

ANSAC Gila River Navigability Supplemental Evidence 2014
Submitted by the Sparks Law Firm, P.C. On Behalf of the San Carlos Apache Tribe

Item	Document
129	History of Safford, A Few Facts About The Establishment of the City of Safford, from the City of Safford Website
130	Arizona the Grand Canyon State, A State Guide first published April, 1940, Revised by Joseph Miller 1956; pages vi-xii, and page 342
131	2013 Community Profile for the City of Safford published by the Arizona Commerce Authority, last updated March 20, 2014
132	2010 Community Profile for the City of Safford published by the Arizona Commerce Authority

129

History of Safford

A Few Facts About the Establishment of the City of Safford

History of Safford by Edward D. Tuttle (written in 1898):

*About the winter of 1873 a small party of hardy prisoners who had been for a number of years making an effort to develop water at Gila Bend, below Phoenix, and having their dams and canals washed away by the high water and crops dried in the consequence, concluded to try anew in the valley of the Pueblo Viejo, as the this whole valley was then known. They made their first camp on the bank of the river near here, on the land now owned by the Chiricahua Cattle Company. Having been joined by a few others they laid out the present townsite under the townsite laws of the United States, and put up a few rude buildings as a commencement of a town and named it after the then **Governor, A.P.K. Safford** (pictured below), who about that time made a visit to this valley, and who always took a lively interest in its development.*

Edward Fish, a one-time Thatcher merchant, who became a noted historian, in his Fish's Manuscript says:

In January 1874 he (J.E. Bailey) came to Safford where he was active in supplying the military posts. In 1882 he located on the San Simon. A few years ago he moved to Yuma but soon after returned to the Gila Valley. A few had located here a little prior to this. Among those that came in about this time and soon after were John C. Glasby, Hiriun Kennedy, Dan Hughes, John Conley, W.A. Holmes, John Earl, C.M. Ritter, Alfred Frye, J.S. Davis, W.C. Gardenhire, W.H. Kirkland, James Williamson, Jenkin Lewis, John Clark, E.D. Tuttle and Anthony Wade. C.M. Ritter located the townsite on January 4, 1875. (This date would be incorrect).



Arizona Citizen - November 21, 1874:

At Pueblo Viejo, J.E. Bailey and Jose Montoya were elected justices of the peace, and Francisco Grijalva and N. Burle constables.

Arizona Citizen - December 11, 1875:

Pueblo Viejo is attracting considerable attention of late arrivals in Arizona, and the people of that section properly esteem the value of it. This week, several men have gone out there and with them Mr. Ritter who is employed to survey the new townsite into lots.

Arizona Citizen - January 8, 1876:

Mr. Ritter returned from the Upper Gila last Monday where he had been to survey the town of Safford into lots and blocks. He has a map of the survey completed in good style.

The City of Safford was incorporated in 1901.

130

ARIZONA
A State Guide

ARIZONA

The Grand Canyon State

A STATE GUIDE

*Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program
of the Work Projects Administration
in the State of Arizona*

Completely revised by Joseph Miller
Edited by Henry G. Alsberg

AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

ILLUSTRATED

Sponsored by The Arizona State College at Flagstaff

HASTINGS HOUSE • Publishers • NEW YORK

FIRST PUBLISHED IN APRIL 1940
COMPLETELY REVISED EDITION 1956

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1956

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Foreword

THE ARIZONA GUIDE seeks to tell the story of the wide-open spaces, the color that nature has generously splashed, of towns continuously inhabited prior to the coming of the white man, and of the missions. It contrasts the air-cooled-by-nature, pine clad northern area with the air-cooled-by-man desert area of central Arizona. It gives credit to the dry farmer raising beans and corn, to the farmer in the irrigated citrus, lettuce, cantaloupe, and alfalfa belt, and to the miners of gold, copper, and other minerals. The dude ranch and the cattle ranch, the modern city and the primitive Indian village, the public school, climaxing in the colleges of higher learning, and the private school are portrayed. Tales of the old west are presented as mention is made of modern writers. The pictograph receives attention and so does modern art. Arizona is a delightful haven for the retired, an opportunity for the ambitious young. Arizona is a study of contrasts, and this **GUIDE** is your guide so that you may know Arizona.

THOMAS J. TORMEY
*Former President, Arizona State
College at Flagstaff*



Preface

This book is dedicated to everyone who has had a part in its making. Of the shortcomings of the volume we are aware. For the merits it possesses, we offer our thanks to all who have lent a hand.

Woven into the book are many accounts of vivid incidents in Arizona history—many of them of a controversial nature. In the controversial material we have simply stated, "This is one version." Since the word "version" is unfamiliar to some of our old timers, many are likely to say, "That ain't the way I heard it!"

We are especially grateful to numerous consultants, specialists in branches of learning, also Federal, state and local governmental agencies and civic associations, and others whose names are too numerous to mention.

THE EDITORS

Foreword to the Revised Edition

ARIZONA has enjoyed a most remarkable growth in the past decade, necessitating a general revision of this volume. Aside from being the nation's fastest growing state percentage-wise, the population having doubled since the 1940 Census, it ranks first in rate of income growth and bank deposit growth. The state also ranks second in both passenger car and truck registration growth. The population of both Phoenix and Tucson has greatly expanded, due not only to vigorous annexation programs, but also to a great influx of new residents, many of them former GI's and Air Force personnel, who were trained on Arizona's sun-drenched desert terrain, and who decided, when ready to make a home, that this was the place.

Arizona began its great expansion shortly after Pearl Harbor in 1941. Due to the almost perfect year-round flying weather in southern Arizona, several airfields "sprang up" practically over night, and three of the larger fields are still operating on a permanent basis, Luke Air Force Base, and Williams Air Force Base near Phoenix, and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base near Tucson. The Naval Air Facility, huge storage depot, continues at Litchfield Park. Old Fort Huachuca, near the Mexican border, has been reactivated as a U. S. Electronics Proving Ground.

About the same time the airfields began to dot the landscape, the aircraft manufacturing industry made inroads on the desert, to make parts and various assemblies. Among these new installations were those of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, AiResearch Manufacturing Company, Aluminum Company of America, and later, the Hughes Aircraft Company. The great power dams on the Colorado River stepped up output of electrical energy to meet the challenge of the new war industries, and the airfields. The mining industry began to work at capacity.

With the closing of the historic Jerome copper mine, due to depletion of ore reserves, which also necessitated the shut-down of the nearby Clarkdale smelter, development began at the new Lavender Pit at Bisbee, and the new copper camp of San Manuel. The latter is a boom town in the desert northeast of Tucson, a new city of 2,000 model homes with a population of some eight thousand.

Uranium has been found in several sections of the state, and the Navajo Indian Reservation has been revealed as the No. 2 source of the nation's supply. Several major oil companies and others are pacing a state-wide, drilling-for-oil wave.

Arizona continues to grow at a rapid pace in the post-war era. The huge airfields stay on, training fighter and bomber personnel for the national defense, and the skies are punctuated with zooming jet planes. The great manufacturing plants continue to produce not only for air-force requirements, but also for many needs of the domestic market. The state leads the nation in farm income growth, and aside from the lettuce, melons, grapefruit and oranges, and numerous other crops, Arizona produced over one million bales of cotton in 1953, the highest in its history. The total livestock and agricultural income for the year was almost \$400 million.

To augment the state's economy, in addition to the above mentioned, there is the increasing number of tourists who find the state's climate and varied scenic attractions unsurpassed. The northern section is especially agreeable in summer, and southern Arizona in "winter."

viii FOREWORD TO THE REVISED EDITION

Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Scottsdale, are the spring (February) training grounds for four major league baseball clubs, the New York Giants, Cleveland Indians, Chicago Cubs, and Baltimore Oreoles.

Arizona's future seems unlimited. Much depends upon an adequate water supply from the Colorado River to irrigate more of the rich desert land which produces such fabulous crops and needs only the magic touch of water, together with the brilliant sun, to produce an expanded acreage for an ever growing population.

Arizona now has the largest Indian population in the United States, with 65,761, to 53,769 for Oklahoma, according to the 1950 Census. While there are additional school facilities being added on the reservations, many of the Indian children are being assimilated into the public schools. The demand for school facilities far exceeds the expanding capacity of the elementary, the high schools, and the colleges. Segregation in schools has finally come to an end with desegregation in the Phoenix Union High School System. Another step forward in Arizona is the right to vote granted to Indians who can meet state educational requirements.

The revision of this volume was accomplished through the facilities of the Department of Library and Archives, Phoenix, and aid given by the Director, Mulford Winsor, and Librarian, Alice B. Good. Valuable aid was also forthcoming from the University of Arizona, and its President, Dr. Richard A. Harvill, and various department heads; the Arizona State College at Tempe, and Dr. Rufus Kay Wyllys, Head of the Department of History; the State Highway Department for aid in checking highway status and mileages; various governmental agencies, custodians of national monuments, national forests, Grand Canyon National Park, as well as chambers of commerce, postmasters, and various individuals, for whose cooperation we express our gratitude.

JOSEPH MILLER

Contents

	Page
FOREWORD, By Thomas J. Tormey	v
PREFACE; FOREWORD TO REVISED EDITION.	vi
GENERAL INFORMATION	xix
CALENDAR OF ANNUAL EVENTS	xxiii

Part I. Arizona's Background

CONTEMPORARY SCENE	3
NATURAL SETTING	9
THE INDIANS	26
ARCHEOLOGY	34
HISTORY	40
THE SUNBURNT WEST OF YESTERDAY	56
AGRICULTURE	75
INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, AND LABOR	87
TRANSPORTATION	102
EDUCATION AND RELIGION	117
NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION	123
SPORTS AND RECREATION	131
THE ARTS	135
ARCHITECTURE	139
INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS	148
FOLKLORE AND FOLKWAYS	154

Part II. Cities

BISBEE	171
DOUGLAS	180
FLAGSTAFF	187
GLOBE	193
MIAMI	202
NOGALES	208

X CONTENTS

	Page
PHOENIX	216
PRESCOTT	235
TOMBSTONE	243
TUCSON	252
YUMA	269

Part III. Tours

TOUR 1	(Kanab, Utah)—Cameron—Flagstaff—Williams—Prescott—Phoenix—Tucson—Nogales—(Nogales, Mex.) [US 89]	281
	Section a. Utah Line to Flagstaff	282
	Section b. Ashford Junction to Wickenburg	287
	Section c. Florence Junction to Tucson	291
	Section d. Tucson to Nogales	298
TOUR 1A	Prescott to Phoenix [State 69]	303
TOUR 2	(Gallup, N. M.)—Holbrook—Flagstaff—Kingman—(Needles, Calif.) [US 66]	309
	Section a. New Mexico Line to Flagstaff	309
	Section b. Flagstaff to Ashfork Junction	318
	Section c. Ashfork Junction to California Line	321
TOUR 2A	Flagstaff—Junction with US 89 [US Alt. 89]	327
TOUR 2B	Kingman—Boulder Dam—(Las Vegas, Nev.) [US 93-466]	336
TOUR 3	(Lordsburg, N. M.)—Globe—Phoenix—Wickenburg—(Blythe, Calif.) [US 70]	339
	Section a. New Mexico Line to Florence Junction	340
	Section b. Florence Junction to Phoenix	349
	Section c. Phoenix to Wickenburg	355
	Section d. Wickenburg to California Line	358
TOUR 3A	Claypool—Apache Junction [State 88]	364
TOUR 3B	Hope—Parker—Parker Dam [State 72 and Water District Rd.]	369
TOUR 4	(Lordsburg, N. M.)—Douglas—Tucson—Yuma—(El Centro, Calif.) [US 80, State 84 and US 80]	372
	Section a. New Mexico Line to Douglas	373
	Section b. Douglas to Tucson	377
	Section c. Tucson to Gila Bend	384
	Section d. Gila Bend to California Line	388

	Page
TOUR 4A Tombstone Junction—Sonoita—Patagonia—Nogales [State 82]	391
TOUR 4B Tucson—Ajo—Gila Bend [Ajo Rd., Papago Indian Reservation Rd., and State 86, State 85]	396
TOUR 4C Picacho Junction—Coolidge—Olberg—Chandler—Mesa [State 87]	402
TOUR 5 (Gallup, N. M.)—St. Michaels—Oraibi—Tuba City—Junction with US 89 [Moenkopi—St. Michaels Rd.]	407
TOUR 5A Junction with Moenkopi—St. Michaels Rd.—Chinle—Canyon de Chelly Nat. Monument [Chinle Rd.]	414
TOUR 6 Tuba City—Tonalea—Kayenta—Monument Valley—(Mexican Hat, Utah) [Klethla Valley Rd.]	421
TOUR 6A Junction with Klethla Valley Rd.—Inscription House Lodge—Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah [Rainbow Bridge Rd.]	425
TOUR 7 Sanders — Springerville — Clifton — Safford — Cochise —Douglas [US 666]	428
Section a. Sanders to Springerville	428
Section b. Springerville to Junction with US 70	429
Section c. Safford to Douglas	434
TOUR 8 Springerville—Eagar—McNary Junction—Fort Apache—Sawmill—San Carlos—Coolidge Dam Junction [State 73 and San Carlos Indian Reservation Rd.]	441
TOUR 9 Holbrook—Show Low—McNary Junction [State 77]	448
TOUR 10 Flagstaff Junction—Mormon Lake—Long Valley—Tonto Basin—Roosevelt Junction [Tonto Basin Rd.]	451
TOUR 10A Junction with Tonto Basin Rd.—Young—Junction with State 88 [Mogollon Rim Rd., Young-Holbrook Rd., and Salt River-Pleasant Valley Rd.]	455
TOUR 11 Phoenix—Buckeye—Gila Bend Junction [US 80]	461
TOUR 12 (Quemado, N. M.)—Springerville—Show Low—Globe Junction [US 60]	464
TOUR 13 Quartzsite—Yuma [State 95]	469
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK	471
Park Tour 1 Williams Junction—Grand Canyon Village—Desert View—Cameron [State 64]	479
Park Tour 2 Grand Canyon Village—Hermit's Rest [West Rim Drive]	484

xii CONTENTS

	Page
Park Tour 3 Grand Canyon Village—Rowe's Well— Hilltop—Supai—Mooney Falls [Havasupai Rd., Topocoba Trail]	485
Park Tour 4 Jacob Lake—entrance station—Bright Angel Point [State 67]	488
Park Tour 5 Junction with State 67—Point Imperial—Cape Royal [Cape Royal Rd.]	490
Trail Tour 1 Grand Canyon Village—Indian Gardens—Colorado River [Bright Angel Trail]	492
Trail Tour 2 Yaki Point—Colorado River—Phantom Ranch [Kaibab Trail].	492
Trail Tour 3 Hermit Rest (Tour 2) Hermit Basin—Dripping Spring [Hermit Trail]	493
Trail Tour 4 Junction with State 67—Roaring Springs—Phantom Ranch [Kaibab Trail]	494

Part IV. Appendices

CHRONOLOGY	499
BIBLIOGRAPHY	503
INDEX	523

history is one of sacrifice, hardship, and struggle. In the beginning the chief crops planted were wheat, oats, barley, corn, and vegetables—later alfalfa, yielding six and seven crops a year and still later cotton, of which ten to fourteen thousand bales are produced here annually. Today there are approximately thirty-five thousand acres of farming land in the upper Gila Valley; the soil is a rich sandy loam, its fertility continually replenished by the silt carried in the irrigation water.

Left from Solomon on a graveled road to a prehistoric ruin, 3 *m.*, believed to be Chichilticalli (the red house), mentioned by several Spanish explorers including Coronado. Only a reddish mound remains. Solomon first bore the name of Pueblo Viejo (Sp., old town) from its proximity to the ruin.

The SAN SIMON RIVER (or wash), 44.1 *m.*, is a narrow gulch lined with willow, mesquite, and covillea. Throughout most of the year it is dry but in flood times it empties into the Gila River one mile west of Solomon.

SAFFORD, 46 *m.* (2,920 alt., 4,000 pop.), seat of Graham County, on the south bank of the Gila River. In the center of the upper Gila Valley agricultural district, cotton is the main crop; also grain, fruit, and other crops; also cattle and sheep raising, and being in the center of a scenic area, the tourist trade is an economic factor. Safford was founded in 1872 when a group of farmers migrated from Gila Bend, settled in the vicinity, and constructed the Montezuma Canal. A township was established and named in honor of A.P.K. Safford, third territorial governor of Arizona. The early settlers were later joined by Mormons from the northern part of the territory and a fort was erected as a protection against Indians.

At Safford is the junction with US 666 (*see TOUR 7c*).

THATCHER, 49 *m.* (2,929 alt., 1,300 pop.), was named for Apostle Moses Thatcher of the Mormon Church by the first settlers who arrived in 1881. The community soon became headquarters of a stage line and contained a number of stores.

Eastern Arizona JUNIOR COLLEGE, in a gray sandstone building, was founded in Central in 1891 as St. Joseph Stake Academy, most of the patrons and students being Mormons. (A stake is a subdivision of the Mormon Church somewhat like a diocese.) In 1892 the school was moved to Thatcher. A principal and two assistants constituted the faculty, with salaries paid mostly in produce—flour, beans, honey, milk, butter, and sometimes meat. In 1917 the school was recognized by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. In 1921 first-year college courses were introduced and a little later second-year courses. In 1926 it was accredited by the University of Arizona for two years of college work and in 1930 by the American Association of Junior Colleges. In 1933, after forty-three years under the Latter-day Saints, the school became a county junior college and all courses of a religious nature were eliminated. Professional, business and vocational courses; outstanding sports participation, and community service are emphasized at this community college.

131

Safford



The City of Safford is located in the Upper Gila River Valley in the southeast corner of Arizona where the San Simon River and the Gila River meet. The foothills of the Pinaleno Mountains begin about five miles southeast of the City. Mount Graham, the highest peak in the mountain range, and its companion peaks have a marked effect on the local climate by reducing winter precipitation. Safford, the county seat of Graham County, was established in 1874 and almost immediately became an agricultural area. Water is drawn from the Gila River to create 40,000 acres of irrigated agriculture.

Principal Economic Activities

Safford serves as the retail center for southeastern Arizona and western New Mexico, serving 65,000 people. There is substantial employment in a wide variety of retail and service businesses, as well as mining, agriculture and light manufacturing.

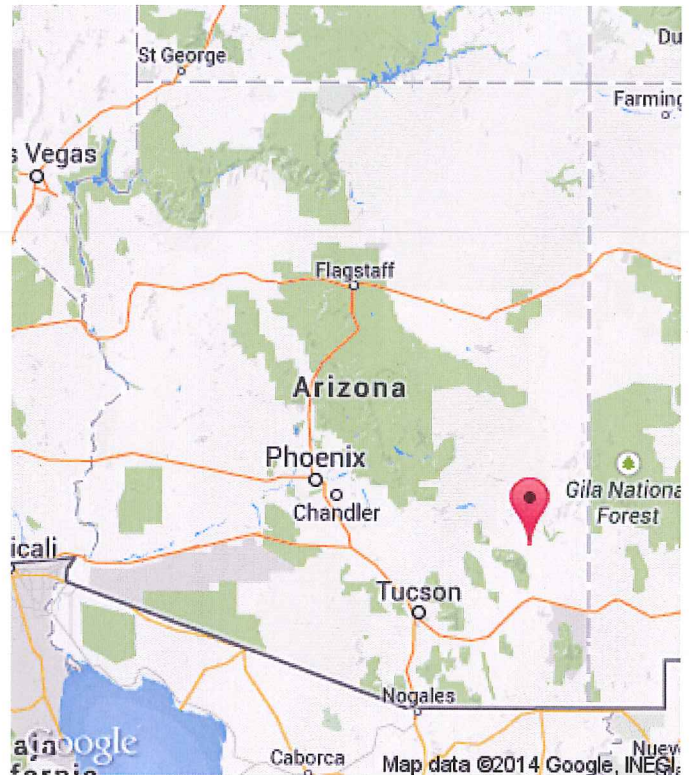
Agriculture has been a mainstay of the Safford and Graham County economy, with cotton as the principal commodity with remaining acreage used for hay and small grains. NatureSweet®, LTD operates a 20-acre greenhouse and produces and distributes tomatoes and cucumbers year round throughout the United States. Mining is a major employer and local employment and businesses receive a substantial boost from Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. which has two mines; one in Safford and the other in Morenci in neighboring Greenlee County. The Arizona Department of Corrections has two prison facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons has one near the Safford area. Eastern Arizona College is a public community college located in nearby Thatcher. Mount Graham Regional Medical Center is a major employer in nearby Thatcher.

Scenic Attractions

Safford, 10 miles north of the Coronado National Forest, provides many recreational facilities. Popular spots are 10,720-ft. Mt. Graham and Pinaleno Mtns. Swift Trail, a 36-mile tour and one of many scenic drives in the area provides a route to the summit and features many picnicking and camping sites. Discovery Park is a 160-acre, world class attraction that includes Natures Hideaway Riparian Wetlands, a Narrow Gauge 1880s Railroad and Gov. Aker Observatory. BLM administers 740,800 acres of land within Graham County. Some of the unique recreational opportunities are Hot Wells Dunes, Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area and Black Hills Back County Byway. Roper Lake State Park, south of Safford, has overnight camping and day use picnic areas, plus mineral water hot springs.

Community Facilities

The City of Safford offers two historic museums, a community center, fine arts center, library, a bowling alley, two indoor theaters, a new swimming pool, an 18-hole golf course, several tennis and paddleball courts, seven parks (five acres with play equipment; one 120-acre county regional park south of town), numerous picnic areas at Mt. Graham, Roper Lake, 12 baseball diamonds (six lighted), several soccer fields and one rodeo arena.



Community Profile for Safford, Arizona



BASIC INFORMATION

Founded:	1874	Incorporated:	1901
Elevation:	2,900 ft.	Location:	Graham County
Distance to major cities:			
Phoenix:	164 miles	San Diego:	535 miles
Tucson:	130 miles	Los Angeles:	537 miles
Las Vegas:	458 miles		

POPULATION

	1990	2000	2013 (est.)
Safford	7,385	9,232	9,803
Graham County	26,700	33,489	37,872
State of Arizona	3,680,800	5,130,632	6,581,054

Arizona Dept. of Administration - azstats.gov

PROPERTY TAX

	1990	2000	2013
Elementary / High School	7.64	6.89	6.02
City / Fire District	0.45	0.43	0.51
Graham County	4.79	4.33	5.78
Totals (Graham County)	12.88	11.65	12.30

Arizona Dept. of Revenue & Arizona Tax Research Foundation

SALES TAX / TRANSACTION PRIVILEGE TAX

Safford	2.50%
Graham County	0.50%
State	5.60%

Arizona Dept. of Revenue & Arizona Tax Research Foundation

LABOR FORCE

	1990	2000	2013
Civilian Labor Force	2,910	3,581	4,168
Unemployed	178	129	223
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	3.6%	5.4%

Arizona Dept. of Administration - azstats.gov

WORKFORCE EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

	Count	Share
Less than high school	793	13.5%
High school or equivalent, no college	1,837	31.4%
Some college or Associate degree	2,547	43.5%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	682	11.6%

Census Bureau - Fact Finder

INDUSTRY (RANKED BY EMPLOYMENT)

	Count	Share
Education, health care & social assistance	969	27.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, & mining	546	15.3%
Retail trade	516	14.4%
Public administration	414	11.6%
Arts, entertainment, food & recreation services	302	8.4%
Construction	225	6.3%
Manufacturing	167	4.7%
Professional, scientific, & administrative services	147	4.1%
Transportation, warehousing, & utilities	122	3.4%
Finance, insurance & real estate	101	2.8%
Other services, except public administration	46	1.3%
Information	15	0.4%
Wholesale trade	10	0.3%

Census Bureau - Fact Finder

This profile was prepared by the Arizona Commerce Authority in cooperation with local sources. For further information, please contact:

City of Safford

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717 W. Main St.
Safford, AZ 85548
Phone: 928-432-4000
Email: dkincaid@ci.safford.az.us
Website: www.cityofsafford.us

Local First Arizona

407 E. Roosevelt St.
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Phone: 602-956-0909
Email: info@localfirstaz.com
Website: www.localfirstaz.com

Graham County Chamber of Commerce

1111 Thatcher Blvd.
Safford, AZ 85546
Email: info@graham-chamber.com
Website: www.graham-chamber.com

Arizona Commerce Authority

Statewide Economic Development Group
333 N. Central Ave., Suite 1900
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Phone: 602-845-1200
Email: info@azcommerce.com
Website: www.azcommerce.com

132

Prepared by the ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Safford is in the southeastern portion of the state on the south bank of the Gila River. The foothills of the Pinaleno Mountains begin about five miles southeast of the City. Mount Graham, the highest peak in the mountain range, and its companion peaks have a marked effect on the local climate by reducing winter precipitation. Safford, the county seat of Graham County, was established in 1874 and almost immediately became an agricultural area. Water is drawn from the Gila River to create 40,000 acres of irrigated agriculture.

A Main Street and REDI accredited community

Basic Information

Founded: 1874
Incorporated: 1901
Elevation: 2,844
Located in: Graham County
Nearby Highways: HWYS I-10; US 70; US 191
Enterprise Zone available

Distance to Major Cities:
 Phoenix: 164 miles
 Tucson: 130 miles



Population

	1990	2000	2010
Safford	7,359	9,232	9,460
Graham County	26,554	33,489	37,338
Arizona	3,665,228	5,130,632	6,500,194

Sources: Arizona Department of Commerce and US Census Bureau
 The City of Safford estimates current population between 9,800 and 9,900.

Principal Economic Activities

Safford serves as the retail center for this part of AZ, serving 65,000. Agriculture has been the mainstay of the Safford & Graham County economy, with cotton the principal commodity. Remaining acres are used for hay and small grains. A 20-acre greenhouse produces tomatoes grown under glass. Ranching & Mt. Graham Internatl. Observatory also play a role in the local economy. Retail trade and services continue to play a significant role in the economy of the area.

County Employment

	2010
Other Private Service-Providing	2,925
Government	2,800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,600
Goods Producing	1,100

Source: Arizona Department of Commerce
 Figures are organized under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

Labor Force Data

	1990	2000	2010
Civilian Labor Force	2,910	3,581	4,161
Unemployed	178	129	115
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	3.6%	2.8%

Source: Arizona Department of Commerce

Growth Indicators

	1990	2000	2010
New Bldg. Permits	159	117	208
Taxable Sales (\$)	76.3 million	127.8 million	253.7 million
Net Assessed Value (\$)	19.7 million	31.3 million	41.5 million

Sources: Arizona State Univ., AZ Dept. of Revenue, AZ Tax Research Assoc.

Scenic Attractions

Safford, 10 miles north of the Coronado Natl. Forest, is an area that provides many recreational facilities. Popular spots are 10,720-ft. Mt. Graham and Pinaleno Mtns. Swift Trail, a 36-mile tour & one of many scenic drives in the area, provides a route to the summit & features many picnicking & camping sites. Discovery Park is a 160-acre, world class attraction, that includes Natures Hideaway Riparian Wetlands, a Narrow Gauge 1880s Railroad & Gov. Aker Observatory. BLM administers 740,800 acres of land within Graham County. Some of the unique recreational opportunities are Hot Wells Dunes, Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area & Black Hills Back County Byway. Roper Lake State Park, south of Safford, has overnight camping & day use picnic areas, plus mineral water hot springs.

Community Facilities

The City of Safford offers a broad range of community facilities including two historic museums, a community center, fine arts center, library, a bowling alley, two indoor theaters, an Olympic-size swimming pool, one 18-hole golf course, one 36-hole miniature golf course, batting cages, several tennis and paddleball courts, seven parks (five acres with play equipment; one 120-acre county regional park south of town), numerous picnic areas at Mt. Graham, Roper Lake and county parks, 12 baseball diamonds (six lighted), and one rodeo arena.

<u>Educational Institutions</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
Elementary	Y	Y
Middle School	Y	Y
High School	Y	Y
Community College	Y	N

Financial

Number of banks: 5

Government

Fire Department: Volunteer

Law Enforcement: City Police Department

Airports

Safford Airport has two lighted/paved 6,000-ft./4,800-ft. runways, UNICOM radio, rental car and charter plane services are available.

Medical

One 59-bed hospital with 18 physicians, a 128-bed convalescent home and a counseling center.

Hotel & Lodging

Number of Rooms: 350

Meeting Rooms: 9

Capacity of Largest Facility: 150

Industrial Properties:

There are two industrial parks with 645 acres. Municipal utilities available; air, rail, and highway access.

Utilities

Electricity	City of Safford Utilities	520.348.3143
Natural Gas	City of Safford Utilities	520.348.3143
Propane	Griffen Propane	928.428.0071
Propane	Matlock Gas Co.	928.428.0641
Telephone	Qwest (statewide)	800.244.1111
Water & Sewer	City of Safford Utilities	520.348.3143

Cable Providers: Y

Digital Switching Station: N

Internet Service Provider: Y

Cable Internet Service Provider: Y

Fiber Optics: Y

Taxes

<u>Property Tax Rate</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2011</u>
Elementary/High Schools	7.64	6.89	6.27
City/Fire District	1.27	0.43	0.45
Countywide	4.79	4.32	3.87
Totals	13.70	11.64	10.59

Source: Arizona Tax Research Association

Note: Tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation

NOTE: School district participates in Gila Institute for Technology (GIFT).

Sales Tax

City/Town	2.50%
County	0.50%
State	5.60%

Sources: League of Arizona Cities & Towns, Arizona Dept. of Revenue

Weather

	<u>Avg. Low (°F)</u>	<u>Avg. High (°F)</u>	<u>Precip. (in.)</u>
January	46.3	80.0	9.0
February	28.7	60.0	0.7
March	31.9	64.8	0.6
April	37.0	70.6	0.6
May	43.2	79.7	0.3
June	51.1	88.8	0.2
July	60.2	98.0	0.3
August	67.7	98.2	1.6
September	65.9	95.7	1.6
October	58.9	92.1	1.0
November	47.1	82.4	0.9
December	35.4	69.2	0.5
December	28.8	60.2	0.8

Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Western Regional Climate Center, wrcc@dri.edu. Period of record 1948-2005.

Average Total Snowfall 1.0". Data from Safford Agricultural Center, AZ.

This profile was prepared by the Arizona Department of Commerce Communications Division in cooperation with local sources.

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