology	11
Internal Medicine	80
Neurological Surgery	5
Obstetrics and Gynecology	28
Ophthalmology	15
Orthopedic Surgery	12
Osteopathy	58
General Practice	51
Pathology	9
Pediatrics	26
Plastic Surgery	4
Psychiatry	16
Radiology	15
Surgery	47
Urology	11
TOTAL:	400



HEALTH
(Continued)

FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL --

The following charts indicate the available public and private medical facilities in terms of aggregate totals of the 10 hospital institutions and local convalescent and nursing homes. Planned and Under Construction growth is also indicated.

In addition to the medical personnel shown, 130 dentists service the Tucson area.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL		
PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL	REGISTERED NURSES	OTHER
400	772	3096

HOSPITAL BEDS		
EXISTING	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PLANNED
2055	300	502

CONVALESCENT AND NURSING HOME BEDS		
EXISTING	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PLANNED
872	59	--

HEALTH
(Continued)

MEDICAL FACILITIES -- SYNOPTIC DATA

<u>INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS</u>	<u>BEDS</u>	<u>UNDER CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>PLANNED EXPANSION</u>
University of Arizona Medical School		300	
Tucson Medical Center	492	-	140
Veterans Administra- tion Hospital	402	-	-
St. Mary's Hospital	275	-	120
St. Joseph's Hospital	278	-	122
Pima County Hospital	160	-	-
Tucson General Hospital	156	-	120
Oshrin Indian Hospital (Tuberculosis only)	152	-	-
Carl Hayden Community Hospital	92	-	-
Elks Hospital	48	-	-
Palo Verde Hospital (Psychiatric)	-	-	-
<u>AGGREGATE:</u>	<u>2,055</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>502</u>

MEDICAL FACILITIES -- SYNOPTIC DATA (Continued)

P E R S O N N E L

<u>PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL</u>	<u>REGISTERED NURSES</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFF</u>
-	-	-	-
60*	301	963	1,324
-	-	-	-
14*	112	570	696
322**	150	450	600
37*	60	374	471
137***			
8*	34	262	304
3**	15	68	83
3*	19	43	65
18**			
16**	8	38	46
-	-	-	-
<u>122*</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>2,768</u>	<u>3,589</u>

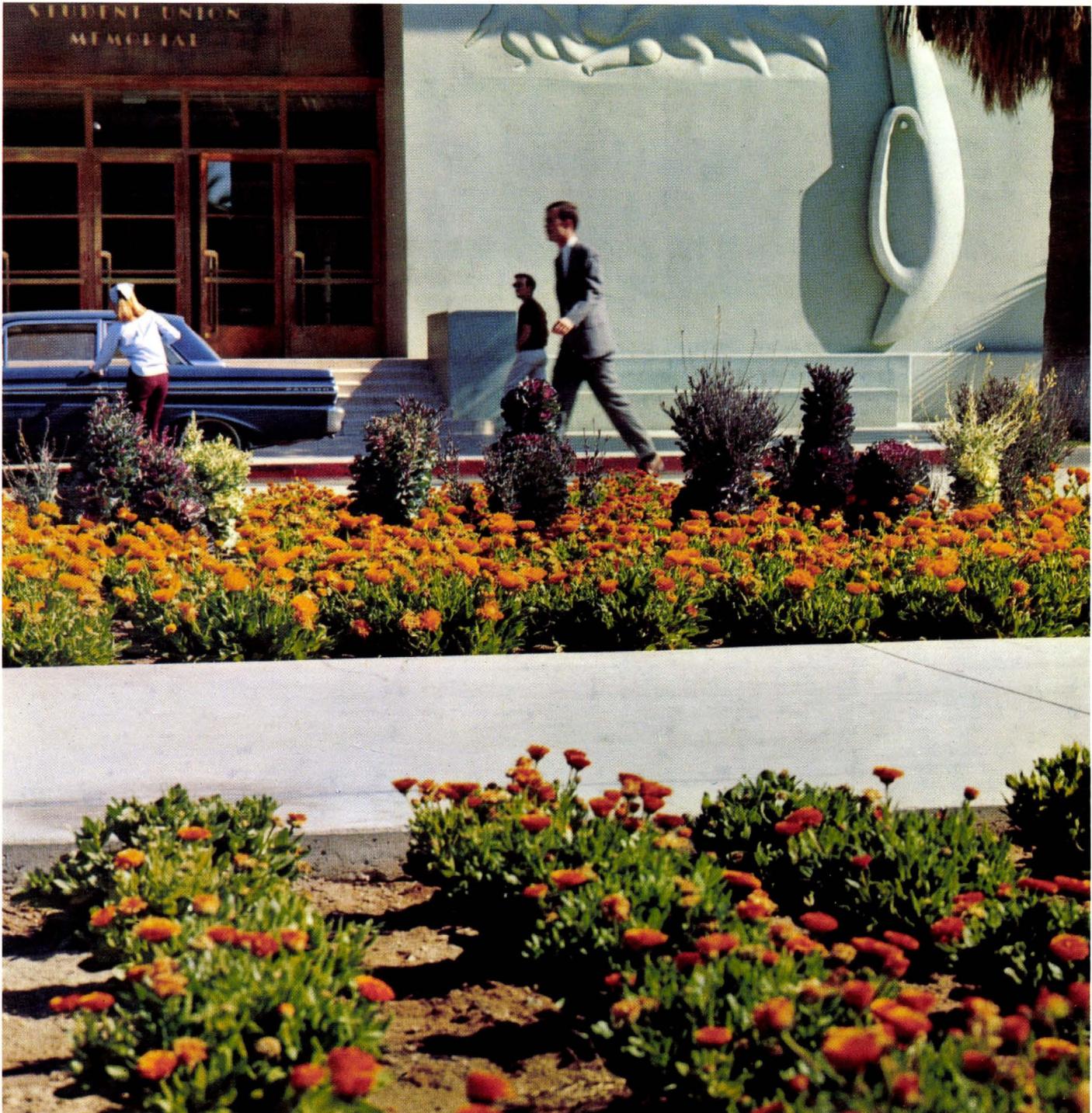
*Staff
 **Visiting Physicians with Staff Privileges
 ***Consultants

education

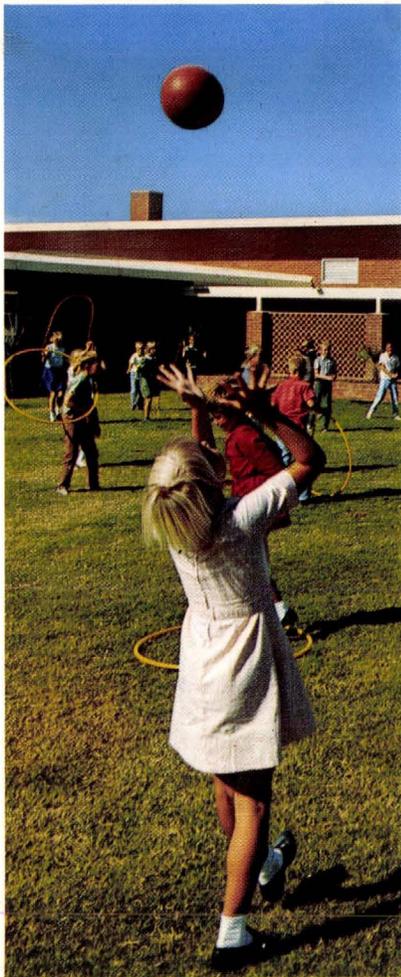
TUCSON, ARIZONA

*The great end of education is to discipline rather than to furnish the mind;
to train it to the use of its own powers, rather than fill it with the accumulations of others.*

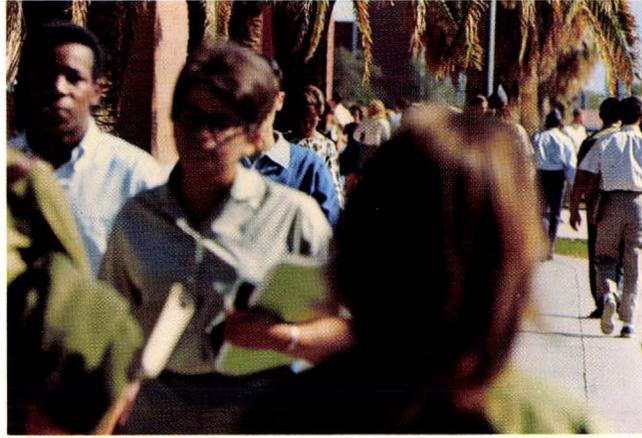
—Tyron Edwards



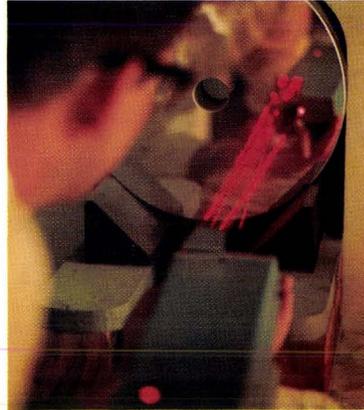
Student Union Building, University of Arizona



Healthful school surroundings



Fast paced student tempo



Unique Laser research



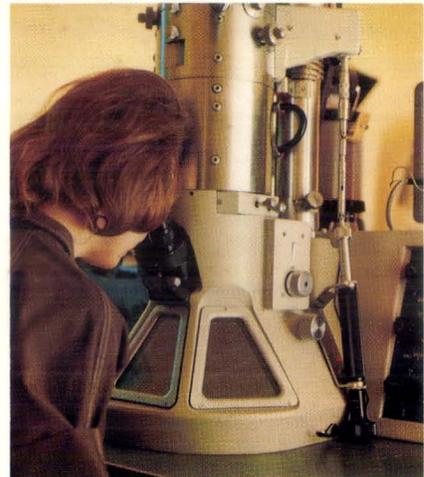
Bright sunshine for leisure hours



Active, progressive campus, University of Arizona



College of Medicine, University of Arizona



Electron Microscope exploration



education

*The things taught in colleges and schools are not
an education but the means to an education.*

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

EDUCATION ARIZONA CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

With the admission of Arizona as the 48th State, original constitutional provisions set a pattern for modern education in Arizona. An entire constitutional article was devoted to Education; something few other states have done. The Constitution provides for a State Board of Education, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a County School Superintendent.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Education exercises general supervision over educational affairs in Arizona, establishes general policies, and aids in the enforcement of all laws pertaining to Education.

The Board chooses a uniform series of textbooks (multiple texts) for use in the grammar schools; designs a uniform course of study to be followed as a minimum in the grammar schools; establishes the number of credits students must have in order to graduate from high schools; determines the entrance requirements for State-supported institutions of higher learning; develops an optional list of subjects which may be taught by permission of the Board, with the express requirements that this list must include manual training, household economics and kindergartens; and makes rules under which teachers' certificates will be granted.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Arizona is an official of the State, elected every other year by the public, and serves in a broad sense as the administrator of the State Board of Education. He administers policies made by the State Board and enforces the laws of the State in such areas as: school district organization, school attendance, apportionment of funds, textbook selection and distribution, and the courses of study for the elementary schools.

EDUCATION COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
(Continued)

The County School Superintendent serves as an administrator of the State Board of Education and as an assistant to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at the county level. He apportions the funds for the county to the local districts and issues the warrants for expenses which the districts incur.

When a resignation or death occurs in any school board within the county, he is authorized to fill the vacancy by appointment.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Three basic types of school districts are provided by Arizona law ... the grammar school (or elementary school) district, the high school district, and the union high school district. Metropolitan Tucson has established the first two types.

- . The elementary school district is organized to provide schooling for youth from kindergarten through grade eight. The elementary school district may maintain a high school if the district has more than 200 pupils enrolled and has an assessed property valuation of 1-1/2 million dollars or more.
- . High school districts provide schools for youth from grades nine through twelve. The first type of high school district mentioned in the foregoing includes students from only one elementary school district, but it is a distinct and separate district from the elementary.
- . The second type, the union high school district, is formed by the joint action of two or more elementary districts.

DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION

For elementary districts the governing board of a school district is the Board of Trustees; for high school districts, the Board of Education. Although

EDUCATION DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION (Continued)
(Continued)

different in name, the Boards function the same. Elementary Boards of Trustees in Metropolitan Tucson are composed of five members elected to staggered five-year terms; a new member is elected each year. The High School Boards of Education also have five members.

Where elementary districts and high school districts are coterminous the Board serves the dual function of Board of Trustees for the elementary district and Board of Education for the high school district. Coterminous districts remain legally separate and must be separately and distinctly administered as an elementary district and a high school district.

The responsibilities of both types of boards include providing facilities and equipment and maintaining them, employing personnel, fixing salaries and overseeing the proper operation of the school. These boards normally restrict their function to policy formation and employ professional, certified administrators to carry out the board policies.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN TUCSON

The Public School system in Metropolitan Tucson is comprised of six elementary school districts servicing 71 elementary schools, 17 junior high schools (grades 7-8), and four high school districts servicing 9 high schools. Under construction at the present time are three additional high schools, two junior high schools and three elementary schools.

EDUCATION
(Continued)

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

School District	Number of Schools	Present Enrollment	Capacity	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
1	70	36,709	39,635	28.0
8	5	2,578	2,350	27.5
10	9	4,233	4,500	26.7
12	5	4,512	4,490	21.5
13	1	192	240	22.0
16	<u>2</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>480</u>	24.1
Totals:	92	48,631	51,695	

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

School District	Number of Schools	Present Enrollment	Capacity	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
1	5	14,970	11,400	27.0
4	2	2,126	3,000	23.0
8	1	930	925	25.0
12	<u>1</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>1,700</u>	19.8
Totals:	9	19,612	17,025	

EDUCATION KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOLS
(Continued)

Kindergarten classes are offered in one major public school district, some parochial schools and some private schools. In addition, a score of private nursery or day care centers are operated throughout the City. Kindergartens under Federal programs for the underprivileged such as "Operation Head-Start" are integrated into the local school systems.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDIES

Each of the three divisions (primary, intermediate and upper elementary or junior high) of the elementary school has its own special emphasis and approach.

. PRIMARY

For children at the primary level (grades 1 - 3) emphasis is placed on learning to read and write (including cursive writing), gaining familiarity with numbers and arithmetic concepts (including addition, subtraction, simple multiplication and division), and being systematically introduced to the nearby social and physical environment (social studies and science). Experiences in arts, crafts, music, and physical education in the primary grades help children develop their physical and esthetic abilities, improve their coordination and provide variation and relaxation from academic activities.

. INTERMEDIATE

In the intermediate grades (4-6), heavy emphasis is continued on developing reading, writing, and other language skills. Mathematics, social studies and science are gradually separated into distinct disciplines; and each is allotted more time than it received in the primary grades. Fine arts, physical education and health continue with approximately the same emphasis in the middle grades as in the primary; but some differentiated student activities start at this level. In music, for instance, instrumental programs are frequently initiated at grades

EDUCATION . INTERMEDIATE (Continued)
(Continued)

four or five. Brief introductory experiences in practical arts are provided in the fifth or sixth grade.

In grades one through six, the dominant form of class organization is one teacher per class group with the same teacher being responsible for most of the instruction during the entire day.

. JUNIOR HIGH

In junior high (grades 7-8), students are typically grouped in subject areas and move each period from one subject-matter teacher to another. At this level separate periods are provided for English, mathematics, science, social studies, practical arts, music, art and physical education. There are elective offerings available in the upper elementary grades. The content areas -- English, mathematics, science and social studies -- comprise at least two-thirds of the junior high program since they meet daily for one period. Remaining courses are offered on alternate days or for one semester out of each school year.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDIES

Tucson's public high school curricula are comprehensive, offering courses designed to fit the individual needs of each student. These courses range from those specially designed for the slow learner to courses on college level for the gifted and talented students. Vocational arts, fine arts and physical education departments follow a heterogeneous pattern. In electives, grouping on a combined basis of interest and ability occurs.

Both traditional and contemporary mathematics classes are offered at all levels, as are social studies, science, home economics, language arts, fine arts, journalism, foreign languages, commerce and vocational arts.

EDUCATION THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDIES (Continued)
(Continued)

Vocational arts experiences are presented in general shop, metal shop, welding, machine shop, mechanical drawing, crafts, home economics, automotive mechanics and printing.

TEXTBOOKS

Arizona State laws give local school districts the right to provide free basic textbooks for grades one through eight. Workbooks or other similar materials must be purchased by the students.

Textbooks and materials of all types must be furnished by students in grades nine through twelve; but at end of the school year most books may be turned in at high school book stores for a refund of a percentage of the purchase price, depending upon condition of the book. School Board policies provide that new textbooks for a high school course will be adopted for a minimum of five years, and students are notified a year in advance of a new adoption.

SPECIAL SERVICES AND COURSES

Guidance and counseling are available in all the school districts. Available through Special Education are speech correction, remedial reading, homebound program, classes for physically handicapped and school for trainable children.

Educational TV, driver training, advanced and college level courses, and distributive education are available throughout the various school districts. A well-rounded athletic program is pursued in all the junior and senior high schools.

PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Tucson's parochial school system includes Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist and Episcopalian parochial schools, comprising four high schools and 17 elementary schools.



EDUCATION
(Continued)

PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Continued)

In addition, nine private schools are available to Tucson residents. Private schools for exceptionally gifted children and private ranch schools are established.

The parochial schools offer curricula similar to the public school system, with some of the schools offering kindergarten classes.

The private schools in Tucson range from kindergarten through high school, some coed with others limited to boys or girls only. Fees range from \$450 yearly, day; to yearly board, \$2700.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OFFERING INSTRUCTION SIMILAR TO
STANDARD CURRICULA

- . Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind (State-supported),
coed, grades 1 through 12.
- . Arizona Youth Center (State-supported),
for boys, grades 5 through 9.
- . Beacon Foundation for Mentally Retarded (contribution-supported),
coed, pre-school and adults.
- . National Foundation for Asthmatic Children,
coed, day school and residents.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education courses are offered by the Adult Evening School affiliated with the public school system.

Classes are offered in bookkeeping, office machines, script shorthand, Gregg shorthand, typing, oil painting, sewing, English refresher, conversational Spanish, auto mechanics, auto tuning, electrical systems, data processing, computer programming, electronics, machine

EDUCATION ADULT EDUCATION (Continued)
(Continued)

shop, photography, refrigeration, tailoring, offset printing and welding.

Under the auspices of the Manpower Development and Training Act, training is being conducted in numerous occupations by the public school system in cooperation with the Vocational Education Department of Arizona and the Arizona State Employment Service.

HIGHER

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

The University of Arizona, located at Tucson, is an integral part of the system of public education established by and for the State. The University is maintained by funds appropriated by the State of Arizona and the United States Government and by certain fees and collections including private grants from many sources.

In 1891 the University was opened to students. Since 1917 the University has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a degree-granting institution. In addition, the University, or one or more of its divisions, has membership in or is accredited by the following:

- . National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
- . Council of Graduate Schools in the United States
- . Western Association of Graduate Schools
- . American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business
- . American Bar Association
- . Association of American Law Schools
- . American Chemical Society
- . American Council of Pharmaceutical Education
- . American Psychological Association
- . Council on Social Work Education
- . Engineers' Council for Professional Development
- . National Association of Schools of Music
- . National League for Nursing

EDUCATION THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (Continued)
(Continued)

- . National Architectural Accrediting Board
- . National Council of Accreditation of Teacher Education
- . American Council on Education for Journalism
- . Association of American University Presses
- . Association of Research Libraries

DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

College of Agriculture
School of Home Economics
Departments of:

Agricultural Biochemistry
Agricultural Chemistry and Soils
Agricultural Economics
Agricultural Education
Agricultural Engineering
Agronomy
Animal Pathology
Animal Science
Dairy Science
Entomology
Horticulture
Plant Breeding
Plant Pathology
Poultry Science
Watershed Management

College of Architecture

College of Business and Public Administration
Departments of:

Accounting
Economics
Finance
Insurance and Real Estate
Geography and Area Development
Management
Marketing
Office Administration and Business Education
Public Administration

EDUCATION DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY (Continued)
(Continued)

College of Education
Departments of:

Counseling and Guidance Education
(Foundations of Education, Reading, Rehabili-
tation, School Library Science)
Educational Administration
Educational Psychology
Elementary Education
Secondary Education
Special Education

College of Engineering
Departments of:

Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Nuclear Engineering
System Engineering

College of Fine Arts
School of Music
Departments of:

Art
Drama
Speech

College of Law

College of Liberal Arts
Departments of:

Anthropology
Astrology
Biological Sciences
Chemistry
Classics
English, German and Russian
Government
History
Journalism
Mathematics

EDUCATION DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY (Continued)
(Continued)

Meteorology
Microbiology and Medical Technology
Philosophy
Physics
Psychology
Romance Languages
Sociology
Committee on Oriental Studies

College of Medicine

College of Mines
School of Earth Sciences
Departments of:

Geochronology, Geology
Institute of Arid Lands Research
Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research
Chemical Engineering
Metallurgical Engineering
Mining and Geological Engineering

College of Nursing

College of Pharmacy

Graduate College
Committees on:

Agricultural Biochemistry and Nutrition
Genetics
Hydrology and Water Resources
Optical Sciences
Statistics
Urban Planning

Continuing Education and the Summer Session

General Departments:

Department of Health, Physical Education and
Recreation
Department of Physical Education for Women
School of Military Science and Aerospace Studies

EDUCATION DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY (Continued)
(Continued)

The University Libraries

Divisions of Research and Special Public Service:

Agricultural Experiment Station
Agricultural Extension Service
Arizona Bureau of Mines
Arizona Cooperative Fishery Unit
Arizona Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
Arizona Poisoning Control Information Center
Arizona State Museum
Arizona Transportation and Traffic Institute
Bureau of Audiovisual Services
Bureau of Correspondence Instruction
Bureau of Educational Research and Service
Bureau of Ethnic Research
Computer Center
Division of Economic and Business Research
Engineering Experiment Station
Institute of Arid Lands Research
Institute of Atmospheric Physics (including Solar
Energy Research Laboratory)
Institute of Government Research
Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research
Lunar and Planetary Laboratory
Radio-Television Bureau
Steward Observatory (including Optical Sciences
Laboratory)
The University of Arizona - The University of
Ceará Program)
University Rehabilitation Center
Water Resources Research Center

In 1958, the University became one of thirteen American universities which joined the formation of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).

Since 1962, the University has been a member of the Associated Midwest Universities, a group of thirty-three (33) institutions organized to promote and conduct research in all branches of science and to establish means for facilitating the use of the Argonne National Laboratory by qualified faculty and students.

EDUCATION DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY (Continued)
(Continued)

The University is a charter member of the Universities Council on Hydrology, a joint training and research effort in which some forty (40) universities hold membership.

In 1965, the University accepted an invitation to become a member of the Argonne Universities Association, a group of twenty-six (26) universities established to provide policy and program guidance for the Argonne National Laboratory -- one of the nation's most important research installations.

In 1966, the University was elected to membership in the 46-university consortium known as Universities Research Association, Inc. This organization constitutes a management unit which is expected to provide policy and program guidance for the projected 200 billion electron-volt accelerator which, it is anticipated, will be completed within the next few years.

GRADUATE DEGREES

The University of Arizona grants the master's degree in 96 fields of work; the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 55 fields. Advanced degrees offered:

Master of Accounting (M.Ac.)
Master of Agricultural Education (M.Ag.Ed.)
Master of Arts (M.A.)
Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.)
Master of Education (M.Ed.)
Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.)
Master of Home Economics Education (M.H.E.Ed.)
Master of Music (M.M.)
Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.)
Master of Science (M.S.)

Doctor of Education (Ed.D.)
Doctor of Musical Arts (A.Mus.D.)
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

A number of departments give more than one degree, and a great many specializations are available within the degrees listed.

EDUCATION SUMMER SESSIONS
(Continued)

The summer session offerings include 54 programs and more than 500 courses. These offerings are designed for undergraduates, teachers, graduate students, high school graduates, and the general public.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Approximately 125 courses are offered by correspondence in about 25 major fields.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Division of Continuing Education administers classes in the late afternoon and evening. Undergraduate courses offered on the Tucson campus carry full residence academic credit, along with special non-credit courses tailored to the needs of the Community.

Graduate credit is available through continuing education courses.

ENROLLMENT

Total enrollment: 22,289.
(Freshmen: 4,366; Sophomores: 3,758; Junior: 3,444;
Seniors: 3,273)

Enrollment for the Summer Session: 7,498.

(Total enrollment figures of 22,289 include Continuing Education, Graduates, Law and Medicine, which has a class of 32).

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION

The University has a well-equipped athletic plant which includes a 40,000-seat football stadium, a gymnasium seating 3,600 and a baseball field. Additional

EDUCATION INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION (Continued)
(Continued)

facilities include a swimming pool, quarter-mile track, tennis courts, wrestling room, weight-lifting room and four-wall handball courts.

The University, along with Arizona State University, Brigham Young, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado State, and the University of Texas, El Paso, holds membership in the Western Athletic Conference as well as in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

A well-rounded varsity sports program is conducted by the University with intercollegiate competition scheduled in baseball, basketball, cross-country, football, golf, gymnastics, lacrosse, rifle, swimming, tennis, track, and wrestling. The varsity football team plays a schedule of ten games and the basketball schedule is limited to twenty-six (26) games. In baseball, the usual schedule is about forty-five (45) games. In other sports, there are attractive and challenging intercollegiate schedules.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

There are twenty-nine (29) national men's fraternities active on campus, along with fifteen (15) national women's sororities.

EXPENSES AND FEES

An estimate of the amount of funds required for the first month in residence, covering board for one month, room for one semester on the campus, registration, incidental fees, books, supplies, etc., is \$450. The minimum cost of covering all University charges for the academic year (exclusive of the non-resident tuition fee which totals \$815) is approximately \$1,119.

PIMA COLLEGE

Recognizing that the two-year "Community" college offers unequalled opportunity for providing educational

EDUCATION PIMA COLLEGE (Continued)
(Continued)

exposure to those who need modern-day job training in addition to traditional subjects, the Board of Governors of Pima College successfully placed a bond issue before the public in a special election on October 3, 1967.

This welcome addition to the educational system is planned for opening in 1970 with an anticipated enrollment of 5,100 students, or 3,600 full-time equivalent students utilizing the facilities day and evening.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- . General education in preparation for intelligent living.
- . Two-years lower division college work in preparation for smooth progress into upper division work at universities.
- . Occupational education programs to prepare students for occupations not requiring baccalaureate degrees, with emphasis on fulfilling known community needs.
- . Continuing education courses to satisfy vocational and avocational needs of young people and adults attending evening classes.
- . Guidance and personal counseling to assist students in making decisions relating to their academic work and careers.
- . Community services related to identified needs, including cultural, recreational and general interest programs.

CURRICULA

The Community College (or Pima College) curricula are designed to offer the areas of concentration and

EDUCATION CURRICULA (Continued)
(Continued)

disciplines required to prepare its students for modern-day intelligent living and wage earning, as well as for continuing education.

Students will be prepared for careers in business, industry, and professions to fill established needs of the area.

In addition to stressing job-training, traditional subjects are offered, and college transfer credits will be given. Typically, educational and training programs will include:

. AUTOMOTIVE AND DIESEL

Diesel Engine Mechanic
Automotive Technologist
Service Advisor

. BUSINESS

Stenographer/Secretary
Junior Accountant
Electronic Data Processing

. ELECTRONICS

Mechanical Technology
Electronics Technician
Instruments
Air-Conditioning/Refrigeration

. HOTEL, MOTEL, FOOD SERVICE

Desk Clerk
Assistant Manager
Hostess
Cook
Baker
Waitress

. MISCELLANEOUS CAREER COURSES

Police Science
Sales Services

EDUCATION . MISCELLANEOUS CAREER COURSES (Continued)
(Continued)

Graphic Arts
Motion Picture/Television
Fire Prevention
Appliance Repair

. OTHER

Humanities and Fine Arts
Social Sciences
Life and Health Sciences
Physical Sciences and Mathematics
General Business

. PARA MEDICAL SERVICES

Registered Nurse
Licensed Practical Nurse
Medical Technologist
Inhalation Technologist
Hospital Admission Clerk
Medical/Dental Assistant
Dental Chairside Assistant
Dental Hygienist

LIBRARIES

Formal and informal education rely strongly upon the knowledge and reference materials available in library facilities. Libraries of all kinds form a very necessary addendum to the programs for public, private, and individual education.

In October, 1963, the first comprehensive plan for meeting the long-range library requirements for the City of Tucson and Pima County was submitted to the City and County Planning Commissions. At that time, the library system consisted of a central library, a city branch at Himmel Park, and a county branch at Ajo, Arizona.

The City and County Planning and Zoning Commissions, the Library Board and the formulators of the long-range plan mutually reviewed and revised the initial program.



EDUCATION LIBRARIES (Continued)
(Continued)

In October, 1964, the revised plan was approved by the Library Board and was adopted by the City and County Planning and Zoning Commissions for implementation as part of the Master Plan for the City of Tucson and Pima County in December, 1964, and January, 1965, respectively.

TUCSON PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

The Tucson Public Library System, since 1965, has been developing in accordance with the proposed concept of a strong central library in conjunction with regional branches strategically located to serve the needs of the Community. The needs of outlying areas are served by mobile libraries in the form of Book Trailers and Bookmobiles.

The City library staff and board, in cooperation with the City-County Planning Department, are constantly striving to provide the scope and quality of library service which satisfies the public's requirements for enlightenment through the use of books and related material.

The Public Library System now includes a central library, 4 branch libraries (Himmel, Wilmot, First Avenue, Ajo), 2 Book Trailers and 2 Bookmobiles. Two additional branch libraries are under construction, and 4 additional branch libraries are in planning for the 1970 decade.

The library system stocks nearly 300,000 books, receives 700 different periodicals and possesses or maintains, in hard copy or on microfilm, back files of nearly 800 titles. It also receives over 50 newspapers from various cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Great Britain. Back files of the two Tucson daily newspapers and of the New York Times are maintained on microfilm.

The library system owns nearly 10,000 phonograph records and 167 quality art prints.

EDUCATION TUCSON PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM (Continued)
(Continued)

In addition to the elements which comprise the Public Library System, there is the University of Arizona library, the Public School libraries, the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society library, and the Cox Memorial Library.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA LIBRARY

The University's library collections are housed in the Main Library; the Science division, Music, Instructional Materials, and Law Collections are in the Music, College of Education, and College of Law buildings respectively.

The Main Library houses two large subject division libraries: Social Science and Humanities and Fine Arts; there are also General Reference, Map, and Special Collections divisions.

The Science division houses all materials relating to pure sciences, biological sciences, medicine, engineering and agriculture. United States Government publications which relate to the sciences (Department of Agriculture, National Bureau of Standards, Atomic Energy Commission, etc.) are housed here.

The Music Library in the Music building contains scores, recordings, and bibliographies (books about music are shelved in the Main Library).

The Instructional Materials Library in the College of Education, contains a collection of literature for children and young people, school textbooks, courses of study and curricula, and audiovisual materials. This library is maintained primarily for the use of students and faculty in the library science curriculum of the College of Education.

The Law Library is in the Law building and is under the jurisdiction of the College of Law.



EDUCATION ARIZONA PIONEER HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY
(Continued)

The Arizona Pioneers Historical Society Library contains more than 35,000 bound volumes and pamphlets concerning the southwestern United States and its history. It also contains nearly 500 collections of private papers, largely original and unpublished.

The library picture section consists of 40,000 identified and classified items, including historical and current maps. Several hundred thousand manuscripts are available on microfilm, and the library owns a large newspaper collection.

THE COX MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Cox Library is a private library established by the Walter Chiles Cox Memorial Foundation. The book collection is specialized in the subject areas of genealogy and heraldry. One may trace the history of almost any American family through use of this excellent facility.

TUCSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TUCSON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

HIGH SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Catalina	3645 E. Pima	2,527
Palo Verde	1302 S. Avenida Vega	4,128
Pueblo	3500 S. 12th Ave.	2,428
Rincon	422 N. Arcadia	2,652
Tucson	400 N. Second Ave.	3,223
Physical Handicap High School (at Tucson High School)	400 N. Second Ave.	12

EDUCATION TUCSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS--DISTRICT NO. 1 (Continued)
(Continued)

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Carson	7777 E. Stella	515
Doolen	2400 N. Country Club	796
Fickett	7420 E. Calle Arturo	880
Magee	8300 E. Speedway	624
Mansfield	1300 E. Sixth St.	551
Naylor	1701 S. Columbus	790
Roskruge	500 E. Sixth St.	506
Safford	300 S. Fifth Ave.	456
Spring	300 W. Spring	477
Townsend	2120 N. Beverly	823
Utterback	3233 S. Pinal Vista	467
Vail	5350 E. 16th St.	738
Wakefield	101 W. 44th St.	894

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:

Blenman	1600 N. Country Club	589
Bonillas	4711 E. 16th St.	694
Booth	7130 E. Calle Arturo	462
Borton	700 E. 22nd St.	246
Brichta	1501 N. Silverbell	258

EDUCATION TUCSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Continued)
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Brown	1705 N. Sahuara	489
Carrillo	440 S. Main	380
Cavett	2120 E. Naco Vista	390
Corbett	5949 E. 29th St.	947
Cragin	2945 N. Tucson Blvd.	559
Davidson	3915 E. Fort Lowell	488
Davis	500 W. St. Mary's	325
Dietz	7575 E. Palma	797
Drachman	549 S. Convent	475
Duffy	5145 E. Fifth St.	470
Fort Lowell	5155 E. Pima	509
Government Heights	150 W. Ajo Way	713
Gump	750 N. Rosemont	132
Holladay	1110 E. 33rd St.	258
Howell	401 N. Irving	518
Howenstine	2131 E. Winsett	104
Hudlow	6900 E. Fifth St.	475
Hughes	700 N. Wilson	500
Jefferson Park	1701 E. Seneca	361
Keen	3538 E. Ellington	671

EDUCATION TUCSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Continued)
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Kellond	6606 E. Lehigh	843
Lineweaver	461 S. Bryant	498
Lynn	1573 W. Ajo Way	565
Manzo	1301 W. Ontario	540
Marshall	9066 E. 29th St.	490
Menlo Park	1100 W. Fresno	313
Miles	1400 E. Broadway	287
Mission View	2600 S. Eighth Ave.	475
Myers	5000 E. Andrew	987
Ochoa	101 W. 25th St.	435
Pueblo Gardens	2210 E. 33rd St.	558
Richey	2209 N. 15th Ave.	215
Roberts	4355 E. Calle Aurora	611
Robinson	2745 E. 18th St.	656
Rogers	6000 E. 15th St.	550
Roosevelt	1201 N. Ninth Ave.	250
Rose	800 W. Michigan	866
Roskruge	500 E. Fifth St.	186
Safford	300 S. Fifth Ave.	282
Schumaker	501 N. Maguire	513
Sewell	425 N. Sahuara	407

EDUCATION TUCSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Continued)
 (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Smith	5741 "I" St.	507
Steele	700 S. Sarnoff	797
Tully	1701 W. El Rio	499
University Heights	1201 N. Park	303
Van Buskirk	725 E. Fair	512
Wheeler	1818 S. Avenida del Sol	1,086
White	2315 W. Canada	524
Whitmore	5330 E. Glenn	498
Wright	4311 E. Linden	504
Wrightstown	8950 E. Wrightstown	490
Covert (Special Education - Elementary, Junior and Senior High)	2701 S. Eighth Ave.	81
Physical Handicap Ele- mentary (at Miles School)	1400 E. Broadway	9

AMPHITHEATER SCHOOL DISTRICT

HIGH SCHOOLS: (DISTRICT NO. 4)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Amphitheater	125 W. Yavapai	1,330
Canyon del Oro	25 W. Calle Concordia	796

EDUCATION AMPHITHEATER SCHOOL DISTRICT (Continued)
(Continued)

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS: (DISTRICT NO. 10)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Amphitheater	315 E. Prince Rd.	672
Canyon del Oro	25 W. Calle Concordia	215

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: (DISTRICT NO. 10)

Harelson	826 W. Chapala	592
Holloway	3500 N. Cherry	430
Keeling	435 E. Glenn	401
Nash	515 W. Kelso	365
Prince	315 E. Prince Rd.	550
Walker	1750 W. Roller Coaster	422
Wetmore	701 W. Wetmore	405
Special Elementary Education		181

CATALINA FOOTHILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16

ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Sunrise (1-3 grades)	5301 E. Sunrise	150
Catalina Foothills (4-8 grades)	2101 E. River Rd.	257

EDUCATION FLOWING WELLS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8
(Continued)

HIGH SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Flowing Wells	3725 N. Flowing Wells	930

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS:

Flowing Wells	3725 N. Flowing Wells	558
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ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:

Homer Davis	4250 N. Romero Rd.	589
Iola Frans	1456 W. Prince Rd.	641
Laguna	5001 N. Shannon	251
Walter Douglas	3302 N. Flowing Wells	539

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12

HIGH SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Sunnyside	1725 E. Bilby Rd.	1,549

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS:

Sunnyside	250 E. Valencia	942
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ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:

Elvira	250 W. Elvira Rd.	950
Liberty	5101 S. Liberty	805
Los Ranchitos	2054 E. Ginter	785
Mission Manor	Santa Clara and Santa Rosa Road	909

EDUCATION SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (Continued)
(Continued)

SPECIAL EDUCATION:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Special Education for Elementary, Junior and Senior High	470 E. Valencia	158

TANQUE VERDE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Tanque Verde	2300 N. Tanque Verde Loop Rd.	192

CHURCH AFFILIATED SCHOOLS

CATHOLIC DIOCESE

HIGH SCHOOLS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Immaculate Heart	625 E. Magee Rd.	112
Regina Cleri Seminary (Boys Only)	8800 E. 22nd St.	71
Salpointe	1545 E. Copper	1,050
Villa Carondelet (Girls Only)	540 N. Wilmot	176

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:

Immaculate Heart Academy	35 E. 15th St.	301
Mother of Sorrows	7035 Calle Ileo	670

EDUCATION CATHOLIC DIOCESE -- ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (Continued)
 (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Sacred Heart	3200 N. Los Altos	346
St. Ambrose	300 S. Tucson Blvd.	547
St. Augustine	415 S. Sixth Ave.	353
St. Cyril	1800 N. Swan	619
St. John the Evangelist	602 W. Ajo Way	550
St. Joseph	215 S. Craycroft	679
Saints Peter and Paul	1436 N. Campbell	527
Santa Cruz	29 W. 22nd St.	310
San Xavier Mission	Route 3, Box 644 (San Xavier Rd.)	115

BAPTIST

Palo Verde Baptist Day School (K-8 grades)	2151 N. Palo Verde	196
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LUTHERAN

Good Shepherd School (Wisconsin Synod) (K-8 grades)	3600 E. Pima	73
Faith Lutheran (Missouri Synod) (K-8 grades)	3925 E. Fifth St.	126
Redeemer Lutheran (Wisconsin Synod) (K-8 grades)	200 E. Yavapai	140

EDUCATION PRIVATE SCHOOLS
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Arizona Ranch School Boys - boarding Equivalent 1-12 grades ungraded Fees: \$485 monthly	3355 Casa Grande Highway	69
Fenster Ranch School Coed 1-12 grades Fees: \$2880 yearly board \$760-\$1,000 yearly day	3300 E. Blackledge	112
Green Fields School Coed - day 5-12 grades Fees: 5-6 grades: \$1,000 yearly 7-9 grades: \$1,100 yearly 10-12 grades: \$1,200 yearly	6000 N. Camino del Terra	90
San Clemente Schoolhouse Coed - day K-6 grades Fees: \$65 monthly	4114 E. Brown Way	90
Schweitzer School for Gifted Children Coed - day K-8 grades Fees: \$675 yearly	624 S. Tucson Blvd.	40
Southern Arizona School Boys - boarding 9-12 grades Fees: \$2,750 yearly	Sabino Canyon Rd.	83
Treehaven School and Camp Coed Nursery - 8 grades	10500 E. Tanque Verde Rd.	150

SURFACE
(Continued)

HOUSEHOLD MOVERS (continued)

<u>CITY</u>	<u>MILEAGE</u>	<u>AVERAGE TRANSIT TIME</u>
Cleveland, Ohio	1,953	13 days
Dallas, Tex.	912	8 days
Denver, Colo.	850	7 days
Hartford, Conn.	2,475	15 days
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,907	8 days
Kansas City, Kansas	1,186	9 days
Los Angeles, Cal.	515	6 days
Miami, Fla.	2,212	10 days
New York City, N.Y.	2,372	10 days
New Orleans, La.	1,400	10 days
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,303	10 days
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,025	10 days
Portland, Me.	2,664	12 days
Portland, Ore.	1,388	10 days
Raleigh, N. C.	2,088	10 days
Richmond, Va.	2,187	10 days
Rochester, N.Y.	2,217	10 days
San Diego, Cal.	415	4 days
San Francisco, Cal.	900	8 days
Seattle, Wash.	1,560	11 days
Syracuse, N.Y.	2,296	10 days
Trenton, N.J.	2,326	10 days
Washington, D. C.	2,234	10 days

Note: ICC regulations normally permit a driver to cover 400 miles in a ten (10) hour day. Two drivers can reduce the transit time proportionately.

Delays usually occur only from mechanical breakdown or severe weather. These occurrences are seldom.

• MOTOR CARRIERS

This list represents MOTOR CARRIERS operating in Tucson. While these transit times can be bettered and usually are, they represent the actual transit times, as programmed by computer, achieved some 65% "on time delivery" by a major carrier who serves the greater portion of the United States.

SURFACE
(Continued)

MOTOR CARRIERS (continued)

A broad sweep of cities are represented to give as complete a picture as possible of the outstanding services via Motor Carrier available in Tucson, Arizona.

<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>OUTBOUND TRANSIT TIME</u>	<u>INBOUND TRANSIT TIME</u>
Albuquerque, N.M.	1 day	1 day
Akron/Cleveland Ohio	6 days	6 days
Albany, N.Y.	7 days	7 days
Allentown, Pa.	7 days	7 days
Altoona, Pa.	7 days	7 days
Atlanta, Ga.	6 days	6 days
Baltimore, Md. /Washington, D.C.	7 days	7 days
Birmingham, Ala.	5 days	5 days
Boise, Idaho	4 days	4 days
Boston, Mass.	7 days	7 days
Buffalo, N.Y.	7 days	7 days
Butte, Montana	4 days	4 days
Chicago, Ill.	5 days	5 days
Cincinnati, Ohio	6 days	6 days
Columbus, Ohio	6 days	6 days
Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas	2 days	2 days
Dayton, Ohio	6 days	6 days
Denver, Colo.	3 days	3 days
Detroit, Mich.	6 days	6 days
El Paso, Tex.	1 day	1 day
Eugene, Ore.	4 days	4 days
Fargo, N. D.	7 days	7 days
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6 days	6 days
Hartford, Conn.	7 days	7 days
Indianapolis, Ind.	6 days	6 days

SURFACE
(Continued)

MOTOR CARRIERS (continued)

<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>OUTBOUND TRANSIT TIME</u>	<u>INBOUND TRANSIT TIME</u>
Jacksonville, Fla.	6 days	6 days
Kansas City, Mo.	5 days	5 days
Las Vegas, Nevada	1 day	1 day
Los Angeles, Cal.	1 days	1 day
Louisville, Ky.	6 days	6 days
Memphis, Tenn.	5 days	5 days
Miami, Fla.	8 days	8 days
Milwaukee, Wisc.	6 days	6 days
Minneapolis, Minn.	6 days	6 days
New Haven, Conn.	7 days	7 days
Newark, N.J.	8 days	8 days
New Orleans, La.	5 days	5 days
New York City, N.Y.	8 days	8 days
Paterson, N.J.	7 days	7 days
Philadelphia, Pa.	8 days	8 days
Phoenix, Ariz.	1 day	1 day
Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 days	7 days
Portland, Me.	9 days	9 days
Portland, Ore.	3 days	3 days
Providence, R.I.	7 days	7 days
Raleigh, N. C.	8 days	8 days
Reading, Pa.	7 days	7 days
Reno, Nev.	5 days	5 days
Richmond, Va.	7 days	7 days
Rochester, N.Y.	8 days	8 days
Sacramento, Cal.	2 days	2 days
Salt Lake City, Utah	3 days	3 days
San Antonio/Houston, Texas	2 days	2 days
San Francisco/Oak- land, Cal.	2 days	2 days
San Jose, Cal.	2 days	2 days
Seattle, Wash.	4 days	4 days
Shreveport, La.	4 days	4 days



SURFACE
(Continued)

MOTOR CARRIERS (continued)

<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>OUTBOUND TRANSIT TIME</u>	<u>INBOUND TRANSIT TIME</u>
South Bend, Ind.	6 days	6 days
South Plainfield, New Jersey	7 days	7 days
Springfield, Mass.	7 days	7 days
St. Louis, Mo.	5 days	5 days
Syracuse, N.Y.	8 days	8 days
Tacoma, Wash.	4 days	4 days
Toledo, Ohio	6 days	6 days
Trenton, N. J.	8 days	8 days
Tulsa/Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	3 days	3 days
Utica, N.Y.	7 days	7 days
Vancouver, B. C., Canada	4 days	4 days
Warren, Ohio	6 days	6 days
Wichita, Kan.	6 days	6 days
Wilmington, Del.	7 days	7 days
Worcester, Mass.	7 days	7 days
York, Pa.	7 days	7 days

• FREIGHT FORWARDER TRANSIT TIMES

Generally, transit times from the New England, North Central and Middle Atlantic States are either the same as Motor Carrier or, at best, shorter by a day or two.

In the Deep South, generally Motor Carrier is faster than Freight Forwarder.

SURFACE
(Continued)

- BUS TRANSIT TIMES

Major bus lines which run across country and which also carry freight can deliver same in 72 hours from Tucson, Arizona, to New York City. Similar service and transit times exist to many other major points. This is Terminal to Terminal delivery; customers pick up and deliver their own freight.

- INLAND WATERWAYS SYSTEMS

It is possible for freight which cannot be handled in any other mode of transport to be forwarded via the Inland Waterway Systems from many points in the East and the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico thence to the Houston Canal to the Port of Houston, Texas, and there transported overland to Tucson.



SURFACE RAIL --
(Continued)

The Southern Pacific Company which serves Tucson offers Through, High Speed, Manifest trains from St. Louis, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee; and Chicago, Illinois.

These carriers move non-stop from origin to destination; all other trains clear the track to let them pass. Cars are arranged in blocks or groups for a specific destination. Upon arrival at destination the entire car-group is disconnected at siding, and the rest of the train moves on. This group-siding operation reduces stops to ten (10) minutes.

This type of cargo movement is in process of computerization, and when completed it is expected that only thirty (30) seconds will be required to locate a shipper's or consignee's car. Presently, manifests are available at all times at the Southern Pacific office and can supply location information about any car on the Cotton Belt, Southern Pacific lines.

The most modern, sophisticated rail cars and equipment are available with special commodity rates which, more than ever before, afford shippers greater savings and better service with minimum damage to freight.

Rates are competitive and special commodity rates can be negotiated.

Proper routing is essential to realizing a bettering of the following rail schedules. Each rail carrier to be used from origin to destination must be properly listed, planned and routed. Specific instructions from the shipper concerning origin to destination requirements will prevent unnecessary delays and will accelerate tracing, expediting and locating needed freight.

SURFACE
(Continued)

RAIL (continued) --

RAILROAD TRANSIT TIMES - INBOUND AND OUTBOUND

Tucson, Arizona, is considered as Origin City.

<u>CITY/STATE AS DESTINATION</u>	<u>TRANSIT TIME DAYS</u>
Albany, N.Y.	7 to 9 days
Albuquerque, N.M.	3 days
Atlanta, Ga.	7 to 9 days
Augusta, Ga.	7 to 9 days
Baltimore, Md.	7 to 9 days
Binghamton, N.Y.	7 to 9 days
Birmingham, Ala.	4 days
Boston, Mass.	9 to 10 days
Buffalo, N.Y.	7 to 9 days
Charleston, S. C.	7 to 9 days
Charleston, W. Va.	7 to 9 days
Charlotte, N. C.	7 to 9 days
Chattanooga, Tenn.	5 days
Chicago, Ill.	3 days
Cincinnati, Ohio	6 days
Cleveland, Ohio	7 days
Columbus, Ohio	6 days
Corpus Christie, Tex.	4 days
Dallas, Tex.	3 days
Detroit, Mich.	6 to 7 days
El Paso, Tex.	1 day
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4 days
Fort Worth, Tex.	3 days
Houston, Tex.	3 days
Indianapolis, Ind.	4 days
Kansas City, Mo. or Kan.	2 days
Knoxville, Tenn.	6 days
Jackson, Miss.	4 days

SURFACE
(Continued)

RAIL (continued) --

RAILROAD TRANSIT TIMES - INBOUND AND OUTBOUND (cont.)

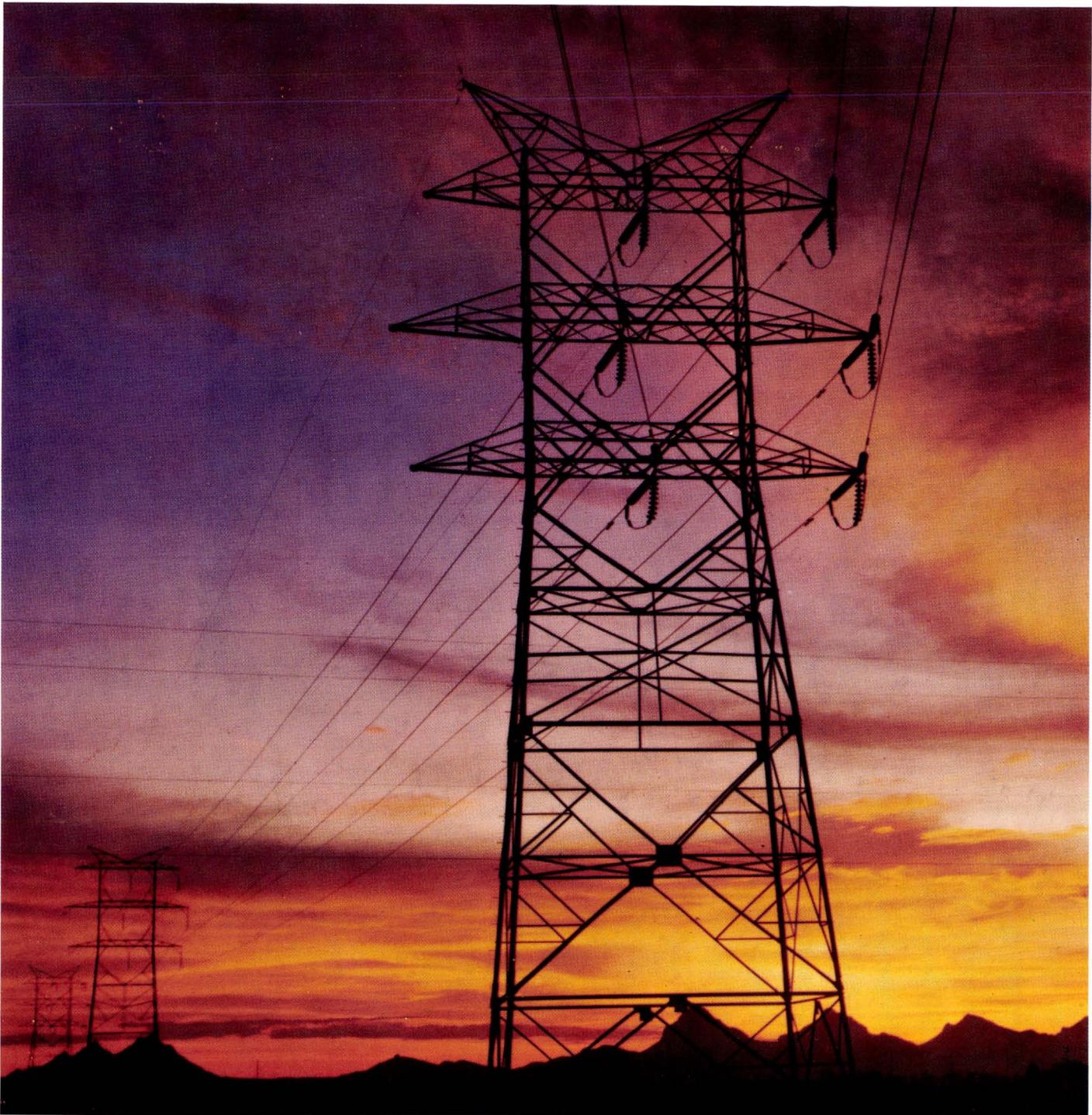
<u>CITY/STATE AS DESTINATION</u>	<u>TRANSIT TIME DAYS</u>
Los Angeles, Cal.	2 days
Memphis, Tenn.	3 days
Miami, Fla.	9 days
Milwaukee, Wisc.	4 days
Minneapolis, Minn.	6 to 7 days
Nashville, Tenn.	7 to 9 days
New Haven, Conn.	8 to 10 days
New Orleans, La.	3 days
New York City, N.Y.	7 to 9 days
Philadelphia, Pa.	7 to 9 days
Phoenix, Ariz.	1 day
Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 to 9 days
Portland, Me.	10 days
Portland, Ore.	4 days
Providence, R.I.	10 days
Raleigh, N.C.	7 days
Rochester, N.Y.	7 to 9 days
Salt Lake City, Utah	4 days
San Antonio, Tex.	2 days
San Diego, Cal.	2 days
San Francisco, Cal.	3 days
Scranton, Pa.	7 to 9 days
Seattle, Wash.	5 days
St. Louis, Mo.	3 days
St. Paul, Minn.	6 to 7 days
Tampa, Fla.	9 days
Toledo, Ohio	5 days
Tulsa, Okla.	3 days
Winston-Salem, N.C.	7 to 9 days

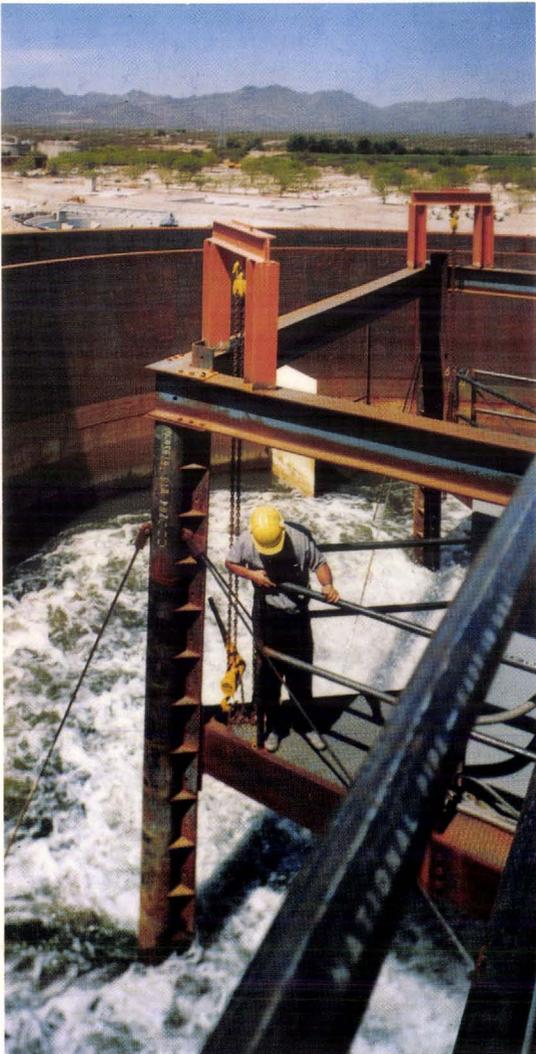
utilities

TUCSON, ARIZONA

These things are, indeed, more than mere utilities; they are, each of them, tremendous civic necessities.

— Edward Hungerford





Water experimentation



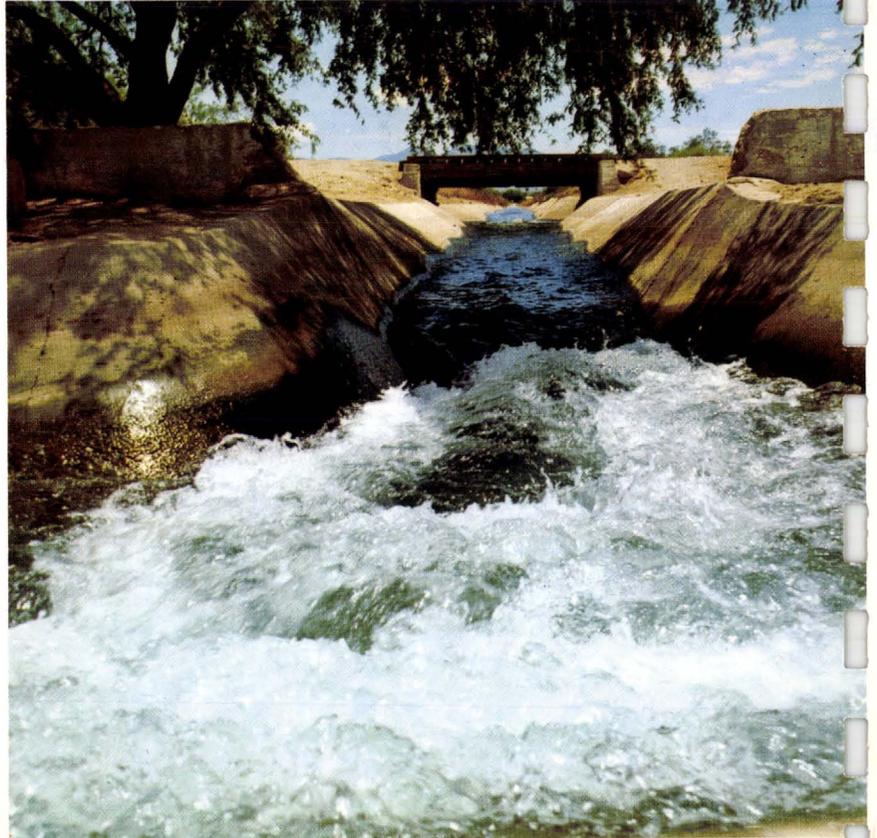
Purification process



Duty bound maintenance force



Regulating gas supply



Prolific irrigation



utilities

"Planned utilities protect a way of life for all future generations . . ."

— L. Metcalf

UTILITIES WATER

Within Tucson's City limits, water is supplied by the City of Tucson Water Department, two privately-owned companies, and three cooperatives. The City Water Department has over 62,000 meters, serving approximately 250,000 people.

Over two-hundred (200) wells provide all of Tucson's present water supply. These are capable of producing 144,000,000 gallons per day, while the average daily usage is 42,000,000 gallons per day. The average pumping rate per well is five-hundred (500) GPM.

The city's water system contains 4,500 fire hydrants, color coded; Red, 0-500 GPM; Orange, 500-1,000 GPM; Green, 1,000 GPM and over. The 1,300 miles of water-mains range in size from two-inch (2") to forty-eight inch (48"), with 54% of the mains being six-inch (6") or larger. The approximate pressure of the system is sixty (60) pounds per square inch (PSI).

Tucson's water is very palatable and requires little or no treatment. Hardness varies from 11.0 grains per gallon in the Old Irvington Road Well Field, to 19.5 grains per gallon in the upper Santa Cruz Wells. (See Chemical Analysis).

The City of Tucson Water Department has taken action to assure an adequate supply to meet the city's needs considerably beyond the year 2000. In addition to present sources in the upper Santa Cruz Valley, further supplies are being developed in the Altar Aura Valley, west of Tucson. It is anticipated that Tucson will also receive large amounts of water from the San Pedro and Colorado Rivers under the provisions of the Central Arizona Project (CAP). Extensive sewage reclamation studies are also presently being conducted.

UTILITIES CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CITY WATER SUPPLIES
(Continued)

System:

Upper Santa Cruz Wells Direct In- to 22nd St. Res- ervoir Thru Old Transmission Line	Upper Santa Cruz Wells Into Mar- tin Booster Plt. Valencia/Park	Old Irvington Road Well Field, Plt. #2	Pantano-Mesa Wells, East of Craycroft Road
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Well Numbers:

SC 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13	SC 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17	SS 1, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	D 2, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 23, 30, 31
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Analysis By:

Univ. of Ariz. Agri/Chem Lab	Univ. of Ariz. Agri/Chem Lab	Infilco Lab	Infilco Lab
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Rate of Flow:

6,550 gpm	7,550 gpm	8,530 gpm	3,600 gpm
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CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	<u>PPM</u>	<u>PPM</u>	<u>PPM</u>	<u>PPM</u>
Total Soluble Salts	697	566	482	408
Calcium	121	92	62	72
Magnesium	7	16	8	9
Sodium	67	43	61	28
Chloride	42	27	16	18
Sulfate	190	140	88	62
Carbonate (Insoluble)	0	0	0	0
Bicarbonate	256	237	240	202
Fluoride	0.9	0.8	1.13	0.65
Silica (Suspended)	Settled out	Settled out	34	29
Nitrate	13	10	6	16
Nitrogen, Lbs/Ac. Ft.	8.0	6.15	6.14	15.3
Hardness, Gr./Gal.	19.5	17.2	11.0	12.8
pH	7.76	7.83	7.7	7.6

UTILITIES CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CITY WATER SUPPLIES (continued)
 (Continued)

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
% Sodium (Sodium - Calcium ration)	30.4%	24.0%	46.2%	25.3%
Aluminum Oxide	Traces*	Traces*	Traces*	Traces*
Iron Oxide	Traces*	Traces*	Traces*	Traces*

* Less Than .1 PPM

CITY OF TUCSON WATER DEPARTMENT WATER RATE SCHEDULES

*WATER RATES INSIDE CITY LIMITS - ORD. 2665

Size of Service	Minimum Allowed Cubic Feet	Minimum Charge	Excess Charge per 100 Cu.Ft. Next 3,000 Cu.Ft.	Charge per 100 Cu.Ft. Thereafter
3/4"	700	\$ 3.00	.20	.18
1"	900	3.45	.20	.18
1 1/2"	1,000	3.80	.20	.18
2"	1,200	4.30	.20	.18
3"	1,300	4.80	.20	.18
4"	1,400	5.50	.20	.18

*WATER RATES OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS - ORD. 2665

3/4"	700	\$ 5.00	.29	.27
1"	900	5.60	.29	.27
1 1/2"	1,000	6.10	.29	.27
2"	1,200	6.80	.29	.27
3"	1,300	7.30	.29	.27
4"	1,400	8.20	.29	.27

*WATER RATES SOUTH TUCSON - ORD. 2857

3/4"	700	\$ 4.00	.25	.23
1"	900	4.55	.25	.23
1 1/2"	1,000	4.95	.25	.23

UTILITIES
(Continued)

*WATER RATES SOUTH TUCSON - ORD. 2857 (continued)

Size of Service	Minimum Allowed Cubic Feet	Minimum Charge	Excess Charge per 100 Cu.Ft. Next 3,000 Cu.Ft.	Charge per 100 Cu.Ft. Thereafter
2"	1,200	\$ 5.55	.25	.23
3"	1,300	6.05	.25	.23
4"	1,400	6.85	.25	.23

*WATER RATES OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS - ORD. 3091

Skyline Belair
Rudasil
Northridge Estates
Coronado Foothills

3/4"	700	\$ 7.50	.65
1"	900	8.50	.65
1 1/2"	1,000	9.50	.65
2"	1,200	12.00	.65
3"	1,300	13.00	.65
4"	1,400	14.00	.65

*Does not include 2 1/2 per cent sales tax

NEW SERVICE INSTALLATION CHARGE ORD. 3022

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CITY

3/4"	Service	\$ 95.00
1"	Service	165.00
1 1/2"	Service	340.00
2"	Service	440.00
Over 2"	Service	Cost plus 10%

UTILITIES
(Continued)

SEWERAGE

Sewerage services are provided by the City of Tucson Sewer Department. Approximately 95% of metropolitan Tucson is sewerred, and the system is designed to carry domestic sewage and industrial waste separately from storm water runoff, which enters and is stored within the open, underground formations supplying the city water wells.

The present capacity of the Tucson treatment plant is 36,000,000 gallons per day, while the average daily usage is 23,600,000 gallons per day. The present Treatment System is designed to provide adequate service for the next ten years' growth.

SEWERAGE CHARGES

There is no charge for sewerage services as such. However, a charge is made for treating industrial waste that requires special handling. This charge base is developed after thorough discussion between the plant industrial engineers and city personnel.

IRRIGATION USES

At the present time, all sewage is used after treatment for irrigation of local crops. Studies are being conducted locally to determine the economic feasibility of converting sewage to potable water.

NATURAL GAS

The Tucson Gas & Electric Company supplies gas to the greater metropolitan area of Tucson and many adjacent square miles. It operates over 1,700 miles of gas mains, servicing about 90,500 customers. Ninety-nine (99) miles of this is 3¹/₂" to 12" feeder mains which provide service to surrounding areas.

Tucson Gas & Electric is supplied by El Paso Natural Gas Company whose transmission lines, which include two

UTILITIES NATURAL GAS (continued)
(Continued)

10", a 26", and a 30", pass through the area. There is presently no limitation upon the amount of gas Tucson Gas & Electric Company may receive from El Paso Natural Gas, and there is no arbitrary allocation for the Tucson area. The maximum daily gas sendout is over 145,000 MCF.

In contrast to many areas of the country, all of the following rates are for a "firm supply," i.e., non-interruptable service. The rates have provisions for adjustments to reflect any future change in fuel or tax costs.

GENERAL SERVICE GAS RATE NO. 70

			<u>Rate</u>	<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First	5 Therms/mo.		\$ 1.15 Min. Chg.	None	\$1.15 Min. Chg.
Next	20 "	"	@13.0 ¢/Therm Minus	.48¢	12.52¢/Therm
Next	75 "	"	@ 7.5 ¢ " "	.48¢	7.02¢ "
Next	400 "	"	@ 6.5 ¢ " "	.48¢	6.02¢ "
Next	1,000 "	"	@ 5.4 ¢ " "	.48¢	4.92¢ "
Next	11,000 "	"	@ 4.9 ¢ " "	.48¢	4.42¢ "
Next	12,500 "	"	@ 4.37¢ " "	.48¢	3.89¢ "
All Addit.	"	"	@ 4.17¢ " "	.48¢	3.69¢ "
Minimum Bill \$1.15 per month per meter					

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

There shall be a \$5.00 charge for the initial establishment of each new service for each customer. There shall be a \$5.00 charge for the re-establishment of each service for each customer.

UTILITIES GENERAL SERVICE GAS RATE NO. 70 (continued)
 (Continued)

If any combination of electric or gas services furnished by the Company to a customer are requested and may be re-established at the same time at the same location, only one \$5.00 charge shall be made for the re-establishment of the combination of such services.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN GENERAL GAS RATE NO. 72

		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First	5 Therms/mo.	\$ 4.15 Min. Chg.	None	\$4.15 Min. Chg.
Next	20 "	@13.0 ¢/Therm Minus	.48¢	12.52¢/Therm
Next	75 "	@ 7.5 ¢ " "	.48¢	7.02¢ "
Next	400 "	@ 6.5 ¢ " "	.48¢	6.02¢ "
Next	1,000 "	@ 5.4 ¢ " "	.48¢	4.92¢ "
Next	11,000 "	@ 4.9 ¢ " "	.48¢	4.42¢ "
Next	12,500 "	@ 4.37¢ " "	.48¢	3.89¢ "
All Addit.	" "	@ 4.17¢ " "	.48¢	3.69¢ "
Minimum Bill \$4.15 per month per meter				

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct 1/4 of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

There shall be a \$5.00 charge for the initial establishment of each new service for each customer. There shall be a \$5.00 charge for the re-establishment of each service for each customer.

If any combination of electric or gas services furnished by the Company to a customer are requested and may be re-established at the same time at the same location, only one \$5.00 charge shall be made for the re-establishment of the combination of such services.

UTILITIES INDUSTRIAL GAS RATE NO. 80
(Continued)

	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 2,500 MCF/mo.	@43.7¢	Minus	5.50¢	38.20¢ per MCF
All Addit. MCF/mo.	@41.7¢	Minus	5.50¢	36.20¢ per MCF

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct 1/4 of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OPTIONAL INDUSTRIAL GAS RATE NO. 81

	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 2,500 MCF/mo.	@39.63¢ per MCF	Minus	1.22¢ per MCF	38.41¢ per MCF
Next 47,500 " "	@37.67¢ " "	" "	1.22¢ " "	36.45¢ " "
Next 50,000 " "	@35.90¢ " "	" "	1.22¢ " "	34.68¢ " "
Next 40,000 " "	@35.41¢ " "	" "	1.22¢ " "	34.19¢ " "
Next 40,000 " "	@34.92¢ " "	" "	1.22¢ " "	33.70¢ " "
Next 40,000 " "	@34.63¢ " "	" "	1.22¢ " "	33.41¢ " "
All 220,000 " "	@34.35¢ " "	" "	1.22¢ " "	33.13¢ " "

Over

MINIMUM MONTHLY CONSUMPTION

The minimum monthly contract consumption shall be as per agreement with the Company but not less than 140,000 MCF per month, except under force majeure conditions as specified by contract.

TAXES

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3.0% State Sales Tax, 0.2% Corporation Commission Assessment and 1.0% Tucson Sales Tax.

UTILITIES OPTIONAL INDUSTRIAL GAS RATE NO. 81 - TAXES (continued)
(Continued)

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on rates add 3.0% State Sales Tax, 0.2% Corporation Commission Assessment and 1.0% South Tucson Sales Tax.

OTHER: To calculations on rates add 3.0% State Sales Tax and 0.2% Corporation Commission Assessment.

IRRIGATION PUMPING GAS RATE NO. 90

RATES - MARCH 1 to SEPTEMBER 30

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 2,500 MCF/mo.	@40.1¢ Minus	5.50¢	34.60¢ per MCF
All Addit. MCF/mo.	@38.1¢ Minus	5.50¢	32.60¢ per MCF

RATES - OCTOBER 1 to FEBRUARY 28

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 2,500 MCF/mo.	@43.7¢ Minus	5.50¢	38.20¢ per MCF
All Addit. MCF/mo.	@41.7¢ Minus	5.50¢	36.20¢ per MCF

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From Calculations on above rates deduct 1/4 of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

UTILITIES ENGINE SERVICE GAS RATE NO. 92
 (Continued)

	<u>Rate</u>		<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 27 ¹ / ₂ Therms/H.P./mo.	9.7¢	Minus	.48¢	9.22¢/Therm
Addit. Therms per month	7.7¢	Minus	.48¢	7.22¢/Therm

MINIMUM: \$27.00 per horsepower per year, but in no event, less than \$810.00 per year.

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add ³/₄ of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add ³/₄ of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct ¹/₄ of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

ELECTRICITY

Electrical power for the greater metropolitan area of Tucson is supplied by the Tucson Gas & Electric Company, a private investor-owned utility. It operates over 3,700 miles of electrical lines, and serves approximately 100,000 customers. Electrical sales have more than tripled in the last decade, and now total more than 1,696,000,000 KW

The sources of power is a steam turbine plant with natural gas fired boilers. A five day supply of fuel oil is maintained as an emergency standby source of fuel.

The standard industrial delivery voltages and phases are as follows: 3 phase, 4 wire, 120-240 v; 3 phase, 4 wire, 120-208 v; 3 phase, 3 wire, 480v; 3 phase, 4 wire, 277-480 v; all are 60 cycle AC.

Tucson Gas & Electric Company has excellent power reserves. The company-owned generating facilities have an average gross steam capability of over 547,000 KW

UTILITIES ELECTRICITY (continued)
(Continued)

In the event of short-time emergencies, Tucson Gas & Electric can draw up to 117,700 KWH from the inter-connecting transmission network of Arizona Public Service. Maximum demand for electricity has been 400,000 KW.

The company has budgeted capital expenditures of \$15.3 million to increase its generation and electric and gas distribution facilities.

GENERAL SERVICE ELECTRIC RATE NO. 10

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 14 KWH or less/mo.	@\$1.15/mo.	None	\$1.15 Min.
Next 486 KWH/mo.	@ 3.36¢/KWH minus	.039¢	3.321¢/KWH
Next 3,000 KWH "	@ 2.79¢ " minus	.039¢	2.751¢ "
All Addit. KWH "	@ 1.93¢ " minus	.039¢	1.891¢ "

Minimum Bill - \$0.75 per horsepower or \$1.00 per KW of demand connected but not less than \$1.15 per month for single phase service and \$3.75 per month for three phase service.

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add ³/₄ of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add ³/₄ of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct ¹/₄ of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

There shall be a \$5.00 charge for the initial establishment of each new service for each customer. There shall be a \$5.00 charge for the re-establishment of each service for each customer.

If any combination of electric or gas services furnished by the Company to a customer are requested

UTILITIES GENERAL SERVICE ELECTRIC RATE NO. 10 - Calculations
OTHER: (continued)

and may be re-established at the same time at the same location, only one \$5.00 charge shall be made for the re-establishment of the combination of such services.

OPTIONAL GENERAL SERVICE ELECTRIC RATE NO. 12

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Cost Adjustment</u>
First 3,500 KWH or less/mo. @\$100.00/mo.		None \$100.00 Min.
Next 200 KWH per kw " @	1.93¢/KWH Minus	.039¢ 1.891¢/KWH
Next 200 KWH " " " @	1.35¢/KWH Minus	.039¢ 1.311¢ "
All Addit. KWH " " " @	1.06¢/KWH Minus	.039¢ 1.021¢ "
Min. Bill - \$1.00 per kw of Billing Demand per month, but not less than \$100.00 per month.		

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

LARGE LIGHT AND POWER ELECTRIC RATE NO. 13

Demand Charge:

First	500 KW or less per month	\$600.00/mo.
All Additional	KW per month	1.02 per KW

Energy Charge:

	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 400 KWH per KW/mo. @	1.20¢ per KWH Minus	.039¢	1.161¢/KWH
All Addit. per month @	0.95¢ " " "	.039¢	0.911¢/KWH

UTILITIES LARGE LIGHT AND POWER ELECTRIC RATE NO. 13 (continued)
(Continued)

Minimum Bill - \$1.00 per KW of billing demand per month but not less than \$600.00 per month.

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OPTIONAL LARGE LIGHT AND POWER RATE NO. 14

RATE

DEMAND CHARGE

\$2.625 PER KW OF BILLING DEMAND PER MONTH
PLUS AN ENERGY CHARGE OF:

ENERGY CHARGE

	<u>Base Rate</u>		<u>Gas Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
All kwh per month	\$0.00525	Minus	\$0.0002122	\$0.0050378 per KWH

BILLING DEMAND

The Billing demand shall be the higher of the following:

- (1) The average of the three (3) highest 15-minute metered demands during the billing period.
- (2) Not less than 66.67% of the contracted for demand.
- (3) Not less than 3,000 KW.

UTILITIES OPTIONAL LARGE LIGHT AND POWER RATE NO. 14 (continued)
(Continued)

POWER FACTOR DISCOUNT

An average power factor of 85% or greater shall be maintained by Consumer. There shall be a credit in the monthly bill of .75 cents per kilowatt of billing demand for each one per cent the average monthly power factor is above 85 per cent lagging, but in no event shall the discount exceed 11.25 cents per kilowatt of billing demand for unity power factor.

MINIMUM

The minimum monthly bill shall be the monthly billing demand charge.

TAXES

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 1% Tucson Sales Tax, 3.0% State Sales Tax and 0.2% Corporation Commission Assessment.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 1% South Tucson Sales Tax, 3.0% State Sales Tax and 0.2% Corporation Commission Assessment.

OTHER: To calculations on above rates add 3.0% State Sales Tax and 0.2% Corporation Commission Assessment.

IRRIGATION PUMPING ELECTRIC RATE NO. 30

Service at Primary Voltage, Primary Metering and Customer Furnishes Transformers

				<u>Rate</u>		<u>Fuel Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First	900	KWH/H.P.	connected/yr.	@1.81¢/KWH	Minus	.039¢	1.771¢/KWH
Next	1,500	"	"	@1.51¢	"	.039¢	1.471¢ "
Next	1,200	"	"	@1.20¢	"	.039¢	1.161¢ "
All	Addit.	"	"	@0.95¢	"	.039¢	0.911¢ "

UTILITIES IRRIGATION PUMPING ELECTRIC RATE NO. 30 (continued)
 (Continued)

Service at Secondary Voltage, Secondary Metering and Company Furnishes Transformers

		<u>Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Cost Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Rate</u>
First 900 KWH/H.P. connected/yr.	@2.02¢/KWH	Minus .039¢	1.981¢/KWH	
Next 1,500 " " " "	@1.71¢	" "	1.671¢	"
Next 1,200 " " " "	@1.20¢	" "	1.161¢	"
All Addit. " " " "	@0.95¢	" "	0.911¢	"

TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

SOUTH TUCSON: To calculations on above rates add 3/4 of 1% South Tucson Sales Tax and 1.5% State Sales Tax.

OTHER: From calculations on above rates deduct 1/4 of 1% Tucson or South Tucson Sales Tax; add 1.5% State Sales Tax.

ELECTRICITY

TRICO

Electrical service to the rural areas of Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz counties is furnished by TRICO Electric Cooperative. TRICO was organized and incorporated under Arizona Statutes, September 20, 1945, by seven farmers and ranchers of the Aura Altar Valley. It was organized on a non-profit basis to render service to the people not receiving central station service. TRICO serves principally members who meet once each year, and elect by ballot, a seven man Board of Directors. The primary function of this board is making policies under which the Cooperative operates from day to day.

TRICO is assured of an ample and dependable supply of wholesale electricity through its corporate membership with Arizona Electric Power Cooperative, (AEPCO). In 1961, TRICO joined with three other Southern Arizona Cooperatives to form this generation and transmission corporation. The combined gas-steam 100,000 KW plant subsequently built by AEPCO assures reliable power to

UTILITIES
(Continued)

ELECTRICITY

TRICO (continued)

meet the needs of a growing Southern Arizona. The \$20 million plant and associated electrical equipment guarantees present and future TRICO customers dependable electricity, and that all future load requirements will be met.

APECO also has available an additional block of power available produced by Parker-Davis and Glen Canyon dams.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TRICO serves;

1,669	Farms, Ranches, and rural domestics
438	Seasonal Cottages
35	Schools and Churches
52	Irrigation Wells
264	Commercial Establishments
34	Industrial
<hr/>	
2,492	

Miles of Lines Operated	\$ 1,078
Electric Plant Investment	\$ 5,047,000
Total Kilowatt Hours Purchased Annually (approx.)	\$ 60,000,000

The following rate schedule is entitled, "Large Power." However, it is not designed nor usually applicable to industries requiring large blocks of power in the 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 Kilowatts or up. Loads of this size are dealt with on an individual basis. Engineering studies are made for these loads and a rate is designed and tailored to fit the operation of the company desiring the power.

UTILITIES SCHEDULE B GENERAL SERVICE
(Continued)

Availability

Available throughout the certified area of the Cooperative for commercial, industrial and three-phase service for all uses including lighting, heating and power, where the facilities of the Cooperative are of adequate capacity and are adjacent to the premises.

Type of Service

Single-phase and three-phase at available secondary voltages. Motors having a rated capacity in excess of ten (10) horsepower must be three-phase.

Rate

Energy Charge

First 50 kwh per month @ 8.0¢ per kwh
Next 50 kwh per month @ 5.0¢ per kwh
Next 900 kwh per month @ 3.0¢ per kwh
Next 2000 kwh per month @ 2.0¢ per kwh
Over 3000 kwh per month @ 1.5¢ per kwh

Demand Charge

First 10 kilowatts of billing demand per month, no demand charge. Excess above 10 kilowatts of billing demand per month at \$2.00 per kilowatt.

Determination of Billing Demand

The billing demand shall be the maximum kilowatt demand established by the consumer for any period of fifteen (15) consecutive minutes during the month for which the bill is rendered, as indicated or recorded by a demand meter and adjusted for power factor as follows:

Power Factor Adjustment

The consumer agrees to maintain as nearly as practicable unity factor. Demand charges may be adjusted

UTILITIES Power Factor Adjustment (continued)
(Continued)

for consumers with 50 KW or more of demand by increasing the demand charge one (.01¢) cent for each one (1%) per cent the power factor is below eighty-five (85%) per cent, lagging. A one (1¢) cent credit to the demand charge shall be allowed for each one (1%) per cent the power factor exceeds eighty-five (85%) per cent lagging; but in no event shall the credit exceed fifteen (.15¢) cents for unity power factor.

Minimum Monthly Charge

The minimum monthly charge under the above rate shall be \$5.00 where 5 KVA or less of transformer capacity is required. For consumers requiring more than 5 KVA of transformer capacity the minimum monthly charge shall be increased by 75¢ for each additional KVA or fraction thereof required. Where it is necessary to extend or reinforce existing distribution facilities, the minimum monthly charge may be increased to assure adequate compensation for the added facilities. Where the minimum charge is increased in accordance with the terms of this section, additional energy and demand shall be included in accordance with the foregoing rate schedule.

Tax Adjustment

This rate schedule is subject to its proportionate part of any taxes or governmental impositions which are now or may in the future be assessed on the basis of the gross revenues of the Cooperative or the price or revenue from the electricity or service sold or the kilowatt hours of electricity generated or purchased for sale or sold hereunder.

Wholesale Power Cost Adjustment

If at any time after January 1, 1968, the rate under which the Cooperative purchases electric energy at wholesale is modified, the Cooperative may make a corresponding modification in the rate for service hereunder.

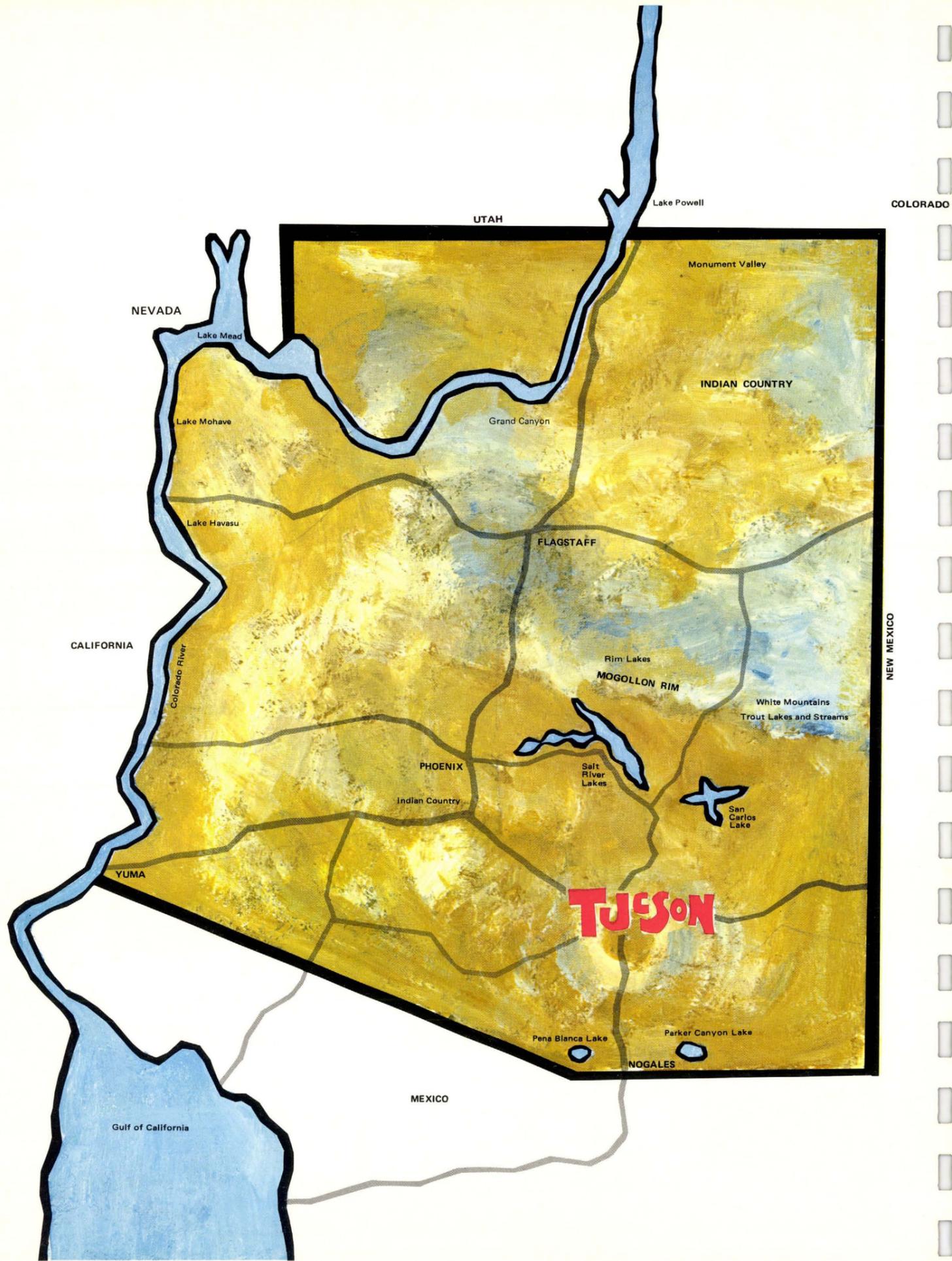
UTILITIES SCHEDULE B GENERAL SERVICE (continued)
(Continued)

Rules and Regulations

The Standard Rules and Regulations of the Cooperative as on file from time to time with the Arizona Corporation Commission shall apply where not inconsistent with Rate Schedule.

Contract

The Cooperative may require a written contract and a minimum term of contract where it is deemed necessary to obtain service under this rate schedule.



outdoor recreation

TUCSON, ARIZONA

In our perpetual search for abundance, beauty, and order, we manifest both our love for the land and our sense of responsibility toward future generations.

— Stewart L. Udall
The Quiet Crisis

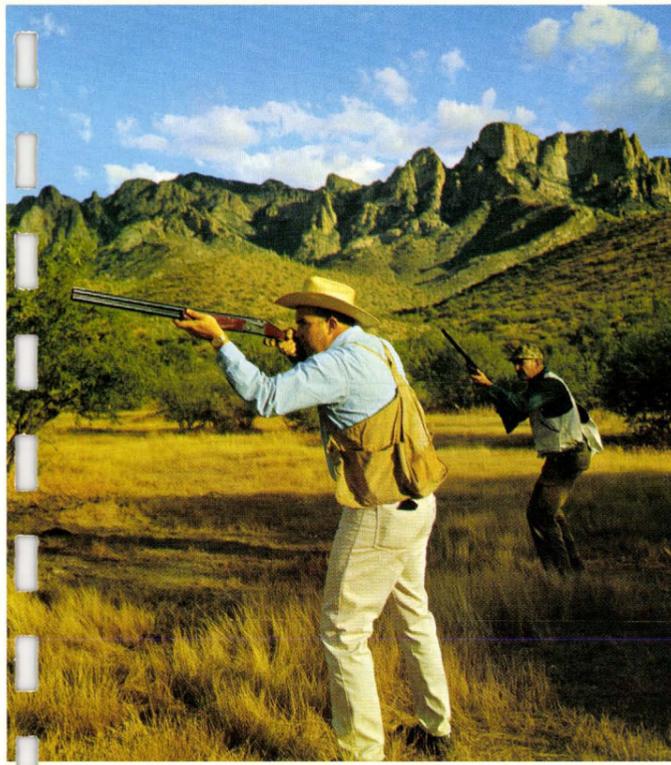




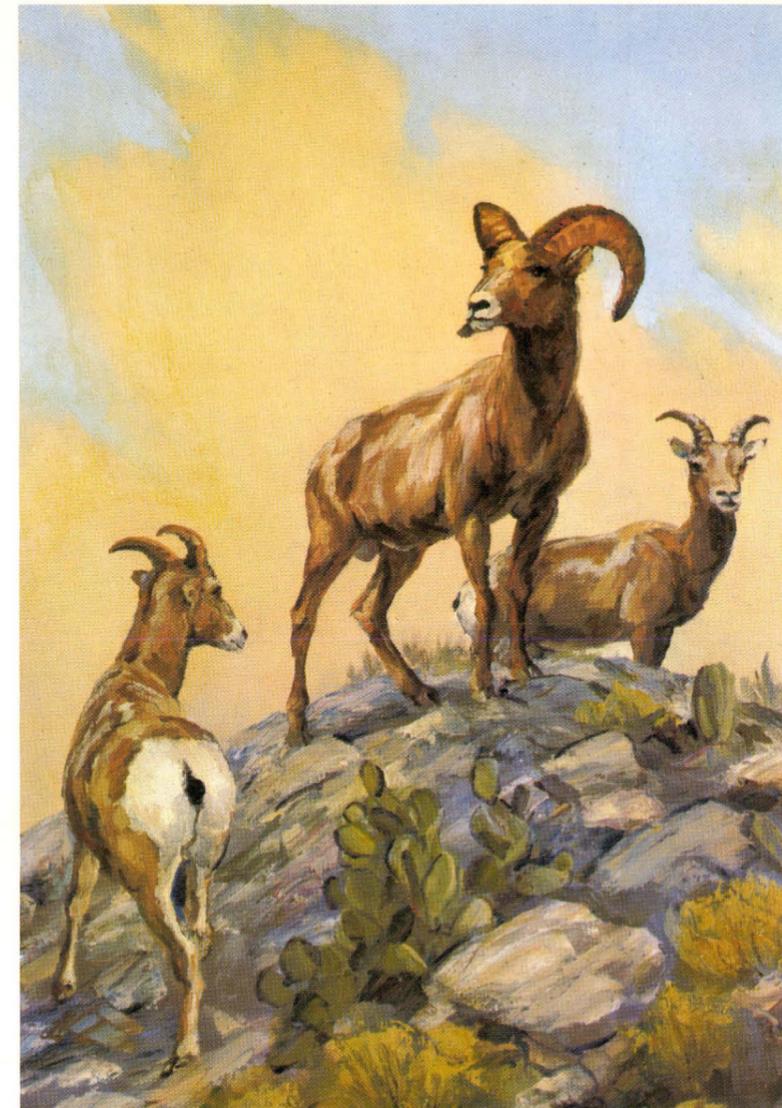
Surf fishing in the Gulf of California



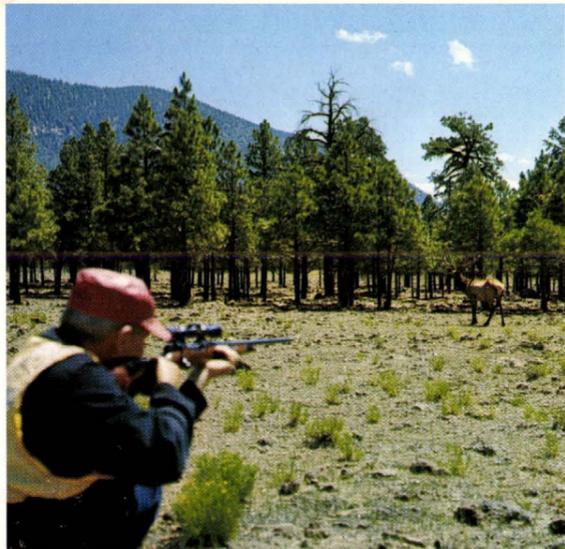
Sailing on Hawley Lake in the White Mountains



Wing shooting in the Catalina Mountain foothills



Arizona's desert bighorn sheep are America's most sought game animal



Elk hunting near Flagstaff



Backpacking and four-wheeling in the back country



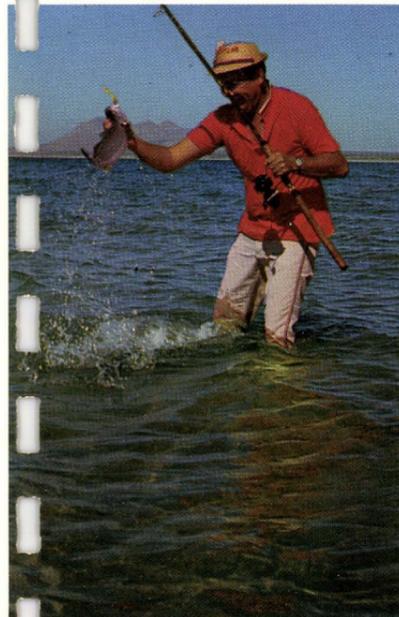
Arizona's black bear offers thrilling sport



Pronghorn antelope are beautiful and elusive game



The javelina is a mysterious and exciting animal



Covina fishing at Mazatlan



Deer hunting with bow and arrow is a real challenge



outdoor recreation

"Nothing is great but the inexhaustible wealth of nature."

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

OUTDOOR

In this enlightened age it seems strange that so many people from other parts of the country still expect Arizona to be largely a wasteland of sand and cactus, offering little more to do than scratch sand from sweaty pores and hunt for a patch of shade.

But Arizonans are outdoor people. How can they help but be, with over three-fourths of the state public land of one kind or another, where they can roam at will. With more big game species than any state but Alaska, small game seasons which run year long, thousands of miles of fishable shoreline, countless mountains to climb, valleys to roam and trails to follow, what else could be expected? Fishing seasons never close in Arizona. All winter anglers try for bass, crappies, catfish, striped bass and other favorites in the warmer parts of the state, and during spring, summer and fall they can head for the high country for a try at trout, grayling or northern pike.

With seven national forests covering millions of acres each, rolling grasslands sprawling on and on toward purple mountains in the distance, an uninterrupted two hundred mile pine forests, vast prairies stretching far beyond the farthest horizon, and with endless hills to roam, it's no exaggeration that the outdoorsman could spend every day of a long lifetime and still not try everything Arizona has to offer.

And all this space to play, all that game to hunt and all those fish to catch are managed by agencies dedicated to making every outdoor opportunity available to every citizen. The state game and fish department boasts a firm policy of not restricting the hunters or fishermen unless absolutely necessary.

"If it won't hurt the resource, let 'em do it" is the policy, and with the resources available in Arizona that leaves more than even the most ardent rod and gun enthusiast could demand.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

Those who prefer other outdoor pasttimes aren't left out, either. Water skiing clubs flourish in a number of communities, sailboat groups hold regular meets, and the cruising clans get together for regular excursions down the major waterways. Skin divers are enthralled by the crystal waters of the Colorado River and its lakes plus the nearby exotic Gulf of California.

Rockhounds can visit abandoned mines scattered through every corner of the state, explorers can poke through ghost towns gathering the dust of ages, or follow dim trails through historic canyons to ancient Indian ruins. Bird watchers find species they've only read about in other parts of the country, and photographers, both amateur and professional, are overwhelmed at the endless array of fascinating subjects which just "have" to be photographed.

A major reason for this great diversity of outdoor resources is the basic geography of Arizona. The state is divided into three fairly distinct zones. Beginning at the extreme southwestern corner near Yuma, the elevation is less than a thousand feet above sea level, and the country is basically desert. As you move eastward toward Tucson, however, this gives way to a more lush plant association, with a far greater amount of vegetation. The state generally slopes upward from west to east across its southern portion, until in the southeastern quarter rolling grasslands interspersed live oak trees reflect the increased elevation.

Southern Arizona generally drains to the north, and the Phoenix area --- often called the "Salt River Valley" -- is lower than the areas around Tucson. From there north, though, it again begins to slope upward until finally, at a point about halfway from Old Mexico to the Utah border, it's split by the majestic Mogollon Rim. This vast escarpment, or geologic fault, rises over a thousand feet in some spots, nearly straight up from the floor below it, and stretches for some two hundred miles across Arizona.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

This "Rim Area" holds the largest amount of actual forest land in Arizona and the largest stand of ponderosa pine in the world, although all of the major mountain ranges are topped by timber, even in the southernmost portions of the state. From the Mogollon Rim north the drainage again slopes downward, forming a broad plateau which gradually changes from forest to typical western prairie.

Each of these habitat types hosts its own array of wildlife and offers its own chances for recreation.

Take all this and wrap it in more days of sunshine than any other place in the country, paint it red and blue and purple and gold and green, then sprinkle it with the fresh, new excitement of discovery, and you have some idea of what Arizona offers.

But getting down to specifics, we've attempted to boil down the highlights of Arizona's offerings by categories, so just pick your favorite outdoor pastime and read on....

CAMPING

Many of the outdoor opportunities we've been talking about are located around or close to well-developed campgrounds; that is, if you like drinking water, picnic tables and restrooms handy. If you prefer to rough it, the number of spots are countless. Some areas are closed in the summer to avoid fire danger in the forests but with this exception you can pitch your camp nearly any place you choose.

If you like organized camping there are a number of large family camping groups in the state and most of them plan special campouts every week or so. Or, if you prefer wilderness trips, you can join one of a number of groups specializing in this sort of outing. These clans plan pack trips into the wildest corners of Arizona and no challenge is beyond the hardier members of the groups. The bottom of the Grand Canyon or along dim trails through true wilderness; take your choice if back-packing is your game.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

BIG GAME HUNTING

Quite a number of Arizona hunters have claimed what has come to be recognized as something of a noteworthy achievement, at least as far as other hunters are concerned, and something of a shock to those who are not yet aware of the array of wildlife found in Arizona. This is the bagging of the "Big Ten" Arizona game animals. That's right, ten! Nine of them, the mule and whitetail deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, javelina, wild turkey, buffalo and bear are officially listed as big game, while the other, the mountain lion, is legally a predator except in the minds of most hunters who consider it a top trophy animal.

There is only one other state in the union that offers more diversity to the big game hunter than does Arizona. Collecting the Big Ten can take anywhere from two to ten years, depending on the "luck of the draw" and the sportsman's time. Nearly all serious big game hunters aspire to the exclusive Big Ten society. Fewer than fifty have made it so far.

HUNTING LICENSE FEES

<u>Class</u>		<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
F	Hunting/Fishing	\$ 9.00	\$ 25.00
G	General Hunting	5.00	20.00
H	Predator Only	-	5.00
I	Archery	-	15.00

In addition to the above licenses, the following tags are required for the game specified below:

<u>Game/Tag</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-Resident</u>
Javelina Tag	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Archery Deer Tag	2.00	2.00
Turkey Tag	1.00	1.00
Bear Tag	1.00	10.00
Deer Tag	2.00	25.00
Antelope Tag	10.00	35.00
Elk Tag	15.00	55.00
Bighorn Tag	25.00	125.00

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

WEAPONS REGULATIONS

WEAPONS PROHIBITED FOR THE TAKING OF ANY WILDLIFE:

- 1) Automatic firearms and tracer, full metal jacketed or altered metal jacketed bullets are prohibited.
- 2) Shotguns larger than 10 gauge or capable of holding more than two shells in the magazine are prohibited.
- 3) Semi-automatic centerfire rifles with a magazine capacity of more than five shells are prohibited.
- 4) Possession of any contrivance designed to silence, muffle or minimize the report of a firearm while hunting is prohibited.
- 5) No persons shall use or have in his possession or under his control any poisoned arrow, arrow with explosive tips, or any bow drawn, held or released by mechanical means.

WEAPONS PERMITTED FOR THE TAKING OF WILD MAMMAL-WILD BIRDS:

- 6) Only centerfire rifles and muzzleloading rifles are permitted for the taking of big game with the following exceptions. The .22 caliber rimfire magnum rifle firing magnum ammunition may be used to take javelina and turkey; the .357 magnum, .41 magnum, and .44 magnum pistols using magnum cartridges may be used to take big game; and any shotgun which is not prohibited in Item 2 may be used to take turkey.
- 7) Rifled firearms are prohibited for the taking of game bird, except the wild turkey.
- 8) Small game, fur-bearing, non-game and predatory mammals may be taken with any firearm not prohibited under Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of these regulations.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

WEAPONS REGULATIONS (continued)

- 9) Deer, antelope, elk, bighorn sheep, javelina, wild turkey and bear may be taken with a bow having a pull of not less than 40 lbs. and using an arrow with a sharp bladed broadhead not less than 7/8 inch in width. Small game, fur-bearing, non-game and predatory animals may be taken with any bow and arrow.

BIG GAME HUNTING IN ARIZONA

DEER

Deer hunting swings into action in early September each year with a statewide archery hunt. This is followed by a few special area hunts and in late October the general season opens up and runs through mid-November. During this season you can pick your type of topography and climate as well as deer species. You can head into the ranges and hunt in your shirt-sleeves or you can head uphill, where you'll find nippy nights and frosty mornings! The general deer season is followed by another special hunt or two; then the month of December is open for archery hunting.

Arizona regulations usually allow only one deer per year and the hunter has ample opportunity to keep at it until he scores.

Arizona game heads dot the Boone and Crockett World Record Book but they become downright dominant when you begin looking at the deer listings. Mule deer heads from the famed Kaibab North pop up more frequently than mere chance would ever allow and other areas, such as the "Strip" country north of the Grand Canyon, are also well represented.

As for the whitetails found in the area around Tucson, the "book" would be nearly vacant without their Arizona entries. One group of dedicated whitetail hunters in Tucson have formed a club so exclusive that you must shoot a world record class head to gain admission. If you shoot anything less you're automatically dropped.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

DEER (continued)

Firearms' regulations are surprisingly simple and easy to understand. Big game may be taken with any centerfire rifle or a bow having a minimum draw weight of forty pounds and using a broadhead with at least a 7/8 inch width. Muzzle loading rifles are also legal and the ancient art has a good many practitioners here. Shotguns, shooting slugs, are not legal. The generally wide-open country makes rifles a necessity. Even though any centerfire may be used, most hunters stick with time-honored calibers like the 30-30, 30-06, .270. The newer, flat-shooting 6 MM's are increasingly popular.

About 95,000 deer hunters take to the hills each fall in Arizona. Approximately one out of five brings home the venison. Success ratios vary by area from 3 or 4% to as high as fifty and personal skill and desire can up these odds considerably.

MULE DEER

Range: Fairly well distributed through the state. Major populations of desert mule deer are found in the mountain ranges near Tucson. Some of these areas offer chances at record book heads and are nearly all lightly hunted. The Catalinas, Winchester, Rincons, Whetstones and Santa Ritas are good examples.

Records: Arizona mule deer probably average about 150 pounds. The state record is a 309 pound monster. Antler development is good and there are many Arizona deer in the Boone & Crockett listings.

Equipment: Western deer hunting usually features medium to long shots, so accurate flat shooting calibers are popular. Rifles like the 7MM, .30:06, .270, .243 - all equipped with telescope sights - are favorites. Most deer areas are easily accessible. Horses and/or four wheel drive vehicles help the hunter get back into wild country but many sportsmen use the family car to reach the hunting area and depend on foot power to cover the country.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

MULE DEER (continued)

Season: Bowhunters have two seasons - one in September, before the firearms season - and the other in December, when the rifle toters are done. The Tucson Mountains, just a few miles from downtown Tucson are a popular and high-success spot with archers. It's entirely possible to have an hour or two of deer hunting before work!

There are a couple of special pre-season hunts before the general deer season in late October. At least two post-season hunts are held, too, so that depending on your choice of weapons, deer are available from early September until Christmas.

Mule deer make up the bulk of the deer harvest; about 15,000 animals in recent years. Statewide success is approximately 20% for mule deer.

Permits: Special pre and post-season hunts are controlled permit hunts. The general, statewide deer season is open to all.

WHITETAIL DEER

Range: All the mountain ranges in the Tucson vicinity and the general southeastern portion of the state.

Records: The world's record Coues (Arizona white-tail deer - pronounced cows or coos) came from the Santa Rita Mountains, just forty miles from Tucson. Record book heads are taken from the Santa Ritas, Huachucas, Tumacacoris, Catalinas and Grahams each year. The world's best whitetail hunting is within an easy two hour drive from Tucson.

Equipment: Light, fast, flat shooting rifles are a must. The Coues is a tiny deer. A mature buck will often weigh less than 100 pounds but he makes up in brain what he lacks in brawn. Many hunters consider him the craftiest of all north American deer. High, rolling oak-grassland is the home of the Coues.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

WHITETAIL DEER (continued)

Brushy canyons tucked up on the skirts of the massive ranges offer cover and food. He's often running, sometimes at great distances. The biggest bucks are found in the most rugged canyons. A stout pair of legs are definite assets. Danger! A trip or two for these small packages of cunning and brains and ordinary deer hunting may lose its attraction forever.

Season: Late October through early November.
Weather in the Tucson area during this time is perfect; clear, cold nights, and crisp days on the mountains.

Permits: A few hundred issued each year for specific areas; otherwise the state is open to all hunters.

ELK

Range: The pine-spruce-juniper belt stretching across the state in a northwest - southeast axis. Best elk areas are a 3-4 hour drive from Tucson.

Records: 815 lbs. dressed weight. There are many Arizona elk in the record book. A bull scoring 397 Boone & Crockett points is current state record. Six point (western count) "royal" elk are common.

Equipment: Because the elk is a large, heavy-boned animal, larger calibers are needed. The 7MM magnum, 30:06, .300 magnum and similar firearms are most popular. Most shots at elk are in timber, so high power scopes are not popular. Occasional cross-meadow chances do justify their use.

Seasons: Two elk seasons are held each year, an early and a late. The early season takes place in late September - early October and coincides with the rutting season of the bull elk. During this period, the usually crafty bulls are lured by a man-made elk call.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

ELK (continued)

The woods echo with the shrill whistle of the majestic animals as they challenge each other for their "harems." Aspens and oaks are in their fall colors and the weather is mild. Many sportsmen consider the early season the best of all times to be afield.

The late hunt is scheduled in November. Winter storms make hunting tougher but this season has its advocates, too. The rut is over and the big bulls have regained their caginess. Taking a trophy animal under these circumstances is a real thrill.

Permits: Elk permits are issued by specific area. A hunter who wishes to hunt elk applies by filling out a special form, available at all license dealers. His form goes into the barrel with all others who are after a permit from that area and a public drawing is held. Application time is generally in late July and early August. (See license and fee chart for current costs.)

ANTELOPE

Range: Two areas near Tucson, in Santa Cruz and Graham counties - balance of range is further north, roughly paralleling Highway 66 as it crosses the state.

Records: Arizona claims the world's best antelope, taken many years ago in the "strip", north of the Grand Canyon. They are not large animals. 113 lbs. dressed is the state record. A legal buck antelope must have horns longer than his ears. Twelve to fourteen inch horns are good and fairly easily taken. A 15 to 16 incher is braggin' size and anything over that is a candidate for the record book.

Equipment: The antelope is a plains animal. Shots are long. 200 yards is the average, though often 300 and 400 yard chances must be taken. For this reason accurate rifles with super-flat trajectories are most popular. The 7MM, .300 magnum, .270, .284 are typically

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

ANTELOPE (continued)

popular calibers. Binoculars, patience and shooting ability are the ingredients needed for successful antelope hunting. Only one Arizona antelope has been taken in modern times with archery equipment.

Season: The annual three day season is held in late September.

Permits: Available antelope range is rather limited so permit numbers are generally in the thousand-per-year category. As in the case of other applications, there is a public drawing for permits in specified areas. The limited number of permits tend to make the odds rather long but a patient hunter will eventually have his permit drawn. Hunt success is excellent, averaging 60 to 70%. Most sportsmen agree the antelope is one of the most beautiful of a-l trophies - well worth waiting for.

BIGHORN SHEEP

Range: Desert bighorn sheep are the rarest of the north American sheep. They are found only in the southwest. In Arizona they are found from the Catalina Mountains at Tucson, westward to the Colorado River and then along its length to Utah. They are considered the top trophy in America today.

Records: The state record 160 lb. dressed weight sheep is also the leader in Boone and Crockett points at 187. It was taken in the Kofa Mountains on the Colorado. Several trophies have been taken from the Catalinas, just a few miles from downtown Tucson. Regulations require a three-quarter curl or a minimum of 27 inches. Most rams taken are in the 30 to 35" category, magnificent trophies by any standards.

Equipment: Oddly enough, most bighorns are taken at moderate ranges, well below 200 yards. There are occasional long shots, however, so rifles of the medium power range, such as 7MM magnum, 30:06 and .270 are most

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

BIGHORN SHEEP (continued)

often used. Scopes, binoculars and spotting scopes are absolutely necessary. Most sheep hunting time is spent looking.

Season: Sheep are the last item on a crowded big game menu each fall. The two week season begins in late November. Success is surprisingly high, with about one in three hunters taking a trophy. The limit on desert bighorn is one per lifetime and this in part accounts for the rather high success. All out effort is the rule for anyone who takes to the mountains for sheep.

Permits: Approximately 90 per year, issued at public drawing for specific areas. Odds vary from 2 to 1 to as high as 25 to 1 in popular areas.

JAVELINA

Range: Tucson is in the heart of the javelina country. They are found in roughly the southern third of the state. Draw a one hundred mile circle with Tucson as the hub, however, and you'll encompass most of the good javelina hunting.

Records: You'll hear wild tales about these little desert "hogs" but a 54 lb. dressed weight pig is the biggest so far. Prizes are offered each year by Tucson sporting goods stores for the heaviest javelina weighed in during the event. Generally a 40 to 45 pounder takes home the prize.

Equipment: Javelina are classed as big game so all centerfire rifles are legal. In addition, the .22 magnum rimfire rifle may be used. Most hunters prefer something just a bit more powerful. Hot-shot centerfire .22's are great. Most shots are a short range. The javelina is the #1 target for archers. With patience and care you can stalk to within a few feet of javelina, especially if they are busily (and noisily) feeding.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

JAVELINA (continued)

Season: The month of January is set aside as archery javelina season. The firearms' hunt is generally held in late February and early March. About 25,000 hunters take to the field each year in pursuit of javelina. They score about a 20% success.

Permits: None needed. Just a hunting license and a javelina tag.

WILD TURKEY

Range: The Catalinas, Grahams and Huachuca Mountain ranges near Tucson and in the pine-spruce country of mid-state.

Records: A 26 pounder tops the known weights. Mature gobblers usually crowd the 20 pound mark.

Equipment: Turkeys may be taken with any centerfire rifle, .22 magnum rimfire rifle, bow and arrow, muzzle loading rifle, the various legal handguns and with any legal shotgun. This gives the hunter a wide choice of methods. An over-under combination rifle and shotgun has obvious advantages and is very popular.

Season: There are two each year - in early October when any turkey is legal game and in the spring, about the first of May. During the spring hunt only gobblers may be taken. The spring hunt was first authorized in 1965 and has grown in popularity each year since. The crafty old gobblers respond to an artificial call during this period and furnish great sport.

Permits: None needed for the fall hunt. The spring season is expanding to cover most of the state's turkey areas. The one to two thousand spring permit holders average about 20% success, with some areas as good as 35-40%. The 15,000 fall turkey takers do about half as well. Bag limit is currently one turkey per year.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

BUFFALO

Range: Buffalo are not a native Arizona animal and are presently confined to two state owned ranches in the northern part of the state.

Records: Weights are not kept. Large bull buffalo may reach 1500 to 2000 pounds, live weight.

Equipment: Medium to heavy caliber rifles. Many hunters use old-time buffalo rifles to take their buffalo trophy.

Season: Mid-October. Ranches are hunted in alternate years. This hunt is open to residents only and the buffalo bag limit is one per lifetime.

Permits: About 100 per year, issued at public drawing. Permit holder is entitled to head, hide and one quarter of his buffalo. Remaining meat may be purchased by him or sold to the public on first-come, first-served basis.

BEAR

Range: In nearly all the mountain ranges in the Tucson area and generally throughout the timbered portion of the state.

Records: Arizona bears are all black bears, although they come in many color variations. The grizzly has been extinct here for many years. Modern records show a 520 (dressed weight) bear to head the list.

Equipment: Medium calibers are most popular. Most shots are at fairly close ranges although an occasional cross-canyon shot can jump distances to the 300 to 400 yard class. A pack of hounds and a reliable guide are the best tools for bear although many are taken each year by other types of hunting. Use of predator calls is popular and gets results.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

BEAR (continued)

Season: September 1 to December 31. A spring hunt, in mid-April, has been authorized on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation in recent years; aimed mostly at stock-killing bears.

Permits: None needed. As is always the case, hunting on Indian Reservations requires a special license, available from the tribe.

MOUNTAIN LION

Range: Statewide, with ranges in the Tucson vicinity furnishing fine sport for this big cat.

Records: A lion weighing 154 (dressed weight) is the state record.

Equipment: Any gun or bow and arrow is legal. Most lion hunting is done on horseback, following a pack of hounds. For this reason saddle guns and handguns are most popular. Predator calls also account for a number of lions each year and it is possible for a hunter to spot a lion while pursuing some other game, like deer or javelina.

Season: Year 'round - statewide. The lion is officially classed as a predator.

Permits: None needed.

SMALL GAME HUNTING IN ARIZONA

One of the more common questions asked by hunters who are planning to move to Arizona is "What do I do with my dogs?"

The answer, very definitely, is "Bring 'em along." Most dogs have no difficulty switching from the bobwhites they've been hunting to the sprightly Gambel's, scaled or Mearn's quail which scurry through the grasslands of Arizona. Hunters also use their dogs to

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

SMALL GAME HUNTING IN ARIZONA (continued)

retrieve the abundant mourning doves and whitewings so popular here and now that whitewinged pheasants are entering the hunting picture, there's even more reason to bring Rover along. And if Rover happens to be a Labrador, or other typical waterfowl breed, by all means don't let that stop you. We've got ducks here, too.

But, if you don't care for birds, how about cottontails or squirrels or a host of small varmints that don't quite fit into the "game" category? Quail, doves, rabbits, squirrels, waterfowl-----Arizona has them all.

Arizona's hunting "season" usually begins in September and runs through January, as far as the game species are concerned. Actually, hunting knows no seasons. It's available all year 'round. Among those animals classed as "game", the cottontail is the only one that has no closed season, but if you toss in jackrabbits, predators and a host of nongame species the gunner -- whether he prefers the finer points of marksmanship and sticks to his rifle or considers shotgunning the higher form of art -- never runs out of targets.

QUAIL

Range: Tucson is quail hunting paradise! There are three Arizona quail; the Gambel's, with his sprightly topknot, the scaled quail, and the Mearns'. The Gambel's are the most widely distributed, occurring in the southern two-thirds of the state. The scaled quail is found in the country east and south of Tucson, and the Mearns' in the high oak-grassland areas from Tucson south to the Mexican border. In rare cases, all three may occur in one locality.

Equipment: Your favorite shotgun, some good companions and hopefully, a dog. The Mearns' quail, particularly, will "sit tight" and let a hunter walk by. A good dog is a definite asset.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

QUAIL (continued)

Season: October through January for the Gambel's and scaled. Limit is 15 birds per day of any species or mixed bag. Mearns' quail join the list December through January. Even though Arizona hunters take more than one million quail each year, game management people believe they are severely under-harvested. By the way, Pima, Pinal and Maricopa counties, all within an easy hour from Tucson, account for nearly three-fourths of the total quail harvest.

DOVES

Range: Statewide, with major concentrations in Pima, Pinal and Maricopa counties. There are two kinds of doves in Arizona, the mourning dove and the whitewing. The larger whitewing migrates to Mexico for the winter, usually in early September. His smaller cousin, the mourning dove is a year 'round resident.

Equipment: Any shotgun. Doves are a fast-flying, dipping, twisting target and fast handling guns with open chokes are favored by most hunters. Most hunting is done in areas adjacent to cultivated fields. The doves fly out of desert thickets to feed, then back into them to roost. This is pass-shooting at its finest. Sportsmen from all over the nation pour into the Tucson-Phoenix area in late August each year to get in on this action.

Season: September 1 to 24 with a limit of 10 mourning doves and 25 whitewings; then again in early December for about three weeks. During this late season the limit is 10 mourning doves only. In spite of a yearly harvest of more than two and one-half million doves, experts calculate that hunters take only about 10% of the population.

OTHER UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Earlier, we mentioned whitewinged pheasants. Planted in Arizona's agricultural areas around Buckeye and

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

OTHER UPLAND GAME BIRDS (continued)

Safford a few years ago, the whitewings are becoming well established in the state. The first limited hunt was allowed in 1968 and as the birds become better established, the season will no doubt be extended to other areas. In general appearance and behavior, they resemble the ringneck.

Ringnecks, by the way, are found here too! Several shooting preserves in the state offer shooting, which is hard to distinguish from natural conditions, for a moderate fee.

Another upland game bird found on shooting preserves and in a few other areas is the chukar partridge. Larger than quail, the chukars have a four-month open season at one area in central Arizona and another in the northwestern part of the state.

Still another upland bird rounds out the list; the blue grouse, found in the highest portions of the White Mountains. This bird has a very short season in September.

COTTONTAILS AND SQUIRRELS

From one corner of Arizona to the other, you'll find the ever popular cottontail rabbit in surprising quantities. There is no closed season and the bag limit is ten per day.

In timbered country, where rabbits are a bit hard to find, several species of tree squirrels take up the slack. The most common is the tuft-eared Abert and he's kept company in many areas by the Arizona Grey. In the highest forests, several species resembling the eastern red squirrel can be found. Squirrel season opens for archers in September; then reopens in October through mid-November for gunners. Light rimfire .22's or shotguns are most popular. Bag limit is 5 per day.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

WATERFOWL

Dedicated waterfowl hunters manage to find an amazing amount of shooting around Tucson. This is a surprise to many newcomers because of the relative scarcity of lakes and ponds here. But the birds are here; you just have to look for them.

During the early part of the season a good place to look is on the high mountain lakes in the northern part of the state. Early redheads and pintails provide quite a bit of shooting and whenever a severe storm hits in areas north of Arizona, thousands of birds from other sections move into the hunting grounds around Tucson.

OTHER HUNTING

If you just like to poke around in the boondock with a gun, Tucson is the place! The area surrounding Tucson has not only more boondocks in which to roam but the list of huntable species is usually a long one. Jack-rabbits, various species of ground squirrels, prairie dogs, coyotes, bobcats, foxes, raccoons, muskrats, badgers and others are in plentiful supply.

No closed season and no bag limit is the rule on these species and one of the most rapidly growing sports in recent years is the art of calling up the predators with varmint calls. So popular has this become that a statewide organization of clubs has been organized and is one of the fastest growing sports' groups in the state. Members get together at regular meetings each month and are happy to introduce newcomers to their favorite sport.

ABOUT HUNTING PERMITS

Because some Arizona game is limited in habitat, permits are required for hunting. This applies to sheep, elk, antelope, buffalo and special deer hunt areas. In recent years, special permits are also required for

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

ABOUT HUNTING PERMITS (continued)

antlerless deer hunting, although the state is open to everyone for buck only. The spring turkey hunt mentioned earlier also requires a special permit, and in some cases permits may be required for certain small game hunts such as the whitewing pheasant mentioned.

When special permits are specified, they are issued at public drawings and are well publicized. In most cases, special forms are provided by the game and fish department and are distributed statewide for the hunter's convenience.

FRESH WATER FISHING IN ARIZONA

It's almost always a shock to new arrivals in Tucson who gave away their fishing tackle before moving to Arizona to find that there may be better fishing here than the place they left behind. Arizonans are quite accustomed to crappies that run from a foot long to fifteen inches, to daily limits of ten bass averaging two pounds apiece and to numerous stories of tackle busting catfish. It takes at least a five-pound bass to get much attention back at the boat dock and over on the Colorado River at Willow Beach or Bullhead City. Nobody gets very excited (except the guy catching it) over a ten-pound rainbow trout.

Big fish are common in Arizona! Twenty-pound flat-head catfish are becoming more and more common on the lower Colorado River and now that striped bass have become established in the Colorado, ten-pounders rarely get more than a passing nod. We've even got big bluegills here! On some of the stock tanks on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, they'll average nearly a pound and you catch lots of them. Lake Pleasant, northwest of Phoenix, turned up a white bass recently that would have broken the world record if the fishermen hadn't eaten it, neglecting to have it officially weighed. Our walleyes and northerns are still newcomers. No real lunkers have been taken yet; but we're working on that, too!

And what's more, you can fish all year long in Arizona. Bass fishermen just switch to bottom-scratching lures in the winter and go on filling their stringers while they laze around in their shirtsleeves and soak up the gentle sunshine! Trout anglers can either chop a hole in the ice of a northern lake or head for one of the southern Arizona trout fisheries around Tucson where shirtsleeves are again the order of the day.

Limits? We've thrown most of them away; thanks to a modern fisheries division which realizes they serve little purpose on most warm water fish. We have limits on bass, trout, grayling (how's that for a surprise?), channel catfish and striped bass. On all the others, the number of hooks on your stringer and your own conscience are the only things stopping you. The mild climate is part of the reason for this good fishing. The fish keep on growing most of the year. Often a two-year old bass will weigh two pounds and a trout, even younger, will hit fourteen inches.

It's also quite a kick to toss out a lure and nail a bass on one cast, then get a fighting rainbow trout on the next! In some waters you might also hook a northern for good measure. On the mighty Colorado River and its lakes, mixed bags are the rule and in certain waters you might hook a striped bass or perhaps a kokanee salmon as well.

These things aren't just vague possibilities in Arizona! They really happen much more often than you'd dare imagine!

With trout fishing you have your choice of lakes or streams. Most of the popular trout streams are on the small side where you can easily cast from one bank to the other. In most of these waters, all sorts of baits are used but some waters have been set aside as lure-only areas. On the lakes, bait and the usual array of lures are popular. Certain lakes, like some streams, are for lures only.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

FRESH WATER FISHING IN ARIZONA (continued)

LICENSE FEES

FISHING

CLASS	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT
A. General Fishing	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
B. Five Day Fishing		3.00
C. Five Day Trout Stamp, validates Class B for Trout		2.00
D. One Day Fishing, good for all species of fish*	2.00	2.00
E. Colorado River Fishing only, good for all species of fish		10.00
F. Combination General Fishing and Hunting (trout stamp not required)	9.00	25.00

SPECIAL USE STAMPS

Trout Stamp for Class A	2.00	6.00
California Colorado River	2.00	2.00
Nevada Colorado River	2.00	2.00
Lake Powell (Utah portion)	3.00	4.00

*Class D not valid for Colorado River

BASS

Mainly largemouths; but in some waters smallmouths are the undisputed king of warm water fishes in Arizona. You'll find largemouths statewide. The major areas,

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

BASS (continued)

however, are the Salt and Verde River lakes, Lakes Pleasant and San Carlos plus, of course, the Colorado River and its sparkling waters. Smallmouths occur in the upper Verde and Salt River drainages. Tucson bass-lovers find plenty of action within 2 to 3 hours driving time.

In the spring, when the desert begins to rouse itself from the drowsy days of winter, bass fishermen find the urge they managed to subdue during the hunting seasons springing back to life. They head through the greening countryside to the nearest lake, usually beginning in February (that's the beginning of spring in southern Arizona) where they start flaying the water with deep-running plugs and lures, or perhaps water dogs or minnows.

As the spring progresses and the desert flowers begin to pop out on every hillside, the bass move into shallower water until the fishermen find that the great day has arrived when they begin to hit surface plugs. Through the spring and all summer long, in the morning and evening hours, surface and shallow lures are the favorites. During the middle of the day fishermen again revert to the depths!

CRAPPIES

Second only to bass at certain times of the year, they make their appearance in the early spring, as the warming water puts them in the mood for spawning. Being schooling fish, when you catch one you're likely to catch more. Except for the ever-popular minnows, small jigs jerked through the water produce best.

Arizona has both black and white crappies, but the black ones are more common. And crappies being crappies, the populations tend to run in cycles. Currently, Roosevelt and Bartlett Lakes, a couple of hours north of Tucson, along with Mead and Powell on the Colorado River,

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

CRAPPIES (continued)

have been the best producers. An exception to the spring only crappie fishing, the lower stretches of the river in the Yuma country continue to produce crappies all year long. With no limits imposed, anglers who find a good school of crappies often literally run out of fish bags and stringers and head in with huge catches of foot-long or longer speckled scrappers.

BLUEGILLS AND OTHER SUNFISH

Wherever you find warm water lakes you'll find bluegills and in most cases they're mixed in with green and red-ear sunfish. While Arizona sunfishes run true to form and usually show up as runty specimens you can catch bluegills that cover your hand if you'll just drop a worm or small minnow past the little fellers on down to the cool depths where the lunkers lurk.

TRUE BASSES

Arizona boasts three fish in this category. Beginning with the smallest, the yellow bass or "stripie" is found in Canyon and Saguaro Lakes north of Tucson. These fish run up to about fourteen inches, but the average is closer to ten. They run in great schools and catching one often means catching plenty more. Wildly carnivorous, it usually takes a flashy lure to attract them, and once you've caught the first one, a small slice of flesh cut from it and trolled behind a spinner may produce more. These little fish are savage fighters.

Next in line, in terms of size, are the white bass which have recently become established in Lake Pleasant about 130 miles north of Tucson. The white bass behave much like the stripies but they run much larger. In an average catch, there will usually be at least one specimen weighing close to three pounds while the average will measure a foot or more. So far, the white bass fishing has been largely in the spring but as they become more populous in the lake, it's expected the

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

TRUE BASSES (continued)

"season" will extend through more of the year. Like the yellow bass, they run in schools, fight like tigers and taste superb.

Big daddy of the bass clan is the sea-going striped bass; the same fish found on both coasts of the country. These are also new to Arizona waters but specimens over twenty-five pounds have been taken and fifteen to twenty-pounders are getting fairly common. They're found in the Colorado River below Lake Mohave and are usually caught on live bait or large bass lures. Headquarters for the striped bass clan is Bullhead City, some 300 miles northwest of Tucson.

CATFISHES

Arizona's major catfish is the forked-tail channel cat which is found in nearly all warm water fisheries. Most fishing for them is done at night, either in rivers or near the heads of lakes. Although they're found throughout our warm water lakes, the serious catfishermen usually try their luck in or near running water.

Another cat, becoming more and more popular, is the flathead. This one has occurred in the upper Gila River drainage for many years and in 1962 was planted in the lower Colorado River near Yuma. Twenty-pounders are getting fairly common there and ten-pound cats turn up often enough to keep the fans at it.

NORTHERN PIKE.....WALLEYED PIKE

These pike have become established in some of the smaller lakes in the north-central part of the state particularly Long Lake, Mormon Lake and Lake Mary. Still new to Arizona, the state records are being broken each year as the northerns grow in their new homes. Pike lakes are grouped in an area south of Flagstaff - some 3-4 hours drive north of Tucson.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

NORTHERN PIKE.....WALLEYED PIKE (continued)

Yellow perch are found in many of these same north-central waters and in some cases grow to respectable size. They don't contribute a great deal to the overall fishing picture, however.

Walleyed pike, another newcomer to Arizona, are doing just fine in Canyon and Saguaro Lakes and in the river below Saguaro. These areas are about 100 miles north of Tucson. They've also begun to turn up in Lake Powell. In Canyon Lake, some fish in the two-year class were checked by the game and fish department's scales and were found to be beyond the five-pound mark.

ROUGH FISH

Carp, buffalo and suckers are found throughout the state and are legally classed as rough fish. This means they may be taken by spear or bow and arrow in addition to hook and line. Buffalo get quite large, up to fifteen pounds or so, and when they congregate below major dams they offer bowmen some mighty exciting targets! Carp don't attain great size in many Arizona waters although Canyon Lake and some of the small ponds in the high country turn up some tackle-busting lunkers.

TROUT AND OTHER SALMONIDS

Among the cold water fishes of the state, the rainbow trout is the most popular with the game and fish department because it's easier than others to manage, and with fishermen, because it occurs in more places and is easier to catch.

Really big rainbows--ten pounds and up--are rather rare in all Arizona waters with the exception of the Colorado River where they frequently approach twenty pounds. This doesn't mean that most Arizona rainbows are minnows. In numerous lakes they'll average well over a foot and in some of the high ponds on the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian Reservations, ten-fish limits averaging fifteen or sixteen inches, are common.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

TROUT AND OTHER SALMONIDS (continued)

As we mentioned earlier, most Arizona trout fishing is either on small streams, which are kept well stocked with hatchery rainbows, or in the lakes which are generally stocked with fingerlings. In these more productive lakes, however, they'll grow quickly to larger size in contrast to those stocked in the streams.

Although some waters in warmer parts of the state contain trout, the typical Arizona trout fishing is in high country, where crispy nights call for an extra blanket - and many a morning, even in July and August, may find the coffee pot rimmed with a fringe of ice. Casting the first lure of the day into a misty lake, before the sun paints the tips of the pines with gold, is the type of experience for which the true fisherman yearns!

Also found in most Arizona trout waters is the German brown. These are not often stocked but they fill a needed gap in some waters which are a bit too warm for top rainbow production and a bit too cool for typical warm water fish. The browns also manage to survive and reproduce in the smaller streams and each fair sized pool is likely to contain at least one old lunger brown who makes most of his living gobbling up hatchery rainbows. Fishing for browns is often quite good in the early spring and at night during the summer. Another trout found in some waters is the eastern brook. In Big Lake, in the White Mountains, they usually provide an extra shot of good fishing in the fall when they move into shallow water to spawn.

Cutthroats have also been stocked. In some of the central Arizona lakes, cuts are beginning to take a hold and add a touch of variety to the standard fare of rainbows.

Arizona also has its own native trout appropriately called "the Arizona native". This trout resembles the golden trout of the High Sierras and is found in pure

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

TROUT AND OTHER SALMONIDS (continued)

strain in some of the headwaters of small streams in the White Mountains and on Mount Graham in central Arizona.

The other member of the salmonid group is the grayling which is found primarily in Bear Canyon Lake (a lure-only water) and Lee Valley Lake. They've grown quite well in Lee Valley which also contains brooks.

TUCSON TROUT

Tucson trout fishermen have Rose Canyon Lake, just a few miles away on Mt. Lemmon; Parker Canyon Lake and Pena Blanca Lake an hour or so south. No good trout area anywhere in the state is beyond 300 miles and in the wide open spaces of the west, that's an easy five hour drive.

SALT WATER FISHING

Tucsonans are only about five hours drive from some of the world's best salt water fishing in the Gulf of California. Imagine using a two-foot mackerel for bait! That's the way they do things in the Gulf. A batch of mackerel is first caught by trolling bright spoons, then either cut for bait for pintos and smaller groupers or used whole to trap real deep sea monsters.

And monsters do come along. Big groupers, black sea bass and totuava are but a few of the lunkers the Gulf provides. There's blue-water sails, dolphin, marlin and occasional tuna, too. Along the miles of sandy beaches, sea trout, pompano and croakers are the major fare.

Tucsonans trailer their own boats to Rocky Point and the other spots along the Gulf but sometimes prefer chartering a boat with a Mexican guide. Border crossing has been greatly simplified for the benefit of "Norte Americano fishermen".

Tucsonans also have the advantage of being only seven hours drive from the San Diego area and the wild fishing provided in coastal waters.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

WATER SPORTS

As we mentioned at the beginning, water skiers, skin divers, swimmers and just plain boaters all claim their share of Arizona's waters. There are ski clubs, sailing clubs, skin diving clubs, river cruise clubs and racing clubs to help you find your way. If you prefer to go it alone, you're welcome to try that too.

Skiers are obviously limited to the larger waters - but all along the Colorado, on all the Salt River lakes and the other larger lakes mentioned earlier, every summer weekend finds them out in force. Some groups don't bother to stop skiing when winter rolls around as the weather rarely becomes cold enough to prevent year 'round enjoyment of the sport.

Skin divers prefer the clear waters of the Colorado River lakes for their activities and many groups plan excursions to the unbelievably clear waters of the Gulf of California. Spear fishing is allowed for all species in the Gulf and for rough fish in Arizona waters. Underwater "hunting" for lunker fish is just one more Arizona sport!

Sailboaters and racers have their meets too and somewhere in the state you can find a race or meet of some sort going on nearly all year long. The world famous hydroplane races on Lake Havasu pull in hundreds of boaters and thousands of spectators.

OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS

Does rockhounding interest you? Arizona has rockpiles from two inches to two thousand feet high. The state is heavily mineralized (the state's nickname "Copper State" is a clue to this) and abounds in old mines where rockhounds find all sorts of prize specimens. The tailings of major working mines are good places to start and once you begin hankering for something out of the ordinary, other rockhounds can steer you onto abandoned mines and other generalized areas ripe for picking.

OUTDOOR
(Continued)

OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS (continued)

Mountain climbing? We've got gentle slopes, steep slopes and cliffs that fall over backwards. Whatever your skills, you can test them here.

Snow skiing...near Flagstaff and Williams, in the north-central area, there are well developed ski runs. There's another at Big Cienega in the White Mountains and at least one more is under development in that part of the state. Tucson skiers have only to drive up nearby Mt. Lemmon to enjoy fine sport. Even the state's most distant ski areas are within easy driving time of Tucson.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND SIGHTSEEING

What can you say about photography? How do you describe a state with so many fascinating subjects that no one could ever actually get them all on film? From the gay array of riotous colors when the wild flowers bloom in the spring to the mystic quiet of a Christmas card snow scene; from brilliant fall colors on the mountain slopes to undulating brown sand dunes; from sparkling streams to quiet, mossy ponds; from the mockingbird on your window sill to the bald eagle soaring over the canyons; you'll never run out of things to look at and things to photograph!

And colors.....there are more shades of every color than you can ever dream existed; shades of greens and purples, reds and golds and a dozen hues yet to be described. All these unfold before your lens as the southwestern sun follows its daily arc across the land.

EDUCATION PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Continued)
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Treehaven School and Camp (Continued) Fees: \$2,950 yearly board \$ 700 preschool yearly day \$ 900 1-8 grades yearly day		
Tuller School Coed K-8 grades (60 students) High School (60 students) College (45 students) Fees: \$450-\$900 yearly day \$3,000 yearly board	5870 E. 14th St.	120
Valley School for Girls 9-12 grades Fees: \$2,700 yearly board \$ 950 yearly day	3801 N. Swan Rd.	70

ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

Public High Schools	19,612
Public Junior High Schools	11,034
Public Elementary Schools	37,597
Church-Affiliated High Schools	1,409
Church-Affiliated Junior High and Elementary Schools	5,552
Private College, High School, Junior High, and Elementary Schools	824
TOTAL PUBLIC, CHURCH, AND PRIVATE ENROLLMENT	<u>76,028</u>

EDUCATION OTHER INSTITUTIONS OFFERING INSTRUCTION SIMILAR TO
(Continued) STANDARD CURRICULA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>1967-68 Enrollment</u>
Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind (State-supported) Coed 1-12 grades	1220 W. Speedway	375
Arizona Youth Center (State-supported) Boys 5-9 grades	14500 N. Oracle Road	80
Beacon Foundation for Mentally Retarded (Contribution-supported) Coed Preschool children and adults Fees: \$10 monthly	25 E. Drachman	62
Hobby-Horse Ranch School for Exceptional Children All ages Fees: \$400 monthly	West Cortaro Farms Rd.	21
National Foundation for Asthmatic Children Coed - boarding and day Fees: Based on income and ability to pay	5601 W. Trails End Dr.	50

EDUCATION
(Continued)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SINCE 1960

TUCSON HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT #1

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	790	760	1550
1961	906	883	1789
1962	873	978	1851
1963	988	958	1946
1964	1219	1212	2431
1965	1418	1342	2760
1966	1466	1453	2919
1967	1411	1485	2896
1968	<u>1489</u>	<u>1446</u>	<u>2935</u>
TOTALS	10,560	10,517	21,077

Approximate percentage of those going
onto college is 65% for District #1

AMPHITHEATER HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT #4

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	104	105	209
1961	139	109	248
1962	124	152	276
1963	143	156	299
1964	130	144	274
1965	166	174	340

EDUCATION
(Continued)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SINCE 1960 (Continued)

AMPHITHEATER SCHOOL DISTRICT #4 (Cont.)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1966	212	208	420
1967	211	198	409
1968	<u>233</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>420</u>
TOTALS	1,462	1,433	2,895

Approximate percentage of those going
onto college is 48% for District #4

FLOWING WELLS HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT #8

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	104	105	209
1961	92	92	184
1962	82	83	165
1963	82	82	164
1964	51	51	102
1965	48	48	96
1966	43	42	85
1967	43	42	85
1968	<u>43</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>85</u>
TOTALS	588	587	1175

Approximate percentage of those going
onto college is 50% for District #8

EDUCATION
(Continued)

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SINCE 1960 (Continued)

SUNNYSIDE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT #12

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1960	52	53	105
1961	61	76	137
1962	58	70	128
1963	64	64	128
1964	81	87	168
1965	126	111	237
1966	143	135	278
1967	122	135	257
1968	<u>148</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>301</u>
TOTALS	855	884	1,739

Approximate percentage of those going
onto college is 30% for District #12

EDUCATION NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES SINCE 1960
 (Continued)

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

NUMBER OF GRADUATES SINCE 1960

YEAR	Bachelor Degrees		TOTAL	Advanced Degrees		TOTAL	GRAND TOTALS
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
1960	843	367	1210	194	76	270	1480
1961	951	414	1365	281	71	352	1717
1962	888	500	1388	360	73	433	1821
1963	979	549	1528	345	114	459	1987
1964	1127	703	1830	444	150	594	2424
1965	1242	725	1967	555	189	744	2711
1966	1343	814	2157	626	278	904	3061
1967	1404	890	2294	815	339	1154	3448
1968	1531	940	2471	925	390	1315	3786
TOTAL	10,308	5,902	16210	4,545	1,680	6225	22,435

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR TUCSON'S EXPANSION

manpower

TUCSON, ARIZONA

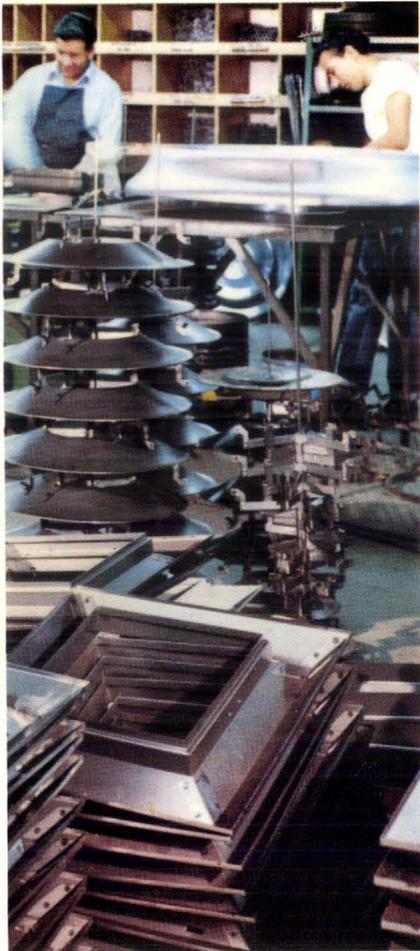
Hundreds of different raw materials are exposed to wide varieties of machines and labor skills at many places — to yield the final volume and variety of products turned out by our economic system.

— Willard L. Thorp
The Structure of Industry



TUCSON, ARIZONA

MANPOWER



Diligent labor



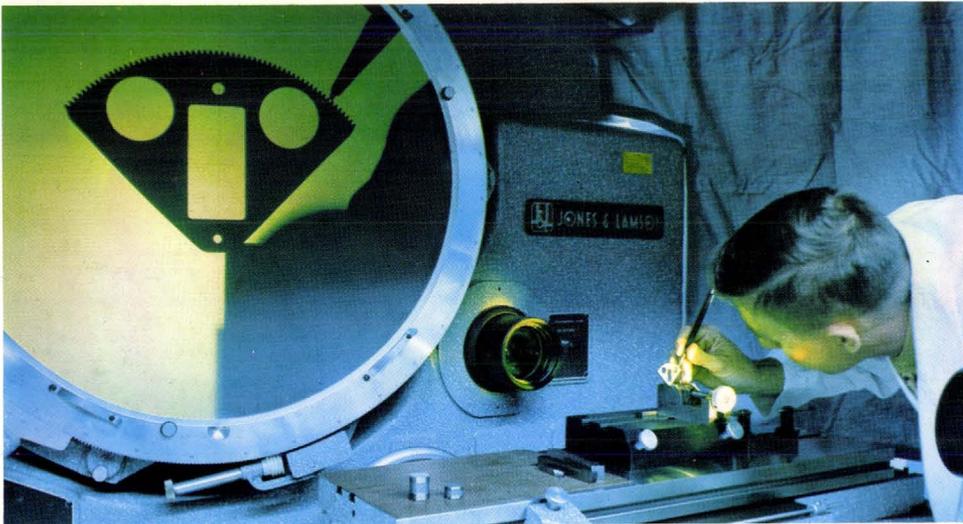
Absorbed Lens Grinder



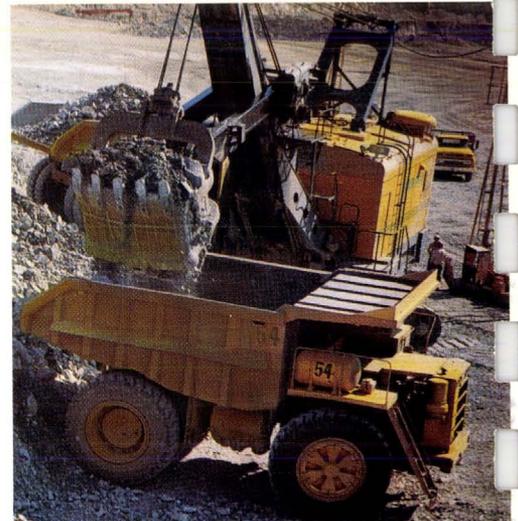
Precise inspection



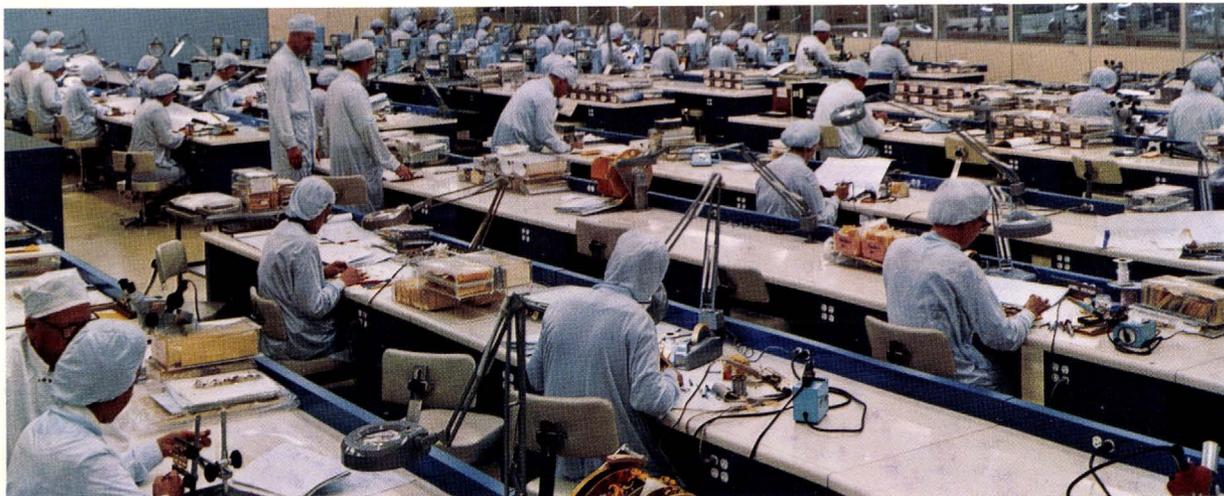
Progressive research



Exacting specifications



Mechanical dexterity



Dust-free manufacturing laboratory



manpower

From labor health, from health contentment springs. — James Beattie
The Minstrel

MANPOWER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR MARKET

The Tucson metropolitan area has a population of over 350,000 and ranks second in the State of Arizona, population 1,690,000.

Tucson/Pima County's economy is presently supported by 6 major "export" economic sectors. These are the sectors which attract money into the County from outside of the county, and provide support for the non-profit sectors. Listed in order of present numbers of export jobs in each sector, these are:

Federal Government Agencies (Including DMAFB)	33%
University of Arizona	19%
Manufacturing	15%
Mining	12%
Visitor Industry (Tourism)	11%
Retirement	10%

CURRENT LABOR FORCE

Over the past 10 years, employment has more than doubled in the Tucson area, which now has a labor force of more than 100,000 workers.

Present Employment By Industry

Total Civilian Labor Force	107,200
Employment - Total	103,200
Agriculture	1,800
Non-Agriculture	101,400
Wage & Salary	88,000
Other	13,400
Unemployed	4,000

MANPOWER CURRENT LABOR FORCE (continued)
 (Continued)

Present Female Employment

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>
Manufacturing	7,900	2,560	32.4
Non-Manufacturing			
Commercial	54,000	19,670	36.4
Government	25,300	9,420	33.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
TOTAL	87,200	31,650	36.3

Principal Tucson Manufacturers
 and Approximate Employment

Hughes Aircraft	Missiles	2,000 - 2,500
Krueger Mfg., Inc.	Air-Conditioning, Diffusers	500 - 600
West Cap - Arizona	Capacitors	150 - 200
Burr-Brown	Electronics	150 - 200
R. E. Darling Co.	Plastics	150 - 200
Arizona Gear	Precision Gears	100 - 150

LABOR AVAILABILITY

Over 6,000 workers actively seeking employment are available through the Tucson office of the Arizona State Employment Service.

Listed on the following page are the average number readily available in each broad occupational category:

MANPOWER (Continued)	<u>LABOR AVAILABILITY</u> (continued)	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	Professional, Managerial, Technical	429	335	94
	Clerical and Sales	1,556	405	1,151
	Farming, Fishing, Forestry	93	89	4
	Processing	82	52	30
	Machine Trades	305	294	11
	Bench Work	277	71	206
	Structural Work	1,007	997	10
	Miscellaneous	911	881	30
	Approximately 33% of the total active applicants are women.	4,660	3,124	1,536

DATE recently conducted a news media survey to determine the potential available labor for companies requiring high, intensive labor operations. Results are indicated on the following page, as tabulated by the Arizona State Employment Service. (National averages indicate 3 to 4 times as many would have responded to an actual plant opening).

MANPOWER LABOR AVAILABILITY (continued)
 (Continued)

Basic Experience	Female - Age					Male - Age				
	Total	16-21	22-44	45-60	60+	Total	16-21	22-44	45-60	60+
Professional, Technical, Managerial	68	3	37	25	3	85	3	41	35	6
Clerical	390	114	178	92	6	49	7	26	16	
Sales	102	26	45	27	4	29	6	17	6	
Service	209	45	121	41	2	28	9	11	6	2
Farming	0					5	2	2	1	
Processing	6		4	2		6	1	4		1
Machine Trades	7		4	3		9		3		6
Bench Work	317	11	158	134	14	59	3	29	19	8
Structural Work	0					18	5	7	4	2
Miscellaneous	50	5	24	19	2	13	3	7	2	1
Unknown	484	151	235	91	7	44	29	12	3	
TOTALS	1,633	355	806	434	38	345	68	159	92	26

MANPOWER LABOR AVAILABILITY (continued)
(Continued)

East-West flow of job seekers passing through Tucson, and those returning from the West Coast, contribute significantly to the pool of potential workers. An average of 500 new workers who have resided in the community 30 days or less, make application for employment each month.

Along with this, it is estimated that workers whose combined family incomes fall below the poverty level, (\$3,000), total 11,000 in Pima County, and that nearly 3,000 are involuntarily working less than full-time.

Proximity to Mexico generates an above average Mexican-American work force, which, when coupled with the under-employed and unemployed American Indians, results in a perpetually large number of trainable, unskilled workers who need specific jobs.

While unemployment is reported at 4.2%, the number of under-employed is considerably larger. This is particularly true of the ethnic, minority groups who have not maintained their names on the unemployment or active rolls of the Arizona State Employment Service.

HUMAN AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Ethnic minority groups comprise about 21% of the community's population as follows:

	<u>Approx. Percentages</u>
Spanish Surname	16.8%
American Indian	0.6%
Negro	3.3%
Other	0.5%

MANPOWER
(Continued)

HUMAN AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (continued)

These groups live and work harmoniously together. Voluntary business, industrial, and educational intergration have been the rule since Territorial Days.

Over 95% of Tucson's manufacturing firms are non-union. Union representation is found in the fields of construction, mining, trucking, railroads, and communications.

Labor - management relations are excellent. In the past five years, the only industrial dispute of consequence occurred in the 1968 national copper strike.

POPULATION

	<u>City</u>	<u>Pima County</u>
1950 Census	45,454	141,216
1960 Census	212,892	265,660
1970 Projection	350,000	370,000

MANPOWER
(Continued)

PREVAILING WAGES

	OCCUPATION	WAGE RATES *		
		A	B	C
SKILLED:	Airplane Mechanics	\$2.00	\$2.25 - 2.75	\$3.25
	Compositors & Typesetters	2.05	2.90 - 3.73	3.73
	Diesel Mechanics	2.75	3.29 - 4.88	4.88
	Electronics Mechanics	1.75	2.25 - 3.50	3.81
	Machine Tool Operators	2.50	3.11 - 3.38	3.38
	Machinists	2.50	3.25 - 3.50	3.81
	Manufacturing Foremen	1.95	2.75 - 3.50	4.60
	Operating Engineer	3.00	3.78 - 4.73	5.05
	Printing Pressman	1.95	3.10 - 3.90	4.20
	Sheet-Metal Worker	1.75	2.50 - 5.07	5.07
	Stationary Engineers	2.00	2.50 - 3.25	3.80
	Tool and Die Makers	2.25	2.50 - 3.81	3.81
	Welders	1.75	2.00 - 3.75	5.56
SEMI- SKILLED	Electronics Assemblers	1.60	1.85 - 2.25	2.64
	Metal Machine Operators	1.60	1.63 - 2.50	3.03
	Production Painters	1.60	1.75 - 2.25	3.03
	Sewing Machine Operators	1.60	1.60 - 1.75	1.75
	Truck Drivers	1.60	2.50 - 3.50	3.66

MANPOWER PREVAILING WAGES (continued)
(Continued)

OCCUPATION	WAGE RATES *		
	A	B	C
SERVICE: Guards and Watchmen	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$2.00
Janitors	1.25	1.40 - 1.50	2.70

Above wages not covered by Federal Wage and Hour Laws.

- * A: Entry wages, minimum acceptable training and experience
 B: Average wages paid majority of experienced workers
 C: Highest wages paid in area
 (According to Tucson offices of Arizona State Employment Service)

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Unemployment insurance rates range from 0.25% to 2.90% of the first \$3,600 of wages paid in the calendar year. The employer's rate is annually re-evaluated, based on the employer's experience rating and the condition of the fund.

In Calendar year 1967, rates were adjusted to a planned income of 1.60% of taxable wages. This rate is equal to the estimated U. S. average of 1.60% for 1967.

Arizona's experience rating system will result in an estimated tax savings of nearly \$12.6 million to those employees who have a contribution rate of less than the standard 2.7% of taxable payrolls.

LABOR LAWS

Arizona is a "Right-to-Work" state, and as such no person can be denied the opportunity to obtain or retain employment because of non-membership in a labor organization. Detailed information on the Labor Laws of Arizona may be obtained through the Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE).

MANPOWER TRAINING
(Continued)

COOPERATIVE AREA MANPOWER PLANNING SYSTEMS, (CAMPS)

Operating in accordance with the MDTA Multi-Occupational Coordinated Program, the Tucson Area Manpower Coordinating Committee operates the local CAMPS. It includes representatives of Federal and State Agencies that use federal funds for manpower services. CAMPS purpose is to coordinate the operations of member agencies to serve the needs of the community's employers and individual prospective employees.

TUCSON AREA PARTICIPANTS:

- Adult Evening School
- Ariz. State Employment Service
- Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- City of Tucson
- Committee for Economic Opportunity
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Vocational Education
- Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
- Migrant Opportunity Program (MOP)
- Papago Community Action Program
- Tucson Manpower Development Corp. (TMDC)
- Unemployment Compensation Div. (UC)
- Work Experience Program, Title V (WEP)

OPERATION SER (Service, Employment, and Redevelopment)

Sponsored by the American G.I. Forum, the League of United Latin American Citizens, (LULAC) and other Mexican-American civic groups has, on a volunteer basis, solicited registration for a skills bank of persons needing training and employment. It is expected to be administered by Jobs for Progress, Inc., when funding is approved.

This group, newly organized in the Tucson area, is currently initiating a request for funding of its plan to assist disadvantaged Mexican-Americans through out-reach activities, orientation, training, job development, and supportive services.

MANPOWER TRAINING (continued)
(Continued)

OTHER PROGRAMS:

Six other major programs scheduled for the Tucson area are as follows:

Employment Assistance (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Job Corps.
Migrant Opportunity Program
NYC (Tucson Community Council)
Skill Training Opportunity Program
Vocational Education

TAILORING THE TRAINING

Through the above agencies and programs, training programs specifically designed to meet a company's needs can be programmed. After a plant site has been selected, the labor pool in the community is surveyed. Available trained labor is balanced against the company's opening and continuing requirements, and a program is developed. Working with the local junior college, highschool, or other community groups, a training site is selected. The State Training Coordinator meets with the company's production personnel to establish precise requirements and develop a curriculum that will turn out workers ready to enter the production line. The appropriate machinery and equipment is purchased and installed, based on a machinery list provided by the company. The length of the training program is determined by the degree of skill required prior to trainee entering production line.

The strength of entire program is the close continuing cooperation between the state and the manufacturer. In every respect, the manufacturer's requirements and wishes are built into the program, and employees are turned out who are capable of meeting manufacturers' requirements and indoctrinated in his methods of operation. Low pupil-teacher ratios are maintained to insure close personal supervision of the student's progress.

There is no tuition fee for the student, nor any cost to the manufacturer.

MANPOWER TRAINING (continued)
(Continued)

HIGHSCHOOL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
ENROLLMENT - PIMA COUNTY

Amphitheater	353
Ariz. School for Deaf & Blind	40
Flowing Wells	103
Marana	95
Sunnyside	68
Tucson Vocational Educational Training Center	79
Catalina	72
Palo Verde	167
Pueblo	453
Rincon	101
Tucson	333
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,864

MANPOWER TRAINING (continued)
(Continued)

SKILLED TECHNICIANS

A chief source of Arizona's skilled technicians, specialists, and managerial personnel is its three great state universities; the University of Arizona in Tucson, Arizona State University in Tempe, and Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. Their expansion during the past three decades has been unparalleled in the history of American education. Arizona's population increased 50% between 1940 and 1950. It increased another 74% in the following decade. The universities have kept pace.

COMPUTER TRAINING

Tucson Adult Evening School

Beginners can be indoctrinated to computing operation, with Beginning IBM data processing. A course in IBM Unit Record Equipment is offered, along with 1440 Programming, and 360 Programming. Many local firms take advantage of this local, basic training before sending their employees on to more advanced training.

Advanced Courses

More advanced training is available through the University's computing laboratory, which consists of Computer Systems 5800 DYSTA electronic analog computer. This computer is used to study the dynamics of various reactor systems. Complete data processing and digital computing services are available through the Systems Engineering Department.

Also at the University is the Computer Center, which was established in mid 1967. It serves to provide university-wide computation facilities and services. The Computing Center's Control Data Corporation 6400 Computer, augmented by smaller computers (both analog and digital) elsewhere on campus, provide for the instructional, research, and administrative needs of the members of the university community.

MANPOWER TRAINING (continued)
(Continued)

Pima College

Pima College, to open in the fall of 1970, will offer curriculums in seven major areas of the occupational-technical field:

Pima College (Curriculums)

1. Community Protection Services
2. Business Technology
3. Electronics and Electrical Technology
4. Hotel, Motel, Food and Beverage Service
5. Industrial Technology
6. Para-Medical Technology
7. Automotive and Diesel Technology

SOURCES

Arizona State Employment Service

Tucson has three offices to serve employers and workers:

Industrial, Service, and Rural Office
403 West Congress Street

Professional, Sales, and Clerical Office
7 N. Granada

Youth Opportunity Center
340 N. Sixth Ave.

MANPOWER SOURCES (continued)
(Continued)

Private Agencies:

Arizona Teacher Placement

Durham Student Service

Far-Western Placement Bureau

Gammon Placement Service

Kelly Services

Lamson Business College

P & G Employment Agency

Professional Placement, Inc.

Snelling and Snelling

Tucson On Call Employment Reserve, Inc.

Western Girl Inc.

Other

University of Arizona - Student Placement

government-taxes

TUCSON, ARIZONA

The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, in their separate and individual capacities.

— Abraham Lincoln



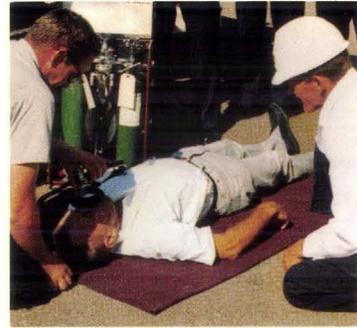
City Hall Tower



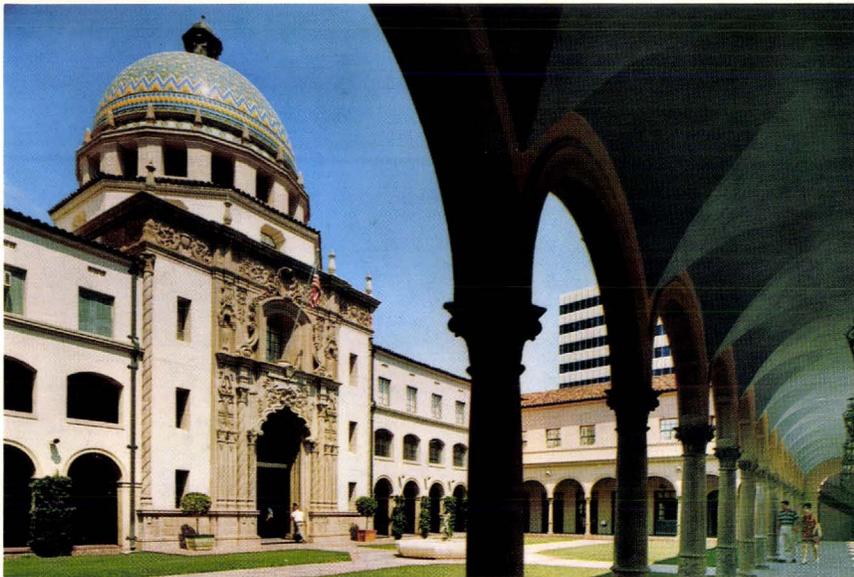
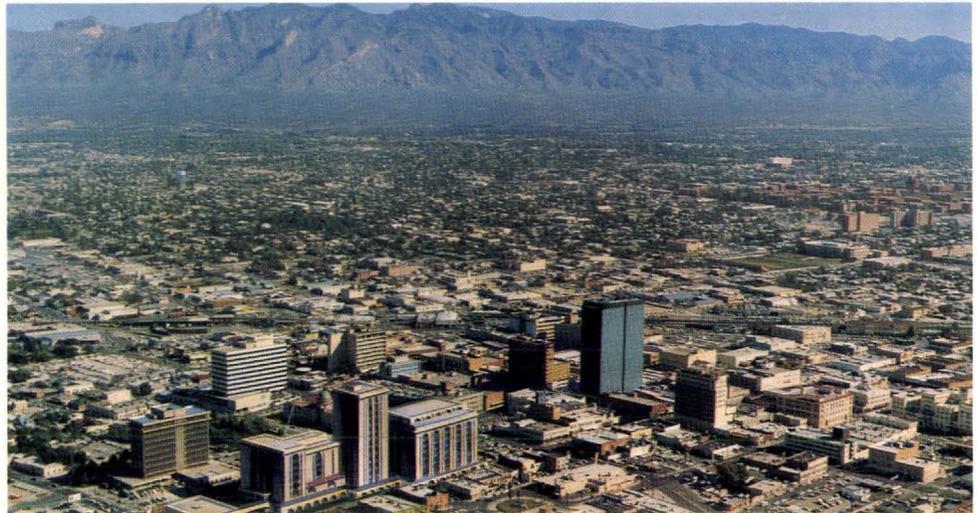
Tucson Fire Department



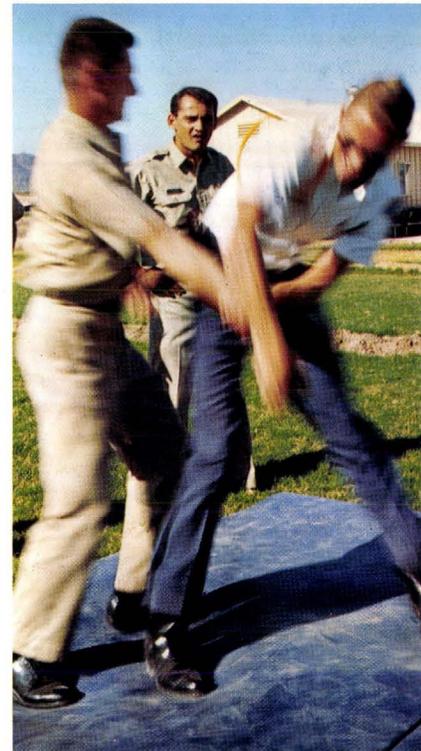
Tucson Police Inspection



Rescue Squad, Tucson Fire Department



Pima County Court House



Tucson Police Campus



Pima County
Governmental Center



government-taxes

Taxes are the price we pay for civilized society.

— Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

GOVERNMENT

The City of Tucson, Arizona, is the County Seat of Pima County and is chartered and administered under a Mayor-Council-Manager form of government. Governing powers are vested, by law, in the Mayor and the Council. The City Manager carries out the administrative policy as determined by the Mayor and the Council.

The offices of Mayor and six (6) Councilmen are elective, the terms being for four (4) years.

The Mayor is nominated and elected by the voters-at-large, while Councilmen are nominated by Ward and are elected by the voters-at-large.

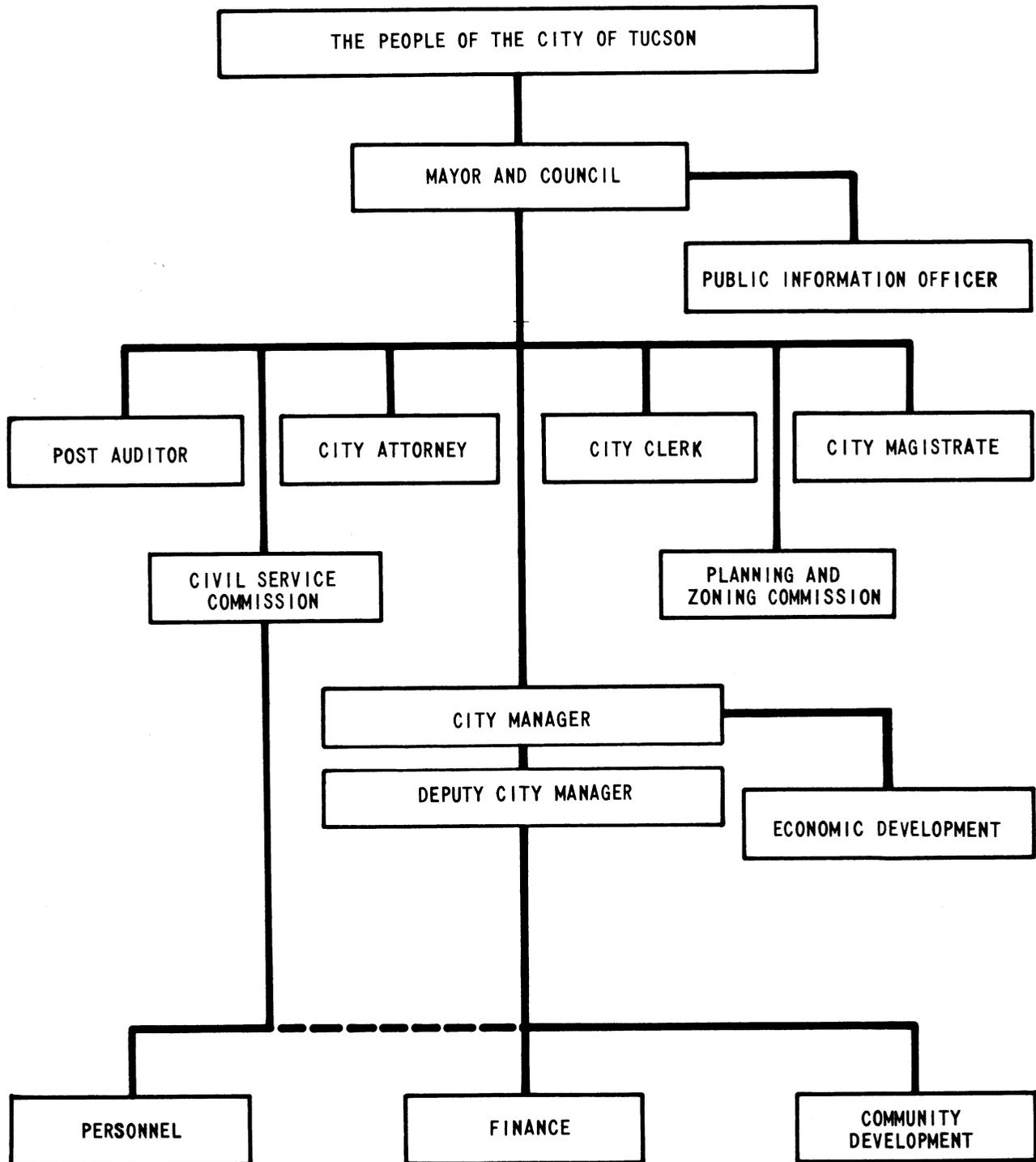
For the preservation of government continuity, three (3) Councilmen are elected every two (2) years.

The appointive powers of the Mayor and the Council are sufficiently broad to enable the elected governing body to build and man a government structure which will carry out the statutory duties and public programs in accordance with the policies and ordinances of the governing body.

The City operates on an annual budget of approximately \$29,000,000.

The flow of government authority and responsibility is shown in the following organizational chart:

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
GENERAL GOVERNMENT



GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

TENTH YEAR GROWTH COMPARISON*

	<u>1959 vs 1968</u>		<u>Increase</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1967-68</u>		
No. of Full Time Employees	980	2,200.4	1220.4	124.5
Miles of Streets, Total	762	1,046	284	37.3
Miles of Paved Streets	637	897.7	260.7	40.9
No. of Water Customers	41,065	63,461	22,396	54.5
No. of Water Wells	126	218	92	73.0
No. of Parks	43	59	16	37.2
Acreage of Parks	1,014	1,422.8	408.8	40.3
No. of Fire Stations	9	12	3	33.3
Alarms Answered by Fire Dept.	1,994	3,908	1,914	96.0
No. of Radio Units	172	333	161	93.6
No. of Motor Vehicles	451	724	273	60.5
Vehicle Mileage	3,581,000	8,506,000	4,925,000	137.5
No. of Building Permits	6,205	6,275	70	1.1
Value of Construction	24,350,371	32,724,281	8,373,910	34.4
Library Circulation	1,076,361	1,470,935	394,574	36.7
Area, Square Miles	45.86	76.14	30.28	66.0
Population	179,600	248,000	68,400	38.1
Assessed Valuation	\$135,912,235	\$261,770,685	\$125,858,450	92.6

* Source: City of Tucson, 1968-69 Annual Budget



GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

CITY MANAGER

The office of City Manager is professionalized and is filled by appointment. The Mayor and the Council jointly select the Manager. The term is indefinite.

The Manager is responsible for the general supervision and direction of the administrative operations of the city government. He supervises and directs the official conduct of all appointive city officers except those reporting directly to the Mayor and the Council.

The departments of Finance, Community Development, Parks and Recreation, Water and Sewers, Fire, Police, and Public Works report directly to the office of the City Manager.

The Manager makes reports and recommendations to the Mayor and the Council on all matters pertaining to city administration and particularly as regards budgeting and financial affairs.

DEPUTY CITY MANAGER

The Deputy City Manager is professionalized in the field of Public Administration. He coordinates programs and projects as directed by the City Manager and assists in the general administration of the City's departments and agencies.

POST AUDITOR

The Post Auditor of the City of Tucson is a professional post, requiring five years, or more, extensive experience in governmental accounting and auditing.

The Post Auditor examines all accounts and financial practices of the various city departments, making recommendations for changes or improvements as he deems advisable. These recommendations are reported to the Mayor and the Council for action.

GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

CITY ATTORNEY

This office is professionalized and appointees must have at least five years in the practice of law to be considered for appointment.

The office of the City Attorney prosecutes all cases, in behalf of the City, arising from violations of the provisions of the city charter, and from violation of the city ordinances.

All suits and proceedings in which the City may be interested are attended by the Attorney. All meetings of the Mayor and the Council, when required, are attended by the Attorney. All City legal papers are executed by the Attorney.

CITY CLERK

The office of the City Clerk is responsible, full-time, for the custody of the corporate seal of the City, all books, papers, records and archives belonging to the city, except when these are committed to other custody by special provisions.

The City Clerk is present at all meetings of the Mayor and Council and maintains records of all the governing body proceedings. All public records of resolutions, ordinances, contracts and official bonds are the responsibility of the Clerk.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The Chief Magistrate and four magistrates comprise the judges of the City Courts, and this office may be multiplied as required to meet the demands.

The Magistrates are authorized to issue all writs and processes and has full authority to hear and determine all legal matters as authorized.



GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Civil Service Commission acts as head of the city personnel system. Working through the city personnel director, it has jurisdiction over all city employees in the civil service system.

The commission establishes, maintains, and enforces rules and regulations for the administration of the provisions of the City Charter and ordinances relative to the civil service.

All testing and evaluation of new employees for duties within the structure of the government of the City of Tucson is performed by the commission through the city personnel director. The commission also reviews and establishes promotions and pay scales within the civil service.

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

The Planning and Zoning Commission concerns itself with the physical development of the City and establishes the ways and means for financing the growth. The commission recommends plans for such matters to the Mayor and Council for action decisions.

LIBRARY BOARD

The Library Board decides policies and submits recommendations to the Mayor and the Council concerning operation of the Public Library System.

CITIZENS BOARDS

The Mayor and the Council may establish boards as they see convenient and expeditious for the administration of various municipal affairs. Members of these Citizens Boards serve without compensation, and their powers and duties may be fixed by the Mayor and the Council, when such powers and duties are outside the provision of the City Charter.

GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The Economic Development Office coordinates City of Tucson governmental efforts to strengthen and increase Tucson's economic base with efforts of other governmental and private organizations which function in the economic development field. It also provides technical back-up services for the Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE) and other economic development specialists. The overall goals of the office are: to help Tucson industries expand; to attract new industries to Tucson; and to strengthen Tucson's economic base as a result of diversification of industry.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Community Development Department is responsible for all activities in the areas of urban renewal, city planning, inspection services, and urban programs.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Finance Department is responsible for all activities in the areas of budgets and research, accounting, treasury, purchases, data processing, licenses, and insurance.

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

This department maintains a program geared to the recreational, physical, and cultural needs of the City of Tucson. This is carried on through a number of sports programs, such as swimming, baseball, and tennis; through a well developed recreation program consisting of playground activities, handicraft programs, hobby shops, dancing and art classes; and through the care and maintenance of a number of parks designed to provide both aesthetic appeal and relaxation to our citizens, and three golf courses. The department also continues to operate the rapidly expanding Children's Zoo, which has grown through the generous gifts and contributions of various individuals and civic groups.

GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

WATER AND SEWERS DEPARTMENT

This department serves two distinct public functions: the water activity is operated in the same manner as a public utility, although wholly owned by the citizens of Tucson. Its primary function is to provide the city with an adequate supply of pure, potable water and to conduct research necessary to insure this supply in the future. The Sewers divisions constructs, maintains, and operates the municipal sewerage system, including a sewage treatment plant, in a manner designed to protect the health and property of its citizens.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The administration and supervision of seven major divisions and activities comprising the principal housekeeping activities of the Tucson City Government, are the responsibility of the Public Works Department.

Automotive maintenance, building maintenance, communications, refuse disposal, engineering, streets maintenance, traffic maintenance, major improvements, and administration of these activities fall within the scope of this department.

The range, scope, and mission of the divisions and activities varies tremendously as regards composition, personnel, and actual work performed. A major part of the City's capital improvement program is administered by this department as well as much of the planning incident thereto.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The function of the Police Department in Tucson is to protect life and property within the City, to investigate crimes and incidents of an apparent criminal or anti-social nature, to prevent juvenile delinquency where possible and to reduce traffic accidents.

GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

POLICE DEPARTMENT (continued)

There are three line and two staff divisions within the Police Department. The staff positions are special investigations and administrative offices. The three line divisions are: Detective Division, comprising a follow-up investigation force, and youth crime prevention; Uniform Division; and Services Division, comprising a records section, crime laboratory and identification section, jail section, property section, and communications section.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department is charged with the protection of life and property, the prevention and/or fighting of all fires occurring within the City, the investigation of causes and losses incident thereto and the furnishing of first aid and other life-saving measures when called upon to do so.

The City of Tucson is rated class four by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The Library is the primary educational and cultural arm of the City Government. Its principal mission is to provide information in many forms including books, magazines, newspapers, microfilm and phonograph records which will provide for the varied needs of all age groups from pre-school age to senior citizens.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORATE

In Arizona, any United States citizen may vote who is at least 21 years old by election day, and can read and write English. He or she must have lived in the state one year and in the county and precinct 30 days just prior to the election. It is necessary to be registered.



GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORATE (continued)

For a bond or special assessment election, a voter must also be a real property taxpayer of the region affected. To vote at a school election, the voter must be a qualified elector and be a resident of the school district for a least six months.

Every voter must be registered by the county recorder, by one of his deputies, or by a justice of the peace. This is done free of charge. The registration process is open at all times except for eight weeks before a primary and six weeks before a general election. This registration is permanent as long as the voter exercises his franchise at either the last preceding primary or general election. Re-registration is necessary when the voter fails to vote or changes his name, address, or party affiliation.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Primary elections are held, by law, eight weeks before the general election. Arizona has closed primaries, and on primary election day, the voter is given the ballot of the party to which he declared affiliation on his registration.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Representatives to Congress, and state and county officers are chosen in the general election, which, by law, must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the even numbered years.

TAXES

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.



TAXES
(Continued)

CORPORATE OR ORGANIZATION AND QUALIFICATION FEES
(continued)

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

TAXES CORPORATION ANNUAL FILING FEE (continued)
(Continued)

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 corporation. Taxable income is gross income 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.

TAXES
(Continued)

GENERAL INCOME - RATES (continued)

Corporation Rates

1st \$1,000 - 2%
2nd 1,000 - 3%
3rd 1,000 - 4%
4th 1,000 - 5%
5th 1,000 - 6%
6th 1,000 - 7%
Over 6th 1,000 - 8%

Individual Rates*

1st \$1,000 - 2%
2nd 1,000 - 3%
3rd 1,000 - 4%
4th 1,000 - 5%
5th 1,000 - 6%
6th 1,000 - 7%
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. Report 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.

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%

TAXES
(Continued)

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX - BASE (continued)

	Assessment Ratio (% of full cash value)
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.

TAXES GENERAL PROPERTY TAX (continued)
 (Continued)

D. Combined Tax Schedule

Official schedule of state, county, city, and school district property tax rates for 1968-69. The rates are applied against each \$100 of assessed valuation.

The state rate this year is \$2.16 and the county rate is \$2.6358.

	<u>State & County</u>	<u>School Dist.</u>	<u>Jr. College</u>	<u>City, Town</u>	<u>Library Outside City</u>	<u>Total Tax Rate</u>
Tucson No. 1 (city)	\$4.7958	\$6.6514	\$.3652	\$1.75		\$13.5624
Tucson No. 1 (STuc)	\$4.7958	\$6.6514	\$.3652	\$.7344	\$.0634	\$12.6102
Tucson No. 1 (county)	\$4.7958	\$6.6514	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$11.8758
Marana No. 6	\$4.7958	\$2.0676	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$ 7.2920
Flowing Wells No. 8 (city)	\$4.7958	\$7.3852	\$.3652	\$1.75		\$14.2962
Flowing Wells No. 8 (county)	\$4.7958	\$7.3852	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$12.6096
Amphitheater Nos. 10 & 4 (city)	\$4.7958	\$5.3088	\$.3652	\$1.75		\$12.2198
Amphitheater Nos. 10 & 4 (county)	\$4.7958	\$5.3088	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$10.5332
Sunnyside No. 12 (city)	\$4.7958	\$6.0652	\$.3652	\$1.75		\$12.9762
Sunnyside No. 12 (county)	\$4.7958	\$6.0652	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$11.2896
Tanque Verde No. 13 (county)	\$4.7958	\$1.9272	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$ 7.1516
Catalina Fthls. No. 16	\$4.7958	\$3.5062	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$ 8.7306
Vail No. 20	\$4.7958	\$1.6364	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$ 6.8608
Sahuarita No. 30	\$4.7958	\$1.4280	\$.3652		\$.0634	\$ 6.6524

TAXES
(Continued)

V. TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE TAX

A. Base

Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from certain occupation. 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, 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, resaurants, amusements, rentals, general retail sales--3%.



TAXES TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE TAX - RATES (continued)
(Continued)

Mining--2%
Timbering--1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Feed wholesale and wholesale meat packing-- $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1%

In addition to the state rate, the City of Tucson imposes a 1% sales tax.

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.

TAXES
(Continued) USE TAX - BASE (continued)

- (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.

VII. GASOLINE TAX

A. Base

Gallons of motor fuel imported, manufactured, processed or possessed.

B. Rates

7¢ per gallon.

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.

TAXES USE FUEL TAX (continued)
(Continued)

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.

TAXES
(Continued)

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: 1/4¢ per oz.

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

TAXES
(Continued)

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAX - RATES (continued)

Spirtuous liquors	12.5¢ per 8 ounces
Vinous liquor 24% or less alcohol by volume each 16 ounces	5 1/4¢
Vinous liquor over 24% alcohol by volume each 8 ounces	12.5¢
Malt liquor per gallon	8¢
Malt extract per pound	15¢

XII. ESTATE TAX

A. Base

Net Estate as defined by statute; the difference between the total value of the gross estate and the total statutory deductions.

Exemptions: \$100,000 on the net estate of a resident decedent.

Statutory Deductions: Expenses of last illness, funeral expenses and expenses incurred in administrating property subject to claims, debts of decedent; net losses during administration; expenses incurred in administrating property not subject to claims; bequests, etc. to surviving spouse (marital deduction). This applies only to separate property estates; charitable, public, and similar gifts and bequests, specific exemption of \$100,000 for resident decedent. If nonresident decedent owns real property in Arizona, the exemption and deductions are prorated in the ratio which the Arizona estate bears to the entire estate wherever situated.

No gift tax.

B. Rates

The rates of tax imposed by our laws are 80% of the Federal basic rates and are so designed to absorb the maximum credit allowed by the Federal Government.

Taxes ESTATE TAX (continued)
(Continued)

C. Reports and Payment

Returns on taxable estates must be filed with the Estate Tax Department within fifteen months after death. In appraising estates, the valuation as of the date of death or the optional valuation (one year after the date of death) may be used. Interest at the rate of 6% accrues if the tax is not paid within the fifteen month period. If an extension of time for payment of the tax has been requested and granted by the Commissioner, the tax shall bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum. This department releases the contents of safe deposit boxes and all bank accounts in excess of \$5,000 standing in the names of deceased persons. Returns on non-taxable estates are reported to this department in order to obtain waivers on real estate and stock standing in the names of deceased persons.

Arizona is a community property state.

XIII. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX

A. Base

First \$3,600 of wages paid to each employees.

B. Rates

0.2% to 2.7% under experience rating subject to adjustment if balance in fund does not satisfy certain requirements. (Arizona average rate, 1.25%). Tax on employers only.

C. Reports and Payment

Last day of month following quarter to Employment Security Commission.



TAXES
(Continued)

PROPERTY TAX COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

Plant "A"

1. Plant size - 50,000 square feet, original cost \$300,000.
2. Personal property - \$500,000 of machinery and equipment.

Plant "B"

1. Plant size - 10,000 square feet, original cost \$70,000.
2. Personal property - \$250,000 of machinery and equipment.

The assessed value of industrial property (real and personal is equal to 25% of the full cash value. The full cash value is original cost, less depreciation as computed by the assessor's office. Inventories are not taxed.

Machinery and equipment (personal property is depreciated over a 14 year life, but the assessed value can never be less than 10% of cost. It would take approximately 10 years for the assessed value of machinery and equipment to decrease from 25% of original cost to 10% of original cost. Therefore, in a ten year period, a company would pay an average personal property tax equal to:

Tax rate X 15% of original cost

Personal property is taxed whether or not the plant is on city, Indian, or privately-owned land. Personal property under lease must be reported and taxed to the lessor, unless it is reported by and taxed to the leasee. If operations commenced after May 1, the personal property tax would not be assessed until the following year.

A plant building would be depreciated at a rate of approximately 1% per year. The reductions in assessed valuation would not be made every year on an straight-line basis, but would be made periodically, perhaps every five years. It is estimated that during the first ten year period, a company would pay real property taxes equal to:

Tax rate X 25% (95% X original cost)

TAXES PROPERTY TAX COMPUTATION EXAMPLES (continued)
 (Continued)

A privately-owned building, constructed on city or Indian leased land, would be considered as a leasehold improvement by the taxing authority and taxed as personal property. A building leased from any tax exempt municipality or authority, would not be subject to real property taxation.

COMPARISON OF LOCATIONS PLANT "A"

Site	1968-69 Rate	Real	Property Tax *	
			Personal	Total
School District 1 (city)	\$13.5624	\$ 9,679	\$10,172	\$19,851
School District 1 (South Tucson)	\$12.6102	\$ 8,985	\$ 9,485	\$18,443
School District 1 (county)	\$11.8758	\$ 8,462	\$ 8,907	\$17,369
Marana No. 6	\$ 7.2920	\$ 5,196	\$ 5,469	\$10,665
Flowing Wells No. 8 (city)	\$14.2962	\$10,186	\$10,722	\$20,958
Flowing Wells No. 8 (county)	\$12.6096	\$ 8,984	\$ 9,457	\$18,441
Amphitheater No. 10 & 4 (city)	\$12.2198	\$ 8,707	\$ 9,165	\$17,872
Amphitheater No. 10 & 4 (county)	\$10.5332	\$ 7,505	\$ 7,900	\$15,405
Sunnyside No. 12 (city)	\$12.9762	\$ 9,246	\$ 9,732	\$18,978
Sunnyside No. 12 (county)	\$11.2896	\$ 8,044	\$ 8,467	\$16,511
Vail No. 20	\$ 6.8608	\$ 4,888	\$ 5,146	\$10,034
Sahuarita No. 30	\$ 6.6524	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,989	\$ 9,729

* Based on average assessed valuation during first ten years.

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR TUCSON'S EXPANSION

transportation

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Of all Inventions, those which abridge Distance have done the most for Civilization.

— Lord Macauley





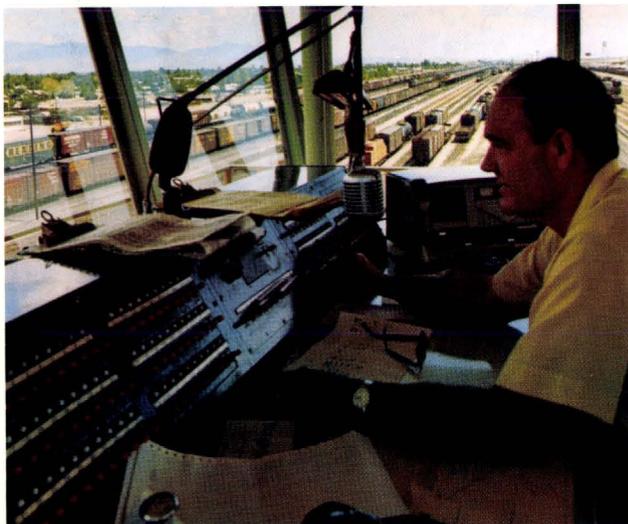
Urgent shipments



Terminal activity



Rolling cargo



Expedient control



Refrigerated produce



transportation

"It is the unrolling of a new map . . . a revelation of the world . . ."

— Samuel Bowles

GENERAL

The Tucson area is served by a transportation complex containing all the elements vital to the efficient moving of people and products. Air, rail, truck, bus and postal facilities operate continuously to meet the general and specific traffic needs.

The existing, growing system daily solves the demands for locally circulating transportation's load while simultaneously meshing effectively with the interfaces of state, national and global traffic. As a result, the Tucson area is rapidly becoming a Southwestern United States hub for national and international transportation.

Representative transportation mode components, subsequently presented, indicate the scope of available transportation. Specialized facilities exist to meet some of the more peculiar demands made upon transporters, and these services are later described to show the pliable extensions the industry will make to serve the customer.

AVAILABLE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

- AIR
- BUS LINES
- CRANE SERVICES
- FREIGHT FORWARDERS
- HOUSEHOLD MOVERS
- IRREGULAR ROUTE HEAVY HAULERS
- LOCAL CARTAGE AND DRAYAGE
- MOTOR CARRIERS
- RAILROAD
- REA EXPRESS
- REFRIGERATED SERVICES

GENERAL AVAILABLE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICE (continued)
(Continued)

- TANK CARRIERS
- UNITED PARCEL SERVICE
- U. S. PARCEL POST

Capacities, schedules and routings allow an objective evaluation of the compatibility of the transportation facilities with the potential user's needs.

Specifics relating to actual tariffs, routings and schedules may be obtained on request to Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE).

AIR

Tucson, Arizona, has become an increasingly important point of service for inbound and outbound air traffic, not only within the continental limits of the United States but as a geographic funnel for export shipments from other cities served by air links with Tucson.

Industrial centers of the Midwestern and Mountain States, such as Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Salt Lake City, Utah; find that traffic routing through Tucson, Arizona, is expeditious. This routing avoids delays experienced at West Coast terminals because of the heavy export-import volume being processed there.

The Tucson air traffic industry has the capability for effectively absorbing additional volume and is prepared to extend its services to meet the customer demand.

Tucson is served by seven air lines:

- AERONAVES DE MEXICO
- AIR WEST AIRWAYS
- AMERICAN AIR LINES
- APACHE AIR LINES
- CONTINENTAL AIR LINES
- FRONTIER AIR LINES
- TRANS WORLD AIR LINES

AIR
(Continued)

Tucson has Port of Entry and Port of Origin status. Air shipments can be flown here and processed speedily for direct export throughout the world. The workload for other customs points is being relieved in coastal areas by dispersing the load and speeding up shipments abroad, thus improving the competitive status of American exporters in the Southwest.

Shippers and receivers of goods are taking advantage of the positive impact air shipments have made in moving personnel and freight as compared to other more traditional modes, which were until recently the only modes for handling freight.

A greater range of commodities, never before considered deliverable to distant international points, is being transported with such dispatch as to pose a problem only of how fast this freight can be loaded and unloaded at origin or destination.

Freight loss and damage are reduced to a minimum by air shipment. Extra weight, necessary for surface shipping protection, is eliminated for most air shipment, thereby cutting costs.

MAJOR MARKETS AVAILABLE FROM TUCSON, ARIZONA, VIA AIR TRANSPORT

- All Top 10 Consumer Markets
- The 10 Largest Industrial Areas
- 52 Leading Markets, Coast to Coast
- 91% of All Mail Order Firms
- 91% of All Wearing Apparel Plants
- 91% of All TV and Hi-Fi Plants
- 89% of All Electrical Machinery Plants
- Air Freight, properly routed, can reach almost any part of the U. S. within two days.

AIR AIR FREIGHT TRANSIT TIME
(Continued)

<u>CITY/STATE</u>	<u>MILEAGE</u>	<u>AVERAGE TRANSIT TIME</u>
Albuquerque, N.M.	322	1 hr.
Atlanta, Ga.	1780	8 hrs.
Boston, Mass.	2575	8 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	1840	4 hrs.
Cleveland, Ohio	1953	6 hrs.
Denver, Colo.	663	2 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	2000	6 hrs.
El Paso, Texas	265	1 hr.
Kansas City, Mo.	1295	6 hrs.
Los Angeles, Cal.	440	1 hr.
Miami, Fla.	2212	8 hrs.
Minneapolis, Minn.	1845	6 hrs.
New Orleans, La.	1400	6 hrs.
New York City, N.Y.	2372	6 hrs.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1050	5 hrs.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2025	6 hrs.
Salt Lake City, Utah	850	5 hrs.
San Francisco, Cal.	753	2 hrs.
Seattle	1435	5 hrs.
Washington, D.C.	2234	7 hrs.

AIR
(Continued)

There is pickup and delivery service for air freight in Tucson. Where desired, freight may be picked up or delivered to the air freight terminals by a firm's own facilities.

At least one air line provides "security" service in which important packets are signed for, delivered in person to the stewardess at origin, and released, on signature, by the stewardess at destination airport.

AIR FREIGHT OR AIR EXPRESS

When properly routed, major origin cities to Tucson can deliver goods from same day to 24 to 48 hours.

U. S. AIRMAIL, AIR PARCEL POST

If mailing schedules are met, excellent transit times are available.

Note: Since the railroads have stopped carrying U.S. mail to a large degree in many areas, the Government has reserved space aboard passenger aircraft; and when there is not enough airmail to fill it, they load up to capacity with regular mail. It is not unusual for regular mail to be forwarded via air.

AIRPORTS SERVING TUCSON, ARIZONA

<u>PORT</u>	<u>LENGTH OF PRIMARY RUNWAY(S)</u>
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	13,645 feet, concrete
Tucson International Airport	12,000 feet, concrete
Marana Air Park	6,850 feet, asphalt
Freeway Airport	4,500 feet, asphalt
Ryan Field	4,500 feet, asphalt 4,000 feet, unpaved

AIR
(Continued)

AIRPORTS SERVING TUCSON, ARIZONA (continued)

<u>PORT</u>	<u>LENGTH OF PRIMARY RUNWAY(S)</u>
Downtown Airport	4,340 feet, unpaved 4,225 feet, unpaved

• DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE

Davis-Monthan has a runway capable of handling the largest and heaviest aircraft in existence. Facilities are available to the military only; however, its major runway of 13,645 feet is available for emergency landings of any commercial aircraft not able to land at the other existing airport facilities.

• TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Tucson International Airport had its beginnings as the first municipal airport in the United States. It is now both a Port of Entry and a Port of Origin for air cargo, inbound or outbound, throughout the world. Its 12,000-foot runways can accommodate the largest aircraft flying, as well as those presently on the drawing boards.

The new terminal was built in 1963, and this multi-million-dollar facility is located a convenient twenty minutes south of Tucson. The airport is municipally owned and is operated by the Tucson Airport Authority.

The airport enjoys the special advantages that have resulted from farsighted planning which anticipated growth requirements of the future. The existing facility is surrounded by sufficient open land, owned by the Authority, to provide for all foreseeable growth requirements.

All airlines, domestic and foreign, serving this port offer freight services; and the port has freight handling facilities capable of absorbing additional volume.

AIR
(Continued)

TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (continued)

Freight and express shipments moving less than 1,500 miles and/or destined for one of the major out-of-state cities served directly from Tucson have next morning delivery. All other shipments have second morning delivery.

For operations requiring movement of outside cargo via air, service is available in the form of three types of highly specialized aircraft called the "Pregnant Guppy", the "Mini Guppy" and the "Super Guppy". A "Colossal Guppy" is planned to be available in three to five years with a cargo lifting capability in excess of 200,000 pounds. The present "Super Guppy" can lift some 60,000 pounds of freight. These crafts can be accommodated at the Tucson International Airport.

Training programs for pilots are carried on here almost year-round by Lufthansa Air Lines, bringing an estimated 4 to 8 million dollars annually to the Tucson economy. Tucson is currently the site of Aeronaves de Mexico training program and has also been the location for flight training programs by Irish International Airlines, BOAC, Cunard-Eagle, Trans Australian, Ansett-ANA and Japan Air Lines.

The port provides every modern convenience, including overnight lodging and food. The nation's first "Ron-Tel", a new 21-room motel located near the base of the tower, offers overnight accommodations, coffee shop, swimming pool and conference rooms.

Restaurant facilities in the terminal are excellent, including a coffee shop, cocktail lounge with piano bar, and a 100-seat dining room offering a panoramic view of the Santa Rita Mountains. From the catering kitchens, meal service is provided the seven (7) airlines serving Tucson.



AIR TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (continued)
 (Continued)

TRAFFIC REPORT

<u>Aircraft Movements:</u> *	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1960</u>
Air Carrier	33.1	30.3	27.5	27.8
Transient	70.3	78.6	69.0	65.4
Local	<u>91.7</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>73.7</u>	<u>31.6</u>
Totals:	195.1	193.9	170.2	124.8
 <u>Airline Movements:</u> *				
Passengers Boarded	351.0	277.1	230.4	144.4
Passengers Deplaned	335.4	268.7	224.7	138.4
Mail Boarded**	1,287.7	766.1	792.7	377.7
Mail Deplaned**	1,383.3	920.2	754.8	447.3
Express Boarded**	147.7	109.3	97.3	77.5
Express Deplaned**	459.9	331.8	285.7	347.4
Freight Boarded**	2,390.1	2,120.5	1,577.4	340.5
Freight Deplaned**	3,224.8	2,714.0	2,071.5	750.4

*Year End Total Figures Expressed in Thousands (000's Omitted)

**Pounds

AIR
(Continued)

TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (continued)

Customs Broker service, clearing merchandise from all over the world through U. S. Customs, is available at the port; and most airlines provide language translation services.

The terminal is easily accessible from a close, paved parking lot with spaces for 1,100 cars. Parking fees are 25¢ for two hours with a maximum of \$1.25 per day, \$5.00 per week or \$20.00 per month.

Avis, Hertz and National have car rental facilities at the terminal; and the Airporter Limousine Service picks up passengers in town on a reservation-only basis, scheduling 18 trips per day to the airport.

Control Tower operations are of the highest order, easily meeting all requirements of international airport status; facilities are also available for private as well as commercial aircraft.

Landing and parking fees for airlines are 11¢ per thousand pounds for the first 10,000,000 pounds per month and 9¢ per thousand thereafter. (Example: a 275,000-lb. aircraft would pay \$275.00.)

All fees are waived for private craft if fuel is purchased from the airport. After 24 hours a small fee for parking of \$1.00 per day is charged single-engine craft; \$2.00 per day for light twin-engine craft.

Tucson International Airport has excellent space and facilities available for manufacturing if desired on or near the major airport. Consultation with Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion (DATE) will provide full information in complete confidence. There are presently sufficient power, natural gas and water resources on hand to meet new construction and expansion requirements.

AIR
(Continued)

• MARANA AIR PARK

This field has an asphalt runway of 6,850 feet. It is about 25 miles north of Tucson, Arizona, and primarily serves private aircraft activity. Unicom Radio communications are available seven (7) days a week, 24 hours a day. Facilities include a restaurant, car rental and shop facilities, FAA-certified repair chute loft and avionics installation, repair and modification.

• FREEWAY AIRPORT

With a major runway of 4,500 feet, asphalt, this airport serves primarily as a private, non-commercial facility. Available are plane rentals, shop repair facilities, thirty-three (33) hangars and a flight school. Valcar auto rental and a restaurant operate on the premises. The field is equipped with landing lights and Unicom Radio. Industrial sites are available near this airport, which is 10 minutes from downtown Tucson.

• RYAN FIELD

Owned and operated by Tucson International Airport, Tucson Airport Authority, this field has two runways of 4,500 feet, asphalt, and 4,000 feet, unpaved. Unicom Radio communications are in effect Tuesday through Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Commercial freight is limited to private company aircraft hauling its own. The airport has available both plane rentals and sales, four (4) hangars, flight training including aerobatic and parachute jumping, and shop facilities.

• DOWNTOWN AIRPORT

So named because it is only 2 miles from what might be called "downtown" Tucson, this facility has two runways of 4,340 feet and 4,225 feet, both unpaved and graded. No fuel is available there, and "tie-

AIR
(Continued)

DOWNTOWN AIRPORT (continued)

down" service prevails. It is used by private aircraft only and has no radio contact. The field does include aircraft engine repair facilities. A limited number of businessmen fly their own aircraft there, park, conduct their business in town and leave. The field does have warehouse space, and new building sites are available on the 340 acres planned for industrial and business development.

SURFACE

TRUCK --

The highly flexible, expanding trucking industry which efficiently carries its share of the traffic into and out of Tucson offers the user a wide variety of valuable services.

Licensed carriers move everything from household goods, heavy machinery, equipment, bulk/commodities, fuels, explosives and building materials, through delicate instruments and electronic devices. Long or short haul ... scheduled or special service ... there is a transporter in the local trucking community available to perform the task.

Specialized rolling equipment is generally available, along with the skill for handling the unusual situation.

Over thirty (30) major trucking lines service the Tucson area and link with the important cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

MILEAGE AND AVERAGE TRANSIT TIMES TO OR FROM TUCSON, ARIZONA:

• HOUSEHOLD MOVERS

This list represents service times for HOUSEHOLD MOVERS. These carriers are also licensed to haul special loads such as heavy machinery, equipment, delicate electronic devices and many other items.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>MILEAGE</u>	<u>AVERAGE TRANSIT TIME</u>
Albuquerque, N.M.	444	4 days
Atlanta, Ga.	1,716	10 days
Augusta, Me.	2,712	16 days
Baltimore, Md.	2,232	10 days
Baton Rouge, La.	1,323	10 days
Birmingham, Ala.	1,566	7 days
Boston, Mass.	2,569	15 days
Buffalo, N.Y.	2,149	10 days
Chicago, Ill.	1,690	11 days