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Published Monthly at the State Capital By Virginia Publishers Wing, Inc.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: 301 EAST FRANKLIN STREET Phones: 644-2722 or 644-6717

Vol. 100 - No. 6

June 1978

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VIRGINIA RECORD is an independent pubation cooperating with all organizations at have for their objectives the welfare and velopment of Virginia. While this publican carries authoritative articles and feares on statewide and local industries, busiss, governmental and civic organizations by are in no other respect responsible for e contents hereof.

Subscriptions 1 Year \$5—2 Years \$8.50 3 Years \$12

Per Copy 75°

Address All Mail to: VIRGINIA RECORD P. O. Drawer 2-Y, Richmond, Va. 23205

"Second-class postage paid at Richmond, Va."

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ON OUR COVER: Harold C. King, left, who takes over as Commissioner of the Department of Highways and Transportation on July 1, is shown on the steps of the Department's building with Commissioner John E. Harwood. The two men have worked closely in the past and share a mutual respect professionally. For more of the story see pages 6 and 7 of this issue.



The Commissioner takes a call, practicing a personal belief that it's part of the job to be readily accessible to citizens, t press, legislators.

Highway and Transportation Commissioner Retires

Farewell to John E. Harwood

JOHN HARWOOD remembers clearly that summer morning 43 years ago when he first went to work for the Virginia Department of Highways.

The department's headquarters was housed then in the old State Office Building in the southeast corner of Capitol Square, and that was space enough in those days.

"We were supposed to report for work at 8:30 in the morning. I got there at 8 o'clock and waited on one of the benches outside because I didn't want to seem too eager ... but I was trembling all over," he recalled recently.

He was new to highway engineering. His only related experience, following studies at the College of William and Mary, was in helping with a National Park Service survey of Jamestown Island. He liked surveying, had asked about work with the state's fledgling highway program, and had been promptly hired. Economic conditions were hard, and jobs were scarce, but he was regarded as the right man at the right time for a seat at the drafting table. It was, in retrospect, a good choice for John E. (for Ellis) Harwood, whose boyhood had been spent in his native Asheville. N.C. Perhaps it was an even more fortunate choice for Virginia and its highways.

He had not been settled long when Harwood began attracting attention as a quick learner and a willing worker. He went to night school to expand his knowledge and to sharpen his skills.

Then, like the careers of many others, his climb through the ranks of the department was interrupted by World War II. But after army duty in the Philippines, he returned to the agency, by then housed in its own office building at 1221 East Broad Street in downtown Richmond, a block from the Capitol. He was assigned to the location and design division to figure final cost estimates for planned road projects.

By 1954, he was assistant head of the division. Three years later, he was promoted to direct the division's activities, which were beginning to grow quickly in volume and complexity with development of the interstate highway system. No longer was it to be largely a job of improving existing road strengthening bridges, and occasiona building a brand new highway. became, instead, a task of planning a constructing an entirely new system highways, and its influence Virginia's transportation and econor was certain to be enormous.

Tough decisions had to be mad Several billions of dollars were to spent building the interstate routes, a the roads would change the patterns growth for many communities. Th would, in some respects, change t ways Virginians thought abo themselves. The new superhighwa would greatly reduce travel tin permitting people to explore the C Dominion and beyond in a way they never done before. New generatio would grow to adulthood with experiencing the tribulations of drivi from Richmond to Washington, back, on old US Route 1 in its heyd because they more likely would tra-by way of Interstate 95. The intersta roads would bring the beachs and t

(Continued on page 8)

ormer Federal Official to be New Commissioner

Welcome Harold C. King

ASK HAROLD C. KING about the d image of highway engineers being arrowly guided by their slide rules, nd he will tell you it's as up to date as tat of bankers using quill pens to keep dgers. "Of course, we're still in the

"Of course, we're still in the bgineering business, because you can't uild roads and bridges and other ansportation facilities without bgineering," he says.

rectified about the environment of the says. "But the engineer's vital concerned about the role of highway engineer is oncerned about the role of highways as int of the total transportation system. e's concerned about the environment, pout community development, about the vital bout the environment, about effects of his highways on the world which we live."

That is the attitude he brings to his w job as Virginia's state Highway and cansportation Commissioner. If any oubt that he means it, they don't know e man.

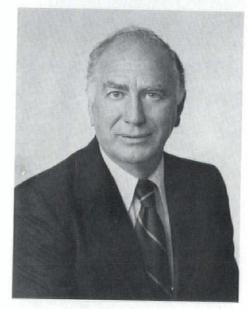
A decade ago, the Federal Highway dministration wanted to establish its rst Environmental Development ffice in Washington, and looked out for somebody to get the job done. hey selected King, who at the time was e agency's divisional administrator in ponnecticut. And state highway iministrators around the nation arned in those early days of the vironmental movement that the IWA and King meant business.

Six years ago, having by then quested and received the assignment FHWA divisional administrator in rginia, King told a meeting of igineers and road-building contracrs in Lexington about his philosophy. "The '70s will be an era requiring the volvement of many in the velopment of a new highway or any "m of transportation improvement,"

said. "The political leaders, anning groups, and citizen rticipation at the neighborhood level I be integral parts. I regard it as a id of ecumenical movement of ghway people joining hands with her disciplines and others in public d private life to develop a ansportation project that is mpatible with nature and community als."

When King's appointment as mmissioner was announced by vernor John N. Dalton in May, a Washington newspaper reporter raised her eyebrows slightly over her conclusion that King's background was limited in urban mass transportation.

If the reporter had asked, she would have learned that King long has advocated improved public transit by bus. (He told the Lexington meeting of engineers and contractors in 1972, "Expanded use of bus transit to



HAROLD C. KING

accommodate the morning and evening commuter load will increase the peoplemoving capacity of highways. At the same time, it will lessen vehicle congestion and adverse environmental impact, and reduce the need for new highway facilities and the disruption they can cause in built-up areas.")

And if the reporter had asked how King himself travels between his home in the western Henrico County suburbs of Richmond and his downtown office, she would have learned that, often as not, it's by commuter bus.

King's transportation career began in 1947, following World War II navy duty and studies at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., and Denison University in Granville, Ohio. A native of Plattsburgh, N.Y., he went to work designing bridges for the New York State Department of Public Works.

In 1957, he joined the FHWA (it was called the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads in those days) as assistant bridge engineer in its Albany, N.Y., offices, and from 1959 to 1961 he was assigned to the agency's offices in Trenton, N.J.

For five years in the early and mid-'60s, he was with the FHWA offices in the imposing Federal Building a block north of busy Broad Street in downtown Richmond. It was in that period that King and his wife, the former Carole Crannell of Broadalban, N.Y., and their son and daughter fell in love with the Commonwealth of Virginia.

As in his previous assignments, King did well in his Richmond post, serving as the federal agency's second-ranking official in the state. His performance earned him promotion in 1966 to divisional administrator for FHWA's activities in Connecticut, and he was there in 1968 when summoned to Washington to organize the environmental office.

Knowing that much of his time would be spent traveling throughout the United States, and with the family's affection for Virginia still strong, the Kings bought their house in the Richmond suburbs. Carole and the children moved in, and were joined by Harold on weekends.

In 1970, the FHWA's top job in the Commonwealth became available. With the environmental office organized and operating well in Washington, King requested — and received — the assignment here. It removed him, geographically, at least, from the mainstream of the federal transportation hierarchy in Washington and from the almost certain advancement to very high levels in that hierarchy. But it was a careful, thoughtful decision, based on a personal and a family desire that Virginia be their home.

He wasn't forgotten in Washington, however. In 1974, he was tapped to head a four-member federallyappointed team to assist the government of Iran in the organization of a highway construction program. The following year, he negotiated the agreement under which United States aid was provided for that program.

The Iranian missions were temporary, and when that work was completed he resumed full-time duties in Virginia. He worked closely with the State Department of Highways and Transportation to expedite the federal-aid highway and related transportation

(Continued on page 12)



During Harwood's tenure as commissioner, the Department of Highways and Transportation and the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs began "Operation Wildflower" to enhance the beauty of the state's roadsides, and the program was selected by federal officials as one of the nation's outstanding examples of highway landscaping. Here, the program is discussed (left to right) by Harwood, Mrs. Francis F. Carr, the federation president; Mrs. Robert Brewster, chairman of the project for the federation, and W.H. White, regional Federal Highway Administrator.



Harwood (right) took a leading role in the annual Virginia Highway and Transportation Conferences at Virginia Military Institute. He is shown here at the 1976 conference with Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., and Major General Richard L. Irby, VMI superintendent.

John E. Harwood

(From page 6)

mountains closer for many Virginian and they would make it yet more inviting for Virginia Tech footba faithful to drive to Blacksburg from a across the state to fill the huge stadiu on Saturday afternoons in the autum The roads would influence decisions for new industry seeking a place to settl and would help persuade Virginia build a system of community colleg (sometimes called "commuter col leges," because of their accessibility highway) offering higher education tens of thousands every year.

But that's getting ahead of the story

No one could have foreseen, in the mid-1950s, everything that the interstate system would mean Virginia. Harwood and his associate knew it would mean a great dea however. They realized that it could potentially damaging as well beneficial, and they recognized the decisions as to the selection of rou locations sometimes would spaw controversy.

In staff conferences, speeches, printerviews and correspondent Harwood spoke of the importance planning and building the highwa carefully, and of blending the pleasingly into the areas through whi they passed. That meant preservi where possible the natural roll of t land, protecting growths of trees medians, and keeping intact to outcroppings of rock in the valley a the mountains, to open scenic vistas travelers.

It would have been easier to build t ribbons of highway straight as arrow. But that would have ignored t splendor of Virginia, and it was acceptable to Harwood. Instead, mile after mile, wooded medians wo planned to meander up to 500 feet a more in width.

By 1965, Harwood's performance h won him promotion to the position deputy commissioner and ch engineer of the department. Two ye ago, when Douglas B. Fugate retired head of the agency, which by then h become the Department of Highwa and Transportation, Governor Mills Godwin, Jr., turned to Harwood to se out the unexpired term. "I have kno John Harwood personally for ma years and found him always to be a m of high integrity and outstandi ability," the governor said. F Harwood, once more it was a matter being the right man at the right time.

He accepted the commissione position, confiding to close st associates that he might choose complete the two years remaining of rm and then follow Fugate into tirement. Those who knew him well oped he would decide otherwise, and main at the helm of what is the state overnment's largest agency. Those opes were heightened early this year, hen Godwin's successor, Governor hn N. Dalton, reappointed Harwood a full four-year term. "He has done n excellent job," the governor said.

Word of the reappointment came as arwood rested in a Richmond ospital, awaiting surgery for cancer of e colon, a condition his doctors had und only days before. Fortunately, the etection was early and all signs point complete success for the surgery. arwood soon was back at work full rce.

But the experience helped to renew e consideration of retirement, which ever had completely left his mind. He as 62, with a state government career anning 43 years, and he and his lovely fe, the former Mary Lancaster ubbard, were building a house in her tive Floyd County.

They are a vivacious couple, filled th an enthusiastic love of life. They te to travel, to browse in antique ops, to relish the beauty of Virginia, to be with their sons and daughters d the grandchildren.

And finally all of this persuaded John arwood that he had not been wrong, yo years earlier, when he began inking about retirement. He scussed it privately with the governor te in March, and then he wrote the overnor of his wish to step down as of me 30. "This has been a difficult ceision and one reached reluctantly," wrote.

Dalton responded: "As Commission-, you have measured up in every way the department's reputation for efeiency and integrity, and you have tampioned Virginia's interests rough a difficult period. Your tact d diplomacy in these matters and ur administration of the department we won you widespread respect and e admiration of many friends, includg the present Governor."

Harwood's career earned him respect, well, at the national level. He served an executive committeeman of the merican Association of State Highway d Transportation Officials, and when e association appointed a task force st year to evaluate the curriculum of management training programs, it med Harwood task force chairman. he retiring commissioner also was on e board of directors of the American bad and Transportation Builders sociation.

The man isn't given to boastfulness, d he would feel uncomfortable at the ea, but those who have worked with



Several hundred citizens of Southwest Virginia gathered on a cold December day in 1977 to dedicate a new segment of Interstate 77. Shown at the ribbon-cutting are, from left, Horace G. Fralin of Roanoke, a member of the State Highway and Transportation Commission; Harwood; Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., and James A. Williams, a Wytheville newspaper publisher and president of the Great Lakes to Florida Highway Association.



Harwood and Everard Munsey, then chairman of the Arlington County Board, helped officially open a new bicycle trail in Arlington in 1973.

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m these past two decades recognize at he, more than any other, is the ief architect of Virginia's interstate ghways. And one of those highways, terstate 95 between Fredericksburg d Woodbridge, once was described a federal transportation official as e of the world's most beautiful roads. But Harwood's contributions to his opted state don't end there.

As commissioner, he has provided ong leadership for an agency in ansition, moving out from what, by atutory tradition, has been a highway phasis to include public ensportation and planning for other odes of surface transportation. aring his tenure as commissioner, the partment helped keep the trains erating on the Eastern Shore, epared Virginia's first state rail plan, d developed new park-and-ride lots commuters who travel to work by s.

He has practiced what some ecutives only preach in regard to fective communication, and his enness and candor have earned the spect of the press corps and many litical leaders.

His personality and his management le have won not only the respect but



In his role as chairman of the Highway and Transportation Commission, Harwood presides at a public hearing on the distribution of highway funds.

the warm affection of those who work with him. He encourages and carefully considers divergent ideas from his staff and then, as he must, he makes decisions. He possesses an all too rare executive talent for inspiring people to do their best work, and it stems in part from the fact that he is sensitive to and respects the feelings of others. "I've known him 25 years, and I've never heard him be rude to anybody," says one associate.

It's been a remarkable professional career for a man who chuckles at the memory of his own first day on the job, when he waited quietly on a bench in Capitol Square to avoid seeming too eager to get to work.

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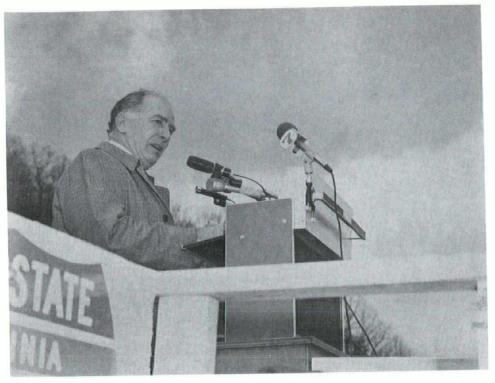
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tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1978

11



As federal highway executive, King spoke at ceremony marking the opening of Interstate 77 in Carroll County last December.



King (third from left in antique car) joined State Senator L. Douglas Wilder (standing) and others for dedication of the Martin Luther King Bridge in Richmond in 1976.

Harold C. King

(From page 7)

programs. While the FHWA doesn actually construct highways, King's of fice represented Washington in t state's substantial federal-aid programs aw that federally-adopted standar and regulations were implemented, an reviewed the state's decisions in respect to the location and design of projects be financed in part with federal funds

When Virginia officials led by form Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., went Washington last year in a success search for additional interstate syste mileage to complete the Interstate 6 bridge-tunnel crossing of Hampt Roads, King was a strong a undoubtedly an influential partner.

When the state appealed what considered exorbitant wage ran ordered by the U.S. Department Labor for construction of Interstate in Northern Virginia, King said he f Virginia was correct. And the FHV headquarters in Washington interven on the state's behalf.

John E. Harwood, who is retiring Highway and Transportation Comm sioner June 30 after 43 years in st government, knows King well. WI they have not always seen eye to eye every question, they have worked clos and generally, have agreed on obje ives. Professionally, they share a mut respect and, personally, a warm frie ship. "Hal King is a gentleman of ceptional merit and an administrato extraordinary ability," says Harwood

Governor Dalton said King will "g forward-looking, imaginative lead ship for what is the largest and one our finest and most important gencies." The governor said, too, tha his new state position King will worl harmony with Wayne A. Whitham, S retary of Transportation in the Dal Cabinet, "to ensure the coordination our efforts to provide safe, effic highways and other transportation cilities in this time of concern ab energy resources."

For his part, King is looking forw to the new association with st government. He understands that so may be surprised at his decision, at age of 54, to shift from a success federal career to become head of a st agency, taking a modest pay cut in process.

"If I didn't think as highly as I de the Virginia Department of Highw and Transportation, I wouldn't e have considered the position. But th truly one of the outstanding s transportation agencies in the Un States, and as we approach conclusion of the interstate and arte nstruction programs and become ore deeply involved in public mass ansportation, it will be an agency in ansition with an exciting future. I and to be part of all that," King says.

His family members share his thusiasm. They were on hand for the upitol news conference when the vernor announced King's appointent. Their presence was characteris-, for they are close and highly suprtive of one another.

His wife, Carole, once taught ementary school in Henrico County. eir daughter, Mrs. Sarah King bornie, is a graduate of the niversity of Virginia and now is school rse at Richmond's George Wythe gh School. Their son, H. Carleton ng, Jr., was educated at Virginia mmonwealth University and is ancial advisor for the Richmond development and Housing Authority. The Kings also share a deep religious th, and always have reserved time to rticipate in church activities. King is elder and membership committee airman of Second Presbyterian urch in Richmond. He's been a Boy out leader, plays tennis, and, when he permits, likes to get away with the mily to their cottage on the ppahannock River in Middlesex unty.

The outlook for the future in his new o?

King will continue to ride the bus to rk frequently, and he hopes to help rsuade other Virginians to do ewise. "We have to try to cool the blic's love affair with the automobile, relieve traffic congestion and nserve energy," he says.

He also will be an effective mmunicator with the public, the embers of the General Assembly, and her governmental agencies. "I really I that I might be able to help in this mmunications effort with the total leral establishment, because I am sely aware of the federal involvement all our state programs."

Other priorities will be to complete interstate and arterial construction rk as quickly as possible, while at the me time directing increased attention the upgrading of the existing ghway system for safety and "to pitalize on its people-carrying pacity."

King recognizes the unusual nsportation problems in Southwest rginia, where heavy coal-hauling cks place an extra burden on the ids. "They need to have a good thway system while still being allowed mine the coal and get it out to where needed," he says.

Those who know King are convinced governor hardly could have chosen are wisely in selecting a successor to



At opening of I-195 in Richmond in 1975: Left to right. Dale Wiley of the Central Richmond Association; Secretary of Transportation Wayne A. Whitham: City Councilman Raymond D. Royall; then Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr.: Commissioner John E. Harwood, and King.

the retiring Harwood. If King's name is not now a household word in Virginia, and it isn't, that may well be taken care of in the years just ahead.

With what appears unbounded energy and a near evangelistic zeal, he will be sharing his transportation philosophy with the people, and putting it to work in their behalf. It's likely to be a philosophy that finds widespread favor. As the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot commented editorially several days after his appointment:

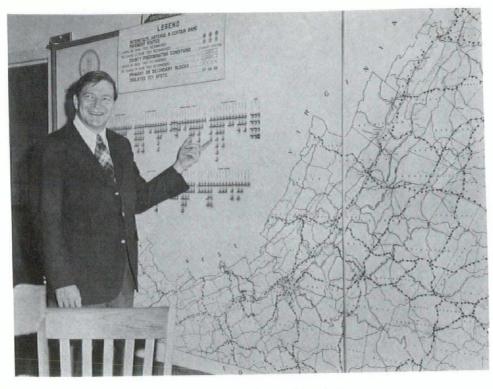
"Mr. King appears to be an outstanding choice to grapple with Virginia's transportation challenges. His experience in other states and abroad as well as in Virginia argues that Mr. Dalton went looking for excellence and found it."



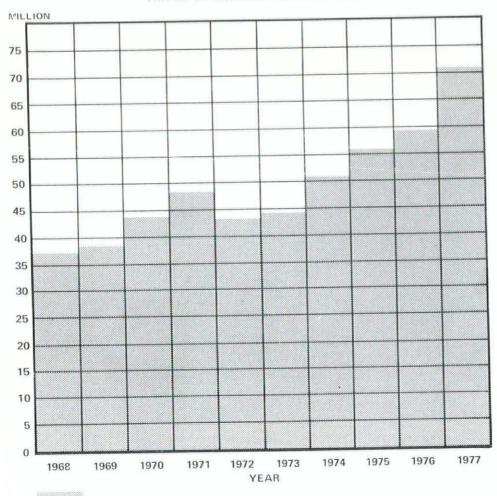
At a news conference at the Federal Building in Richmond in 1974 — Left to right, W.H. White, regional federal highway administrator; Norbert T. Tiemann, former Nebraska governor then serving as the nation's Federal Highway Administrator, and King.

tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1978



C.O. (Jack) Leigh at the road condition map. TRENDS IN ORDINARY MAINTENANCE



Protecting Our Investment

Editor's note: C.O. Leigh maintenance engineer for the Virgin Department of Highways an Transportation's 52,000-mile netwo of highways. In a recent interview, I discussed the current state of the maintenance program and the outloo for the future.

Question: Costs for ordina maintenance have risen by 9 to percent annually over the past decad What are the causes of the increase?

Answer: On the interstate an primary systems, part of the rise is di to construction — with the addition mileage, maintenance costs a naturally greater. But it's mainly due inflation. For example, consider of important item in our work, liqu asphalt. In the last 10 years, its pri has quadrupled.

Q: Do you foresee any leveling of th cost over the next few years?

A: No. This country is geared inflation. Labor, materials ar equipment all probably will increase price.

Q: Are there any cost-cutting or tim saving developments that offset t upward trend to some degree?

A: We've reduced the amount mowing we used to do, and we hope reduce it some more — still keepin esthetic and safety factors in mind. F brush cutting, we recently equipped motor grader with a large cutter, and can cut through four-inch trees; in or day with one operator, it can do what crew of workers would need four or fi days to do. We've also found that can reduce the length of the highw centerline markings and save up \$90,000 a year, with no reduction motorist safety. That isn't a big savin but it helps some.

We're experimenting with aspha recycling, but it doesn't appear that will offer much economy as yet.

Q: For two winters in a row, t department has had record costs is snow removal, followed by record repbills for damage caused by the sno ice, rain, and the freeze-thaw cycle. A we in a new long-term weather patter that is going to require more roa clearing capability and more repairs the spring and summer months?

A: I wish I could answer that. Judgi from some of the things we read, might be in such a pattern. We'll ha to budget more for snow removal on t basis of our experience the past t winters, and the road damage is costi us a lot more.

We had some problems in getting s at times last winter, and we're planni

MAINTENANCE COST FOR INTERSTATE, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYSTEMS

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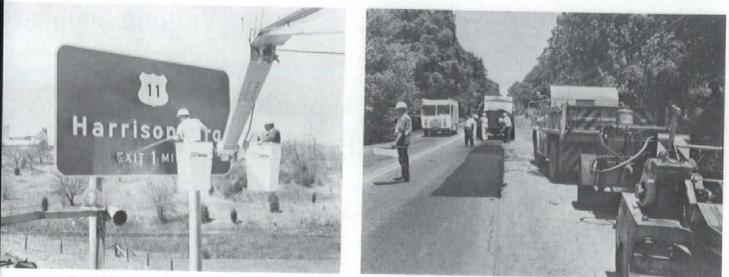
Bridge inspection on US 29.



Washing a bridge in Rockingham County.



Snow removal on Fauguier County secondary road.



Scrubbing a sign on Interstate 81.

Paving maintenance in Prince William County.

tell the Virginia Story

to have more stockpiling in several areas to help us through the coming winter. If the winters continue like the past two, that will be a higher cost in addition to the inflation factor. We hope the repairs we've been doing since spring will make the roads more resistant to severe weather.

Q: Since about 1960, Virginia, like the rest of the nation, has been involved in the greatest road-building program in history. Now the interstate system is 92 percent complete or under construction, and Virginia's arterial network is 78 percent finished or under way. Are we approaching the time when annual maintenance costs will equal or exceed those of construction?

A: We're approaching the time when they'll certainly be a larger part of the budget. We spent about \$133 million in 1976-77 for ordinary and replacement maintenance. It was greater than in the past, partly because of the tremendous winter damage and partly because in the early 1970s we had an austerity program. But maintenance is becoming a bigger share of the cost, and that's part of a national trend. When we add new lanes, that increases maintenance — to resurface, to push snow from, and so on.

Q: There have been numerous campaigns over two decades against litter, and yet the Highway and Transportation Department has a huge annual bill for litter pickup. Do you see any decrease in the rate of litter, or any possibility that its removal costs may begin dropping?

A: I think the rate of litter has decreased. The cost hasn't decreased because of inflation, but the amount has somewhat stabilized at about \$1.1 million or \$1.2 million a year.

Q: What are some of the things you could have done with the money that was spent on litter removal last year?

A: Our Construction Division says that with that money, the department could have built perhaps four-tenths of a mile of interstate highway. It could have built about 1.3 miles of the arterial

network, the special group of highgrade primary roads. It could have built a large, multi-span bridge on the arterial network. But instead of the more spectacular uses of that kind, it could have been used for safety improvements — a few thousand dollars at a number of locations could have done a lot throughout the state to improve safety on some of our older roads.

Q: The motorist frequently sees highway signs that are smeared with paint or riddled with buckshot. Sometimes the sign that was there last week is missing. What kind of problems do you have with sign vandalism and theft?

A: It cost about \$340,000 last year to replace or restore defaced or missing signs, and that's not as much as it's been for some of the previous years. We have some problems with theft, but most of it is vandalism. Some are more important than others, but every sign is installed for a reason; if a sign is missing or unreadable, there can be a definite hazard.

Q: We've talked about rising costs and some of the problems involved in keeping up the nation's third-largest state-maintained highway system. What is the maintenance outlook for the years to come, and what will it mean to motorists?

A: Maintenance will become more sophisticated in the future. New equipment and materials are being developed that will make a definite difference. The demands on better maintenance probably will be greater as an economy-conscious and energyconscious public goes to smaller cars a good, smooth road can save 20 and even 25 percent on fuel costs, compared with a deteriorated one. Good maintenance for highways can mean less maintenance for automobiles.

We have a tremendous investment in the system as a whole, and it behooves us to protect that investment. We can only do it with good maintenance.



Maintenance — Payments—

• In addition to maintaining a 52,000-mile state highway system, the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation also will make about \$29 million worth of street maintenance payments to cities and towns for the 1978-79 fiscal year.

The maintenance payments are distributed according to a formula set by the General Assembly, providing \$2,500 per moving-lane-mile for extensions of the state's primary highway routes within the cities and towns, and \$1,500 per moving-lanemile for other local streets that meet certain surface and width requirements.

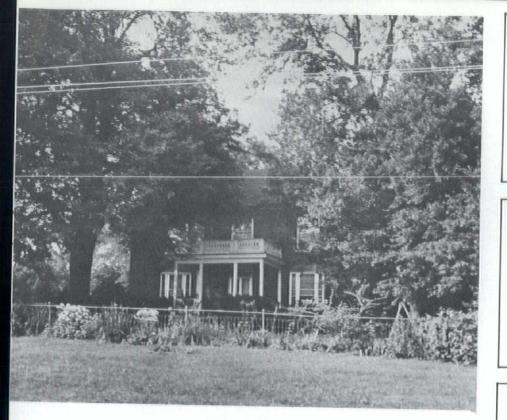
(A moving-lane-mile is a length of street lane over which vehicles can move at peak traffic hours. Lanes which are used for parking at those hours don't qualify for maintenance payments.)

The fiscal year total represents an increase of about \$1 million over payments for the previous period. The figures are subject to adjustment as the localities bring other streets up to the necessary standard and request addition of those streets to the maintenance payment program.

Sixty-five Virginia cities and towns maintain their own local streets and share in the maintenance payments b the Highway and Transportation Department. Individual payments range from approximately \$50,000 for Ashland to more than \$3 million for Virginia Beach.



Founded 18



HARTWOOD

It Wasn't Just a Road

In the late 1960s, the Virginia Department of Highways (now Highways and ransportation) was planning to widen a segment of two-lane US 17 in Stafford ounty. The intent was to add two new lanes and a median to provide a four-lane vided highway.

This has been a common practice in development of the state's arterial network highways, a group of high-grade roads of the primary system to link mmunities not connected by the interstate system.

A public hearing was held on the location of the improvement, and no objections ere raised. It appeared the project could proceed without any adverse effects to e community.

But an old house stood to be taken by the improvement. It wasn't known to the istoric Landmarks Commission as a structure of historic significance, but a local ganization of historians expressed concern, and the Highway Department signed an investigator to find out more. The Landmarks Commission also began

search. The result: Hartwood, a home built in the 1820s, was saved by a relocation of the ghway improvement. The Landmarks Commission found the structure to be "a xtbook of early-nineteenth century masonry craftsmanship.

Because the highway improvement wasn't just a road, it was possible to save a uilding that was more than just a house.

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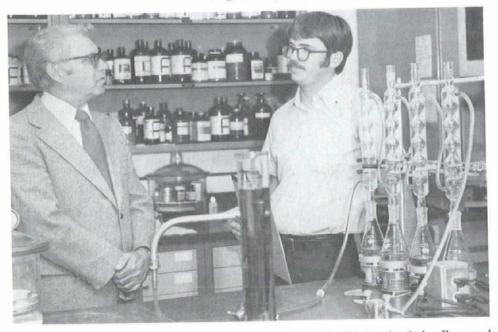
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Transportation Research in Virginia

By Jack H. Dillard Virginia Highway and Transportation Research Council



John W. Reynolds, chemist, and Jack H. Dillard, (L) head of the Research Council, discuss one of the chemical analyses performed on wastewater from the recycling system developed by the Council and installed at the Fairfield rest area on 1-81. Since the recycle system was put in use in November 1976, it has treated more than 1.5 million gallons of wastewater with no discharge to surrounding streams. Added to this environmental benefit is a 95% reduction in the demand for fresh water. This savings in fresh water of 1.4 million gallons allowed keeping the rest area open during last year's drought.



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FEW people have an everyda awareness of the extraordinar changes that have taken place in th transportation field over the past twent years. It is pretty much human natur to accept our highways as having alway been about like they are now - until w reflect. Then one will recall the old two lane highways that were the main traff arteries up and down the East Coas Virginia wer Route 11 through through approximately fifty town generally down their main streets, whil making its way over 300 miles from Winchester to Bristol. In a trip beyon Bristol to, say, New Orleans, th traveler passed through a like number of small towns and had to work his wa through the downtown congestion Knoxville, Chattanooga, Gadsder Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Meridian and Hattiesburg enroute to h destination. Along the way he probab was stopped by hundreds of traff lights. Now he can make the journe along the four-lane divided 1-81, when he sees no traffic lights for thousands miles and no longer gets caught up i the endless strings of cars and truck traveling 60 mph in opposite direction with only a few feet separating them.

But the changes in the highway plaitself are only the obvious aspect of th progress that has been achieved. In h service to an increasingly mobile publ the engineer has had to accommoda the exuberance of the beautification movement, the safety passion, th environmental euphoria, and the torr transit fervor while trying to stretch th every-diminishing value of the dolla And, forced to accommodate the changes in only a few decades, th highway industry has had to turn research for new techniques ar materials. Without research th transportation system could not have been transformed economically safely. Many research agencies ha contributed and still do contribute, ar certainly the Virginia Highway ar Transportation Research Council h done more than its share.

Organized in 1948 under th sponsorship of the Virginia Departme of Highways and the University Virginia, the Council has grown in one of the outstanding applied research groups in the nation. Located at the University in Charlottesville th Council is currently housed in the Tilton E. Shelburne Research Buildin so named in recognition of th distinguished engineer who guided the operation of the Council over the fit

Founded 18

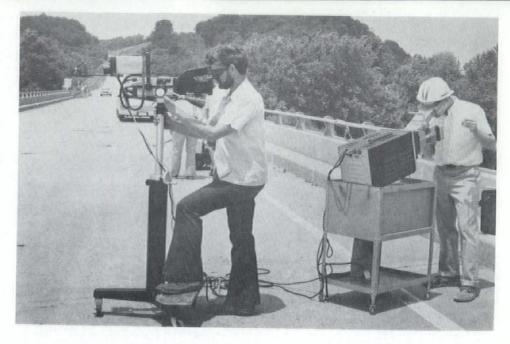
venty years of its existence. The broad olicy of the Council is established by a ve-member administration board omposed of the chief engineer and the irector of planning from the epartment of Highways and ransportation, the dean of the ngineering School and head of the ivil Department from the University of irginia, and the head of the Council. ll operating funds, however, are erived from either the Department of ighways and Transportation or the ighway Safety Division of Virginia, nd the employees are considered a part the staff of the Department of ighways and Transportation.

In addition to the permanent staff of hirty-two specialists, ten faculty embers of the University and ten to fteen students in the Council's aduate assistantship program are nployed in the research effort. The versity of the highway transportation eld and the need for specialization ave necessitated a high level of aining and expertise in many subject reas. Members of the professional staff re required to hold a Master's degree and many have a doctorate.

The Virginia Department of ighways and Transportation has icouraged a dynamic applied research cogram and provided the Council the nds and independence essential for e conduct of that program in an ojective manner. The Council has enefited also from an innovative ganizational and funding structure nich permits great flexibility in project lection and high motivation for the search staff. The quality and depth of e permanent research staff is obably unmatched in any other state ansportation research agency.

The Council was one of the first state search agencies to integrate perational personnel into the planning research and into the plementation of research findings. pproximately a hundred members of e operations and field staff of the Highways epartment of and ansportation are intimately involved the research program through rticipation in the activities of the zen advisory committees that guide The advisory committee arrangeent constitutes a force for innovation d change within the Department and

unteracts any reluctance to accept ange that sometimes besets large vernmental organizations. Input om contractors is also mobilized rough these committees. These memrs of the private sector have been ost supportive of the innovations herging from research and have operated fully in installing field test ctions, often at their inconvenience d own expense.



Infrared scanner system adopted for use in locating and delineating concrete delaminations of different severities in bridge decks. Experimental results have indicated that the technique is more effective than the conventional techniques using sounding devices.

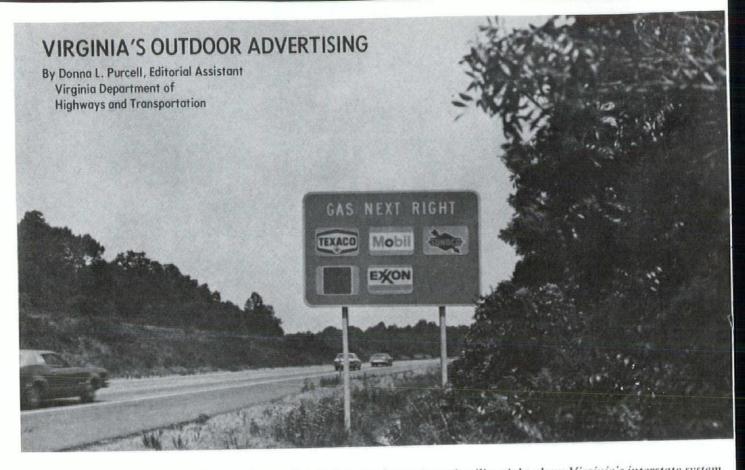
The projects conducted by the Research Council are as varied as the highway transportation field itself, as is illustrated by the following examples.

Recent research on structures has included a study of the load-carrying capacity of bridges built in the 1920-45 period that provided information for officials responsible for increasing load limits and granting overload permits; the development of a trussed web girder composed of reinforced plastics and exhibiting a ratio of 107 for live load to dead weight; the experimental use, with much success, of a technique for constructing bridge decks in two courses that allows economy in the use of materials; the adoption of infrared thermography for detecting delaminated areas in concrete decks; and evaluations of prestressed panel subdecks and of press-lam timber in bridge construction. Environmental research comprised studies to monitor and alleviate air pollution and noise in highway corridors; and numerous projects leading to improved control of erosion and sedimentation through the use of straw barriers, silt fences, and vegetative ground cover. Several preliminary suggestions have come from an ongoing study of energy use in the Department's operations, background information has been developed for a switch to the use of gasoline-methanol blends in Department vehicles should economics dictate such a move, and experimental work has proven the feasibility of re-

cycling asphaltic pavements. Toward the dual goals of conserving energy and increasing the people-moving capacity of existing roadways, recommendations have been developed relative to organizing and operating van pools and to the planning of express bus-fringe parking facilities. In the realm of traffic safety, attention has been given to the effects of the energy crisis on accidents, the safety characteristics of precast concrete traffic barriers, for use in contruction areas, the use of raised pavement markers to prevent wrong-way driving, and to drinking-driving attitudes, knowledge, and behavior. Rounding out the research activities are studies such as the ongoing evaluation of the Department's public hearings and relocation assistance program, a comparison of semiannual and annual motor vehicle inspection programs, the development of criteria for the preservation and adaptive use of historic highway structures, and a determination of the impact on travel of the removal of tolls on major highway facilities in Tidewater Virginia.

Noteworthy activities in addition to those cited above are the limited participation of the staff in the formal instructional program of the University, the development and presentation of short courses, and the worldwide dissemination of research findings through the publication of reports and the presentation of papers to professional and technical groups.

tell the Virginia Story



Logo signs such as this one for nearby gasoline stations are becoming a familiar sight along Virginia's interstate system.

WHY do we still see those jumbo billboards along Virginia's interstate highways when federal and state laws have been passed to remove them? Well, according to the state's Department of Highways and Transportation, those signs ARE coming down — slowly, but surely.

Boyd Cassell, coordinator of the operations and maintenance section in the environmental quality division of the department, says the development of current policies regarding billboards has had a long and complicated path to follow.

"Back before the interstate system was started in the 1950s, policies concerning the size and spacing of billboards along Virginia's highways were pretty permissive," Cassell said. "Emphasis was placed mostly on whether or not the sign owner had a permit for the sign, and permission from the landowner, and on the appearance and condition of the sign.

"But through the passage of federal and state laws concerning billboards, policies are much stricter now," he said.

After the interstate system got under way, minor changes were made in the billboard policies, but it wasn't until 1965 that they got some real clout.

The 1965 Highway Beautification Act — the Lady Bird Act, named for President Johnson's wife's strong interest in the issue — was passed in an effort to control the ever-increasing mass of billboards and posters which were becoming jarring eyesores along the country's roads. The act retained the 1958 incentive bonus available to those states participating in the program which gave them one-half of one percent of the money spent on interstate highway construction. Virginia received \$239,000 of the bonus.

The act, made to strengthen outdoor advertising controls and including highway to provisions related beautification, generally prohibited billboards within 660 feet of the interstate system and federal aid primary systems. There were a few exemptions to the act, Cassell said. Areas where the interstate right-of-way overlapped the right-of-way acquired prior to the advent of the program were not included, and areas zoned for commercial and industrial use, or unzoned areas being used for those purposes, where also exempt.

Amendments to the 1965 act extended federal controls to federallyaided primary roads, eliminated the overlapping right-of-way areas, and included size, lighting, and spacing for signs located in commercial and

industrial areas on both the intersta and federally-aided primaries.

The states had good reason to ena the legislation, otherwise they faced 10 percent penalty on federal mon appropriated for highway constructio — a possible loss of as much as \$2 million annually.

Signs already in existence on the effective date of the adopted state la are classified as "non-conforming" are must be bought from the sign own and landowner before removal. Feder funds cover three-fourths of the cost state funds one-fourth. Even though the act was made into law in 1965, it was until 1970 that federal funds becan available for sign removal.

After eliminating a "clutter" billboards on I-95 in Caroline Count the department won special recognition from the U. S. Department of Tran portation (DOT). It cost approximate \$100,000 to compensate the landowne and advertisers for the nine non-co forming signs.

Some advertisers set their signs back 661 or more feet from the interstate and then made them super-sized. The stat had serious reservations about buying small sign within the 660 foot lim when a jumbo billboard was just behin the limit. So, in order to have a mo meaningful program of sign control and

moval, Congress, with amendments to e act in 1975 and 1976, prohibited y billboards within sight of terstates and federal aid primary ghways (located outside of urban eas), no matter how far away.

Some advertisers were understandbly upset with the new law, but Virnia had become involved in a accessful project involving both the adrtiser and motorist.

In 1966, the Federal Highway dministration proposed standards for ecific information signs and chose irginia for an experimental project. formational signs with logograms of earby gas, food, lodging, and camping cilities were placed on Interstate 95 etween Ashland and Woodbridge for early a year.

The Virginia Highway and ransportation Research Council in harlottesville made studies and rveys of motorists' reactions to the ens (after their removal) and found em to be quite favorable.

National standards and criteria for e signs were set in 1969 and the ovision was added to the 1965 ighway Beautification Act. In 1972, e Virginia Highway and Transportaon Commission authorized a pilot proct of the logo signs for I-95 between e North Carolina state line and oodbridge near Washington, D. C. ne state's criteria are even more ringent than the national.

The blue 14 by 18 feet signs hold the sily recognizable logograms (supplied d maintained by the individual

businesses) of the closest qualifying establishments, according to W. C. Nelson, Jr., an assistant traffic and safety engineer for the department. The six gas stations shown are within one mile of the exit ramp, the four food and lodging facilities are within three miles, and the four campgrounds are within ten miles.

The businesses are interviewed to make sure they qualify for placement on the signs. Some of the criteria involve having a public drinking fountain and public telephone, rest rooms, and a specific number of operating hours.

If a new qualifying place of business opens closer to the ramps, the one furthest away must come off the logo sign after having been there for at least one year.

Since their implementation in 1972, the logo signs have become extremely popular and people all over the state want them used in their area.

"But we can't do that right now," Nelson said. "The federal government pays 90 percent of the cost and the state pays 10 percent. At the moment, there are other priorities to consider."

"However," he went on to say, "the Highway and Transportation Commission has authorized logo signs for all of I-81 and signing for I-64 is in the preliminary stage." The signs are not put in urban areas, since it is felt the motorist can easily find the necessary establishment once he gets off the interstate.

Oregon has also established the logo sign program and many other states

across the country are in various stages of developing similar programs for themselves.

At this point, the only outdoor advertising signs permitted other than logo signs are:

Class 1 — official and directional signs to educational and historic facilities, or natural phenomena such as Luray Caverns, and areas naturally suited for outdoor recreation. These signs are limited to a certain size.

Class 2 - on-premise signs such as "This property for sale."

Class 3 - signs in commercial or industrial areas such as a cigarette billboard advertising a tobacco factory.

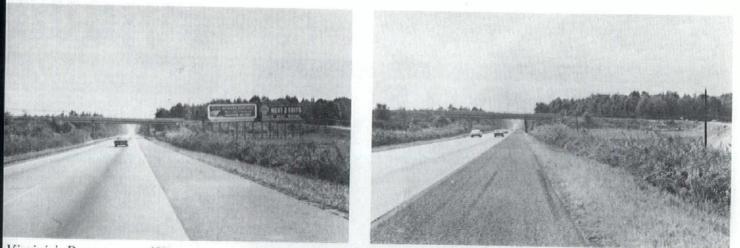
There have been more than 434,000 signs removed from highways all over the state since the 1930s, according to Cassell. These include illegal signs, and ones which are abandoned or whose permits have expired.

In 1976-77, 327 illegal signs and 5,638 illegal posters were removed, and 336 non-conforming signs have gone the same route. There are over 3,700 nonconforming signs left.

Non-conforming signs generally are removed first from routes along areas of natural beauty. However, the department is currently expanding the removal program to procure the signs as requested by their owners.

"This helps the advertisers better plan their advertising budgets and schedules," said Cassell.

So, you see, those giant billboards are coming down, Virginia. It just takes a little time and patience.



Virginia's Department of Highways and Transportation won special recognition for eliminating a clutter of billboards along 95 in Caroline County in 1973.



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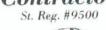
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Replacement of old, narrow, or substandard bridges with new, wide structures such as this one over the Rapidan River ake driving safer for Virginia's motorists.

SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS ON VIRGINIA'S HIGHWAYS

By Donna L. Purcell, Editorial Assistant Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT, spot safety improvements and rash "cushions" are decreasing the number of deaths, njuries, and accidents on Virginia's highways.

Virginia's Department of Highways and Transportation as been developing and testing a variety of methods to make ne state's roadways safer for today's motorist.

For example, a recent study made by the department's affic and safety division comparing the two years before and fter improvements were made at 360 locations in 1973 howed a 57 percent decrease in fatalities — a drop of 42 to 8 highway deaths.

J. P. Mills, Jr., the department's traffic and safety engineer, aid the study showed total accidents at the 360 locations ere down from 2,205 to 1,899, while accidents causing njuries decreased from 534 to 473 and fatal accidents ropped from 32 to 15.

Improved sight distances and pavement grooving produced ome of the more significant decreases in accidents.

Improving the distance a motorist can see before entering he flow of traffic resulted in a 100 percent decrease in atalities, a 43 percent drop in injury-causing accidents, and 13 percent drop in the total number of accidents at 18 cations, Mills said.

Ever notice those grooves in the pavement of some badways? They are there to help decrease hydroplaning hen you're driving along a rain-slicked highway. Pavement rooving in five locations has resulted in a decrease in the tal number of accidents from 271 to 138, or 49 percent, and ecreased injury-causing accidents from 70 to 29, or 59 ercent.

Other safety improvement projects included widening and nproving the alignment of roadways, removing raised edians, improving 19 intersections, and eliminating ibstandard bridges.

Mills said present and future projects include the replacement of old-style guardrails with newer, stronger types made to prevent possible vehicle impalement (see sidebar).

In total, the projects cost \$6,510,309, of which state highway user taxes financed \$4,605,412 and the federal Highway Trust Fund paid \$1,904,897. As mentioned before, crash "cushions" or impact

attenuators are also responsible for reducing the number of



Crash "cushions" such as these sand-filled containers help reduce the severity of vehicles hitting immobile objects such as bridge piers.

deaths, injuries, and amount of property damage incurred in an accident. Cushions at 48 locations on Virginia's highways reduced what could have been 50 severe or fatal accidents to 10 from which the driver could walk away and 40 others from which motorists promptly resumed their travels.

The cushions are designed to reduce the severity of accidents involving vehicles hitting immovable objects such as bridge piers and concrete abutments. When a vehicle strikes one of these devices, the energy released by the impact is dispersed throughout the device and the vehicle is slowed down. The devices help cushion the impact, thereby lessening the possible damage to the driver and vehicle.

"It was significant to note that although many impacts were in excess of 50 miles per hour, the operator was able to leave the scene," said Mills. "This certainly attests to the effectiveness of these devices." If the devices were not there, the vehicle could collide abruptly with a solid stationary object and the collision could result in severe injury or death.

From the 10 accidents actually investigated by law enforcement officers, there were no reported fatalities and only two injuries.

Mills said the three most promising types of cushions are:

1) Sand-containing devices — high-density polyethylene structural foam cylinders — which yield upon impact.

2) Non-freezing water-filled vinyl cylinders placed in groups called "clusters" or "sandwiches" which also disperse energy when hit.

3) Cylindrical cells of lightweight vermiculite concrete wrapped with coil.

Each site with a hazard deemed impossible to eliminate or otherwise improve is evaluated for its special characteristics and the safety device judged most effective for that site is placed there.

The impact-reducing devices were installed at the 48 locations for a total cost in excess of \$500,000 and approximately 50 more locations throughout the state are scheduled to have the devices installed.

Of course, Mills said, Virginia must remember that spot safety improvements and crash cushions will never be a substitute for good defensive driving habits all motorists should practice. But they *are* there to help ensure safer driving.

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Hopefully, scenes of vehicles speared by guardrails will eliminated with the installation of new, safer guardrails.

Scary, isn't it?

• Severe injuries and even deaths have been the results accidents like the one you see here. But due to the development and implementation of new guardrail style hopefully this scene will be eliminated from Virginia highways.

The Virginia Department of Highways and Transport tion is introducing safer guardrails along the state's road said E. S. Coleman, Jr., an assistant location and design e gineer for the department.

A guardrail with curved-down ends replaced many of t open-ended rails, but vehicles hitting the rail at high spee were often flipped over. Now, two other types are bei installed.

The preferred style features ends which are buried into cut slope. This serves two purposes as the vehicles can't l the end of the rail and are prevented from getting behind t rail and into a dangerous area such as a sharp drop-off.

The other type is the Breakaway Cable Terminal, or BC The first two posts on the rail are grounded by a cable, b will break away if hit by a vehicle, thereby slowing it dow and preventing it from being speared. These are just no being installed along Interstate 64 and one is south of King Dominion on I-95, said Coleman.

An updated design of the guardrail now in use helps keep vehicle from being "pocketed" or "captured" after it hits t rail. The posts behind the rail are not attached directly to t rail, but are separated from it by a block. The posts are al six feet, three inches apart — half the distance featured in t older model.

The closer posts allow the vehicle to slide along the rainstead of bringing it to a sudden stop. The vehicle can even we back into the stream of traffic without much difficulty and the stream of traffic without much difficulty and the stream of the strea

These guardrails are being used on all new installatio and will gradually replace the old style along the interstates But no matter what type of guardrail is installed, it is rea

a compromise for the driver, said Coleman.

"A guardrail is only installed when it's the lesser of the evils," Coleman said. "It's a bigger target for a motorist hit, but it's safer than hitting whatever it's protecting t motorist from."

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THE TALL, GENTLE MAN FROM BOWLING GREEN A Reflection on Senator Paul Manns

By

Lola A. Murray

I guess I never really noticed Senator Paul Manns during my two years as a Legislative Aide, although his height and slimness reminded me a great deal of my father. I do recall one instance in which Paul's good friend, Speaker of the House of Delegates John Warren Cooke, chided him in a humorous fashion for coming into the House and not following the somewhat rigid procedure for announcing the Senate's disposition of a bill. Rather than proceeding through the somewhat cumbrous language of the previous Senator's announcement, which went something like the following, "Mr. Speaker, I have been directed by the President of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate insists on its amendments to House Bill Such-and-Such and respectfully asks for a Committee of Conference," Senator Manns, having heard this same declaration many times during his years in the legislature, said with a twinkle in his eye and a lift to his voice, "Well, I want you to do the same thing with this House Bill!" Somewhat taken aback (Senator Manns was known for his adherence to the rules of the assembly) Speaker Cooke said, "Will the Senator from Bowling Green please repeat his announcement?" John Warren, as is his fashion, then thrust his tongue into the side of his cheek, looked at both sides of the House, and then held back a laugh that was building inside him. The Senator, ever gracious and obliging, then proceeded to retrace his words and, in the language he knew by heart, made the announcement he had been instructed to deliver. At first the House was silent, but as he went on, small outbreakings of laughter began to trickle forward until, at the end of his speech, there was genuine laughter, not at the Senator, but with him as he sheepishly strode back from the microphone.

As I mentioned, the times were few when I had paid great attention to the Senator from Bowling Green. This was to change, though, as I embarked upon a new profession. I had heard of an opening with the newly-formed Governor's Council on Transportation in March of 1976. I made an appointment to see Senator Manns, re'sume' in hand, and needing a job very badly. My first visit with him, although not of the earth-shaking variety, provided me with some insight as to the type of individual who, as Chairman of the Council, would be my future boss. I was treated with the utmost

respect and courtesy, qualities I was to observe frequently i the Senator. In the following two years, I observed these trait often in his dealings, not only with me, but with everyone h encountered.

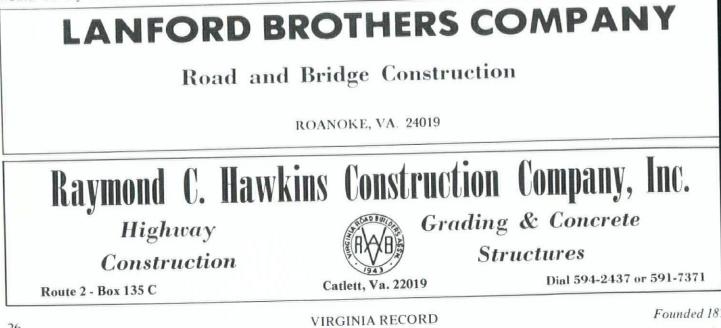
Paul was truly a Southern Gentleman. He made those h had met recently feel as close to him as those he had know for years. He was, in the truest and rarest forms, a friend. H was never too busy to stop for a few moments to chat, to as about your family, and to honestly let you know that he wa concerned and involved if things were not going well for you.

I remember one day I told him that I would be glad t provide him a ride to McLean where the Council was holdin a meeting. As I journeyed on Interstate 95, I was struck wit the thought, "What in the world can I talk to him about fo two hours on the way up and two hours on the way back? am one of those persons who feels that silence over a lon period of time must prove that I am a horrib conversationalist. My fears, however, were soon diminished No sooner was Paul in the car than the chatter started. W talked about everything under the sun. I even found the when I brought him back home that afternoon, I was no ready for the conversation to end. It was almost like tw small children who cannot wait for school to start the ner morning to catch up on all of the events of the past 12 hour There was so much more to say.

I guess I feel that way now. I wish he were here so that could say all the things that we mortals fail to express until is too late. I imagine there are a multitude of people, not on in Virginia but across the country, who share my sentiments

To say goodbye is all we could do, but to know that h touched our lives is comfort to us. He shall be missed, but h will never be forgotten. He was truly a friend - the tal gentle man from Bowling Green.

Editor's Note: The foregoing article, written by Lola Murra is a tribute to a man whose passing has left a void in the live of all who knew him or knew his work. Mrs. Murray is a sta assistant for the Governor's Council on Transportation an has worked with this agency since its inception. April 1976. native of Roanoke, she moved to Richmond in 1970, and sh and her husband Don reside in Bon Air.



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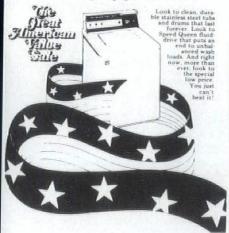
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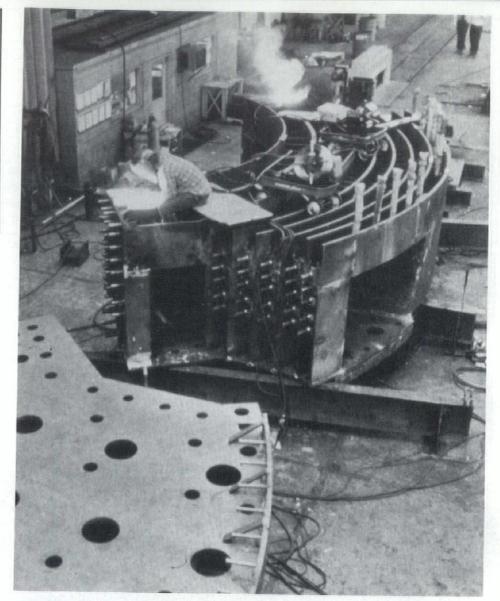
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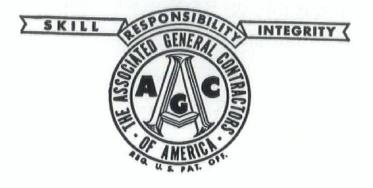
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VIRGINIA A.G.C. REVIEW

OFFICIAL SECTION VIRGINIA BRANCH A.G.C.



ENERGY GAINS IN IMPORTANCE IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

By James E. Gehman President, Enercon, Inc. January 1978

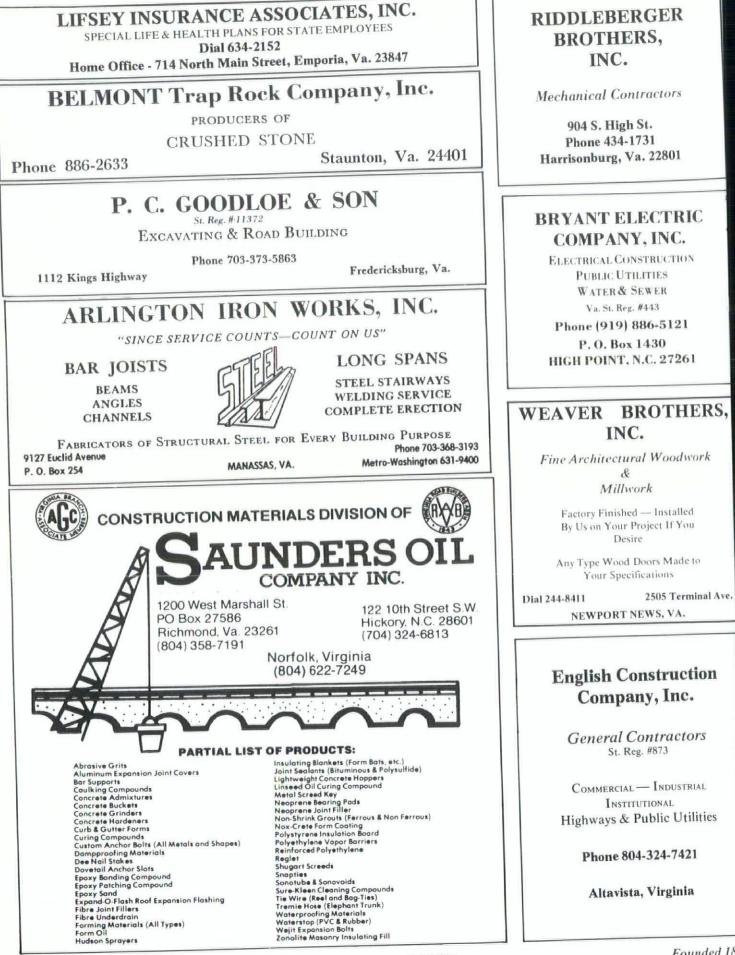
SINCE the 1973 Arab oil embargo contractors, architects and building owners have become increasingly concerned with the cost of operating buildings. Prior to that period the market demanded lower first cost and little or no attention was directed to the long term or "life-cycle" cost. But with energy prices tripling in the last 4-5 years, energy consumption has become a primary concern. To understand why our priorities have changed we need to consider the sources of our energy.

We as a nation consume 35% of the world's energy, more energy per capita than any other country in the world. This is partly because we have a highly mobile and technological society. The world prominence of the United States depends substantially on our ability to procure and utilize large quantities of energy. Our primary energy is in the form of petroleum products. The heating oils for our homes, puildings and industry, heavy oils for ships, diesel for trucks and buses, the gasoline for our cars, aviation fuels for our air ransports, natural gas for heating, cooking and industrial processes all come from the world's petroleum supply.

Our growth as a world power is due in a large part to our bundant petroleum supply. We are still one of the world's reatest producers of crude oil. Our vulnerability during time of war, our weak bargaining position in world politics and the onstant deficit in our balance of payments are all symptoms of an increasing reliance on foreign oil. This, then, is the 'Energy Crisis'' we face. It is not one of dwindling resources out rather a growing dependence on a tenuous supply. Each of our domestic sources: coal, oil, gas, geothermal, nuclear, solar, hydro, and wind have great problems and potentials. Technological breakthroughs have been made and will continue. The real incentive to switch from foreign oil is economic. As the cost of foreign oil rises the comparative cost of a solar collector or a "scrubber" for a coal fired boiler becomes more of a bargain. We cannot, however, assume a business as usual posture and wait for these breakthroughs that will take decades. In the meantime, we must make the best use of the resources at hand. Some building owners have become so used to paying high energy bills that they presume that energy, along with rent, insurance and taxes, are "fixed expenses." This is no longer the case.

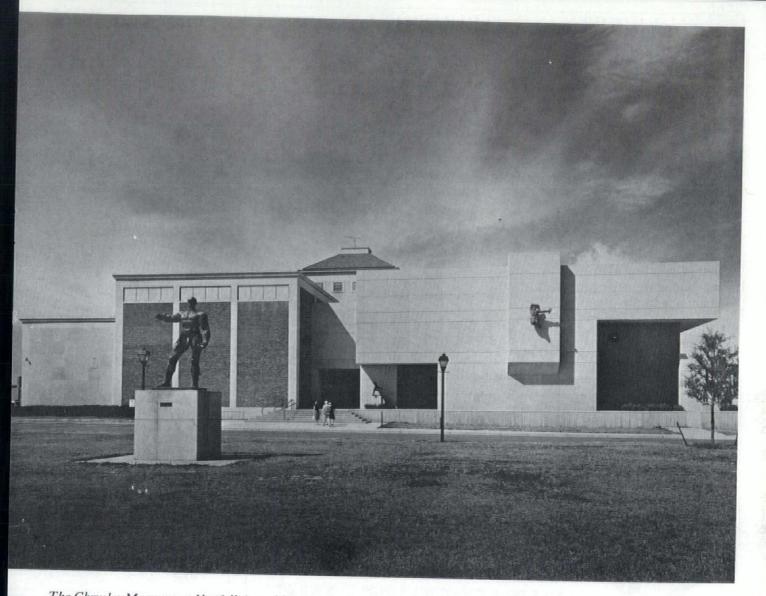
Reducing energy costs as much as 50% in new buildings by proper design and construction and 30% in existing buildings is not uncommon. In new buildings, spending money on proper insulation, shading devices, controls and other energy saving features will often reduce the size of the heating ventilation and air conditioning plant. In this case an energy efficient building cost no more than a wasteful one. In existing buildings, operating changes which cost nothing or small investments which have very short paybacks (a few years or less) can transform a wasteful building into an efficient one.

Why worry about wasting a few barrels of oil when what we should be doing is finding more? There are several good reasons for the conservation approach. One is that the oil and gas we will find will be more expensive to produce. It may be



VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 187



The Chrysler Museum at Norfolk is making no-cost improvements based on a consultant's recommendations. E. T. Gresham Company, Inc. of Norfolk was contractor for the addition shown. (Photo by Ronald Maratea)

ffshore or come from shale but the "cheap" oil has been umped and used. We should not accelerate our entry into spensive energy. Another is that we can conserve in uildings and equivalent of up to 12.5 million barrels per day y 1990 according to American Institute of Architects stimates. This is projected to be equal to two-thirds of the mount of oil we will be importing then, not a total solution itself but a substantial impact on the problem. Another ason to pursue conservation is that it affects a large, labor tensive industry, construction. In times of high nemployment we need to be diverting our capital from calating energy costs to job producing construction provements. From the businessman's point of view it akes good sense to invest in energy conservation. The AIA timates that following a policy of energy conservation in uldings will free up about \$500 billion in capital over a 15 ar period nationwide. There is no question that we should irsue additional sources of supply of fossil fuels and ntinue to develop alternative sources of energy but at the me time use wisely what we have.

Since the cost of energy has become a major part of an wner's operating budget many products have flooded the

not uncommon. There is the story of the optimistic building owner who bought several devices whose total savings exceeded 100% of his bill. The utility company, however, did not respond by sending him a check instead of a bill. Almost all of the devices from automatic boiler tube scrubbers to sophisticated computer control systems save energy and money. The decision as to which one will be best for a given building must be made after analyzing the needs of the building and the effect of the device on the buildings various systems.

Every building that uses energy should be considered as an opportunity to invest in energy conservation. Energy conservation is a safe investment, there are countless case histories of improvements which have resulted in substantial savings. Energy conservation provides a good return on the investment (ROI). There are so many investments that will yield paybacks of two or three years or less that little attention need be paid to those with larger paybacks. Conservation makes good business sense.

Many different approaches to conserving energy in buildings are emerging as more and more building owners see the savings possible. Conservation techniques in arketplace. Claims of energy savings from 10 to 30% are residences are widely known and practiced, including storm

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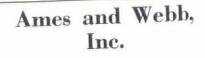
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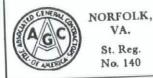
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windows, insulation and others. The larger and more complex buildings, however, do not respond to that type of treatment. Adding storm windows and insulation usually has little effect on large office buildings or commercial facilities. Changes in lighting levels and ventilation quantities are the types of improvements which most affect the energy consumption of commercial and institutional buildings. The large number of possible energy improvements with a wide variety of costs and paybacks as well as the complex interrelationship of building systems has brought several building owners to hire consultants. Only with a thorough energy analysis can the owner be assured that he is spending his limited capital on an improvement which will give him the pest return on his investment.

Energy conservation analyses can be both large and small and apply to both new and existing buildings. Enercon, Inc., a Norfolk based energy consulting firm, studied energy cost eduction possibilities at the Chrysler Museum. The results vere no-cost improvements such as office area lighting eductions which will reduce the Museum's energy onsumption by an estimated 5 to 10%. Areas of greater mprovement were found and may be implemented as funds become available. A new Veterans Administration hospital to e located in Richmond was the subject of one of the most xhaustive computer aided energy analyses ever ccomplished. Architect, Ken Blankenship of Williams and azewell & Associates, Inc., says "The report was published h fifteen volumes and the building so complex that our onsultant, Vansant & Gusler, had to modify some of the

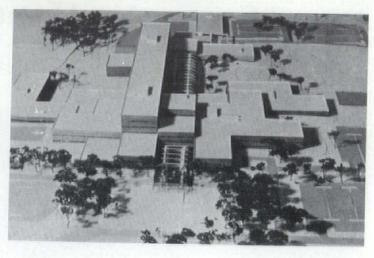
omputer programs to apply them to this building. After the reliminary building design is complete it will be analyzed gain and compared with the original model." While energy conservation is a new field, help is available o owners of existing buildings or potential owners of uildings. For comprehensive services on larger more

omplex buildings an energy consultant should be retained. le should have architects and engineers on his staff specially ained and experienced in energy conservation. Local tilities are also offering the services of individuals trained in elping their customers make better use of the electricity they uy. In Norfolk, Mr. Norman (Bob) Roberts, Director of larketing Services heads up Vepco's efforts in this area. ublications are available concerning energy conservation ealing with specific building types. Good sources for ibliographies include:

> The Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D. C. 20402

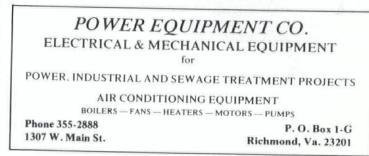
The Virginia Energy Office 823 East Main Street Richmond, Virginia 23219

In the true American spirit this country is turning an ergy "crisis" into an opportunity. There is a lot of money r building owners to save and in the process they will be



The new 820 bed McGuire Veterans Administration Hospital was analyzed to determine the energy use of 28 possible mechanical systems. (Photo courtesy of Williams and Tazewell & Associates, Inc.)

reducing this country's dependence on foreign oil. The National Energy Act is the first attempt at a national energy policy. It legislates and encourages conservation. The remaining effort on the part of building owners, builders and designers will determine whether we go further down the road to increased foreign dependence or embark on a program of eventual self-sufficience and sustained growth.



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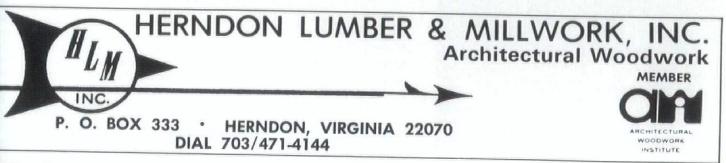
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tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1978

Annual Congressional Luncheon Washington, D.C. April 5, 1978

Congressman David E. Satterfield welcomed Harry Lee and Bob Dunville to Washington for the 17th Annual AGC of Virginia Congressional Luncheon.





Bob Heiderer, Con-

Warren

gressman Herbert E.

Martin share a light moment before lunch.

Harris and

34

Congressman Robert W. Daniel, Jr., shared a table with Alex Alexander and Robbi Diggs at the Congressional Luncheon.



Bob Heiderer, Warren Martin, Congressman T. Kenneth Robinson and George Bickerstaff discuss legislative concerns of the 95th Congress.

VIRGINIA RECORD

A NEAR RECORD crowd of Virginia Branch members attended the Annual Congressional Luncheon held in the Rayburn Building, Washington, D. C., on April 5.

Eleven of the Virginia Congressional Delegation attended or sent representation to give those attending information and to hear their views on matters of particular interest to contractors.

Preceding the luncheon member gathered for a tour of National AGG headquarters at 1957 E Street, N.W conducted by Arthur F. Hintze Director, Open Shop and Governmen Services; Val Riva, Assistant Manpower & Training and Education and Assistant Executive Director Hubert Beatty, Richard C. Creightor John C. Ellis, and John W. Sroka.

Hubert Beatty explained th organizational set-up of the AGC an the areas of responsibility of the variou segments. He also explained hi responsibilities with the Publication Public Relations and Manpowe Development divisions.

John Sroka explained hi responsibilities with the Building Highway, Heavy-Industrial an Municipal-Utility sections and outline the aims and goals of each.

Richard Creighton's primary area or responsibility is in legislative matters He explained his work in lobbying of the "Hill" as well as his liaison wor with other trade associations on matter of mutual interest.

John Ellis discussed the primary area under his direction — Labor, Safet Education and the area of governmer regulation.

Arthur Hintze dealt with the Davis Bacon problems facing the constructio industry and what can be done t alleviate some of the problems.

Val Riva explained the new trainin program called "Construction Craft man Curriculum." This new approad was designed to meet the needs of th open shop contractors. This is a training program which crosses craft lines.

Those AGC members attending th luncheon included: Alex Alexande Alexander Building Contruction, Inc Richmond; Harry L. Barker, Barke Construction Co., Inc., Richmond George A. Bickerstaff, Luck Quarrie Inc., Richmond; John Blakemore, Jr Construction Corp Blakemore Richmond; George S. Brantley, Jr Aetna Insurance Co., Richmond; Fre W. Brumbaugh, Alexander Buildin Construction, Inc., Richmond; Josep C. Brown, Sr. and Joseph C. Brown, Jr Beach Building Corp., Virginia Beach Richard W. Caldwell, Jr., Frit Construction Co., Martinsville; Walte

aldwell, John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville; Jerry Callis, Kenbridge onstruction Co., Inc., Kenbridge; Ailton J. Collins, Cooperative onstruction Co., Lynchburg; Larry onner, Aaron J. Conner General ontractor, Inc., Roanoke; Claude aniel, Blakemore Construction Corp., ichmond; Robert M. Dunville, Sr. and . M. Dunville, Jr., Robert M. Dunville Bros., Inc., Richmond: Walker oard, Commercial Builders, Inc., Norolk; A. C. Ford, Solite Corporation, ichmond; Howard Gill, Henderson & hillips, Inc., Norfolk; and Sid alloway, Honorary Member, Richond

Also, Rodney Gentry and Carl oodson, Diamond Air Compressor o., Inc., Hampton; George P. Gruber, rthur Young & Company, Richmond; riscoe Guy, Conquest, Moncure & unn, Inc., Richmond; Lin and Janice endricks, Hendricks Tile Manucturing, Co., Inc., Annandale; Mary . Hunt, Cooperative Construction Co., ynchburg; Lester L. Hudgins, and illiam F. Kayhoe, Kayhoe Construcon Corp., Richmond; Jeff Keating, ewis, Mitchell & Moore, Vienna; Joe emp, Eugene Simpson & Bro., Inc., lexandria; Bob Kersey, Commercial uilders, Inc., Norfolk; Charlie ambert, R. D. Lambert & Son, Inc., hesapeake; Taylor Layne, Johnson & iggins of Va., Inc., Richmond; Harry ee, Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc., Richmond; ete Lynch, Travelers Insurance Co., nnandale; Sam Levingston, Lasal pnstruction Co., Inc., Newport News; Warren Martin, Edward van Laer. c., Charlottesville; and Joe C. Nance , Robert M. Dunville & Bros., Inc., ichmond.

And Edmund Pendleton, Jr. Pendlen Construction Corp., Wytheville; ave Reed, John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., ilem; Bill Reynolds, William E. eynolds Construction Co., Salem; ugh H. Riley, Hudgins Construction b., Inc., Newport News; Jack Roberts, enbridge Construction Co., Kenidge; Joe Rosenbaum, Ronoake Enneering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond; aymond Stone, Frith Construction ., Martinsville; Henry Taylor, Jr., ylor & Parrish, Inc., Richmond; M. Tomlinson, Q.M. Tomlinson, c., Roanoke; Dwayne Trottman, aron J. Conner General Contractor, c., Roanoke; Robert Van Divender, he Howard P. Foley Company, Richond; W. M. Walker, Waco, Inc., chmond; G. B. Wilson, Thomas therfoord Bonding and Insurance, anoke; Charles Young, Gregory nstruction Co., Manassas; Ray right, Chantilly Construction Co., antilly; and Joe Ziglar, Chesapeake asonry Corp., Newport News.



Congressman Joseph L. Fisher and Joe Kemp talked during the Congressional Building tour.

Congressman G. William Whitehurst greets Congressman Wampler's Legislative Assistant Jack Wright while Briscoe Guy and Bob Dunville, Jr., look on.





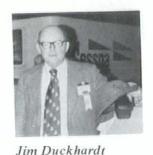
Congressman M. Caldwell Butler enjoyed seeing constituents Larry Conner and Dwayne Trottman at the Congressional Luncheon.

Dave Reed welcomes Congressman Butler to the Congressional Luncheon while Milt Collins looks on.





Harry Taylor





Jim Williams



Dave Kjellstrom



Jack Bays



Aaron Conner and Al Branson. Secretary, Membership Development of National AGC review Sunday Supplement from Richmond Times-Dispatch.



Dave Reed and Ike Hedgepeth



SOME 40 members and guests from Virginia Branch attended the Nation AGC Convention held in New Orleans, March 3 through 8.

Unusually cool and wet weather prevented enjoyment of many of New Orlea outdoor features, but the reception by the city was warm and the activities an meetings progressed at a brisk pace.

meetings progressed at a brisk pace. Among important actions taken by the Associated General Contractors w adoption of an energy resolution and a Minority Business Enterprise resolution. Jack Bays of Jack Bays, Inc., McLean, was a panel member for a forum "Successor in Management", one of a series of four popular forums on Close Held Business Management. Executive Director James F. Duckhardt present the Virginia Branch AGC system of developing Sunday supplements at Membership Development Committee meeting. Samples distributed generation considerable interset considerable interest.







John W. Daniel and Sam Shrum



Russian Cruise Ship berthed at New Orleans harbor near Convention Center.



Barbara and Earl Morin





resident Harry Lee and National lirector Robert Dunville attend Lee(Mrs. Harry) reeting.

Ann Taylor (Mrs. Henry) and Elizabeth



Dick Phillippi and Jesse James

Those attending from Virginia Branch were: I/M Aaron J. Conner, Aaron J. Conner, General Contractor, Inc., Roanoke. I/M Larry Conner, Aaron J. Conner, General Contractor, Inc., Roanoke. W. Creech, Nancy McClees, J. W. Creech, Inc., Norfolk. I/M Robert M. Dunville, Sr., Robert M. Dunville & Bros., Inc., Richmond. /M R. I. Hedspeth, H & S Corporation, Norfolk. VM George F. (Jesse) James, James Insurance Agency, Wytheville. M N. David Kjellstrom, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmond. M S. F. Lanford, Jr., Lanford Brothers Co., Inc., Roanoke. /M Harry G. Lee, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmond. /M Jim Williams, Jim Williams Construction Co., Chester. /M W. A. Shrake, Collier-Cobb & Associates of Va., Inc., Vienna. /M E. U. Morin, Newport News Industrial Corp., Newport News. M F. Warren Martin, Edward van Laer, Inc., Charlottesville. M A. H. Moseley, Jr., Shirley Construction Corp., Portsmouth. /M Richard E. Phillippi, Jr., Richard E. Phillippi, Inc., Wytheville. /M D. W. Reed, Jr., John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Salem. /M Samuel H. Shrum, Nielson Construction Co., Inc., Harrisonburg. rs. Esther Smith, Shirley Construction Corp., Portsmouth. /M Henry Taylor, Jr., Taylor & Parrish, Inc., Richmond /M Jack Bays, Jack Bays, Inc., McLean. /M Samuel Lionberger, Jr., S. Lewis Lionberger Company, Roanoke. /M John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville.

r. H. Taylor Layne, Johnson & Higgins of Va., Inc., Richmond /M James F. Duckhardt, Executive Director, Virginia Branch AGC, Richmond. Social events included several sumptuous receptions with excellent food, terpillar Parties aboard the S. S. President on the Mississippi, "The History of zz" described and performed by Pete Fountain, and many other enjoyable ents.



Pete Gelvin, Past National President from Amarillo, Texas.



Rocky and Esther Smith with Frances and Al Moseley



obert Dunville and Warren Martin are a laugh.



Sam Lionberger and Stan Lanford and wife Elise.



Rindy Lionberger (Mrs. S. L.)



PIEDMONT DISTRICT held their first meeting of the year February 21 at the Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville. President Don Sours introduced Harry G. Lee, Virginia Branch President, who gave a brief overview of 1977 accomplishments and an insight into the plans for 1978. The theme of "involvement" was stressed to the membership.

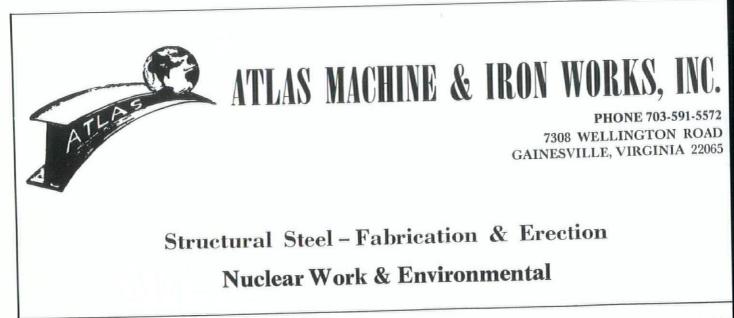
In keeping with the new emphasis on promoting membership, Piedmont entertained eight non-member firms for the occasion. Plans were made to act on local Davis-Bacon Wage Determinations and to set up a scholarship fund.



Warren Martin



Harry G. Lee, Virginia Branch President, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., Richmon Don Sours, Piedmont President, R. E. Lee & Son, Inc., Charlie Pietsch, Associa Division Chairman, Manson and Utley, Charlottesville.



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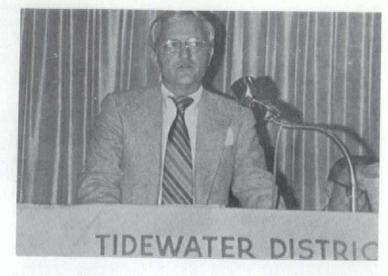
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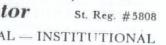
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tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1978

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Executive Director, Virginia Branch

The TIDEWATER DISTRICT, Virginia Branch AGC, met at the Admiralty Motel in Norfolk on February 7, 1978 with approximately 60 in attendance. President Howard Gill headed a strong program featuring a full discussion of the actions and goals of the Virginia Branch AGC. President Gill also discussed the aims and goals at the District level. State President Harry Lee of Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. outlined his program and plans for the State Organization.

Associate Division Chairman Charles Pietsch of Manson & Utley, Inc. dis-cussed the duties, responsibilities and benefits of the Associate Members. Executive Director Duckhardt brought the group up to date on the 1978 Legislative Program and other matters of current importance.

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Margaret Caldwell (Mrs Richard) and Nickie Duckhardt (Mrs. J. F.)



James F. Duckhardt, Executive Director.

The annual golf outing of th **SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT** was held a the Yachtman Motor Inn, Myrt Beach, South Carolina, February 23-2-1978. Fifty members and gues attended the two-day affair. The enjoyed the beautiful weather an outstanding golf courses. Although th golf matches were very informal, th winner of the Blind Bogey was E Cothran, a visiting Central District member.

On Friday evening, there was reception and dinner with a talk b Executive Director James Duckhard concerning the AGC activities wit special emphasis on the Legislativ Program for the year 1978.



District Vice President and Mrs. Henry Andrews. Thompson's Ready-Mix, Inc., Danville and, at right, District President Richard Caldwell, Frith Construction Co., Inc., Martinsville.



Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cothran, Jr. and Ed Cothran of J. I Cothran Company, Inc., Altavista.





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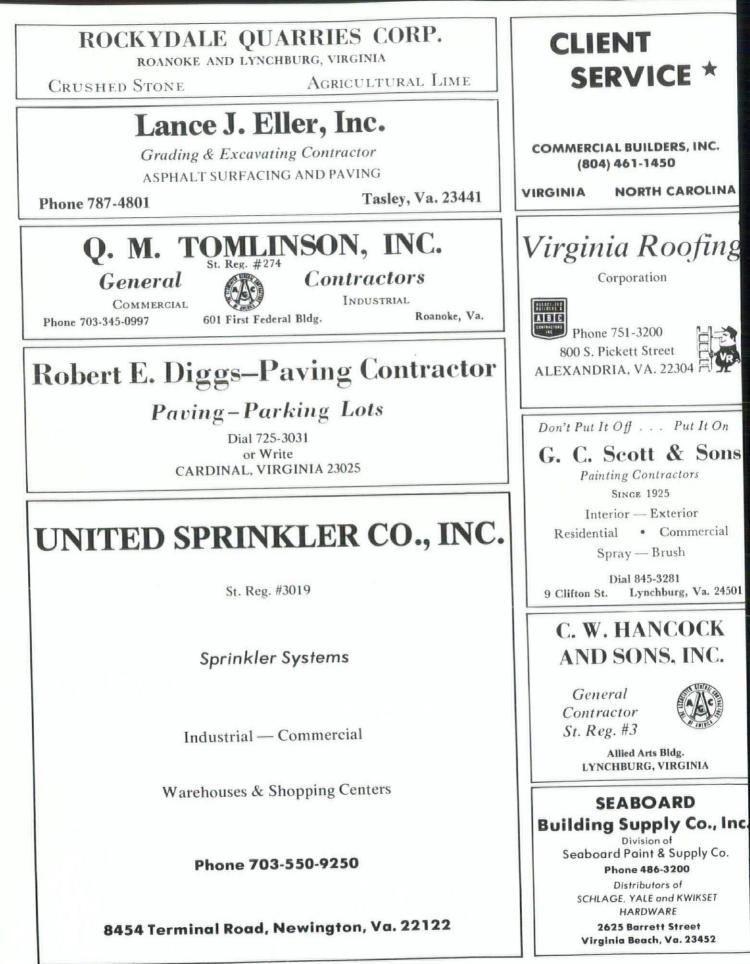
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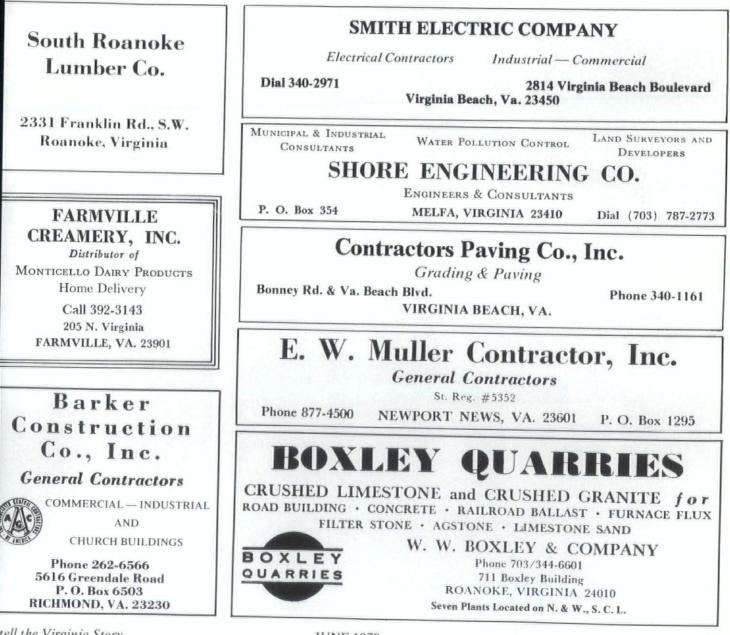
Founded 18

President Ron Gentry (Rea Construcon Company, Hampton) called the ENINSULA DISTRICT Meeting to rder at the Fisherman's Wharf. lampton, on February 14, 1978. Alhough there was a mix up on the meetng arrangements, there was an exellent turnout of approximately 40 eople and the meeting was well hanled by all in attendance.

State President Harry Lee spoke on e role of the AGC in the Virginia onstruction Industry and his plans for 78. Executive Director Duckhardt led e discussion on the 1978 Legislative rogram. Public Relations Chairman bb Kersey was in attendance and ged all members to become involved.



Virginia Branch AGC President Harry G. Lee (Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc., Richmond), Peninsula District Vice president Marion Newton (Rea Construction Company, Hampton) and District President Ron Gentry (Diamond Air Compressor Company, Inc.)



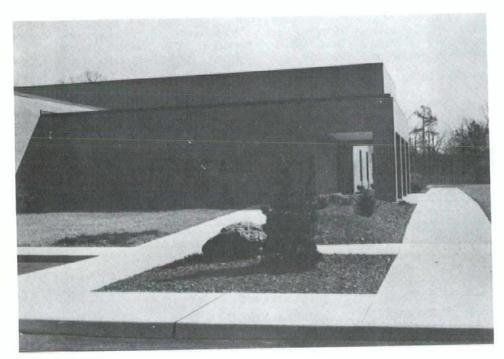
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JUNE 1978

BARKER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. presents . . . MITCHELL DISTRIBUTING COMPANY CHESTER

HUGHES & ASSOCIATES, Architect

LAWRENCE E. PERRY JR., Consulting Engineer

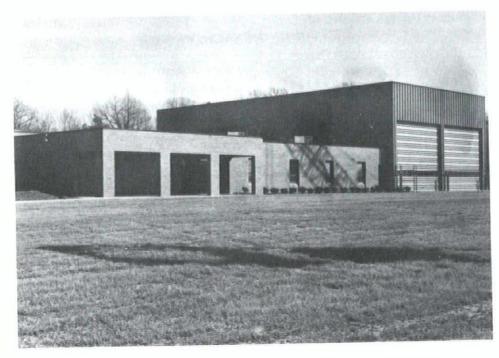


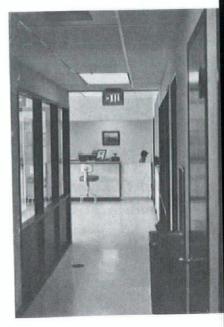
MITCHELL Distributing Comparis owned by the Carolina Investme Co. of Virginia and this facility is pa of a general expansion of the properties in Virginia. The own opened two other branches, one Coeburn, the other in the Salem an within weeks of this building on We Hundred Road in Chesterfield Count This Chester Branch was constructed a cost of over \$500,000.00 and w completed for occupancy in mi September 1977.

A contract was let for construction November of 1976, and clearing ar grading began in December, befo cold weather, but only a portion of th work was done when one of the colde winters on record settled down over the eastern part of the country. Work can to a complete standstill with the temperatures averaging about 25 degrees, and about 14 inches of sno during the month of January. Februa was not any warmer and it was abo the middle of March before work cou again proceed.

The one-story, air conditione masonry building has a built-up roo aluminum framed windows and interi walls of drywall.

After a well-attended open house of October 24-25, a spokesman for the firm said, "Now we can get on with what we're supposed to do — sellin equipment."





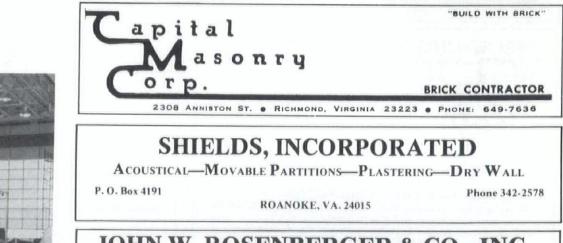
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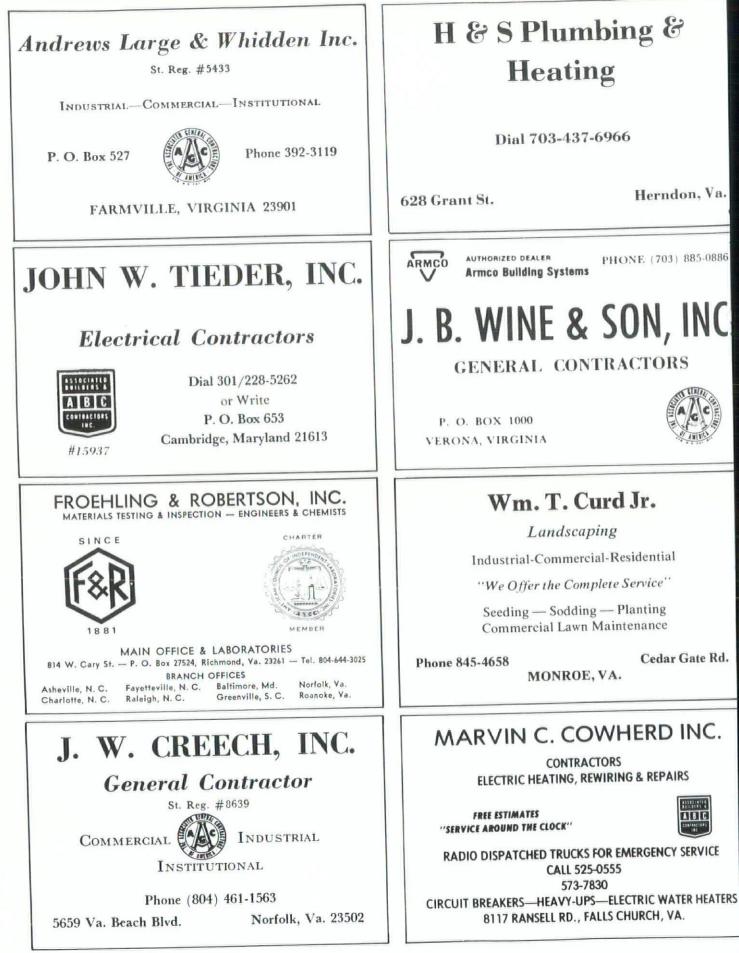


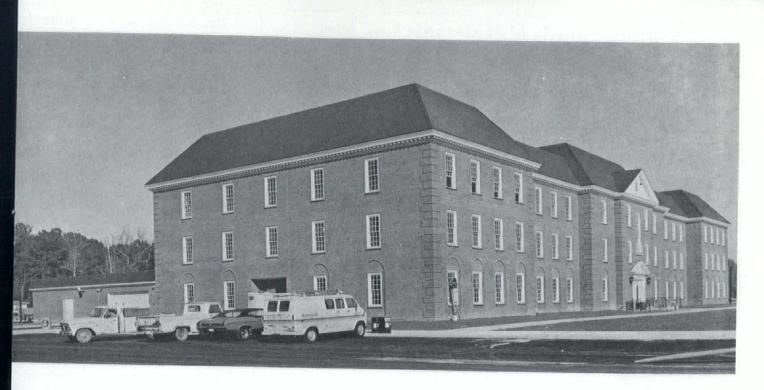
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THE FUNCTION of the new rginia Beach Correction Center is not ident to the casual observer. This cility has been constructed in the illiamsburg style and blends well with a neighboring Municipal Center ildings.

Included in the design of the fourstory building are a prisoner intake area and a separate visitor's area which is set off from the jail proper by its location and the use of a glass separation. Medical, recreational, library and prisoner monitoring systems are among

the features. The monitoring system includes 88 closed-circuit TV cameras with an all-inclusive viewing capacity.

Interiors were planned with the aid of psychologists — all a part of making the Center as humane as possible under



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the unavoidable trying circumstances. The building has been designed

The building has been designed accommodate male, female an juvenile offenders. It is the only one the state certified for women an juveniles.

Dedication ceremonies were held c Friday, February 3, 1978.

The general contractor was J. V Creech, Inc. of Norfolk who als handled excavating, foundation concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers Norfolk firms were: Eastern Roofir Corp., roofing & waterproofin Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazin John Brothers Plastering, Ind insulation & plaster; Jayen Tile Corp ceramic tile, resilient tile & terrazzo; B. Rudiger & Sons, Inc., ventilating duct system; L. F. Chiselbrook, Inc elevator; and Engineering Ste

Equipment, food service equipment. From Virginia Beach were: Weld Pile Driving Corp., piling; Guille Ste Products Co., steel roof deck; Seaboar Building Supply Co., steel doors bucks & hardware supplier; Smin Electric Co., lighting fixtures electrical work; and Reid Associate Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, a conditioning & heating.

Others were: Kramer Masonry, Inc Chesapeake, masonry; Barnum-Bru Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel handrails; Weaver Brothers, Inc Newport News, windows & millwor and Atlantic Industrial Painting Co Aliquippa, Pa., painting.

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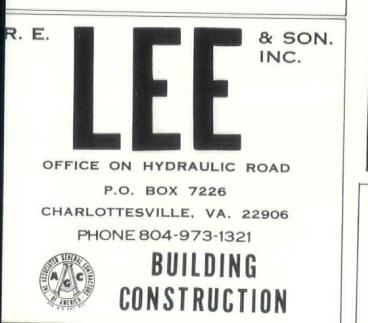
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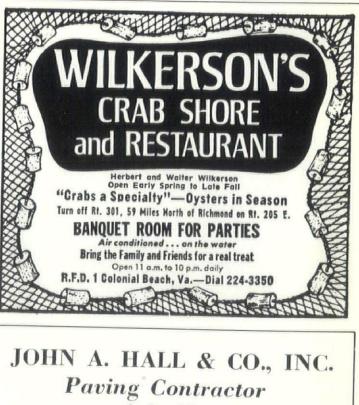
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