

ADDRESS
OF
MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.
GOVERNOR
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1970



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COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Department of Purchases and Supply
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Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the General Assembly and My Fellow Virginians:

I am warmed by your welcome and deeply stirred by the memories and associations that this last appearance before you brings so sharply into focus.

For years that now seem but a single evening, you and I have been absorbed in one of man's most engaging pursuits—the fascinating, yet cumbersome, democratic process through which the will of the people finally is expressed.

Politics can be a balky servant or a tyrannical master, and yet the intangible rewards of public service continue to attract men and women of great ability.

During the four years of this administration, the members of this body and countless Virginians from every walk of life have come forward, as eager volunteers, to assume a portion of our labors.

I wish it were within my power to accord fully to you, and to them, the honors that are so generously due.

I would extend also my best wishes to my successor, the Honorable A. Linwood Holton; to the incoming Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable J. Sargeant Reynolds; and to the new Attorney General, the Honorable Andrew P. Miller.

THE STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

My charge today is to review for you the state of the Commonwealth.

In the early 1960's, Virginia entered a period of calm she desperately needed to heal the scars of a conflict that struck at the very taproot of our society, pitting neighbor against neighbor, and threatening the entire principle of public support for education.

During those years, peace, rather than progress, was the prayer of many people. And yet, as the decade advanced, the footings were quietly poured for a better day.

A new Division of Industrial Development multiplied the effort to expand the state's economic base, and thus to provide a new rallying point for public support and enthusiasm.

Sales tax enactments by our cities foreshadowed a statewide retail levy.

A study commission cited growing college enrollment figures and recommended our community college system. College faculty salaries were equated with the national average, and graduate studies received a special stimulus from State incentive funds.

Most important of all, the people of Virginia began to see the need to pre-

pare their communities, and their State services, for the progressive transfusion of new industry, new people, and new ideas.

Without fanfare, perhaps without fully realizing it, they were brought to a commitment to a higher quality of life, for the well-endowed and for the less fortunate; for the talented and for the plodder; for the afflicted and for the oppressed; not by the measure of the South alone, but in new knowledge that Virginia had the will and the means to be judged by the standards of the nation.

THE PAST FOUR YEARS

In this fashion were our people made ready for the sustained effort of these past four years.

With hardly a murmur of protest, they accepted the first major new tax in more than a hundred years, and at the same time, the first automatic tax increase. One after another, every county and city followed suit with local sales taxes.

In a still greater change of direction, our people voted overwhelmingly for the first new general obligation bonds in more than a century.

They wanted action, and they got it.

In these same four years, investments in new manufacturing facilities continued to set records, even though care was taken to see that new industries were compatible with the Virginia scene.

Nearly 60,000 new jobs were created, one-third more than in any previous four years.

The income of the average citizen was increased by more than one-fourth, and now is the highest in our history and equals 90 per cent of the national average.

At every level of education, we abandoned completely the illusion that we could have high quality instruction without a high level of financing.

State aid to localities for public schools more than doubled in four years, including the innovations of aid to summer schools and to kindergartens. Minimum State salaries for teachers increased by \$1,300.

As a matter of fact, State General Fund appropriations for public education in the current budget are greater than total General Fund appropriations for all State functions in the budget of just four years ago.

In four years, funds to operate our colleges and universities increased almost two-and-a-half times, and more money has been provided for college buildings than in the previous 20 years.

At our four-year institutions, we have put under roof the equivalent of 62 acres of new instructional and faculty space, and added 7,500 dormitory beds.

At long last, we have put our money behind the principle that in present-day Virginia, every child who could benefit from the experience should have access to the college classroom.

More than 14,000 student loans have been insured by the State for a total in excess of \$23,000,000, and for the first time in our history, State scholarships have been extended to graduate students.

Starting virtually from scratch, 13 community colleges have appeared out of nowhere, each one over-enrolled before classes began. In addition, three more are under construction and two others are financed.

Today their students number almost 29,000. In their classrooms and laboratories, another 16,000 parents have upgraded their skills for new and better jobs. With their help, still another 12,000 men and women have been trained for specific jobs in new or expanded industries.

The figures tell the story of progress in higher education: total enrollment at State-supported colleges and universities, up from 55,000 to 96,000; the number

of young people graduating from college, up by nearly 60 per cent; the number acquiring graduate degrees, up by almost 70 per cent, all in a period of four years.

At our mental hospital sites, 16 major new buildings have been provided, adding or replacing 1,800 beds, and a new installation built from the ground up to serve Northern Virginia, along with another new multi-million dollar facility already funded in the same area.

Where no part of these was accredited in 1965, all or part of four of our hospitals are now nationally recognized in this manner.

Better paid personnel and more individual treatment have resulted in a declining mental hospital population for the first time in Virginia's history.

Continuing the transition from custodial care to early diagnosis and treatment, six more local mental health clinics have been financed, for a total of 33.

But our people have also demanded some relief from the stress of modern life. To provide it, we have in four years committed more than \$11,000,000 to the acquisition and development of nine new State parks, 15 regional recreation areas, and additional facilities totaling nearly 20,000 acres.

Out of further concern for our total natural environment, 5,400 acres have been reclaimed from surface mining operations.

The State's travel promotion budget has been increased to \$1,000,000 a year, reaping benefits of more than \$100,000,000 invested by private industry in new facilities for the traveler.

We have consolidated and vastly strengthened various State agencies that watch over our streams. Together they have doubled the number of monitoring stations along their banks, and increased by one-half the number of new facilities planned for pollution control.

To prevent the fouling of the air around us, an entirely new agency has been brought into being.

A growing state must also use its resources, and during these four years, for example, nearly \$20,000,000 in State funds has been poured into the port facilities of the Commonwealth, particularly into specialized equipment to handle shipping containers.

In the first full year of containerized facilities, shipments by this means increased by 118 per cent, or the equivalent of 33,000 tractor-trailer loads.

And from modern loading facilities at Richmond's deep water terminals, a new traffic in livestock-on-the-hoof has been moving to European ports.

Highways are Virginia's lifelines. With the help of a new automotive titling tax, they were made wider and safer, and Virginia's reach extended far to the north and west.

In this administration, 330 new miles of the interstate system were completed, and another 150 miles placed under contract. The figures were even greater for the arterial system, with 415 miles completed and 190 under construction.

There has been another major change in our direction. We have come to realize that we can no longer regard the less fortunate among us as an inevitable burden of charity, but that we owe to them our positive help towards the satisfaction and the self respect of gainful labor.

Through various programs over these four years we have found 35,000 jobs for the disadvantaged, placed more than 12,000 handicapped persons and more than 60,000 older workers, enrolled 7,500 in Job Corps programs, and trained 8,000 unskilled workers.

By the end of this biennium we will have doubled in four years the number of handicapped persons rehabilitated, and increased enrollments in apprentice training programs by 50 per cent.

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For those frozen on the public dole, we have encouraged release through work incentive programs, day-care for children of working mothers, and by allowing them to keep a portion of what they earn, rather than subtracting all their paychecks from their welfare payments.

For those who are hungry through no fault of their own, food stamp programs have been extended from the previous eight to a total of 47 localities, plus 20 more now receiving surplus commodities.

With a heavy investment in State-matching funds, we have made possible essential medical care for more than 122,000 Virginians through Medicaid. Unlike many other states, we have done so within available funds and without the malfeasance that has plagued this program elsewhere.

For those already gone astray, there has been new help through a new youthful offenders diagnostic center at Bon Air, a special juvenile offenders camp in the Southwest, revitalized detention homes, and the addition of six regional juvenile courts.

To face the rising threat of crime and civil disturbance, the authorized strength of our State Police, one of the best in the country, has been increased by nearly 150 men, and now stands at 942.

A new law enforcement administration was created to assist our localities in meeting this growing problem.

And a new Highway Safety Division has already established counterparts in every city and county to combat the dismal toll of death and destruction on our roadways.

Most impressive has been the work of the new Division of State Planning and Community Affairs, both in formalizing planning districts that now embrace the entire Commonwealth and in training 1,500 local officials in modern community planning and administration.

And by no means least among our changes of direction and emphasis, the full participation by members of minority groups in the life of Virginia and in the operation of her many State functions has been extended far beyond any previous benchmark.

UNMET NEEDS

But the cold statistics will not encompass the aggregate of these four years. Just as I reaped where a predecessor had sown, so will the full results of this administration be measured by someone else.

The new industrial plants already announced, but still on the drawing boards; the new jobs that are as yet only projected statistics; the bright young leaders graduating in increasing numbers from our colleges; the new homes and families that are now only dreams in the minds of our young people; all these and more are dividends still to be counted by those who follow us.

No less an inheritance to this body, and to Virginia, will be our people's greater expectations.

In these four years they have raised their sights. They have come to a wider view of public responsibility.

And they are right when they believe that there is a multitude of needs still unmet.

College enrollments will double again in this decade.

The first round of community colleges is not yet completed, and already the ones we have are crying for more space.

In four years, as already noted, we have built 16 major mental hospital buildings, and yet there is overcrowding.

Unless new sources of revenue are forthcoming, the arterial system of highways will slip still further behind its nine-year timetable.

Our long-range commitment to recreation and to open space also is lagging.

And there is a growing and insistent clamor that our rivers and streams flow clean to the sea, and that the air we breathe be free of any taint.

For these next few years, the pattern has been set and the work laid out. We have no alternative but to proceed.

THE BUDGET

To that end, I will offer you on Friday a recommended budget for the next two years.

I am certain its disclosure will be accompanied by some cries of anguish. Especially will this be so with respect to money for new construction.

But the hard truth is that in the absence of further borrowing authority, we can meet reasonable requests for operating funds or we can meet reasonable requests for capital outlays, but we cannot do both without a major tax increase.

I have recommended that you provide operating money to maintain the momentum of existing programs, mindful that you must first meet the built-in increases you have inherited from the expansion of the past four years, and that you must do so this time without the benefit of one-time tax windfalls or general obligation bonds.

Of welcome assistance to you will be a surplus of \$84,000,000, which is incorporated in the recommended budget, and includes all expected reversions.

Mindful of that surplus, my advisors in State service, and in the business community, have agreed upon an estimate of forthcoming revenues that is the most liberal in my 22 years in public office.

The budget envisions no tax increases, and I add with emphasis that it does not, and cannot, afford the luxury of any tax reductions, exemptions, or refunds.

It will add \$135,000,000 to the State budget for public education, most of which will be returned to your localities in one form or another.

It will increase General Fund operating revenues for State-supported colleges and universities by 37 per cent, against expected enrollment increases of 27 per cent.

Recognizing that our State officials and employees must be adequately compensated, I have provided for a 10 per cent pay increase in the first fiscal year.

The total for capital outlays from the General Fund will be disappointing to some of you, but keep in mind that in four years we have invested some \$270,000,000 from all sources in buildings and equipment.

Keep in mind also that you have established, and the people of Virginia have approved, a pattern of augmenting tax revenues with sound borrowings while Virginia is catching up with unmet needs.

The plain truth is that unless we can continue to do so, Virginia is destined to become a laggard state, and all the bright new beginnings of which we are so proud will prove stillborn.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

This, I submit, is the heart of the constitutional revision measures that are already before you. Once more, I urge you to give them your speedy approval. In this, I am joined by my successor, the Governor-elect.

Beyond that, you would do well to set a date for the required public referendum on these measures, bearing in mind that their passage is of over-riding importance to the Commonwealth.

On these and on every question that comes before you in these 60 days, let there be no partisans where Virginia's interests are clearly at stake.

Her progress for years to come will depend on the support you give constructive programs offered for your consideration at this and subsequent legislative sessions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I have a few recommendations that I feel merit that support.

The Division of Highway Safety and its advisory board have made a number of recommendations, including tightening of our drunk driving statute and the use of new devices to apprehend the speeder before he also becomes a killer. I support this proposed legislation.

There must be new authority also for the State Water Control Board, if we are to save our rivers and streams from further pollution by our own efforts, rather than those of the Federal government.

In order that the State may meet its responsibilities and help our localities to meet theirs, I have recommended a modest initial appropriation to match local and Federal funds in financing treatment plants, under recently enacted Federal legislation.

I urge you strongly to bring the port facilities of the Commonwealth together under one roof, as recommended by the Virginia Ports Study Commission. There is no time to lose if we are to capitalize on the new doors already opened in the field of foreign trade.

The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council has recommended major improvements in the State Supplemental Retirement System, and I commend them to your favorable consideration.

The inroads of inflation warrant further adjustments in workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits, and I recommend appropriate increases in these allowances.

It also appears necessary to increase the legal limit on interest rates for State and local bonds. Current ceilings are already delaying essential public improvements.

In addition, the ceilings on interest rates generally are now adversely affecting the use of Federally guaranteed mortgages and many types of private loans.

I recommend that you review your action in this respect at the last regular session, keeping in mind that the cost of money is determined in the national market, and not at the state or local level.

In your deliberations, you will have the benefit of many fine studies by various commissions, among which are the valuable report of the Conflict of Interest Study Commission, which I feel should receive favorable action at your hands; and the Election Laws Study Commission, to which I invite your attention, particularly as it pertains to avoiding abuses of the absentee ballot.

I feel the time is at hand for a thorough review of tuition charges at all of our institutions of higher learning. A resolution to that effect is being introduced for your earnest consideration.

One other problem area concerns me as it does increasing numbers of Virginians. I refer to the traffic in drugs, particularly among our young people.

I do not have a specific answer to offer you. I am not certain that one yet exists. But I feel that any special effort that may be launched at the State level should be handled as a part of its official duties by the Department of State Police.

I also believe the Division of Criminal Records Exchange should become a State Police function and be transferred to that department, as recommended by the Virginia State Crime Commission.

Three other areas of special interest are already provided for in the budget I am recommending to you.

Within the capital outlays are funds for three more community colleges, or all but one of the 22 installations initially planned.

I need not tell you how eagerly our people have responded to these unique institutions, or how vital they are to our industrial development and to the general advancement of the Commonwealth.

The budget also projects a full two-year program of Medicaid, including the medically indigent in addition to actual welfare recipients. This is an expensive program, and it will become more so as time goes on, but it is also an essential program, and one I think we have demonstrated can be administered within the original intent and within budgetary limitations.

Up until now, the State budget has included only a conditional appropriation to aid localities in providing free textbooks to school children. The budget you will see on Friday provides for the first time a direct appropriation in this category in addition to conditional funds, which will enable us to make an enlarged start on a system of free textbooks.

Budget priorities in the field of mental health are two: more early diagnosis and treatment through four more local mental health clinics, and increased salaries and qualifications for professional hospital staff members.

Finally, the budget will provide 25 more State Police officers in various categories each year of the biennium, bringing total authorized strength to almost 1,000 men by June of 1972.

VIRGINIA'S FUTURE

In all our years of association, you and I have always made Virginia's welfare our first concern, but it is becoming constantly more difficult to determine the proper path to her best interests.

Slowly, often painfully, we have learned that we cannot keep on doing things in the same old ways, and yet the new ways are not clearly in focus.

But I think in your deliberations, you can still rely on the premise that our people are basically conservative. They are realistic enough to accept the necessity of change, but they would not be the first, nor yet the last, to clasp the new to their bosom.

In the light of Virginia's political history, it would be a temptation to conclude that the events of last November were a major change in philosophical direction.

The truth is, they merely affirm once more that while our people may, at times, change their labels in the polling booths, they do not radically change their views.

I think they realize that government must be responsive, but they would still insist that it first be responsible, that to feed every public clamor out of the public purse is the well-paved road to ruin.

In any conflict between claims of personal freedom and threats to public order, their sense of right and wrong puts them on the side of law and order. This is the basic reason why Virginia, alone among the states of the Atlantic Seaboard from Boston to Miami, has not found it necessary to call out the National Guard in the past two years to control civil disturbance. In fact, we have

not had to do so in this Commonwealth since 1932. I am pleased that this record has been preserved throughout these four years.

During that time, our people have expected firm support for law and order from their leaders, and they have not been disappointed. I am convinced that the tranquility of the Commonwealth during the next four years will depend on a continuation of such a policy.

Virginians share the conviction that before there can be justice for any citizen, there must first be law and order and respect for constituted authority.

We have not seen the end of unrest. I hope we will not see an end to public patience and the beginnings of over-reaction.

Amid the restlessness of our time, my prayer is that all of us be preserved from hot heads, and at the same time, from cold feet.

Whatever the clamor of the moment, in the long run, Virginia's future rests on the twin pillars of jobs and education. They alone will bring an end to our frustrations. They alone will give our people something to defend, rather than something to demand.

In the meanwhile, let us have patience, patience with the upheavals of our time, for they are a part of a universal search for something better.

In Virginia, it will be a successful search. Fate has given us a unique chance to blend the old and the new in a fashion few other states could match.

We have a proud heritage to which we have been true through suffering and anguish, and which still has meaning in our time.

We have Virginia's good name and the response it brings forth wherever it is spoken.

We stand as a bridge between north and south, and between Middle America and the land of our forebears across the sea.

Along a crowded Eastern Seaboard, we still have open space. Our cities are still governable. Our countryside is not yet cluttered beyond redemption.

Where it seems to be running out for others, we still have time, time to solve the problems mounted by this age of technology and of Aquarius.

The conviction grows among our people that Virginia's greatest years are not behind us, but ahead of us, if we but have the vision to see, the courage to act, and the will to prepare for them.

Whatever trials lie ahead, they can be no greater than those we have already faced and overcome. Whatever glories beckoned in the past, they burned no more brightly than those we now see on the horizon.

Ours is now the joy, as ours has been the pain, of finding new meaning in old things and applying old meanings to new things; of keeping our balance, as did our forefathers, when change again sways our comfortable world; of keeping sacred good manners and sound principles, lest they be lost to future generations of Virginians and Americans.

Whatever our constituencies, whatever our personal convictions, whatever our political persuasions, these are truly great days in which to be Virginians.

Let us, then, cast all else aside, and make certain by our every word and deed that they will be great days for Virginia also.

ADDENDA

to the address of

MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.

GOVERNOR

to the

General Assembly of Virginia

January 14, 1970

The various departments and agencies of the State government summarize in the following statements some of their major activities and accomplishments of the past two years. These condensed reports, of course, cannot provide a detailed account of all activities, but are designed to record those of first importance.

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DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The volume of work has increased immensely due to the expansion of most State institutions, the construction and operation of community colleges, the accelerated highway construction program and the vast number of allowances by courts in criminal cases. Total revenue has increased from \$1,080,884,500 in 1966, to \$1,658,300,000 in 1969. Other statistical information covering State financial transactions is available in the comptroller's annual report to the Governor.

Electronic data processing equipment has been in operation since January 1968, and has greatly facilitated the processing of statements and all types of checks. More than two million checks were issued during the year which ended June 30, 1969.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly of 1966, on recommendation of retiring Governor Harrison and incoming Governor Godwin, created the Office of Administration with two primary objectives:

1. To promote efficiency in administrative management of the increasingly complex state government organization;
2. To relieve the Governor of burdensome details which could be delegated, without loss of necessary executive authority, and thereby free more of his time for policy making.

The original act separated engineering and buildings functions from the Division of the Budget and planning from the Division of Industrial Development, thus establishing in the Office of Administration four divisions: Budget, Personnel, Engineering and Buildings, and Planning. The General Assembly of 1968 broadened the functions of the Division of Planning and redesignated it the Division of Planning and Community Affairs.

It also created a new Highway Safety Division and placed it under the Office of Administration. Meanwhile, studies in the rapidly developing field of computers indicated the necessity for immediate steps to better coordinate these operations, and by Executive Order a Division of Automated Data Processing also was brought into being under the supervision of the Office of Administration.

The latest addition to the Office of Administration was by Executive Order July 1, 1969 authorizing the Commissioner to establish as a Division a State Law Enforcement Administration to implement the policies and programs enunciated by the State Law Enforcement Planning Council.

The Office of Administration was given broad authority to act for the Governor in designated areas beyond the divisions immediately under its wing. This has enabled the Governor to use the Office of Administration as a general coordinating and administrative center for the advancement of such goals as he deemed necessary and advisable. These objectives have encompassed a variety of subjects, including reorganization, with the advice of the Council of Higher Education, of the Virginia Associated Research Center at Newport News; the transfer of the State Office of Economic Opportunity and the Appalachian Regional Program to the Division of Planning and Community Affairs; the coordination of certain review responsibilities of the Council of Higher Education and the Division of the Budget with respect to state colleges and uni-

versities; and continuing cooperation with the Virginia Commission on Economy in Governmental Expenditures in its many constructive studies. It was one of these studies, prior to the session of 1966, which provided much of the background data for the action of the legislature in creating the Office of Administration.

DIVISION OF AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING

Since the inception of the Division of Automated Data Processing in June 1968, three major programs have been emphasized.

1. The development of a statewide plan for automated data processing.
2. The establishment of a Central Services Center to serve the needs of several state agencies.
3. The development of a Legislative Executive Information System to provide the necessary management reporting systems relating to personnel, facilities and financing resources within state government.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Computer Advisory Committee, the Division developed and issued a comprehensive program which outlines a planned approach for utilizing automated data processing by state agencies. The key factor in the plan was the structuring of ADP information systems around the citizen-service programs now in existence in State government. Other important areas such as standards, training and use of computers in higher education were also covered in the plan. Estimates show that if the Commonwealth follows this planned approach, an annual cost avoidance of six million dollars can be achieved by 1977.

The Central Services Center went into operation in December 1968 and is presently providing ADP processing and system design services to several state agencies. This rapid development was accomplished by assuming control of an existing computer installation and expanding that capability without having to incur any additional equipment cost.

Two important segments of the Legislative Executive Information System have been completed. The Executive Information System, which will provide comprehensive and timely information to management and also improve the efficiency of data handling, has been designed. It is scheduled for implementation in June, 1970. A computerized Bill History System has been designed and programmed. Starting with the 1970 session of the General Assembly, this system will provide instant access to a complete history of every bill introduced.

DIVISION OF THE BUDGET

During this period there have been three significant developments in the activities of the division.

While heretofore it has been necessary to supplement the limited permanent professional staff with temporary personnel during the budget preparation period, the increasing complexity of State programs has required greater staff assistance throughout the biennium. A balanced group with a background of business administration and specialized program knowledge has been assembled to deal with the growing number of continuous budget changes on a current basis, to devote close attention to both budget preparation and budget execution, and to undertake research necessary to comprehend and act upon program developments.

Further improvements have been made in the direction of objective review of budget requirements, especially in the field of higher education. Systems have been designed for the handling of programs which require funding by two or more State agencies. Use of automatic data processing facilities in budget analysis has been advanced and plans are active for further use of such facilities in budget production. A model plan has been prepared as a basis for claiming certain overhead reimbursements from Federal agencies.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING AND BUILDINGS

In the creation of the division on July 1, 1966, major emphasis was placed on the administration of the capital outlay program. The following October Governor Godwin called together selected architects, engineers and general contractors to discuss procedures and practices and to suggest improvements. Their recommendations were submitted to the heads of State agencies and institutions at a subsequent conference and an excellent working relationship with these groups evolved as worthwhile changes were effected in procedures.

Among the capital outlay accomplishments during the four-year period were these: \$270 million in capital outlay projects under construction or completed (\$34.5 million from Federal funds; \$48 million Revenue Bonds; \$35 million General Obligation Bonds; \$32 million other special funds); 180 major projects and 30 building additions completed or under contract; six new community colleges built; new buildings added at four campuses; and five new colleges under construction; 7,500 dormitory beds added at institutions of higher learning; 3,800,000 square feet of instructional and faculty office areas constructed; two student activities buildings and one addition built; 16 mental hospital facilities constructed or under contract, with 1,800 beds added or replaced; initial construction begun on 350-bed training school in northern Virginia; 18 correctional facilities added, plus a complete eight-building diagnostic center.

Other major projects include the following: eight area office buildings, one new building, and two building additions for State Police, five regulatory laboratory buildings, two new National Guard Armories and 1 addition, four facilities for blind and visually handicapped, two rehabilitation facilities, South wing addition to Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, opening of five travel information stations at major highway points of entry to Virginia with two more under construction, and negotiations on behalf of the A.B.C. Board for purchase of a warehouse at \$2,900,000, appreciably less than that approved for new construction.

Facilities added at the seat of government included James Madison Building and Parking Facility; Virginia Employment Commission Building; State Laboratories Building, for Departments of Health and Agriculture and Commerce; Ninth Street Office Building (renovated during 1966-67); and the Eighth Street Office Building (presently being renovated).

Fee parking was instituted on State-owned lots for employees August 1968, and an automatic telephone system was installed for State agency use.

HIGHWAY SAFETY DIVISION

Created by the 1968 General Assembly, the division began operations August 1, 1968. One of its major responsibilities is the administration of the

U. S. Highway Safety Act of 1966. During fiscal years 1968 and 1969, the Division aided in the preparation, submission and procurement of 98 projects for which a total of \$2,315,050 in federal funds was granted. Seventy other state and local projects are presently under consideration.

There are now 135 local highway safety commissions and each received assistance from the Division staff and field personnel in formulating local highway safety programs. The six field coordinators have made a total of 2,625 visits throughout the State to aid organizations, individuals, and educational institutions, as well as to give assistance to local commissions.

Four regional conferences were held in cooperation with the Virginia Safety Association. A Military-Civilian Highway Safety Workshop and a meeting of the Virginia Association of Women Highway Safety Leaders were held in Richmond in 1969. The film library was greatly expanded as was the public information program with numerous radio spot announcements and color TV film clips distributed to the media.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

On October 4, 1968, by executive order, the State Law Enforcement Planning Council and the Law Enforcement Administration were established, the latter as a branch of the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs. July 1, 1969, the Law Enforcement Administration was established as the Division of Law Enforcement Administration within the Governor's Office.

The Law Enforcement Administration is charged with the responsibility for developing and implementing comprehensive planning for the improvement of Virginia's entire system of criminal justice. Under the supervision of the State Law Enforcement Planning Council, it develops and administers comprehensive planning for the improvement of the entire criminal justice system throughout the State, utilizing, in part, funds appropriated by Congress pursuant to the terms of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The Law Enforcement Planning Council is the supervisory and advisory body; its policies are administered and implemented by the Law Enforcement Administration.

The term "law enforcement" as used in the program administered by the Law Enforcement Administration means *all* activities pertaining to crime prevention and reduction, and enforcement of the criminal laws, and encompasses the entire system of criminal justice: education, prevention, police, prosecution, courts, corrections, probation and parole, etc. It includes both juveniles and adults.

The Law Enforcement Administration has been engaged in an intensive, comprehensive planning process for the purpose of clearly delineating, for the first time in Virginia, the problems, needs, and resources of the entire criminal justice system throughout the Commonwealth.

The administration's comprehensive plan and report, "Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan for Fiscal 1969," was approved by Federal authorities, and Virginia was awarded a grant of \$557,090 for fiscal 1969 to commence the improvement programs described in the plan. An estimated \$3.8 million is expected in Federal funds for 1970.

In addition, the administration has worked with agencies of the State and units of local government in designing, developing, coordinating, and implementing various programs and projects. Ninety-six per cent of all local units of government are participating in the planning process, and at present in

excess of 60 applications from local units of government for funding for improvement programs are being reviewed by the Administration and the Council.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

The past four years have been turbulent years in public jurisdictions across the country. In Virginia it has been a period of unremitting pressures. The pressure of competition for qualified workers has increased salaries for the majority of State employees in excess of 20 per cent. For certain categories, the increase has been substantially more (e.g., registered nurses—63 per cent, mental hospital attendants—40 per cent, prison guards—30 per cent). The minimum wage in the State service has been increased by 50 per cent under Federal legislation and competition from the private sector. At the same time, the compensation plan has been improved and strengthened by removing the former limit on accumulation of sick leave and by reducing the interval for merit increases.

In cooperation with the Division of the Budget, the Council of Higher Education, the Director of the Department of Community Colleges and the college presidents, a new and more equitable method of compensating college faculties has been developed. This peer grouping concept has met with wide acceptance among the institutions.

The Commonwealth Intern Program was inaugurated in 1968. Five young college graduates (two with master's degrees) were selected through competitive evaluation and have now completed a 12-month, full-time internship in public administration. All five graduates of this program have entered the career service of the State and are currently employed in State agencies. Of the five selectees in the current program, one has been lost to military service and the other four are successfully engaged in the program.

With the shortage of available workers, recruiting efforts have been pressed on college campuses throughout the State and wider use has been made of advertising in newspapers and professional journals.

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

This office was created in 1966 to coordinate planning on a Statewide basis.

With the passage of the Virginia Area Development Act authorizing the creation of planning districts throughout the State, the division undertook to delineate 22 districts and to encourage their formation by local governments. More than half of the districts have established planning district commissions to date and over \$500,000 in State funds is going to these commissions in 1969.

In comprehensive community planning, professional assistance was rendered to 146 Virginia localities. Over 1,500 local officials participated in the Division's new training program in planning and public administration. The staff assisted localities and State agencies with applications for Federal funds; over \$35,000,000 was awarded to 82 communities and special purpose authorities. The Economic Opportunity section provided technical assistance to 29 community action agencies. Assistance was given to 30 local governments in administrative matters, and a local government information system is being developed.

Under the Appalachian Regional Program, 61 projects were funded for a total of \$54,150,000, of which \$39,300,000 was for highways and the balance for construction of local public facilities.

The division also coordinates the Urban Assistance Incentive Fund, Model Cities and Operation Breakthrough programs, and has served over 25 study commissions authorized by the General Assembly or Governor. As a result of special assignments, educational and job training programs were undertaken for 15,600 mentally retarded not requiring institutional care, reports on revenue projections were made for the Revenue Resources and Economic Study Commission, and a study of job and business opportunities in rural Virginia was completed for the Rural Affairs Study Commission.

Basic economic data is supplied by the division and considerable drafting, photographic, graphic and printing work is done for State agencies by its staff.

ADVISORY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council is the agency of the legislature to which are referred, by the General Assembly or by the Governor, subjects which require more extensive research looking towards the preparation of legislation than is possible in the limited time of the legislative sessions. Thirty-six such matters were studied in a four-year period. This amounted to more than two studies for each member of the 14-man group in each of the biennia.

In addition, the staff of the Council, which is housed and works in conjunction with the staff of the Division of Statutory Research and Drafting, has assisted in doing research, preparing reports and drafting of legislation for the various other legislative interim study groups, and also assists in the work of preparing legislation for consideration during the sessions of the General Assembly.

COMMISSION ON THE AGING

Formerly a study group, the commission was empowered by the 1966 General Assembly to act as administrator of Federal funds supporting community programs designed to meet the problems of Americans 60 years of age and older, as provided by the 1965 Older Americans Act.

In the past two and one-half years, community programs totaling more than one million dollars have been approved, \$414,144 provided by local public and nonprofit voluntary organizations, and the remainder in the form of Title III grants. The cost to the Commonwealth to administer these funds, and to carry out the commission's other responsibilities has been less than \$30,000 each year.

Since June, 1967, 18 demonstration projects have been funded, representing a significant beginning toward solution of known problems, such as curriculum development for nursing home staffs.

The commission is currently developing a comprehensive service delivery program concerned with solutions to problems of income maintenance, health, transportation, housing and social living with the conviction that older citizens can remain in their own homes longer, and much-needed services can be provided at a lower cost than in nursing homes and similar facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

Following a majority vote cast in a special referendum held during the 1966 General Elections, the name of the department was officially changed to the Virginia Department of Agriculture and *Commerce*.

Both the 1966 and 1968 sessions of the General Assembly, acting on recommendations made by the Governor, provided major assistance for strengthening the department's services, provided authority for the department to have a more active role in supporting the industry of agriculture, and adopted legislation to improve consumer services for the state's citizens.

During the past four years estimates of the economic contributions of the industry of agriculture to the Commonwealth increased from \$1.7 billion to \$2.9 billion annually. While the number of farm units has declined, farms have become more efficient both in production and management, and agriculture is now purchasing more operating supplies and selling more products than at any other time.

In the area of animal health, all but two of the state's counties were certified brucellosis-free by the end of the past fiscal year, compared to only eight in 1964-65. A formal program begun in 1963-64 to eliminate mastitis in dairy cattle culminated in the development of a new program this year that should lead to its final eradication.

Increased emphasis on exports, stimulated by two trade missions to Europe led by Governor Godwin during the period, helped the state's agricultural exporters to realize additional sales estimated at \$7 million during the past two years. In 1968, VDAC became the first state agricultural agency to have a full-time European-based export agent. Agricultural commodities continued to lead in the value of products exported, representing slightly over one-half of the total value of all Virginia exports.

The state's first mandatory meat inspection law was implemented in July, 1968, and processing plants throughout the state are now operating under new cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreements.

Continual efforts were made to improve the state's agricultural economy, including the lowering of freight rates on agricultural commodities. In 1968-69, VDAC opposition in Ex Parte 259 resulted in savings to Virginia users of grain and grain products in temporary ICC relief estimated at \$200,000.

The department's seven analytical laboratory sections continued to improve their services to keep abreast of increased consumer service demands, and a record high of over 40,000 samples were tested during 1967-68.

With consumer-oriented programs receiving increased emphasis, toward the end of the period a director of consumer affairs was appointed to coordinate the department's various consumer activities for better public service.

The Department actively supported the study of future opportunities for Virginia agriculture conducted by the Commission of the Industry of Agriculture, completed an intensive study on land assessment and taxation policies for the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Revision, and cooperated with the Rural Affairs Study Commission in its study of problems caused by and relating to increasing rural to urban population shifts.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Recognizing that Virginia is becoming more urban and industrialized and that there is therefore an increasing need to preserve a healthful, pleasant environment, the General Assembly in 1966 established the State Air Pollution Control Board.

In assigning powers and duties to the Board, the Legislature clearly established these priorities: First, to make a comprehensive study of air pollution in

the various areas of the State; second, to adopt rules and regulations abating and controlling air pollution; and third, to initiate and receive complaints, hold hearings and enter orders designed for diminishing or abating the cause of air pollution. The Board has essentially completed the first and second steps and is now commencing the third, or enforcement, phase of its operations.

Studies involving measurement of air quality have been made in all cities, larger towns, metropolitan counties and some isolated localities of special concern, and plans are to improve and extend these studies in future years. To the basic set of statewide rules adopted by the Board will be added such amendments as changing situations or new problems suggest.

Through enforcement of its rules based on a solid foundation of law, social values, economics and technology, the Board is attempting to carry out its assignments.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

The number of licenses issued increased from 7,439 to 8,308 during the period, while the number of proceedings against licensees decreased from 357 to 274, indicating improvement in the conduct of licensed establishments.

As the result of legislation passed at the 1968 session of the General Assembly, 45 local option elections were held during fiscal year 1968-69. A total of 345 establishments have been licensed to sell mixed beverages.

A continued high level of surveillance resulted in the seizure of 297 stills as compared to 595 during 1964-65, indicating a continued decrease in activity by illicit manufacturers.

The number of State government stores was increased from 191 to 230 during the period. Studies are now being made as to the feasibility of reducing full-time store personnel by the use of part-time help during peak periods of work, streamlining of accounting procedures, updating merchandising practices and use of more modern data processing equipment.

Over 187 million dollars in profit have been realized during the last four years. Of this, over 51 million dollars were distributed to the localities. The 10 per cent State tax on sales produced over 57 million dollars. A total of over 136 million dollars was transferred to the General Fund.

COMMISSION OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

During its first year, this commission undertook an active program with the following objectives: to develop new awareness of arts in education at all levels and to encourage avocational participation in the arts; to become a clearing house for information concerning the arts and humanities; to seek maximum private and federal funds to augment State appropriations; and to work with and through existing State agencies and provide new organizations to stimulate creativity in the arts and humanities through imaginative programs and incentives.

As the designated State agency to consider and recommend disbursement of matching funds provided by the National Endowment for the Arts, the commission received a record 41 applications seeking almost \$275,000 in funds. These requests were considered by a panel of experts, approved by the Commission, and, recommendations to the National Endowment were made for 19 Virginia organizations to receive the maximum authorized amount of \$45,000 in federal matching funds. As total federal funds have not as yet been appro-

priated to the National Endowment, Virginia received an advance of \$20,000 on August 6, which was distributed on a pro-rata basis to the recommended applicants. To augment its State appropriation, the commission received \$6,700 from the National Endowment which made possible the employment of a part-time executive secretary, and a full-time office secretary.

In its first year of operation, the commission also proposed and coordinated a pilot program to provide a summer course in drama for high school English teachers responsible for high school dramatic productions. This program was participated in by the commission, Barter Theatre, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, the University of Virginia, and the Board of Education. Plans are being made to expand this to four regions of the State in 1970.

Other activities undertaken were a Folk Festival at the State Fair in Richmond which was visited by upwards of 10,000 people, 1897 of whom visited the Virginia Museum Artmobile adjacent to the Festival; establishment of a new liaison between travel and arts organizations to enhance the appreciation by out-of-state visitors of Virginia's cultural resources; and consultations with the Old Dominion Symphony Council in an attempt to encourage broader programs, including provision for offering professional musical experiences in areas remote from the State's symphony centers. The commission is also undertaking the establishment of an Academy of Letters to recognize and stimulate literature about Virginia and by Virginians.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In addition to the usual volume of advice and informal opinions, approximately 1,328 formal opinions have been rendered to members of the General Assembly and to State and local government officials.

The office has participated in all criminal appeals argued before the Supreme Court of Appeals. In addition, it has represented the interests of the Commonwealth in numerous other cases, as set forth below, the style of each appearing in the Annual Report of the Attorney General for the fiscal years involved:

All Federal courts	47 cases decided
	15 cases pending
Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals	141 cases decided
	55 cases pending
Courts of Record in Virginia	202 cases decided
	80 cases pending

This office also represented the Commonwealth in 22 cases before the State Corporation Commission.

In addition, it participated in the trial of approximately 2,380 habeas corpus cases or approximately one-half of the total number of habeas corpus petitions filed in all courts mentioned above during the last four years. Approximately 136 extradition hearings were conducted by members of the office staff.

A number of cases decided during the past four years involved matters of notable significance. The United States Supreme Court held Virginia's miscegenation statute unconstitutional, and also held that the State capitation tax, insofar as it was a prerequisite for voting, was unconstitutional. Additionally, a three-judge court of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia held unconstitutional the State formula for distribution of school-aid

funds to local units of government with respect to inclusion in the formula of certain funds received from the United States government by certain localities having substantial federal activities therein.

The Division of State Criminal Records Exchange began to operate in July 1966 and now has a staff of 21 full-time employees. As of the present date the exchange possesses name indices and complete histories of approximately 70,000 persons, and the aliases and nicknames of approximately 15,000 of these are cross-referenced, thus providing an index of approximately 85,000 names.

Approximately 8,000 wanted person notices are maintained. There are on record approximately 185,000 sets of individual fingerprints. The Exchange is now accessible through the teletype system of the Department of State Police and is now receiving information from 293 independent assisting agencies and authorities throughout Virginia. It provides expert testimony in all courts, including federal, in Virginia.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

While not fully staffed, the office has completed many audits of the accounts of State and local officials and agencies, made feasibility studies to determine accounting and data processing system requirements, and installed a number of new accounting systems.

In order to furnish comparable financial information on the operations of the Cities of the Commonwealth, the auditor's office is publishing its first "Report on Comparative Cost of City Government," which is for the year ended June 30, 1967. This report will be issued annually.

Pursuant to requests of Federal agencies, a number of audits were made of grant funds to the State and its agencies. The auditor's office rendered all accounting and clerical services for the Committee of Judges relating to salary payments and vacation and sick leave of the personnel of the County Courts. The auditor served as executive secretary to the Commission for Economy in Governmental Expenditures and aided the commission and its consultant in its studies.

On behalf of the State Commission on Local Debt, brochures were prepared and other services rendered incident to the sale of 28 local bond issues totalling \$100,090,000, from January 1, 1966 to June 30, 1968. Since this latter date, the State Treasurer has rendered this service.

STATE BAR

Over thirteen hundred persons were admitted to the Bar during the past four years. Approximately three hundred fifty complaints were filed against lawyers, however most were dismissed. Seven licenses were surrendered and seven revoked. There were four suspensions and several reprimands and injunctions. Thirty-nine complaints of unauthorized practice of law were filed and most of them were disposed of by dismissal or agreement with the parties. Three consent decrees were entered and two injunction suits are pending.

The Bar has revised and added to its insurance program, licensed eight additional Legal Aid Societies, answered many inquiries and assisted servicemen and their families. Twenty-nine Legal Ethics Opinions have been rendered, three Unauthorized Practice of Law Opinions, and one Judicial Ethics Opinion.

Additional committees created include: Crime and Crime Control, Specializa-

tion, Bar-News Media Relationship, Basic Insurance Protection, Group Legal Services, Code of Professional Responsibility, Study of Jury Statutes, and Study of Disciplinary Procedure. This last committee has undertaken a complete review of the disciplinary procedures of the Bar and made several recommendations to increase the effectiveness of the rules. Other committees have cooperated with lay groups, including CPA's, the medical profession and bankers. The Joint Committee with The Virginia State Bar Association on Legal Conferences and Continuing Legal Education has put on a number of outstanding programs and about 25% of the Bar each year attends these institutes.

The Virginia State Bar is financed entirely by its members.

COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Virginia Commission for Children and Youth was formed as an agency of State government by an act of the 1968 General Assembly to accomplish broad-based research into the services provided all children and youth of this Commonwealth; to assist localities and the State as a whole in determining what the needs are for children and youth; and to articulate those needs to agencies and organizations best equipped to fulfill them.

This Commission, with the help of its ex-officio members representing 10 State agencies providing services to children and youth, has assisted in coordinating these services with a minimum of overlapping, as well as providing the general public with better knowledge of what services are available to children and youth. It is also actively engaged in assisting in the formation of local child and youth committees, and in planning Virginia's participation in the 1970 White House Conference on Youth.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Development of the Virginia public fallout shelter system is the core of the civil defense program, which has as its primary aim the minimizing of hardship and suffering in event of a nuclear attack. Over the past four years, nearly two million spaces have been located in 2,342 existing buildings and special facilities such as mines, caves and tunnels. A total of 830 facilities have been licensed, 912 posted, and 655 stocked.

Because shortages still exist in many parts of the Commonwealth, particularly in residential areas, a Home Fallout Protection Survey was sponsored in 1968. This survey found 1,215,000 shelter spaces in home basements. The Community Shelter Planning Program was introduced into the Civil Defense Effort as a further effort to increase shelter resources.

Fallout shelter analysis courses for architects and engineers, and a direct mail shelter development system have been instituted to encourage inclusion of dual-use shelter features in new construction.

A model resources management plan for use at the local level was developed by Charlottesville in response to a request from the Federal government to Virginia officials. Model plans have been developed for use at the county/city level and resources management teams are being recruited in each political subdivision.

Twenty-six conferences were held for elected and appointed officials and 1,851 persons, representing every jurisdiction attended. Nine conferences for business and industrial leaders were held with 706 participating. Emergency Operations Simulation Exercises have been held for 14 jurisdictions with 506 local government representatives participating.

Three hundred and twenty-eight shelter management instructors, approximately 800 shelter managers, 212 radiological monitoring instructors, and approximately 1,500 radiological monitors were trained. The "Personal and Family Survival" course has been given to 3,396 teachers and 17,030 students and 112,519 students have been trained in civil defense medical self-help.

Emergency efforts following the Hurricane Camille disaster were coordinated by this office.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Recreational facilities of the State park system were used more than eight and one-half million times during the past four years, an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the previous four years. Land acquisition was completed for Mount Rogers State Park, and construction of its roads moved toward completion. Acquisition was nearly completed for Smith Mountain Lake and York River State Parks and was well under way at False Cape and Mason Neck. Chippokes Plantation—a 1,403-acre estate—was donated to the State, and 280 adjoining acres were later purchased. The Commonwealth purchased Natural Tunnel and initiated acquisition of additional acreage for park enlargement, and also began leasing Occoneechee State Park from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Shot Tower Historical Park was another gift to the Commonwealth.

Progress in travel development by the Commonwealth of Virginia was greater during the past four years than in any previous period. The State Travel Service established a travel office in New York City, relocated the Washington, D.C., travel office to a better site and opened three highway travel information stations and a travel office in Richmond at the Ninth Street Office Building. Three additional highway travel information stations are expected to open early in 1970, and a fourth in the late summer. The Governor appointed a 15-member Travel Advisory Committee to advise the State Travel Service on its advertising and promotion programs. These programs were strengthened and intensified in every category. Two statewide studies of the travel trade were made. Among many important findings, the studies showed the State's travel trade now approaches a billion dollars and provided guidelines for increasing the effectiveness of the State's travel advertising and promotion programs.

Comprehensive and coordinated river basin studies are being made of the major river basins of the Commonwealth to determine the quantitative and qualitative water needs and to formulate a plan for assuring that these needs will be met. Since its reorganization in 1966, the Division of Water Resources has completed studies of the New River Basin and has formulated a comprehensive water resources plan for that Basin. Studies have been initiated and are in progress for the Potomac-Shenandoah River Basin, the James River Basin, the York River Basin, and the Rapahannock River Basin.

A new forest tree seedling nursery designed to produce an annual maximum of 20 million seedling planting stock for the mountainous areas was established in Augusta County and a cold storage building with a capacity of 5 million seedlings was erected at the New Kent tree nursery. A total of 360 acres of genetically superior seed tree orchards of grafted and cross-pollinated stock of white, loblolly, shortleaf and Virginia pines was established and ultimately will provide sufficient seed for the nurseries to produce some 80 million seedlings annually for reforestation.

Forest fire equipment buildings were constructed in eight counties. Six

medium-size tractor-fire plow and motor transport units were added to the forest fire equipment inventory. Virginia continued to lead the South in forest fire control. Through the forest insect and disease control efforts of the Division of Forestry, timber loss from white pine blister rust and oak wilt diseases has been checked.

Since the 1966 General Assembly enacted legislation requiring the reclamation of lands disturbed by surface mining for coal, 5,400 acres have been reclaimed by operations carried on under 300 separate permits. Land once considered useless is now supporting cattle and wildlife. Bonds totaling \$1,260,157 have been posted by surface mine operators to insure reclamation. Of this amount only \$1,500 has been forfeited.

Under the 1968 Assembly legislation requiring reclamation of lands disturbed by surface mining operations for minerals other than coal, 150 permits have been issued, however adequate administration of this law has not been possible because of the lack of funds.

In the Division of Mineral Resources notable progress was made toward providing the State with modern topographic maps, a project to be completed by 1972. The first geologic maps prepared using modern topographic maps as bases were published and represent 32 per cent of the 2,900 square miles mapped over the past four years. With greater focus on environmental studies in Virginia, geologic reports will be useful for city planning.

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

Since January, 1966, business activity has increased spectacularly throughout the State. The number of corporations authorized to do business in Virginia has increased from 41,000 to 51,000, and the number of salesmen licensed to distribute stocks and bonds from 3,000 to 5,300.

Concern for the welfare of consumers has resulted in passage of an elaborate Truth-in-Lending Law. The Corporation Commission has spent much time and effort seeking to persuade the Federal Reserve Board to exempt Virginia from the Federal Act and allow Virginia businessmen to submit their problems to the Bureau of Banking in Virginia instead of to nine agencies in Washington. The F. R. B. has not granted an exemption.

Growth in population and consumer spending-power, coupled with a shortage of materials and skilled labor, has caused several telephone companies to be unable to meet the rapidly increasing demand for telephone service. The commission has sought to encourage these companies to improve their equipment and increase their personnel. The commission's immediate aim is to get rid of all multiparty lines so that there will be no more than four subscribers on any line. Its final, but necessarily remote, goal is to have only single-party telephones throughout the State.

Due to the countrywide shortage of electricity and the time required to install new generating capacity, the commission encourages electric companies to expand generating plants and transmission facilities as fast as possible. It is hoped that new facilities can be added with a minimum of damage to the environment. Toward this end, the commission is attempting to get distribution lines underground, and is studying the feasibility of putting low-voltage transmission lines underground.

The most complicated and time-consuming duty of the commission is the fixing of automobile liability insurance rates at the lowest figure that will enable the companies to stay in business and meet the demands of the public for in-

urance. The commission has had to impose fines on many companies for refusing to renew policies without giving the policyholder its reason.

One of the duties of the commission is to encourage aviation and its Division of Aeronautics has been recently expanded.

The commission's paper work and publications have become so voluminous that it has saved much time and some money by installing its own printing plant in the basement of the Blanton Building.

The commission has expanded its legal and accounting and engineering staffs in order to keep up with the increased needs of the public.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

One of the major projects of the board during the past four years has been to interest counties in changing from the precinct registrar system to the general registrar system. All of the cities and 57 of the counties have general registrars, and most of them have provided the necessary funds to set up modern, up-to-date registration systems.

Voting machines are used in 20 counties and eight cities. They have been well accepted by the electorate as well as the election officials.

When the poll tax was eliminated as a prerequisite for registering and voting in April of 1966, there were 1,427,037 registered voters, and 733,879 votes were cast in the general election that year. There were 1,510,592 registered voters in 1968, and 1,359,930 votes were cast for Presidential Electors. Members of the Armed Forces are voting in greater numbers through this board and over 19,000 of the votes cast for the Presidential Electors were processed and voted by service personnel through this office. There were 1,736,420 registered voters in April of 1969, and more than 900,000 votes were cast in the 1969 General Election.

The board constantly works with the election officials throughout the State, answering inquiries, assisting in setting up new systems and aiding in other ways with the goal of promoting uniformity and purity in elections in Virginia.

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Striving both to provide a job for everyone wanting one and to meet the needs of Virginia employers, the Commission's Employment Service Division placed workers in nonagricultural jobs at the rate of more than 100,000 in each of the years from 1966 to 1969. Virginians were served by 44 local offices, including new or improved facilities at Danville, Front Royal, Hampton, Norfolk, Newport News, Virginia Beach and Richmond.

Of the more than 400,000 placements, 136,713 were persons under 22. Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC) in Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond played a major role in assisting youth as well as did Apprenticeship Information Centers (AIC) in the latter two cities and the Job Corps which enrolled approximately 7,500 youth in training programs during the period. The Virginia Committee for Summer Employment of Youth and its local committees made advances in aiding vacationing students.

Working with the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, the commission placed 12,423 handicapped workers in jobs during the period. Placements were made for 54,304 veterans and 60,512 older workers. The commission's farm placement staff continued its close cooperation with Virginia growers which resulted in an orderly flow of workers to points of need in almost every demand situation. Numerous rural communities benefited from comprehensive manpower resource studies aimed at aiding economic expansion.

Since mid-1967 when Human Resources Development (HRD) records were first kept, more than 35,000 jobs were found for workers identified as disadvantaged. Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) projects during the four-year period enrolled almost 8,000 people in more than 500 separate classes around the state, and five skill training centers were established. The Work Incentive (WIN) program, begun in Virginia in 1968, provided the educational and training support needed to move people off welfare rolls and onto payrolls. In Newport News and Norfolk the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector program with the National Alliance of Businessmen (JOBS-NAB) enlisted the support of the business community in training the disadvantaged. The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) in Norfolk provided a broad range of urban manpower services to that area. A Labor Mobility project in Virginia enabled 1,500 families to move from areas without job opportunities to existing jobs in other areas. To coordinate and plan all of these efforts, the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) was formed in March, 1967, bringing together federal, state, and local governmental agencies and nonprofit agencies from the private sector.

With its insured unemployment rate consistently among the lowest in the nation from 1966 to 1969 and its total unemployment rate averaging about 2.7 per cent—considerably below the national level, Virginia was able to extend a 20 per cent tax credit to more than 29,000 covered employers in 1969. The efficiency of the state's economy was demonstrated by the fact that more than three-fourths of the covered employers paid the lowest tax rate during the four-year period.

A major service of the commission was the labor market and wage information with which its Research Division supplied the economy. Three useful publications were instituted in the last four years: *Virginia Economic Indicators*, a monthly collection and evaluation of sensitive indicators in the economy; a semi-annual state and area *Worker Demand and Supply by Occupation* projecting the needs for more than 300 occupations; and a statewide *Occupational Wage Survey* providing a reference of average wages for prevalent occupations in various areas of the state. The commission helped to meet the challenges of the period by participating in industrial development efforts through the preparation of about 2,400 area potential labor supply estimates, the conduct of 12 labor supply surveys, and the completion of about 1,000 special wage rate and fringe benefit studies.

COMMISSION OF GAME AND INLAND FISHERIES

Existing commission-owned public hunting lands were enlarged by 3,286 acres, and 5,768 acres of new wildlife management areas were acquired in Amelia, King George, Nelson and Pittsylvania, including a new goose refuge on the Rappahannock which has materially increased the wintering wild goose population in that area. The commission now manages 23 of its own wildlife management units comprising 145,000 acres and providing 600,000 man-days of hunting and associated outdoor recreation.

Two hundred tons of annual game bird mixture and other seed were distributed free of charge to 52,000 private landowners for the improvement of wildlife habitat throughout Virginia.

New lakes in Orange and Russell Counties were completed and opened to public fishing, and two others in Amelia and Wythe Counties were constructed. Land has been acquired to build an 820-acre fishing lake and provide associated

outdoor recreation facilities on Briery Creek in Prince Edward County, and to construct a new fishing lake in Rockbridge County, and planning has been completed for a similar project in Lee County. Twenty-five new public boat landings were opened to the public and sites were acquired for six more. The commission now provides a total of 19 fishing lakes and 94 boat landings on the public waters of the State, accommodating 200,500 lake fishing trips and 282,000 boating trips a year.

The recruit and in-service training programs of the Commission's Law Enforcement Division have been improved and extended, and the Division was reorganized to increase the efficiency of the enforcement of game, fish and boating safety laws. A nation-wide survey conducted in 1968 by the Wildlife Management Institute revealed that Virginia game wardens ranked third among all the States in their average per man accomplishments.

More than 40,000 young people have received training in hunter safety through a program sponsored by the commission and conducted largely by its field personnel, and it is encouraging to note that not one hunting fatality resulting from a firearms accident, and involving one of these trainees, has been reported.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

All cities and all except one county now belong to the State-local partnership plan for the operation of local health departments, and the sole independent county is currently seeking affiliation. Each is served by a full-time staff and provides a wide variety of medical and environmental health services.

During the past year alone there have been 35,060 clinic sessions, manned by over two thousand practicing physicians; 737,734 visits to the public health clinics; 713,312 visits by public health nurses; 300,901 dental services; 548,907 visits and inspections by public health sanitarians to food establishments; 34,266 children serviced under the Crippled Children's Program, 4,845 entering for the first time; 99,721 home health visits, an increase of 60.2 per cent over the previous year.

Family planning is stressed by 228 maternal and child health, maternity, and family planning clinics. During the past year there were 48,877 visits by patients to clinics and 53,723 visits by nurses to the homes for family planning services. For the fourth consecutive year, Virginia's infant mortality has been reduced and is now at a record low. Programs in the control of communicable diseases have almost eliminated polio and greatly reduced the incidence of measles. During the past year 80,742 tests for PKU were run with appropriate follow-up action.

For over three million Virginians there is controlled fluoridated drinking water, and Virginia ranks third highest in the nation in this regard. A statewide oral cancer detection program is in progress.

Following two years of thorough planning and preparation, Medicaid became effective in Virginia on July 1, 1969, with initial coverage for 122,084 Virginians. The program is fully automated to achieve prompt payment and to permit constant surveillance for abuse and overuse.

During the past year the staff worked with local officials in approving plans and specifications for 21 new waterworks systems, 15 new filter plants, and alterations to 61 water systems and 86 sewage treatment plants. Active programs of surveillance for health hazards from the industrial environment and emissions from x-ray machines and nuclear sources are also maintained.

The Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics during the past year

recorded 82,138 births, 39,687 deaths, 52,173 marriages, and 10,571 divorces. Its new birth registration card has proved a "best-seller."

Public health laboratories now examine over one million specimens annually. The capability of the central laboratory in Richmond will be greatly expanded, particularly in the identification of viruses, with the opening of the new Consolidated Laboratory Building.

During the past four years \$100 million was expended for medical facility construction, with 45 per cent local funds and 55 per cent federal funds. A modern 50-bed unit was opened at the E. G. Williams Hospital within the Medical College complex in Richmond, to expand treatment, study and rehabilitation of alcoholics. Two tuberculosis sanatoria were closed, with an estimated savings of two million dollars per year. Virginia's tuberculosis mortality rate has decreased from 6.6 per 100,000 population in 1959 to 3.9 in 1969.

The Comprehensive Health Planning office has promoted area-wide health planning projects which serve 39 per cent of Virginia's population, and also is engaged in a survey of medical laboratories, a study to develop a plan to deliver services to children with multiple handicaps, and a study for providing transportation to the needy in rural areas to medical care facilities.

The Health Department's plan for emergency health services was called into action following Hurricane Camille. One of the 44 packaged disaster hospitals kept in readiness for catastrophes was activated for the Nelson County disaster.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

The highway program has been marked chiefly by continued development of the interstate system and the supplementary arterial network, and by an unprecedented amount of planning to meet the State's growing urban street and highway transportation needs.

This development has been possible because of the support of Virginia motorists who, through their highway-user taxes, provide funds with which to build and maintain roads.

At the beginning of 1965, some 350 miles of Virginia's 1,070-mile interstate system were completed, and an additional 250 miles were under construction. Now 680 miles are completed and 150 miles more are under construction. Thus, 330 miles have been finished since early in 1965.

The arterial network will supplement the interstate system by extending four-lane divided highways to virtually every community having a population of 3,500 or greater. Being developed mainly by construction of new two-lane roadways parallel to existing two-lane roads, to provide a four-lane divided facility, it also will provide bypasses for about 50 cities, towns and hamlets.

More than 415 miles have been completed in the relatively brief period since the arterial program was approved in 1964. Another 190 miles have been placed under construction. Adding the 370 miles already four-lane divided, the arterial network is about half completed.

This program has been possible because of the additional funds provided by enactment of the 2 per cent motor vehicle sales and use tax, now estimated to produce about \$25 million annually, and by transferring the cost of State Police operations from the highway budget to the State's general fund, freeing about \$12 million annually for highways.

Improvements also have been continued on the primary, secondary and urban systems, within the limits of available funds.

In the past four years more than \$1.2 billion has gone into the State's high-

way development program—more than in any other comparable period in the 63-year history of the Highway Commission.

Perhaps as significant as the actual road-building has been the urban planning these past few years. Detailed master street and highway plans for 47 Virginia communities—all those with a population of 3,500 or more—have been prepared as the department looks ahead to 1985 traffic needs.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

This commission was created by the General Assembly in 1966 for the purpose of safeguarding Virginia's heritage of historic buildings and sites, for coordinating historic preservation activities in the State and for fitting the surviving components of these resources into the pattern of the State's planning for the future.

Since June, 1967, the staff of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, with the help and cooperation of volunteers and interested local groups, has been working on a survey of the historic landmarks of the Commonwealth. In the past two years members of the staff have visited every county and city in Virginia and surveyed some 5,000 historic landmarks, in preparation for a statewide plan for historic preservation and interpretation.

To date, 145 historic buildings and sites have been placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

In other endeavors, the commission has received its first historic and scenic easement at historic Old Mansion in Caroline County. The commission has also furnished technical assistance and advice toward the preservation of numerous landmarks in Virginia, and has made strides toward the recording and salvaging of archaeological sites.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

As citizens of a dynamic State with a growth record during recent years in excess of the United States average, Virginians in increasing numbers are entering the labor market. In order that the State's economy may expand at a rate sufficient to provide meaningful employment for these new labor entrants, concentrated efforts must continue to be made to bring in new industry in all sections of the State.

That Virginia has been meeting these demands is evidenced by the fact that this State has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country; that Virginia's per capita income rose from \$2,418 in 1965 to \$3,068 in 1968, advancing from 87 per cent to 90 per cent of the United States average; and that over \$1.4 billion of new manufacturing facilities have been brought in over the past four years compared with slightly more than \$1 billion the previous four years. During this period (January, 1966, through September, 1969), some 882 announcements were made for new and expanding manufacturing plants with an anticipated employment of 59,000. Almost one-half of these announcements were for plant expansions, and these accounted for 42 per cent of new employment. New jobs created during this three-year, nine-month period considerably surpasses the 44,000 new jobs created during the previous four years.

Further evidence of the State's successful industrial development program is the fact that many of the new plants were by companies establishing their second, third, or even fourth facility. Among them were General Electric; Westinghouse; Hercules; Eaton, Yale & Towne; Evans Products; Craddock-Terry; UniRoyal; Scovill; and Holly Farms.

Virginia's diversified industrial picture was strengthened during this period with the addition of many types of industries not previously represented in the State. A significant feature of the new plant developments has been an increase in the facilities whose impact will be directly on small cities, towns, and rural areas. Two-thirds of the new employment in this four-year period was outside the standard metropolitan statistical areas. As a result, many rural counties have reversed their trends of a declining population for the first time in the century.

Over the past four years the Division has expanded its work in three significant areas. A new Department of International Trade and Development was organized and staffed to strengthen Virginia industry through participation in international trade and to encourage new investment on the part of foreign manufacturers in Virginia plants. Governor Godwin led an initial mission to Europe in the spring of 1967, followed by a second trip in May of 1969 to open the new, combined State offices in Brussels which house representatives of the Division of Industrial Development, State Ports Authority, and Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In October, 1969, the division sponsored a three-week mission to Germany by 12 industrial development professionals who represented both public and private organizations throughout the State. That the program has a tremendous potential for Virginia is highlighted by the announcement of over \$60 million in new plant facilities by two major foreign companies.

The division's research department broadened its traditional efforts in industrial studies to encompass developing national interest in distribution, research and development, and headquarters facilities resulting in a marked increase in the location of such important facilities in Virginia.

The community development program has been particularly effective in organizing and training local industrial development organizations throughout the State. The program is being broadened to include regular calls on executives of Virginia plants in order to insure that the State continues to provide an industrial climate conducive to expanding and profitable operation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The State of Virginia enjoyed a substantial growth in the industrial society and experienced strong gains in economic activity during the past four years. Non-agricultural employment, a reliable gauge of economic growth, reached a record high of 1,434,900 people in September, 1969, 203,000 more than were employed in January 1966, for a 16.5 per cent gain during the four-year period. There was a 24 per cent increase in weekly earnings, from \$88.35 in 1966 to \$109.93 at present. To meet existing needs and the demands resulting from this desirable growth and to provide on-the-spot assistance, the services of the Department have been made available through 10 field offices in addition to the central office.

A Construction Safety Division was created in 1967 to further safe-working conditions within the construction industry and to protect employees and the general public while such work is in progress. A Safety Codes Commission was appointed by the Governor to make a study and to adopt regulations in all phases of safety to provide protection to employees on construction and industrial safety. To date, 10 Safety Committees have been developed and 11 schools on Construction Safety have been held. Already a marked improvement in safety has been noted in the construction industry. The Industrial Safety Division has shown a consistent improvement in the accident frequency rates from 13.8 in 1965 to 12.8 as of October, 1969, compared with the national rate of 14.7. During this

period of time, 28 new safety committees were established, 1,707 committees serviced, and 63 Supervisory Safety Training Schools held to stress the educational, engineering and enforcement facets of accident prevention.

In coal mining, the fatality rate per million tons of coal mined declined from 30 fatalities or 0.84 fatality rate in 1966 to a record low of 12 fatalities or 0.32 fatality rate for 1968. The production of coal reached record proportions each year, increasing from 35,572,928 tons to 36,865,703 through 1968, and the indications are now that the 1969 tonnage will exceed that figure and the fatality frequency rate will be less than that of 1968. Four educational programs are provided by the department in coal mining.

Since 1966, 1,113 new apprenticeship programs have been developed, and 9,411 apprentices have been enrolled. Each year between 700 and 800 apprentices complete training as journeymen. There are now 5,995 apprentices enrolled in training, representing an increase of approximately 2,000 apprentices over the number in training at the first of 1966, a 50 per cent growth in the program in the four years. Cost to the State has remained at less than \$60.00 per apprentice per year.

The number of miners certified for employment by the department over the past four years is 269,496. In 1966 employment certificates were issued to 58,290 children, and by mid-November, 1969, 83,584 minors were certified for employment.

Labor relations in Virginia have been extremely good over the past four years. Work stoppages due to strikes or slow downs have shown a constant improvement. The work stoppage rate through the year 1968 was 0.12. The National average through 1968 is 0.32. Virginia, in 1968, ranked ninth of all the states in hours lost due to work stoppages, although based on industrial size Virginia would be expected to rate near the top of the list of all the states. Many of the strikes which did exist in the State of Virginia did not originate in the State, but were affected by such strikes as the longshoremen and other national groups.

Virginia had no public utilities' strikes in 1966, 1967, and 1968. All notices of labor disputes affecting the operation of public utilities have been settled without incident, except in 1969 when there was a work stoppage but no curtailment of services on part of the Eastern Shore of Virginia and in 1969 when there was a work stoppage by a bus company serving part of Northern Virginia.

LIBRARY

The Virginia State Library acquires and makes available for use books, public records and related materials for the use of the citizens of the Commonwealth, assists in the establishment and operation of public libraries, publishes a Virginia history magazine and scholarly publications, and conducts the state records management program. Its holdings of printed material number 495,000 volumes and its archives and other manuscript collections 14,400,000 items. It lends about 6,600 motion pictures a year to public libraries.

State appropriations for the promotion of public libraries increased from \$200,000 to \$350,000 a year between 1966 and 1970 and Federal funds for the same period decreased from \$530,427 to \$476,461. With these funds existing libraries were aided and three new demonstration libraries begun. Additional grants of \$187,865 from the Federal government for the last two years will be used to aid in the construction of public libraries.

In this four-year period the library has published a number of items, includ-

ing its quarterly periodical *Virginia Cavalcade*; volume six of the *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*; volume four of the *Journals of the Council of the State of Virginia*; *Biographical Register of Members, Virginia State Convention of 1861*; *Parish Lines, Diocese of Virginia*; and *Archeological Investigation of the Shannon Site*.

Because the growth of the library's collections and services had reached the point where an addition to the building was required, the sum of \$3,461,000 was allocated for the renovation of the building and the addition of four new stack levels. The architects are now working on the plans for this work.

MARINE RESOURCES COMMISSION

The oyster rehabilitation program on the public oyster grounds has been more successful during the past four years than any time in the history of the commission. A total of 8,337,390 bushels of shells were planted and 227,082 bushels of seed oysters transplanted. Public oystermen harvested and sold to planters over a million bushels of seed oysters from these shells. In addition, large quantities of marketable oysters have been and will be produced directly from these shells.

Virginia's total landings of finfish and shellfish during 1968 ranks fourth in the United States. Virginia produced 16 per cent of the oysters and 40 per cent of the blue crabs caught in the United States. There were 323.7 million pounds of finfish landed in Virginia during 1968.

A patrol boat used primarily to educate the boating public of the importance of abiding by boating safety laws will be used also to enforce safety and litter laws and will report all evidence of pollution to proper authorities. The Commission published and posted 2,500 anti-litter posters throughout Tidewater to encourage people to "Keep Virginia Waters Clean."

Commission patrol boats and airplanes are available for search and rescue services in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard. The commission personnel saved the lives of four men who were rescued from sinking boats.

The sinking of two ships and the establishment of an automobile tire reef were undertaken to improve sport fishing.

VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point conducts research on the seafood and fishing industries, hydrography and biology of tidal waters, and provides education in the marine sciences. General Fund support during the past four years has provided \$674,605 for capital outlay projects, the most important of which is Richard Evelyn Byrd Hall for research and training. Operating funds provided by the General Assembly amounted to \$3,522,742. Special Fund sources, largely Federal, provided approximately \$1,700,000 more. Full-time staff has increased from 33 scientists with 66 supporting personnel to 50 scientists supported by 113 others. Enrollment in the graduate training program has increased from 38 to 66.

Institute-financed studies have focused on the needs of the oyster industry, problems on the James River and evaluation of Virginia's wetlands. Increased effort has been allocated to blue crab research. Basic research projects have covered shellfish disease agents, parasites of fishes, plankton organisms, hydraulic and mathematical modeling of tidal rivers, laboratory culture of shellfish, Atlantic coastal waters contiguous to Chesapeake Bay, river sediments and their trans-

port and effects of waves and tides on coastal beaches. The James River Hydraulic Model continued in use as a problem-solving instrument for institute scientists and other organizations.

Cooperative State-Federal projects have included development of disease resistant oysters; increased use of clam resources; understanding of resources of striped bass and herrings, industrial fishes of the continental shelf, biology of stinging nettles, monitoring for pollutants and pesticides, processing and marketing of seafood, and dissemination of the results of research to management agencies and the general public.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND HOSPITALS

Marked advances in both physical facilities and program were evident during the past four years. Central State Hospital, Lynchburg Training School and Hospital and the Northern Virginia Mental Health Institute were accredited; Piedmont State Hospital for mentally ill and tubercular geriatric patients had previously been accredited.

With the opening of the \$1,210,000 Northern Virginia facility, the department instituted a new direction in intensive short-term treatment methods. In addition to inpatient care, for which the average stay is just 39 days, the institute also offers night and day care and outpatient services as well as teaching and training programs. Other innovations are being carried out at DeJarnette State Sanatorium.

Six mental hygiene clinics were opened for a present total of 32 locations serving patients in communities near their homes. Aftercare was stepped up with employment of psychiatric social workers and special contracts with local health departments in those areas where there are no mental hygiene clinics. Seventeen Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Boards have been established.

A geographic policy of admission of mentally ill and retarded patients was put into effect.

Physical improvements at hospital sites, many financed by the general obligation bond issue, include the following:

Eastern State—Ira L. Hancock Geriatrics Center, 550 beds, \$2,088,955; Brown Building, medical-surgical unit, \$2,061,700; completion of move from downtown site to Dunbar.

Western State—Francis L. Stribling Center activities building for recreation and rehabilitation, \$1,156,804; medical-surgical unit at new site to be named for General Opie, \$1,853,710.

Central State—two units of four-unit continued-treatment center \$1,762,358; two units under construction, \$1,642,563; two geriatric units, \$1,074,400; warehouse, \$459,350.

Southwestern State—Thomas L. Porterfield Building, male geriatrics, \$622,824; Blacock Building, kitchen-dining hall, \$954,035; remodeling of former kitchen-dining hall, \$110,000.

Lynchburg Training School and Hospital—Harry W. Smith Center for middle-aged retardates who are self-sufficient but will require institutional care for the rest of their lives, first of this type of treatment center in the nation, \$1,258,840; Nagler Building, vocational-social unit, \$676,700; unit for infirmed patients, \$905,000.

Petersburg Training School—remodeling of classroom and administration area, \$116,400.

DeJarnette State Sanatorium—Stone area, kitchen and recreation facilities, \$300,413; remodeling of Peery and DeJarnette Buildings, \$54,800.

The contract has been awarded for the site preparation of Northern Virginia Training School at a cost of \$716,770. Plans are underway for Southeastern Virginia Training School in Chesapeake, for conversion of an 80-bed facility at Catawba, for a psychiatric institute to be constructed in Richmond and for an addition to the cafeteria at the Petersburg Training School. Working drawings are underway for a geriatrics unit at Southwestern State and an 80-bed medical-surgical building at Lynchburg.

Department personnel increased from 5,157 in 1966 to 6,798 but all hospital staffs are still short of professional personnel. Substantial salary increases aided materially in recruiting efforts. Educational facilities were expanded in cooperation with universities, colleges and community hospitals.

The Department's maintenance and operations budget rose from \$50,674,850 for the 1964-66 biennium to \$84,729,935 for 1968-70. Federal grants of \$2,644,221 were approved.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

As a result of reorganization in 1968, the Army Guard was reduced by 30 units, however the authorized strength for both Army and Air National Guard was relatively unchanged and fixed at 8,652. In the past four years the Virginia National Guard Office Candidate School, the most important source of procurement of junior officers, has produced 89 graduates. The Air National Guard with its total of 37 pilots and 26 aircraft has maintained its high state of combat readiness in support of National Defense as well as defense of the vital installations in the Commonwealth.

The receipt of up-to-date equipment, realignment of the National Guard structure and refinement of training procedures in the past four years has benefited the readiness posture of the Guard to its present status, which is in line with the national average. Guard capability to aid Civil Authorities was further improved by the availability of new sophisticated radio equipment which can be operated at long ranges with minimum interference from commercial or military channels. Special emphasis has been placed on training in civil disturbance emergencies in support of local authorities.

The National Guard has been used many times during the past four years in support of local authorities in natural disasters such as the snow storm in 1966 in Southwest Virginia and more recently the Hurricane Camille flood in August, 1969. Virginia, unlike other East Coast states, has not found it necessary to call out the Guard for a civil disorder.

MILK COMMISSION

The 1966 General Assembly enlarged the commission from three to five members. Three are consumers and two are producers of milk. One consumer is the full-time administrator.

During the past four years the commissioner consolidated 25 milk markets into the present four: Eastern Virginia, Southwest Virginia, Tidewater Virginia, and Western Virginia Markets, each with an office and full-time staff.

From January, 1966, to November, 1969, producer prices for Class I milk were increased by 97 cents per hundredweight or four cents per half-gallon, and resale prices were increased by six cents per half-gallon during this same period. Amendments in the regulations now permit the sale of one-half ounce containers

of Half- and Half-Cream and the sale of milk in multiquart containers. Butterfat check testing is now made on the finished product in addition to the farm milk samples.

Introduced during this period were a cost-justified discount or rebate program, based on sales and deliveries, to be used by the milk distributors in allowing discounts or rebates to their wholesale accounts; a new system of milk accounting, "Total Plant Accountability," as the required system of accounting for all licensed milk distributors; and a monthly "Statistical Summary of Data Relating to the Production and Marketing of Milk in Virginia Milk Commission Markets."

The commission employed Case and Company of New York to perform a distribution cost study in 1967-1968, and to conduct an updated cost study in 1969.

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Division of Motor Vehicles has completed implementation of driver control programs as required by Acts of the General Assemblies. The responsibilities imposed by the Habitual Offender Act of 1968 were assigned to the Safety Responsibility Bureau; convictions under this Act have passed 319. Since January 1, 1969, all motorcycle operators were required by statutes to have their driver's license endorsed for such operation by passing a special motorcycle examination. The legislative requirement to design and implement the means of providing new drivers' licenses with color photograph and embossed information card has been met through an increase in physical facilities and hardware in the Division.

Since July 1, 1969, all persons under age 18 at the time of application for an operator's license have had to establish proof that they have successfully completed an approved driver education course.

On September 1, 1966, the Motor Vehicles Sales and Use Tax became effective. Since that date, the Bureau of Vehicles has checked every title to determine that the 2 per cent sales and use tax has been properly assessed and collected.

Through the four years covered by this report, the data processing system has been building up its capability of filing the various types of driver history records, vehicle records, and the preparation of reports and documents of administrative action, the issuance of renewal vehicle and driver license applications, and the handling of letter notices to the public which fall into repeat patterns of required action. The complete automated system recently has added many visual display read-out devices enabling the division to evaluate a person's driving history as related to conviction records and to obtain a visual or copy of his driving history.

Total revenue collections totalled \$178,966,524 for fiscal 1965, \$200,195,981 for 1966, \$218,611,222 for 1967, and \$240,566,365 for 1968, an increase of nearly 34.3 per cent for the four-year period.

Vehicle licenses issued totaled 2,038,690; 2,104,374; 2,181,780; and 2,331,088 for the four respective years. Operator and chauffeur licenses issued and outstanding totaled 2,152,422; 2,177,067; 2,266,975; and 2,331,539 for the four years.

Sales tax collections amounted to \$13,060,504 in fiscal 1966, the inception year, \$21,128,477 in 1967, and \$25,495,984 in 1968.

VIRGINIA MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

A new wing has been added to the Richmond headquarters facilities as the first phase of the two-part expansion program, enlarging available gallery space and providing expanded office and work areas.

Membership increased notably, from 9,536 four years ago to 12,000. The Museum's Statewide Confederation of Chapters and Affiliates expanded from 21 groups in 1966 to 28 member organizations, which are now located in all sections of the State.

Two new Artmobiles have been added to the program serving rural communities, cities, and the campuses of many of the State's colleges and universities.

The Statewide program also experienced the addition of a series of professional drama, dance, and music tours (under the auspices of the Virginia Museum Theatre Arts System) and large increases in the numbers of exhibitions, films, and slide sets available to public and private schools, libraries, and other organizations across the State.

The Museum's collection of Japanese, Byzantine, Russian, and Indian art increased significantly in both size and scope. As in the past, all these acquisitions were made through private trusts and funds.

The Museum also published two major books, *European Art in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts* and *Architecture in Virginia: An Official Guide to Four Centuries of Building in the Old Dominion*.

COMMISSION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Commission of Outdoor Recreation was authorized by an Act of the 1966 General Assembly following recommendations by the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Study Commission. The 1966 General Assembly also adopted the broad legislation to implement the Virginia Outdoors Plan.

Government action and citizen involvement and enthusiasm have been the driving force behind a totally new conservation consciousness in the Commonwealth.

In the nearly four years the commission has been in existence, \$11,390,098 has been committed to the acquisition and development of state parks, regional and local facilities and fishing and wildlife management areas.

The Commission has completed the Virginia Scenic River report which recommends a Virginia Scenic Rivers System. The report declares that a "positive declaration of policy by the Commonwealth that the preservation of rivers, streams, runs, and waterways, including their shores and immediate environs which possess great natural and pastoral beauty, is a purpose which serves the public interest." Several current studies and plans for developing Virginia's rivers and streams, being conducted by various State and Federal agencies and the public utilities, are underway.

The commission is actively involved in this planning process on the New River, Shenandoah, James, Potomac, North Anna, Rappahannock and others to determine the best form of development of Virginia's rivers and estuaries in the broad public interest.

The Virginia Outdoors Foundation and the Virginia Historical Landmarks Commission have received open space easements totalling 511 acres. Individuals are showing increasing interest in the open space easement which provides assurance that the character of the property will be preserved and, at the same time, remain in private hands for other uses.

Eight recreation access road projects have been jointly approved by the Commission of Outdoor Recreation and Department of Highways, and a total of \$1,165,000 has been allocated from state highway funds for these projects.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

Authorized police strength has been increased from 785 to 942 and the actual police strength increased from 764 to 896 over the past four years.

During the period of January 1, 1966, through July 31, 1969, members of the Department reported 764,090 arrests that cleared the courts. Arrests for offenses involving the highways totaled 738,761 or 96.68 per cent of the total reported. Arrests for traffic offenses totaled 723,346 or 94.66 per cent of the total reported and resulted in a conviction rate of 92.43 per cent.

In adjudicating these cases, the courts imposed \$14,258,573 in fines, assessed \$7,058,615 in court costs, assessed \$3,185,951 as liquidated damages in overweight cases and imposed jail sentences totaling 14,579 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Arrests for traffic offenses involving commercial vehicles totaled 164,716 or 22.77 per cent of the total traffic offenses charged, whereas commercial vehicles accounted for 19.44 per cent of the average rural daily traffic flow.

Members of the department also conducted 35,859 investigations during the period from January 1, 1966, through July 31, 1969. As a result, 2,994 stolen vehicles valued at \$3,927,874, 6,208 abandoned vehicles valued at \$3,410,295 and other stolen property valued at \$414,008 were recovered. This property valuation added to the fines, costs and liquidated damages assessed by the courts totals \$32,255,315.

The department furnished assistance to local authorities in a number of instances involving strikes, riots and other civil disorders. It is felt that the training and mobility of members of the force have been a deterrent to crime in all forms. Unlike most other states, it has not been necessary to call out the National Guard in Virginia because of civil disorder since 1931.

The department played a major role in the 1969 flood disaster, determining the loss of life, injuries and missing persons, assessing property damage, controlling traffic, and preventing looting, and performing numerous search and rescue missions.

STATE PORTS AUTHORITY

The General Assembly in 1966 for the first time appropriated capital funds for port construction enabling Hampton Roads to emerge as the number two container load center on the Atlantic Coast. The Commonwealth has contributed \$19,870,530 towards port development in this four-year period, and this has been matched by the local port cities and certain railroads in a joint venture type of operation unequalled anywhere in the United States.

Since mid-1966 with a State appropriation of \$5,892,024, the Portsmouth Marine Terminal was developed from what might be termed idle wasteland. In a span of only a few months the terminal has grown into a viable port operation—once again placing the City of Portsmouth into the forefront in the port business. The Portsmouth Marine Terminal includes a completely operational container berth with a giant container crane, a general cargo berth and the largest gantry crane on the east coast. All of the related facilities necessary for a complete port operation are available at the Portsmouth Marine Terminal, including fumigation chambers, warehousing, transit shed sufficient backup area, mobile equipment, and repair and maintenance facilities.

Address of Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

Late in 1965, the City of Norfolk began operating what was formerly known as the Hampton Roads Army Terminal, which over a period of several months has developed into a fully operational container facility. One berth for the handling of container ships has been completed and another will be in service in the next few months. Two giant container cranes are now in operation and all of the warehouses, transit sheds and other necessary elements for a sophisticated terminal operation are available at Norfolk International Terminals. To date, the Commonwealth has invested \$5,000,000 at Norfolk International Terminals.

The Port of Newport News has moved forward with new facilities, in which the Commonwealth has invested \$3,077,500. A new three-berth general cargo pier has replaced outmoded facilities and construction is expected to commence in the near future on a second three-berth pier for which the State has appropriated \$2,500,000 which will have some container handling capabilities.

Improvements in the terminal facilities at Lambert's Point and Sewell Point include new fumigation chambers and modern, on-the-job facilities for longshoremen. The State's contribution towards these improvements and amortization of existing bond indebtedness totaled \$3,231,006.

At the Richmond Deepwater Terminals has been constructed a modern loading facility for the handling of export livestock, the only one of its kind approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the Atlantic Coast. The State's contribution towards this Richmond development was \$170,000.

Virginia's great natural harbor at Hampton Roads and its five terminal facilities coupled with the promotional efforts by the VSPA have attracted to the Commonwealth new port related industries such as warehousing ventures, several freight forwarding companies and steamship offices. Most significantly, the development of the Virginia ports has attracted many new steamship services.

Movement of export and import cargoes through the Virginia ports also has increased. During 1965 a total of 41,418,752 tons of cargo moved through the ports of Virginia; in 1969 there will be an estimated 45,146,690 tons. Based on an accepted statistical formula, the handling of this tonnage deposited approximately \$1,068,823,478 into the State's economy over the four-year period.

Second only to the great Port of New York, Virginia's container facilities in the fiscal year between July, 1968, and June, 1969, handled over 33,000 containers, an increase of 118 per cent over the prior period. This increase came about despite a strike of the longshoremen which prevented the movement of any container traffic for almost three months.

A new Ports Authority office was established in Winston-Salem in 1967 to serve the southeastern region of the United States. The Ports Authority in 1955 established in Brussels the first foreign office of any U.S. port organization. Now under study is the possibility of representation in South America.

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND
OCCUPATIONAL REGISTRATION

The State's rapid expansion in the areas of industrial development and higher education placed increasing demands on the boards served by this agency in certification and licensure in the many professional fields. To meet these demands, the department took steps to streamline the procedures used in processing the voluminous paper work, preparation and grading of examinations, redesigning of original application forms and renewal forms, and made full use of data processing in fulfilling its responsibility to Virginia's citizens and the registrants of the boards. In the interest of further reducing operating

costs, the boards with the greater number of licensees now renew biennially rather than annually.

Increased emphasis was placed on enforcement of all regulatory statutes in order that the citizens of the Commonwealth might be afforded even better protection in the areas of health, welfare, and safety.

In 1966, the General Assembly enacted into law statutes providing for the creation of the State Board for Registration of Social Workers, and in 1968, the State Board for Commercial Driver Training Schools and the program for licensing and regulating polygraph examiners.

In the past four years, revenue collected on behalf of the boards amounted to \$2,182,477, with operating expenses in the amount of \$1,301,096, leaving the sum of \$881,379, which will be or has been reverted to the General Fund of the State Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY RECORDS AND INSURANCE

By Act of the 1966 General Assembly, the former Bureau of Property Records and Insurance was established as the twenty-second administration department of the State Government and put under jurisdiction of the State Insurance Board. All costs of operating the department and the board are paid from the State Insurance Reserve Trust Fund; loss or damage to State properties also obligates the fund for payment.

The board and the department have been responsible in effecting reductions in property insurance cost on State buildings and their contents that currently create annual insurance savings of over \$300,000. Further incalculable savings are being made by the department in providing a consulting and reviewing service to State agencies when insurance programs are instituted or modified. Quarterly self-inspections on all State buildings for the purpose of fire prevention and fire safety are supervised by the department. Currently on file are records of 6,582 buildings which, with contents, approach \$781,576,000 in value. Property insurance is carried in the amount of \$618,714,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PURCHASES AND SUPPLY

Response to the greater need for procurement services has been possible only through use of the most proficient techniques in the total purchasing and supply concept. An example of this progress lies in the purchase of eye protective devices (glasses and goggles) authorized by the 1966 General Assembly. Without sacrifice of quality, savings to the taxpayer amounted to \$57,440 for this contract.

Many drug contracts are renewed via sealed bids semi-annually and a steady decline in prices of several high volume items resulted in savings of many thousands of dollars.

January 1, 1967, the department was named official agency of the Commonwealth to distribute Federal surplus personal property under the provisions of Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949. The single manager concept was implemented to build a more effective organization with improved services, and the financial loss trend has been replaced by a modest cash reserve. Institution participation in the program has increased by 30 per cent.

A frozen food section was added to the central warehouse operation in February, 1967, resulting in substantial monetary savings and improved services. The warehouse program operates from the working capital fund with a four per cent mark-up for all operating costs.

Considerable savings have been reflected in the new printing purchase program in which the Commonwealth obtains possession of all art work, negatives, and color separations submitted with the numerous jobs handled for the agencies.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

A 22.2 per cent increase in the Virginia Supplemental Retirement System and State Police Officer's Retirement System benefit formula was enacted by the 1966 Session of the General Assembly of Virginia.

Active membership in the State Retirement System now includes more than 120,000 employees of the State, school boards and 236 political subdivisions and educational corporations. The Retirement System Trust Fund of more than \$507,000,000, which includes member and employer contributions and income on the fund, yields 5.18 per cent. The fund is invested in U. S. Government and Federal agency issues, municipals, corporate bonds, real estate and common stock.

Some 220,000 State and local government employees in Virginia are reported by 795 reporting entities for Social Security under the Federal-State Social Security agreement, which is administered by the Retirement Board. Employee and employer contributions total more than \$100,000,000 annually.

The State Group Life Insurance program administered by the board provides one and one-half billion dollars in coverage for death from natural causes and an additional one and one-half billion for accidental death. Under the program the amount of insurance coverage for employees while in service was increased to as much as two times annual salary, the determining factor being annual salary and age.

The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council was requested by the Governor to conduct a study of the Virginia Supplemental Retirement System and State Police Officer's Retirement System.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Transactions of this department for the four years beginning January 1966 and ending October 1969 include the following:

Receipts from fees, etc.	\$288,909
Commissions issued to notaries	37,110
Commissions issued to forest wardens	456
Commissions issued by Governor	1,326
Extraditions:	
Extradition waivers filed	861
Fugitives returned to other states	101
Extraditions issued	521
Travel orders issued	591
Registrations on file at present:	
Name, Badge, Insignia	72
Contractors	2,578
Insurance brokers	7,168
Fisheries	30
Labor unions	1
Agriculture feed and fertilizer	1,093

Remission of Forfeited Recognizance	2
Rewards	1
Pardons.	
Absolute pardons granted	2
Conditional pardons granted	14
Pardons	14
Simple pardons	1
Revocation of pardons	5
Reports from Parole Board	302
Authenticated certificates issued	4,000
Proclamations issued by Governor	26
Reprieves granted	10
Political disabilities granted	220
Writs of election	6
Services of process	3,341
Service of process on out of state truckers	2,203
Lobbyists:	
Regular session of 1968	197
Special session of 1969	17
Political subdivisions on file:	
Counties	96
Cities	38
Towns	194
Other	198

This office has published and distributed each year the Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth which includes state, county, city and town officials and certain other information.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The commission furnishes financial assistance and personnel for the development of small watershed projects, and provides leadership in developing a statewide program of soil and water conservation.

Twenty-one applications involving 36 communities and encompassing 604,631 acres were approved under Public Law 566. Planned are eight new watershed projects encompassing 424,959 acres, including thirty-seven dams to store 16,750,472,544 gallons of water for flood prevention; 1,547,892,000 gallons of water for water supply; 211,490,928 gallons of water for recreation, 4,410,025,776 gallons of storage capacity for trapping sediment and permanent pools; and 41.10 miles of stream channel improvement. Twenty-six dams have been constructed providing 9,946,916,928 gallons of water for flood prevention; 358,459,200 gallons of water for water supply; 1,355,953,392 gallons of storage capacity for trapping sediment and permanent pools; and 16.58 miles of stream channel improvement. As of 1969 there are 47,564 cooperators in the conservation programs.

Landowners signed 4,755 new conservation plans with the Soil and Water Conservation Districts covering 868,304 acres. Major conservation practices included adequate treatment of 695,062 acres; drainage projects totaling nearly eight million linear feet; and construction of 2,811 farm ponds.

The Commission financed the cost of publishing a booklet entitled "A

Address of Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

Journey With a Raindrop Through a Small Watershed." Requests from teachers exhausted the supply of 53,330 copies.

A program to complement other Hurricane Camille disaster assistance programs on stream and land rehabilitation has been authorized. Staff members and district supervisors have aided in organizing the cleanup of stream and rehabilitation of land, particularly in the counties of Nelson, Rockbridge and Amherst.

Under the Appalachian Act, during the past four years a total of \$848,980 has been allocated for land conservation practice in harmony with Virginia's Appalachian development strategy.

DIVISION OF STATUTORY RESEARCH AND DRAFTING

Activities of the division in recent years have reflected the steadily increasing volume of legislation considered and enacted by the General Assembly. In 1964 there were 658 Acts of Assembly. In 1966 there were 719 enactments, and the volume of Acts of Assembly had increased in 1968 to 807. In addition, during the four-year period there were three extra sessions of the General Assembly.

The volume of bills passed, however, does not present the full picture. In 1964, 1,216 bills were introduced, which number had increased to 1,349 in 1966. By 1968, a total of 1,724 measures were introduced.

The division serves as secretariat for most interim legislative study commissions and committees, which numbered 20 (in addition to those of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council) during the past biennium.

To accomplish the increased work load, there has been a substantial increase in both professional and clerical staff. Use of modern business machines and of automated data processing, have also improved the functioning of the division.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Since January, 1966, the Department of Taxation has been engaged in the administration of the general tax laws of the State as in the past. In addition, it has been engaged in three major new projects pursuant to legislation enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1966 and 1968.

The Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax Act was enacted on March 12, 1966. The State tax at the rate of 2 per cent, became effective on September 1, 1966; effective July 1, 1968; it was increased to 3 per cent. As of May 1, 1969, every county and city had imposed the local 1 per cent add-on sales tax authorized by the Act, and the local 1 per cent add-on use tax as authorized by § 58-441.49:1 of the Code of Virginia as added by Acts 1968, c. 191.

Eight sales and use tax field offices were established throughout the State to facilitate the administration of the Act. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, approximately 40,000 calls were made on dealers by field enforcement personnel to obtain proper sales and use tax returns or to collect delinquent taxes, or both. As a result of both field and office action, approximately \$9,850,000 in delinquent State and local sales and use taxes was collected. During the same fiscal year, a total of \$1,514,000 in State and local sales and use taxes was assessed as a result of field audits and \$1,439,000 in audit assessments was collected.

The General Assembly of Virginia in 1968 amended the Code with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1968, requiring corporations whose

income tax could reasonably be expected to exceed \$5,000 to file declarations of estimated income tax and to pay such estimated tax in installments. The Department of Taxation collected and deposited to the credit of the State Treasurer approximately \$13,015,000 in estimated corporation income taxes, a one-time "windfall" in general fund revenues for that fiscal year.

The Act of 1962 on State income tax withholding was amended in 1968 to require monthly payments by any employer who for any quarterly period could reasonably be expected to withhold at least \$300. This resulted in the collection of a total of \$29,709,000, another one-time "windfall" in general fund revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Annual receipts of the general account of the Treasury (exclusive of investments, bond proceeds, special and trust funds) have increased more than \$725 million from the beginning of this term through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969. This increase is attributed to the additional sales and use tax and the continued increase in receipts from other taxes and revenues. During this same period, the department's earnings on investment of funds amounted to more than \$20 million, compared to approximately \$10 million during the prior four year period.

The accelerated tax program, which began January 1969, is providing a much better flow of cash in the Treasury. These advanced payments will materially increase the income from investment of excess funds and should reduce the possibility of temporary borrowing in anticipation of revenues.

The very favorable sale of \$81 million general obligation bonds for higher educational institutions and mental hospitals and institutions was accomplished during April of this year at an effective interest rate of 4.6457 per cent. The enabling Act limited the interest rate to 5 per cent and under present market conditions the bonds could not now be sold within the rate limitations. During the period of construction for the bond fund projects, it is estimated, income on investment of construction funds will offset more than one and one-half years of bond interest cost.

The Treasury Department makes all of the investments for the Virginia Supplemental Retirement System and is also the custodian of its investment portfolio. During the past four years, the portfolio has increased in size more than \$240 million and is now at approximately \$500 million. The yield has increased from 4.24 per cent to 4.99 per cent.

COMMISSION FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

The Commission for the Visually Handicapped has continued to operate a comprehensive service program designed to meet the special needs of Virginia's blind and severely visually impaired citizens. Since January 1966 there has been a 7.5 per cent decrease in the number of welfare recipients on Aid to the Blind. At the end of 1969 there were 1,067 recipients receiving an average monthly money grant of \$76.96 under the Commission's supervised Aid to the Blind Program, a 27 per cent increase compared with January, 1966.

A significant factor which accounts for the decrease in dependency on welfare is the extensive social and rehabilitative services provided through the agency's other service programs. Under its vocational rehabilitation program, more than 1,200 people were trained and placed in a variety of occupations.

Children enrolled in public, private and parochial schools throughout the State received special textbooks, appliances and devices which help them with their classroom work. Education consultants worked with teachers and parents of these children and in many areas the Commission assisted the local school division in paying salaries for teachers trained to operate itinerant resource room programs.

Pre-school age children and elderly blind were provided special social services by a staff of Rehabilitation Teachers. Special employment opportunities for blind persons were expanded through the construction of a new workshop for the blind in Richmond. This facility was opened in June, 1969. Also, expansion of the vending stand program resulted in the opening of nearly 20 additional vending facilities, three of them in State office buildings. Library services were improved and extended to serve physically handicapped people who cannot read or handle conventionally printed books. Services were brought closer to the people through the establishment of three additional district offices.

The Commission for the Visually Handicapped became the first state agency in the nation to be accredited by the National Accreditation Council for Agencies Serving the Blind and Visually Handicapped, Inc., an example of the national recognition that has been accorded Virginia's comprehensive services to its blind citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

New programs established and the expansion of existing programs have been geared to serving more of the severely disabled, and statistics for the past four years illustrate this. New cases placed in service increased from 6,452 during the year ending June 30, 1966, to 10,494 for the year ending June 30, 1969. Disabled individuals rehabilitated increased from 4,572 during the year ending June 30, 1966, to 7,700 for the year ending June 30, 1969. On July 1, 1966, the department had 12 local field offices from which the disabled could be served by 39 rehabilitation counselors. At the present time, there are 26 local field offices with 110 rehabilitation counselors.

During the four-year period, the department has developed cooperative programs at the Bon Air School for Girls, Beaumont School for Boys, Natural Bridge Forestry Camp and the Southampton Correction Farm in cooperation with the Department of Welfare and Institutions, and at Central State Hospital, Western State Hospital, Eastern State Hospital and Lynchburg Training School in cooperation with the Department of Mental Hygiene and Hospitals. A unit has also been established at the Federal Reformatory in Petersburg. There are cooperative public school units in Alexandria, Charlottesville-Albemarle County, Chesterfield County, Fairfax County, Harrisonburg-Rockingham County, Richmond and Roanoke County. The cooperative programs are served by 86 counselors.

In fiscal 1966, there were 123,668 client days of enrollment at the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation center, while in fiscal 1969, there were 150,480. With the completion of the Women's Dormitory now under construction, the enrollment should reach 180,000 by 1972.

Physical improvements include a new dining hall and activities building and a vocational training building.

The State general fund budget for the department for 1966-68, was \$2,522,-115 and \$3,787,195 for 1968-70. The matching formula was \$3 Federal to each

\$1 State during the first three years, but was increased to \$4 Federal to \$1 State during 1970.

DIVISION OF WAR VETERANS' CLAIMS

The Division of War Veterans' Claims, within the Department of Law and under the Attorney General, has as its defined purpose that of furnishing assistance to veterans, their widows, orphans and dependents in obtaining their benefits, rights and privileges under various Federal, State and local laws enacted for their benefit.

During this period new offices have been opened in Virginia Beach and Richlands. Currently there are sixty-five employees in the Division in twenty-three locations throughout the State. Working in conjunction with local veterans' organizations, field representatives of the Division travel to 161 itinerant points so that every county in Virginia is being visited and no veteran resides very far from a point of service. There are 422,000 veterans and 1,305,000 dependents of veterans, all of whom are potentially eligible for benefits.

A new service instituted during this period with more than usual success is the furnishing of counsel before the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals of the Social Security Administration. Assistance is likewise furnished veterans before the Department of Labor in securing their reemployment under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Fiscal Year	Annual Benefits	Annual Recoveries \$1 Spent	Running Awards	Total Recoveries \$1 Spent
1966-67	13,818,523	\$34.07	69,719,501	\$278.00
1967-68	14,875,272	33.60	77,163,832	340.00
1968-69	19,095,053	37.85	85,029,629	427.00
1969-70	20,049,805	34.90	89,281,110	154.90
(Projected)				

WATER CONTROL BOARD

The 1968 General Assembly strengthened the State Water Control Law by amending it to add several new sections and to eliminate certain others, and by recodifying it in accordance with the recommendations of the Virginia Code Commission.

The board's budget for 1968-70 was doubled as compared to the 1966-68 biennium, permitting the addition of 40 employees. By the end of the biennium, the total number of employees will have increased to 80. This has enabled the Board to step up its progress in several ways.

The number of plans processed for pollution abatement facilities rose from 210 in 1967-68 to 280 in 1968-69, and will probably exceed 300 in 1969-70. The number of stream monitoring stations rose from 125 in 1967-68 to 315 in 1968-69, and will rise further to 500 in 1969-70; of the latter, 200 will, in addition, be monitored biologically. The number of samples analyzed by the laboratory increased from 3,012 (24,723 analyses) in 1967-68 to 4,777 (34,204 analyses) in 1968-69, and is expected to be 5,400 (40,000 analyses) in 1969-70.

Developed and placed in operation during the period was a data processing storage and retrieval program for water quality data to show stream condi-

tions, collected by the board's staff, industries and municipalities. This program was the first in the nation to be developed by a water pollution control agency.

The board has underway studies dealing with lake and estuary eutrophication at a number of locations, including Back Bay, South Fork of the Rivanna River, Lynnhaven Creek, and Smith Mountain Lake.

The 1968 General Assembly appropriated \$150,000 toward a comprehensive study of water quality and sewage treatment requirements consistent with continued development of the Occoquan Creek Watershed. It is expected that a report on a water quality management plan within the basin will be available early in 1970. Procedures and methodologies developed on the Occoquan are expected to be used for similar studies on all other river basins in Virginia. The board has also undertaken a comprehensive study of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, where fish kills that have occurred almost yearly are not explainable by normal cause and effect relationships. The staff has developed a detailed, routine procedure for the investigation of fish kills, oil spills, and hazardous chemical spills. It played an important role in monitoring the James River to protect water supply and other stream usages, during and following the flood of August 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS

The Virginia Department of Welfare and Institutions has been reorganized in accordance with modern management principles to make the agency more effective in coping with rapidly changing conditions and needs in Virginia in the fields of adult and juvenile corrections, welfare and probation and parole. Emphasis has been placed especially on greatly expanded training programs for employees and in the provision of in-depth management training by the University of Richmond's Institute for Business and Community Development. Staff functions which formerly reported to the director of the department were reorganized into a Division of Administration to provide a more efficient organizational structure and better coordination in the provision of staff services. A more orderly alignment of functions has also been effected within the Divisions of Corrections, General Welfare and Youth Services.

At the request of the department, a thorough study was made of welfare (Title 63) and related statutes. A revision of corrections and related laws, including statutes relating to adult probation and parole, is being conducted during the current biennium and will be presented to the 1970 General Assembly.

Two major new programs undertaken by the Virginia Probation and Parole Board were the extension of misdemeanor probation services to Courts Not of Record and the provision for full-time institutional parole services. Both the Division of Youth Services and the Division of Corrections have developed long-range projections of what facilities and programs will be needed by Virginia in the adult and juvenile correctional fields during the 1970's.

Major capital outlay projects completed or nearing completion by the Correction Division's own inmate construction crews includes maximum security building and industries building at the State Farm, an industries and vocational training building at Southampton Correctional Farm, permanent correctional field units at Rustburg and Martinsville, and an administration building and dormitory at Bland Correctional Farm.

Significant developments in probation and parole include reductions in field caseloads as a result of 22 new professional positions; establishment of chief

officer position within each field district; substantial salary increases for professional staff; completion of resident supervisor coverage for the program; adoption with executive approval of revised general rules governing parole; and a substantially expanded training program with specialized training for all levels of positions, increased support for graduate education, and cooperative programs with state universities.

During this period, 18,500 cases have been supervised within Virginia with reported, taxable earnings of about \$42 million. Over 23,000 field investigations were completed. Approximately 19,000 individual parole interviews and reviews were completed by Board Members. In pardon and clemency appeals, the board cleared 1,750 information requests and rendered more than 280 pardon reports.

More than 5,700 men and women were discharged upon successful completion of probation. Virginia probationers' payments of fines, costs and restitution exceeded \$740,000. Successful discharged parole cases exceeding 2,500 persons represent a savings of over 4,900 man-years of institutional care at public expense exceeding \$7.5 million.

In the Welfare Program, improvements include a legislative change making possible the granting of assistance by welfare superintendents pending the meeting of local welfare boards in order to meet needs more promptly; simplification of public assistance standards for more efficient administration and an increase in accordance with cost of living increases; increase in the maximum payment in the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) category; expansion of the Food Stamp Program from eight localities to 47, with eight more requests pending; implementation of the special Work Incentive Program, a concentrated effort to provide training as well as employment for ADC recipients in certain areas; increased protective services to children, upon complaint of neglect or abuse; a strengthened foster care program for children committed to welfare departments under certain circumstances; addition of positions, such as homemakers and case aides, to provide auxiliary services and free professional staff for more effective social and rehabilitative services; a substantial increase in the State's licensing programs, both for children's agencies and homes for adults, and in the assistance and services caseloads in local welfare departments.

Three new youth service institutions have been opened: the Juvenile Vocational Institute at Honaker, to treat and train the more seriously aggressive and older delinquent boys; the Reception and Diagnostic Center which has made it possible for the division to take all study children out of training schools and private facilities and receive them where they can be housed and studied in a specialized and well-equipped institution, and a small institution for boys under 12 years of age who could not be worked with in existing training schools.

Six regional juvenile courts have been organized and have made positive contributions to the communities which they represent. Detention homes are steadily, though slowly, being built throughout the State.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

During the past four years weekly benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law have been increased from \$39 a week to \$51 a week. Maximum payments under the Compensation Act have been increased from \$11,700 to \$20,400 and medical benefits afforded injured employees now extend for a three-year period following the date of injury instead of two years.

Because of the tremendous industrial expansion within the State, the work load of the Virginia Industrial Commission has increased approximately 25 per

cent during the past four years. The administrative cost of the Industrial Commission of Virginia, however, continues to be the lowest of any of the States.

Educational Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

For the 1966-67 term, two community colleges and five area vocational-technical schools were in operation; 7,573 students were enrolled during the year in 72 curriculums (64 occupational-technical, eight college transfer).

The following term eight community colleges and three area vocational-technical schools were in operation with 12,370 students (63 per cent increase over prior year) enrolled in 153 curriculums (116 occupational-technical, 37 college transfer).

In 1968-69 there were eleven community colleges and two area vocational-technical schools in operation with 22,797 students (84 per cent increase over prior year and 201 per cent increase over 1966-67) enrolled in 236 curriculums (183 occupational-technical, 53 college transfer).

In the fall of 1968 two new community colleges were opened: Southwest Virginia Community College near Richlands, and Thomas Nelson Community College in Hampton. Central Virginia Community College, in Lynchburg, moved to its new campus from temporary facilities.

For the 1969-70 term thirteen community colleges were functioning and 28,955 students (27 per cent increase over prior year) enrolled in 262 curriculums (208 occupational-technical, 54 college transfer).

Under construction currently are buildings at Virginia Highlands Community College and Wytheville Community College. New facilities were available last fall at Northern Virginia Community College, Virginia Western Community College, and Dabney S. Lancaster Community College.

Using the bond issue funds and other available resources, four community colleges will be opened in the fall of 1970. They are: Front Royal-Winchester (Region 15), Radford-Dublin (Region 10), Germanna (Region 16), and Southside East (Region 20). During the fall of 1971 three additional institutions are expected to open. They are Southside West, Middle Peninsula, and Suffolk-Franklin.

More than 98 per cent of the community college students are residents of Virginia. In 1968-69, Virginia's community colleges graduated 1,184 students with degrees, diplomas, or certificates; 82 per cent of these graduates were in occupational-technical fields, and 92 per cent of the occupational-technical graduates accepted jobs in Virginia. They are paying taxes in the Commonwealth on annual starting salaries ranging up to \$11,000.

In the community colleges 64 per cent of the students are taking courses leading toward employment in occupational-technical fields. This is just the reverse of the national figures, where the emphasis is placed on college transfer programs. In Virginia, the emphasis has been very deliberately placed on occupational-technical education, where the need and opportunity for education should be greatest.

In addition to the over 20,000 students attending the community colleges in 1968-69, a total of 16,723 individuals were served in non-credit community service seminars, courses and workshops. Especially in the rural areas, the community colleges are serving as cultural centers.

The Special Training Division of the Department of Community Colleges, working with business and industry, has trained over 12,000 people for 82 new and expanding industries since 1966. Fifty per cent of these individuals were

either unemployed or not in the labor market before training. It cost an average of \$94 per person to train these persons. It is estimated that they have been returning an average of \$96 each to Virginia in state income and sales taxes each year.

It should also be noted that the establishment of a community college is the equivalent of putting a small to medium-size industry in the area. Depending upon the size of the institution, payrolls may exceed \$1,000,000, the majority of which is spent in the area served by the college. Another boost for the area economy is the money spent by students and families for clothing, food, entertainment, transportation, etc., much of which would have been spent outside of the area if the student left home to attend college.

Additionally, the community colleges are taking some of the pressures off four-year institutions during the freshman and sophomore years, when the pressure for admission is greatest, and are providing additional students in the junior and senior years when the four-year institutions are seeking registrants.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The past four years have been years of record accomplishments in many areas of public education in Virginia. State appropriations to aid localities increased from \$167,281,140 in 1965-66 to \$355,602,235 for 1969-70, and the minimum salary scale upon which State reimbursement is based rose from \$3,700-\$5,500 to \$5,000-\$6,800 for teachers with bachelor's degrees. In addition the salary differential guaranteed teachers who hold master's degrees was boosted from \$200 to \$500 in 1966-67. The average annual salary for classroom teachers rose from \$5,725 to an estimated \$7,850.

Between 1965-66 and 1968-69 State, local, and federal expenditures for the operation of public schools increased from \$514,980,703 to \$799,168,383, and the expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance increased from \$400 to \$619.

Additional funds have been provided for in-service education programs for teachers, special education services for handicapped children, driver education, library materials and textbooks, more teacher scholarships, guidance counselors and services, vocational education, educational research, and many other activities.

The Governor's Conference on Education and the eight Regional Governor's Conferences which followed set the stage for advances in almost every measurement of progress in the public education program.

Teacher certification standards have been upgraded; greater emphasis has been placed on basic economics; the holding power of the public schools has increased substantially; more high school graduates—and adults—are continuing their education; an extensive program stressing the importance of citizenship education has been adopted by the State Board of Education; the percent of high school dropouts in 1968-69 reached the lowest level since 1961-62 when the Department of Education began collecting dropout statistics.

Progress in public education in Virginia during the past four years was highlighted by a number of "firsts." The General Assembly in 1966 inaugurated a new era in public education with the requirement that a portion of the net revenue produced by a new statewide sales tax be returned to the localities for public school purposes and since then more than \$154,000,000 has been returned by the State to the counties and cities to provide financial help for operation of schools. The 1966 General Assembly appropriated for the first time funds to help localities finance summer school programs and to establish kindergartens. One

million dollars was appropriated in 1966 and two million in 1968 for State reimbursement for school divisions using educational television in their public school programs. The State Board of Education in September 1969 adopted an accreditation program for elementary schools in accordance with authority granted by the 1968 General Assembly.

Enrollment in vocational classes of all types increased from 157,186 in 1965-66 to 214,640 in 1968-69. Special attention is being given to pre-vocational programs for youth with special needs; to the development of vocational training centers for high school youth and adults; to developing joint programs between vocational services; to expanded training programs for the travel industry; and to vocational guidance institutes. Thirty-five vocational centers have been completed during the past four years to provide facilities for educating high school students and adults in a variety of occupations.

STATE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY

The State Education Assistance Authority was originally set up to insure loans to students attending State-supported institutions. On July 1, 1966 the scope of operations was increased to include all institutions of higher education, public and private, in Virginia. Participation in making student loans by commercial banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions, has increased greatly. During the past four years, more than \$23,000,000 of loans to more than 14,000 students have been insured by the Authority.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has paid into the guaranty trust fund \$950,000 since the creation of the authority, \$700,000 of which has been paid into this fund in the past four years. Insurance fees collected and interest on investments less disbursements under insurance commitments have brought the guaranty trust fund up to \$1,543,000 as of September 30, 1969.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Steady progress has been made towards the development of a Statewide educational television system, with Blue Ridge going on the air in 1967 and the Shenandoah Valley ETV Station, fourth and newest, in 1968. Becoming the eighth two-channel ETV broadcast operation in the entire nation, the Central Virginia ETV Station activated a second channel in 1966.

All ETV station facilities in Virginia have been improved and expanded by building additions, adding new electronic equipment and making provisions for programs in color. Relay stations have extended programs to a large number of public school children beyond the range of direct reception, and a transmitter is planned to cover the far southwest Virginia area. Establishment of facilities in Northern Virginia is in an advanced stage of planning.

Since January, 1966, maximum State grants-in-aid have been approved totaling \$2,621,346 for 19 different projects. These facilities are now serving an estimated 862,782 public school pupils, about 79 per cent of the total public school enrollment in the Commonwealth.

STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The most important achievement of the State Council during the past four years was the development and publication of *The Virginia Plan for Higher*

Education, first comprehensive guide for the development of a statewide system of higher education. It defines the role and mission of each state-controlled institution, projects enrollments to 1977, and identifies 11 components which should characterize higher education in Virginia during the decade 1967-77.

Early in 1966, the State Council established eight professional advisory committees, composed of members designated by the several institutions, to advise the council regarding instructional programs, finance, student admissions, library development, extension and public service, two-year/four-year articulation, research and development, and educational data processing. One result has been the development of a comprehensive data collection system which has enabled the State Council to prepare definitive analyses and reports on many aspects of higher education, including the volume and cost of instructional services, faculty characteristics, and the selection and performance of students. An inventory of physical facilities of both public and private institutions has been developed and programmed to permit continuous updating. The council also completed and published a study of the utilization of physical facilities in both the private and public institutions.

Four comprehensive studies, authorized by the Governor or the General Assembly, were completed by the Council: the report on the establishment of a new, urban-oriented university in Richmond; the report of the Governor's Committee on Nursing; a statewide student financial aid study; and the development of *The Virginia Plan for Educational Data Processing*. At the request of the Governor, the council conducted extensive study and presented recommendations which were implemented to establish the Virginia Associated Research Center as an integral part of the campus of The College of William and Mary and Old Dominion University.

Consistent with its statutory responsibility, the council has reviewed new program requests from the institutions and during the four-year period, approved the establishment of 171 associate degree, 65 baccalaureate degree, 57 master's degree and 10 doctoral degree programs. Guidelines for the development of extension and public service offerings throughout the State for the smooth articulation of students from the community colleges to senior institutions were formulated and published.

Of considerable importance has been the establishment of faculty staffing ratios and physical facilities standards by the council in cooperation with other State agencies. These provide Virginia, for the first time, with guides in certain areas for determining the financial needs of the institutions. The State Council also participated in the development of a new basis for determining institutional faculty salary averages.

Throughout the period, the council has been responsible for the general supervision of a variety of federally supported higher educational programs and has administered a number of new State supplementary higher education appropriations including the \$1 million graduate incentive fund, the \$2½ million library improvement fund, the new graduate scholarship fund, an expanded undergraduate scholarship appropriation, and the eminent scholars fund.

COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Since January 1, 1966, this commission has recommended and the U. S. Commissioner of Education has approved 73 grants to 39 colleges, totalling over \$26 million, under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963. These are partial grants for the construction of academic facilities, primarily classrooms,

laboratories and libraries. Total construction to which the grants applied amounts to \$111 million. Of the grant money, 28 per cent went to private colleges.

This commission also recommended 52 grants totalling over \$1 million to 29 colleges under Title VI-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965. These are 50 per cent grants to purchase laboratory and other equipment and for closed-circuit television equipment. One-third went to private colleges.

In the last three years grants totalling over \$200,000 have enabled the Council of Higher Education to conduct comprehensive planning to determine the construction needs at State facilities.

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

LONGWOOD COLLEGE

During the period 1966-70, Longwood College experienced growth that was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Enrollment increased from 1,482 in 1965-66 to 1,956 in 1969-70, or 32 per cent. During this four-year span, ten and three-quarters million dollars in new construction occurred on the campus. Included were two 400-capacity high-rise dormitories, one 200-capacity dormitory, a student activity building, a campus laboratory school, and academic buildings for art, music, and home economics. Additionally, there were a number of major renovation and repair projects.

The college was able to improve the qualitative level of its faculty during this period, primarily due to improved salary schedules and the impending completion of the campus school. The percentage of faculty members holding the doctoral degree rose 10 points. Longwood employed no faculty members with less than the master's degree during the last two years of this period.

The major instructional change is the impending opening of the campus laboratory school to provide observational, demonstration, and experimental opportunities. Planning for the opening of this facility has already exerted major influences upon the general program of the college. The importance of this development is recognized when it is noted that 70 per cent of the college's graduates continue to go forth into the public school classrooms of the Commonwealth.

During the period from 1966-70, 23,000 volumes were added to the library holdings bringing the current total to 108,000, which is in line with the recommendations for college libraries embodied in the Clapp-Jordan formula.

MADISON COLLEGE

The percentage increase in enrollment for 1967-68 was 19.5 and 1968-69, 17.3, greater than any of the four-year senior colleges and universities except one converting from junior to senior college level.

During the past four years, student enrollment for regular sessions increased from 2,463 (including 123 full-time men day students in 1965-66) to 3,818 students (including 660 full-time 153 part-time men students), as of November, 1969. Rapid growth in male enrollment has occurred since 1966, when the General Assembly authorized Madison to become a residential coeducational college. With second semester registrations, the total head-count enrollment will exceed 4,000 students. For 1969-70, approximately 1,300 new students were accepted from 3,638 applicants. There were 1,489 students enrolled in the summer of 1966, and 1,848 students in the summer of 1969.

The college continues its emphasis on teacher education, with approximately

70 per cent of its undergraduates in teacher education programs; 50 per cent of the regular full-time men students are enrolled in such programs.

The present staff consists of 263 faculty and administrative officers. In a reorganization of the academic program, the former divisions were replaced by four schools—Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Education.

New undergraduate programs since 1966 include bachelor of science degrees in special education (mental retardation and emotionally disturbed), business administration and speech pathology.

The graduate enrollment continues to increase at a significant rate. New graduate programs since 1966 include masters of art in English, in education (with minor in art), history, and art; and masters of science degrees in education, with majors in school psychology, guidance-counseling, and physics.

Capital improvements completed during the 1966-70 period include the Duke Fine Arts Center; the ETV Distribution System; remodeling Harrison Hall and its Annex; Library Addition, Phase I; an entrance gateway to the campus; six dormitories for women, and one dormitory for men. Projects now under construction include a dormitory for 400 men and a Student Activities Center.

MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

In September, 1967, Thomas Jefferson Hall, a residence for 195 students, was occupied. Goolrick Hall was opened in September, 1969. This building, containing over 76,000 square feet, has complete facilities for the College's physical education and recreational (intramural) program and classrooms and offices for two departments.

Since September, 1966, the enrollment has increased from 2,018 to 2,171. Although faculty recruiting remains competitive; increases in faculty salaries; particularly in the upper ranks, have made it possible to retain and attract well-qualified teachers. Approximately 75 per cent of the total faculty hold earned doctorates from nationally recognized graduate schools.

Continuing its efforts to strengthen its curriculum in the liberal arts and sciences, the college has added new majors in religion and Asian studies. A revision in the teacher certification program now makes it easier for the college to meet professional requirements without lessening the emphasis on academic degree requirements.

The E. Lee Trinkle Library continues to strengthen its position as a major support for the academic program of the college. Book holdings have increased from 162,974 to 194,176 in the past four years.

NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE

Norfolk State College began its function as a separate institution on February 1, 1969, having formerly been a branch of Virginia State College.

An in-depth study which included 15 major administrative seminars resulted in approval of a new organizational structure for the College and substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the administrative reorganization.

New degree programs were approved and established in special education, speech pathology and audiology and undergraduate social work.

Persons have come from various parts of the State and nation to observe and study developments and experimentation in the Communication Center. The progress in industrial education and technology, including the internship program; the shift to business administration and accounting, which now has 507

majors, and the program of the Manpower Research Institute are among the significant developments. There are several innovative and experimental programs in curriculum development including the Thirteen Colleges' Curriculum Program, the Carnegie History Program and the New York University Cooperative Program.

Acquisition of approximately 41.5 acres by the State in cooperation with the City of Norfolk and the Redevelopment and Housing Authority for the Norfolk State Campus in accordance with its Master Site Plan is in progress.

Completion of the Student Center has been provided for and the sale of revenue bonds have been approved for two high-rise dormitories.

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

Old Dominion University has, for some years, been confronted with the dynamics of rather rapid change and development. The last four years, however, have provided a rapid acceleration in this pattern. Enrollment has grown from 7,417 to 9,512. Not only has the size of the student body increased, but it has changed in character at an increasingly more rapid level. Whereas the total student enrollment has grown, the lower level undergraduate enrollment has declined, while the upper level undergraduate and graduate enrollment has increased significantly.

These changes have been, in part, the result of the initiation of nine new baccalaureate level programs, and 11 new programs at the master's degree level.

From a base of \$2,600,000 of General Fund appropriations in the 1964-66 biennium, the amount of State support increased to \$4,900,000 in 1966-68, and to \$8,200,000 in 1968-70. Capital Outlay authorizations during the same period totalled over \$10,000,000.

This notable increase in State support has enabled the institution to make significant moves toward increasing faculty salaries, enlarging the physical plant, and improving the quality of its program, while providing increased services for a much larger number of Virginia citizens.

Through its continuing education program, the service program in the School of Education, the Center for Metropolitan Studies, the Institute of Management, and the training program in such areas as police science, dental technology, medical technology, nursing, etc., the college is seeking to expand its services to the community.

There have been two developments in the past four years which have a special significance in the history of Old Dominion University. The State Council of Higher Education in its master plan assigned to Old Dominion the role of an "urban university serving the metropolitan Tidewater community." Consistent with this new statement of mission, the institution changed its name from Old Dominion College to Old Dominion University. Secondly, last May the Governor assigned to Old Dominion University the special responsibility of developing a graduate program in Engineering at the Virginia Associated Research Center, and VARC was, for this purpose, made an integral part of the campus of Old Dominion.

RADFORD COLLEGE

Radford College enrollment during the last four years expanded from 3,137 to 3,958, approximately 88 per cent of them residents of the Commonwealth. Three new academic buildings have been completed, a fourth is under contract,

and plans are completed for a fifth one. Muse Hall, a high rise dormitory for over 900 students, is under construction and will be ready by September, 1970. Two other buildings, a student activity building and an additional dormitory, are in the planning stage. The most significant expansion of the campus was the purchase of a 600-acre tract of land one mile from the present campus to be used for academic and recreational purposes.

The college continues to enroll women only in the undergraduate program, and both men and women in the graduate program, which is expanding rapidly as Radford implements its plans to improve the preparation of public school teachers.

New majors added include one at the undergraduate level in nursing.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Over this four-year period of unprecedented accomplishment for higher education in the Commonwealth, the University of Virginia has made dramatic progress in the enhanced quality of its programs and the enlargement of its educational offerings for Virginia.

In 1966-67 total enrollment in all divisions of the university, including the summer session, was 37,000. The total for 1969-70 will be approximately 50,000—an increase of 35 per cent—of whom more than 75 per cent are Virginians. The recent decision to admit women to the College of Arts and Sciences will result in a still higher rate of growth at Charlottesville.

Clinch Valley College has established the baccalaureate degree in nine fields, George Mason in 12. At Charlottesville since 1966 there are two new baccalaureate degrees, five masters, and three new degrees at the doctoral level.

Of the 2,502 degrees that the university awarded last year, 55 per cent were graduate and advanced professional degrees. Most significant were the 155 doctorates—up 142 per cent from the 64 awarded in 1965.

The Center for Advanced Studies was established four years ago and has been developed over the two biennia with National Science Foundation grants of approximately \$5.5 million, substantial private gifts, and the Eminent Scholars Fund. It has immensely strengthened the quality of the faculty and has enabled the university to compete more successfully for grants to support instructional and research programs and graduate fellowships. Especially gratifying is a recent grant of \$160,000 under which 16 graduate fellows are preparing this session specifically to teach in Virginia's new Community College System.

An enlarged School of Medicine has been made possible by the strengthening of its faculty and by the appropriation of funds for the Medical Education Building, now under construction, which will permit an increase of 25 per cent in student admissions.

In cooperation with the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association and with other private and public support, the university launched in 1968 a major project to edit the papers of George Washington. Last year also the Federal Executive Institute was established, adjacent to the University at Charlottesville, as a training center for top government executives, thus joining the Judge Advocate General's School and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory staffs in close affiliation with the university.

Public services to the Commonwealth have been extended through the School of General Studies, through such special work as the contribution of the School of Law in drafting the proposed new constitution, and through the Institute of Government and the newly established Tayloe Murphy Institute, which analyze

problems of State and local government and make long-range studies of Virginia's future development.

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

Virginia Commonwealth University, created in 1968 by combining the former Richmond Professional Institute and Medical College of Virginia, provides the State with an additional major university. Increased financial support from the Commonwealth through general fund appropriations, capital outlays, general revenue bonds and revenue bonds have enabled this urban university to expand its enrollment and its physical plant. Enrollment of full-time and part-time students at both institutions for the term 1966-67 was 10,366. For the current term, 13,683 students are enrolled—1,624 of them in the Health Sciences Division and 12,059 in the Academic Division.

At the Health Sciences Division during the past four years the following physical facilities have been completed: the Clinic Center, including 60 beds for ambulatory patients, offices for the members of the medical faculty, a parking facility, and a restaurant; Dental Building #2, providing for increased instructional and research space; additional floors in the Medical Education Building, providing space for offices and laboratories for clinical departments and basic sciences. Continued renovation of MCV West with installation of intensive care units, modernization of some facilities and replacement of obsolete equipment have also been accomplished.

At the Academic Division, additions to the plant included completion of the Hibbs Building Additions, allowing for expansion of enrollment in many disciplines; Physical Education Addition with gymnasias and pool; Art Classroom Building to be completed in the fall of 1970; Library, the first phase of which is to be completed this summer; School of Business Building scheduled for completion in 1971 which will add 80 classrooms. A School of Education and a Chemistry Building have been authorized and are in the planning stages.

Among new programs instituted at VCU during this period are Ph.D. in chemistry; masters in nursing, guidance counseling, educational administration and supervision, elementary education, education of emotionally disturbed, art, art education, fine arts; bachelors degrees in dental hygiene, radiologic technology, English, history, chemistry, biology, education of mentally retarded, French, marketing, physics, physical education, law enforcement; programs in nurse anesthetists; associate in science in data processing; and M. D. specialization in family practice. Nursing programs at the two former institutions have been combined in a junior-senior program and several curricula have been combined into a new School of Allied Health Professions. An urban affairs program has begun and will provide for preparation of those who move into careers in urban planning and administration.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

The beginning enrollment this year was 1,143.

During the past four years, advanced classes for freshmen and honors programs for seniors were instituted in selected curricula, the academic regulations for seniors were codified and standards raised, the academic year was rescheduled, the grading system was changed to a 4.0 scale and limited pass-fail options for elective courses approved; the degree residence requirement was cut to two years in support of the State's Community College System, and an evening program for adult education was added.

The opening of the annex to Nichols Hall permitted enlargement of the computer center, adding to its value as a teaching and administrative aid. Other projects completed were a student activities center, a military science building, restoration of Jackson Memorial Hall, and renovation and remodeling of several existing buildings. The annex to Cocke Hall (swimming pool) is scheduled for completion this year. Preliminary planning for the Preston Library addition has been completed. Meanwhile, the number of volumes in the library has been increased to 163,000, representing an average annual increase of over 9,000 volumes during the past two years. All major construction authorized for VMI by the General Assembly of 1966 and 1968 is either completed or is under way.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Virginia Polytechnic Institute has experienced no more productive and creative period in its 98-year history than in the past four years, in which it has evolved into a comprehensive State university of regional and national significance.

VPI's role and mission as Virginia's land grant university has emphasized its "extensive commitment to graduate as well as undergraduate instruction, research, and statewide continuing education and public service," better to meet the Commonwealth's intensifying higher educational requirements.

The university has attracted an outstanding faculty, totaling some 1,200, many of whom are nationally and internationally known. New departments and programs such as art, elementary education, foreign languages, nuclear science, political science, and psychology, music, theater arts, international studies and computer science reflect the continued broadening of the educational opportunities provided in VPI's College of Arts and Sciences.

Its College of Architecture has drawn considerable attention because of its innovations in architectural education. Strong master's and Ph.D. level programs have been developed in many areas, ranging from the humanities and social sciences through the sciences and engineering. Outstanding programs have been developed in geological sciences and economics. The university now offers graduate work in 63 fields of study at the master's level and in 29 separate fields leading to the doctorate. Traditional fields of study in engineering and agriculture similarly have been strengthened. A new department of food science and technology provides a major resource for Virginia's food industries.

The 1966 legislation consolidating VPI's extension and public service activities into the university-wide Extension Division and the coordination of campus-wide research efforts in the Research Division has enhanced significantly VPI's extension and research programs. The value of sponsored research projects at VPI now exceeds six million dollars, up from approximately one million dollars four years ago. The Extension Division is adapting its public service efforts to urban needs as well as more sharply focusing its traditional work on behalf of agriculture and family life. In cooperation with other State colleges and universities, the State-federal State Technical Services program has been singularly effective. Thousands have attended adult education programs in VPI's new Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education, opened two years ago.

Enrollments totalled about 7,000 in 1965, including about 850 graduate students. In the fall of 1969, approximately 11,000 students were enrolled, including 1,100 graduate students. The enrollment of women students increased from a few hundred in 1965 to nearly 1,800.

As VPI continues its development much of its growth will be in graduate and upper division programs; graduate enrollment in the years immediately ahead

will increase more rapidly than undergraduate. Larger numbers of transfer students also are expected, as Virginia's Community College System matures. The four branch colleges of VPI, located at Danville, Wytheville, Roanoke and Clifton Forge-Covington, have been transferred to the Community College System to insure its more rapid development.

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

The college was saddened by the death of its President, Robert P. Daniel, on January 5, 1968. Growth of the institution was continued under the interim leadership of Dr. Walker H. Quarles until Dr. James F. Tucker was elected the sixth president on July 15, 1968.

Some of the physical growth of the institution can be seen in the construction of the School of Education Building at a cost of \$1,855,520 (General State Funds) and \$496,500 (Federal Grant Funds under Title I) for a total of \$2,352,020; campus site improvements in the construction of new roads; and the extension of heat and steam pipes to the north and east campus area where the new Physical Science Building will soon be built. The Howard Hall women's dormitory and the new Physical Education Building were both placed in service in September, 1966. As soon as it is legally possible to do so, the college will begin to sell revenue bonds to finance the construction of two dormitories, an addition to and renovation of the dining hall, and additions to and renovation of the student center. The college's present facilities are being taxed to their fullest, and construction of the new buildings mentioned above will permit a comfortable increase in enrollment.

The academic programs at the college have been improved to such a degree as to attract more students than have ever been enrolled in the history of the institution, particularly in the School of Graduate Studies where the increase in the past four years has doubled.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

Since 1965-66, the maintenance and operation budget for William and Mary has more than doubled—from \$5,216,820 in 1965-66 to \$10,510,920 in 1969-70. Appropriations for capital outlay—including the funds realized from the successful November, 1968, bond referendum—have accounted for nearly \$11 million in completed construction or construction under way at the close of 1969. Projects include a fine arts building, a dining hall, a mathematics-general classroom building, a life sciences building, a men's physical education and convocation center, a new law school facility, and a general classroom building for the social sciences, for which bids will be taken in the near future, and several other significant projects.

Following the recommendations of the State Council of Higher Education the college has pursued during the past four years a pattern of steady but moderate expansion of graduate programs while strengthening its undergraduate curriculum with additional selective offerings. Since 1966, doctoral programs have been initiated in history and in education, and the ten newly established doctoral programs in marine science and physics have been considerably augmented. Master level programs have been initiated in business administration, government, sociology and special education, and new bachelors programs have been inaugurated in anthropology and special education, and a new Department of Religion was established.

With the augmentation of research, the increasing stewardship for two branch colleges; regional computer services; a new graduate campus in Newport News, and other academic responsibilities, the College has emerged during these four years to a modern university status as recognized by the State Council of Higher Education and the Board of Visitors—the first such recognized attainment since it was so recognized under the direction of Thomas Jefferson in 1779.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

The high school division of the Department for the Deaf was accredited on November 7, 1969, by the State Board of Education, opening wider the doors for better job placement and higher education opportunities for the deaf.

An Orientation and Mobility course was introduced in the Department for the Blind. This course is designed to make the blind independent in travel which in turn improves their opportunity for job placement. A driver education course was introduced to enable older deaf students to become safer drivers.

Three new buildings were constructed during this period: a modern dining-kitchen facility for young children, a combination building consisting of a dormitory for older deaf girls and a kitchen-dining room for older deaf students, and a modern dormitory for 64 young deaf boys.

Twenty-two acres of land adjoining the Northern boundary line were acquired by trading approximately 50 acres of unusable land the school owned across the Route 11 by-pass making it possible for the school to expand as needed in the years to come.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL AT HAMPTON

Major accomplishments during this period included the following: (1) Authorization for appropriation of funds totaling \$18,400 to update master site plan and prepare preliminary plans of classroom building for the blind; (2) construction of a modern vocational education building Phase I, at a cost of \$452,000 and an appropriation of \$505,800 for constructing and equipping Phase II of this facility; (3) approval of salary increase for professional staff from a maximum of \$7,000 in 1966 to a maximum of \$8,950; (4) establishment of a School for the Blind and a School for the Deaf to comply with General Assembly requirement that the schools be separate and distinct.

A large per cent of the progress has been obtained by reorganizing programs, reassigning personnel, revising the curriculum and implementing new innovations, many of which are not physical nor visible but which have enhanced the total operation.