



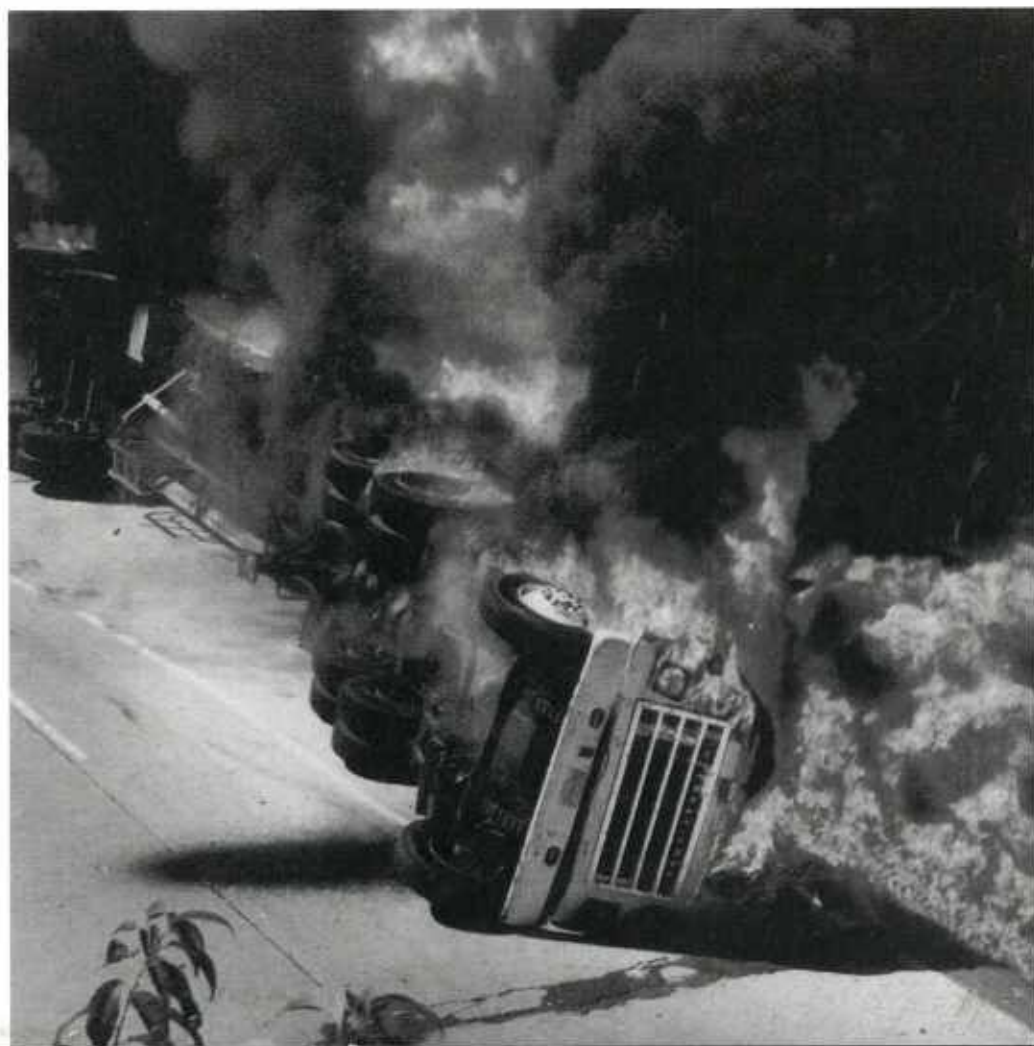
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"History of Fairfax County
Fire and Rescue
Department" by Jackie
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Meeks

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KATHERINE K. HANLEY
CHAIRMAN

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Suite 530
12000 GOVERNMENT CENTER PARKWAY
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22035-0071

TELEPHONE 703/324-2321
FAX 703/324-3955
<http://www.co.fairfax.va.us/gov/chair.htm>

CONGRATULATIONS

Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department

50 plus years of service

December 8, 2000

As chairman of the Board of Supervisors, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate the Fairfax county Fire and rescue Department as you celebrate 50 plus years of service to the citizens of Fairfax County.

This is a magnificent milestone in the history of the Fairfax county Fire and Rescue Department, which provides a vital public service and quality lifesaving assistance to sudden emergencies 24 hours a day – seven days a week. I commend each of you for your dedication and commitment to provide such a valuable service under what sometimes may become a hazardous condition. To this community you are the first line of defense against fires and emergency medical problems.

On behalf of the residents of the Fairfax County, Happy Anniversary!



Katherine K. Hanley
Chairman
Board of Supervisors



**FAIRFAX COUNTY
FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT**
4100 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia
(703) 246-2126



Michael P. Neuhard
Fire Chief

To: All members
Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department

Subject: 50 plus years of History

I am pleased to present to you our **History Book** on 50-plus years of service to the citizens of Fairfax County. Considerable time and effort was put forth to produce and publish the keepsake. This book is very interesting as it describes the past 50 years of our the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department.

I am sure many of you have fond and exciting memories about this Department which has been in existence since 1948. Over the past 50 plus years, many changes in technology have taken place to make this Department one of the best in the nation.

As Fire Chief of this great department, it has been rewarding to work with a group of dedicated and professional men and women. You are to be commended for the continued quality service you provide to the citizens of, and visitors to, Fairfax County.

Congratulations and Happy Anniversary!

Michael P. Neuhard
Fire Chief





Fire Chiefs

Burton - Alexander - Isman -
Gaines - Stinnette - Neuhard



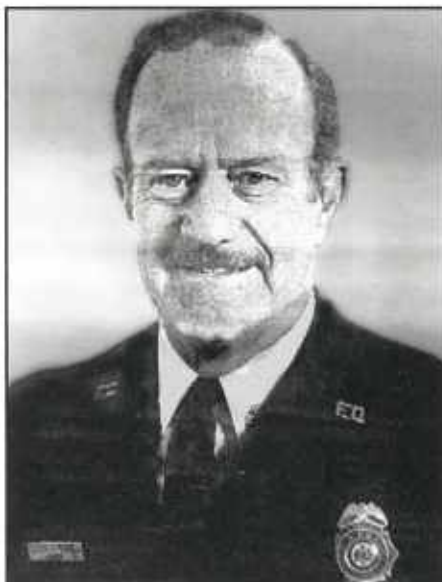
Willis H. Burton
Fire Chief
1964 - 1971



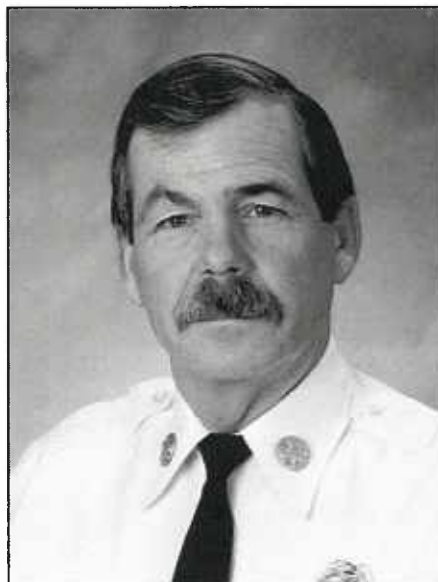
George M. Alexander
Fire Chief
1971 - 1983



Warren Isman
Fire Chief
1983 - 1991



Glenn A. Gaines
Fire Chief
1991 - 1998



Edward L. Stinnette
Fire Chief
1999 - 2003



Michael P. Neuhard
Fire Chief
2003 -



Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department

By
Jackie Meeks

In its 50th history year of operation, the first due area of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department comprises 399 square miles. The Department is charged with protecting the life and property of more than 930,000 citizens. Its budget of \$78.8 million supports 34 stations, each with its complement of apparatus and equipment; a training academy; various administrative offices; and more than 1,300 employees, including 1,139 uniformed staff. As a combination career and volunteer organization, the Department draws on the resources of twelve volunteer fire departments, whose members contribute not only funding, but time: 384 operational and 533 administrative volunteers are active in Fairfax County Fire and Rescue.

Fairfax County Fire

and Rescue Department provides fire suppression, emergency medical, technical rescue, hazardous materials, water rescue, life safety education, fire prevention, and arson investigation services. Paramedic engines and medic transport units ensure that advanced life support response is immediately available throughout the area served.

Strategic Vision of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department

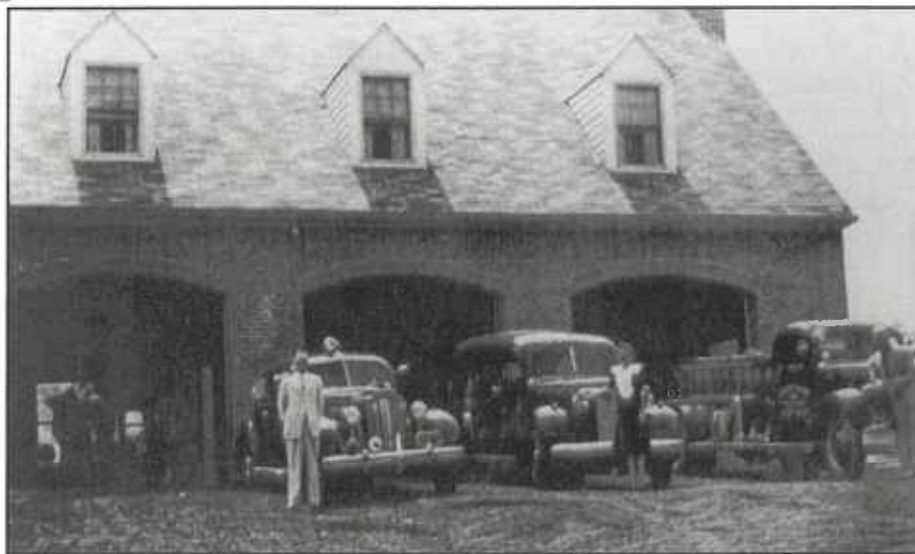
The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department will become the national model for providing responsive, quality emergency and preventive services. Effectively serving the public remains our highest priority. We will always value our personnel as dedicated and compassionate professionals, who continuously strive to meet the changing needs of our community. We will actively participate in community life and, by example, serve as leaders and role models.

The Department's highly trained special response teams are frequently called to assist in emergencies beyond the County, both nationally and internationally.

To reach this point in history, the Department has asked much of its members, both career and volunteer, and for more than fifty years its members have responded with dedication and initiative, designing practical and innovative solutions to the many problems presented by constant growth and development in the County they serve.

The Early Years

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department was first established in direct response to the need for an increased level of emergency services in booming Fairfax



Old Penn Daw Fire Station before the addition featuring a 1942 Federal Engine and a LaSalle Ambulance (1946).

County, Virginia, where development had paralleled and been fueled by the growth of the federal government. Like

most departments in the United States, Fairfax County Fire and Rescue arose from, and initially only supplemented, an existing

base of volunteer organizations, emerging at that point in time when the increasing demand for emergency services could no longer be met by the available supply of volunteers.

The economic growth and development of Fairfax County, which continues unabated to this day, began during and after World War II, when thousands of federal workers, including military personnel and the contractors who supported them, came to work in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area with their families. These new residents required homes, schools, transportation, and a multitude of services.

Eugene Gray, who joined the department with the third group of paid firefighters in 1960 and retired as a Deputy Chief, recalls that before the war Fairfax County was so thinly populated that new volunteer fire departments were difficult to organize and fund, and most people in rural areas of the county had little or no fire protection or rescue service. The war helped to change that situation.

As part of the defense of Washington, D.C., the United States Government made available, through the County Board of Supervisors, six fire trucks. These engines, small commercial chassis with low volume pumps, probably wouldn't have been much use had the capitol city been bombed and then burned, but they provided an impetus for the small communities who received them to organize and develop badly needed new fire departments. Each department equipped and modified the trucks according to its own needs and resources. The Virginia State

Forestry Division furnished hand tools and backpacks for fighting outdoor fires.

The various community fire departments provided a nucleus of manpower, and they became the central point of contact for many jobs unrelated to fighting fire. Among other war-related activities, they provided first response training to residents, acted as air raid wardens and airplane spotters, and collected metal to be recycled for the war effort.

World War II also brought the County its first fire chief, John Carper of the McLean Volunteer Fire Department. However, Carper's primary responsibility was to work with the War Materials Board to ensure that the eleven volunteer departments could obtain replacement tires, gasoline, and other rationed items, and the position was not continued after the war.

According to Gray, when the war ended, many former servicemen returned to their communities with a rich fund of knowledge and experi-

ence of firefighting methods and equipment which had been developed by the military as part of the war effort. These men knew that more could be done by the volunteer departments, and they were eager to implement change and to improve services to the people of their communities. They recognized the importance of adequate training, and they understood the necessity to ensure that equipment and facilities were always in good repair and in a state of readiness.

The concern with readiness was a key factor in the decision to ask the County Board of Supervisors to hire one paid man for each station, triggered, among other things, by two separate occasions when apparatus pumps were found to be frozen and inoperable. Although the first paid men performed firefighting duties and were key members of their departments, spending their days at the station and their nights responding from home as volunteers, their primary responsibility was to ensure that equipment and apparatus were properly maintained.

World War II



Residential communities, shopping centers, office complexes, and service facilities began to spring up on land which had once been devoted to agriculture. Thousands of new structures and infrastructures required fire suppression and prevention.

Existing volunteer fire departments were hard pressed by the influx. Although new departments would continue to be organized by concerned citizens throughout the 1950s, by the late 1940s both volunteers and County administrators had realized that rapid population growth in the County would not lead to an equal rate of growth in the number of volunteer firefighters. At a time when many more volunteers were needed, the number of people actually available to answer an alarm during the day became fewer and fewer in

most communities.

Many new residents of the county were transient, moving to the area for two years, or three, then moving on to new assignments, and these temporary residents were less likely to become involved in local life. The booming economy also offered new opportunities for long-time residents of the County, who left their rural occupations to move to office and service jobs in large numbers. Volunteer firefighters whose work had been home- or community-based now became commuters.

In 1949, the Fairfax County Fire Commission and the County Board of Super-

visors approved the hiring of one paid man to work on weekdays at each existing volunteer fire station, at a salary of \$2,520 per year. On July 1, 1949, the first ten men, recruited from among the volunteer firefighters of the County, reported to work. Although they were initially classified, for bureaucratic reasons, as custodians, and the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department did not yet bear its

current name, these ten men became the department's first firefighters, and first members: Oscar A. Costello, Herndon; Joseph H. Dove, Penn Daw; James S.

First Fairfax County Paid Firefighters

Oscar A. Costello, Herndon
Joseph H. Dove, Penn Daw
James S. Fox, Fairfax
Anton E. Groff, Dunn Loring
Vincent A. Guidi, Annandale
Charles B. Newman, Mount Vernon
Samuel D. Redmond, McLean
Arthur J. Simpson, Baileys Crossroads
Woodrow W. Smith, Franconia
David L. Tucker, Forestville



1st organized fire school in Fairfax County. Picture taken in Navy-Vale off West Ox Road during a house burning to make way for Route 50.

Fox, Fairfax; Anton E. Groff, Dunn Loring; Vincent A. Guidi, Annandale; Charles B. Newman, Mount Vernon; Samuel D. Redmond, McLean; Arthur J. Simpson, Baileys Crossroads; Woodrow W. Smith, Franconia; David L. Tucker, Forestville.

Samuel Redmond was the first to be hired. He was assigned Badge #1 and assigned to Company #1 (McLean). Vienna's first paid man, Robert Hunter, would start work in 1950.

The first group of career firefighters were men-of-all-work: daytime apparatus drivers who performed firefighting duties as needed, they also were responsible for repair and maintenance of equipment, apparatus, and station facilities.

As part of the same action

that approved the hiring of paid men, the Board of Supervisors had approved the acquisition and installation of a central fire control system. Once the system was fully operational, all calls would come into the police department; the police dispatcher would then telephone

the location of the fire to the nearest department. Eventually, station alarms would be triggered by telephone signal, and later by radio signal, but in the early days, when the call came on week-days, it was the job of the paid man on duty to sound the siren that summoned volunteers from their jobs or homes to the station, and to ensure that all required equipment and apparatus was in good working order.

Early members of the Department recall that streets in rural areas of the County had no house numbers, and that there were no fire hydrants. On the way to a call, sometimes with very imprecise directions, they searched the sky for smoke, and when the pumper ran dry, they looked for a nearby creek. Most rural departments had no ambulances; one could be summoned from city departments like Falls Church or Alexandria, but more often victims were simply



Clifton Fire Station before it was rebuilt featuring an Imperial Pumper, Jeep brush unit and an ambulance.



driven to the hospital in someone's car.

Things would change, of course, at first slowly and then much more quickly. The hiring of an additional paid man for each station was authorized in 1955, and a third echelon started work in January 1960.

The Communications Division, staffed by trained fire dispatchers, was established in 1953. The Office of the Fire Marshal was created in 1954; Willis Burton was appointed to the position. At Penn Daw (Company 11), the first rescue squad was placed in service.

The Fire Commission, which had been established in 1948 by the Board of Supervisors, provided the disparate departments of the County with centralized management for the first time. The commission controlled access to County fire levy funds; its first budget, for Fiscal Year 1948-49, requested \$80,000 for the estimated expense of the County Fire Department. Stations and apparatus continued to be owned by the volunteer departments, but assistance was provided with down payments and note payments; approved



Fire Station 1 in 1945 when it was located on Chain Bridge Road, featuring a 1933 Brockway, 1935 Pirsch, a 1939 Chevy Brush Truck, and a 1939 LaSalle Ambulance.

repair and maintenance expenses and some equipment purchases could also be paid for or directly provided by the County. The Fire Commission required requisitions for all purchases and approved all regular and special bills submitted by the various departments, and apparatus and equipment purchases which had not received prior approval were not eligible for County repair and maintenance without special action by the commissioners.

More importantly, however, the commission, composed of representatives elected by each volunteer department, used its authority to establish policies and procedures that encouraged the volunteer departments to work together and to meet specific and more rigor-

ous standards which would eventually extend to all areas of their operations. As the various departments, at times acrimoniously, began to consider the services they provided in terms of the entire County rather than an assortment of individual communities, the foundation was laid for the combination fire department which serves the County today.

There were eleven volunteer departments in Fairfax County in 1949:

- McLean (Company 1)
- Vienna (Company 2)
- Fairfax (Company 3)
- Herndon (Company 4)
- Franconia (Company 5)
- Annandale (Company 8)
- Mount Vernon (Company 9)
- Bailey's Crossroads (Company 10)
- Penn Daw (Company 11)
- Forestville/Great Falls (Company 12)
- Dunn Loring (Company 13)



Fairfax, an incorporated city, was not legally part of the County, and in 1978 Company 3 would withdraw from the County's system to form its own fire and rescue service, which continued to work with the County on a mutual aid basis (in 1999, Station 3 and the new Fairfax Station 33 would rejoin the County's emergency response system). Two other non-county departments were assigned company numbers and provided extensive mutual aid at this time: Falls Church (Company 6), and Occoquan-Woodbridge-Lorton (Company 7).

The 1950s were a time of expansion. Ten new volunteer departments would be organized:

Burke (Company 14)
 Chantilly (Company 15)
 Clifton (Company 16)
 Centreville (Company 17)
 Jefferson (Company 18)
 Lorton (Company 19)
 Gunston (20)
 Fair Oaks/Navy Vale (Company 21)
 Springfield (Company 22)
 West Annandale (Company 23).

Early in the decade, the Fire Commission set up strict procedures for approval and acceptance of new volunteer departments. Each applicant organization was required first to demonstrate a

clear need for additional emergency services in its community; it must then show that it could acquire a site, build a station, and acquire necessary equipment and apparatus. The new department would then be approved as an auxiliary to a regular department which



1953 Cadillac Ambulance assigned to Company 1

agreed to sponsor it, remaining an auxiliary department until it demonstrated that all criteria for full or regular status had been met.

The commission also became heavily involved in issues related to the increasing number of paid staff. Although the men were hired and paid by the County, they were chosen by and worked for the Chiefs of their various departments. Yet there were issues that affected them all, particularly issues related to salary, benefits, insurance, and working hours and conditions. At this time, the Commission, in effect, represented their joint interests with the Board of Supervisors and with their individual de-



Hershel Wright, Sam Redmond and Woofey Magarity with the 1935 Pirsch on Chain Bridge Road.



Company 5 featuring 1937 International, 1942 Mack, and a 1942 Mack Brush Truck. Taken in 1942.

partments. By 1953, two fire dispatchers had also been hired, to operate the newly installed central fire control system.

On May 21, 1954, the Fairfax County Paid Firemen's Association formed to represent the interests of the paid men. During its first few years, the Association would advocate, and obtain, a reduction of the original six-day work week, as well as provision by the County of work clothes, dress uniforms, boots, and full protective running gear for its members.

The fire commissioners worked with the County's personnel office to establish administrative regulations for the paid positions and to set criteria for evaluation of new applicants. In 1955, the job title

custodian was changed to firefighter. Before the second round of paid firefighters was hired, the Commission adopted regulations governing hours of work and leaves and supervision and regulations governing the examination and appointment of applicants for position

of fire dispatcher (dispatcher I) and fireman with the County of Fairfax. The new regulations called for applicants to take a written test, firefighter (20-A), prepared by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, and to achieve a minimum passing score. Some volunteer departments objected to this examination because it apparently favored applicants who had more formal training than many volunteers who wished to

become paid firefighters had received, but the Commission consistently refused to set aside the minimum score or allow it to be supplemented by years of volunteer experience (although hiring decisions by the Commission could be and occasionally were appealed to



Bailey's Crossroads Rescue Squad. Built by International, first Rescue Squad in Fairfax County. Taken in front of Old Fire Station 10 on Route 7.



the Board of Supervisors). And in fact, members of the career service were hired entirely from among volunteers of the County until 1968.

Throughout the 1950s, the Commission, working closely with the Fairfax County Volunteer Fire Chiefs Association, placed an increasing emphasis on formal training for both volunteer and paid firefighters, and also on the evaluation and acquisition of new technologies to enhance both response capability and firefighter safety. A committee was formed to identify a building site for a proposed training academy (sidebar, page 25). The Bailey's Crossroads department was authorized to purchase an aerial ladder truck, the first in

the County. Air packs were approved and purchased. The telephone-based dispatching system was replaced by a radio-based system which allowed mobile communication; station tones could now be set off by radio signal. The Commission also established standards for repair and maintenance of existing equipment and apparatus and began to centralize the purchase of some supplies and equipment. Fire zone maps were gradually updated to show all the streets and roads in the County. Fire hydrants were inspected and repaired on a regular basis, and the Fire Marshal's office began regular inspection of nursing homes and places of public assembly such as nightclubs.

As the decade ended, it was apparent that the volunteer departments of the County, under the auspices of the Fire Commission, had taken a significant step towards a more professional, capable, and unified fire department. The Commission would continue to facilitate the necessary growth of the career service. And because its members were drawn from the volunteer departments, over time the Commission would oversee the transition as several volunteer departments reluctantly recognized the need to cede all or part of their responsibility for fire and rescue services to the County.



Fire Officer School 1976. Front row L-R: Henry Jones, Earl Rice, Bill Spalding, Frank Chester, Mike McClanahan, Frank Sherman, Allen Pugh, Dave Bibber. **Back row L-R:** Wayne Bennett, Glenn Gaines, Jimmy Myers, Jimmy Woodard, Jim Small, Orval Gent, Jim O'Neal, Jack Billhimer, Curtis Miller, Donald Hunt, Dick Steinberg, Bobby Wolfenden and Ronald Evers.



The 1960s and 1970s: Growth and Change

In 1963, the Board of Supervisors established the position of Fire Services Administrator (FSA) and appointed Willis Burton to manage the County's Division of Fire Services. While the title Fire Chief was still used only by the volunteer departments, and the volunteer chiefs still had ultimate responsibility for fire ground issues, Burton became the first person to head the organization that would, in 1982, officially be designated the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department.

As FSA, Burton took on many responsibilities that had previously been handled by the Fire Commission. Central Fire Control, the Fire Marshal's office, and the paid men now reported to the FSA. The FSA controlled the purchasing function as well, although a denied requisition could be appealed to the Fire Commission. As the Department gained personnel, the FSA's office gained staff. The first training officer, Hal Richman, was appointed in 1965. Soon after his arrival, the first recruit schools were implemented. The first and second recruit schools were actually divided in half, giving us the first four recruit schools. The fifth recruit school is considered the first full stand alone recruit school. The 5th Recruit School was the first

class for new hires; the first four classes had been refresher training courses for already employed firefighters. Construction of the Department's first Training Center was completed, and the facility occupied, in 1965; the center would expand its capabilities significantly through the coming decades.

Also in 1965, a paid fireman was detailed to look into repair and maintenance issues. Soon after, a maintenance manager, with the rank of Lieutenant, was appointed. Up to that point, most vehicle and equipment maintenance jobs had been done by firefighters at the stations, as were many repairs; when necessary, work would be contracted to a local shop. Major repairs to fire apparatus usually required that the equipment be returned to the manufacturer's facility. The Technical Repair and Preventive Maintenance Division

Ladder drill held in 1963 at Navy-Vale School





Communications Chief Arthur Smith and Lt. John Case with Truck 8 (1966 Seagrave)

opened in 1966, and by 1971 fire service vehicles were maintained by the County's garage; the division had also set up a specialized maintenance shop capable of doing fire apparatus service and repairs, including specialized equipment such as pumps and aerial ladders.

The first County-owned apparatus had been placed in service at Penn Daw (Company 11) in 1963: an 85-foot straight ladder truck designed by Maxim Fire Apparatus. In 1966, the County's first tiller ladder truck (a 100-foot aerial) was placed in service at Annandale (Company 8). Three more tiller ladder trucks would be delivered in 1969.

November 1967, saw a reorganization of the fire service designed to provide new levels of supervision within stations and improve coordination among fire companies. Some stations now had as many as 17 paid firefighters.

The reorganization led to the appointment of captains, lieutenants and technicians at each station.

On January 10, 1968, the Department lost its first firefighter in the line of duty. Firefighter Earl Kane, a member of the Dive Team, was killed while trying to rescue a child who had fallen through ice at Lake Anne, in Reston, Virginia. During the underwater search effort, Kane became separated from his diving partner and his safety line, and developed a diving medical problem. In 1986, the Department would name Boat 20 the Earl W. Kane to honor the fallen firefighter.

In April that same year, units

from Fairfax County and many other jurisdictions in the metropolitan area responded to the District of Columbia when hundreds of fires were set during riots following the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.; riots also occurred in Fairfax County.

A decision by the County Board of Supervisors in June 1968 would have great significance for the future of the Department. Concerned that existing resources could not meet the ever-expanding demand for emergency services, the Board voted to undertake a program for the acquisition of sites and construction and equipping new fire stations throughout the



1954 American Nash pumper



County. Fire Administrator Burton called the decision the beginning of a new era in Fairfax County fire protection history, and said the move was necessary to keep pace with the County's population and commercial growth. One editorial writer commented, "Adequate planning for fire stations, we are told, will in itself lower insurance rates. This may shift the cost from the payment of premiums, to the insurance company, to taxes, to

the tax collector. But it is a shift we can welcome."

The County's master plan called for 20 stations to be constructed over a period of 15 years. A press report noted that the issue of whether the present volunteer system should be continued, as opposed to a gradual shift to all-paid, County operated departments, was still undecided. The first fully funded, County-built station, Woodlawn (Station 24), would open on

December 28, 1970, staffed entirely by County personnel.

The late 1960s also saw three volunteer departments turn over their buildings, grounds, and equipment to Fairfax County to operate and maintain. The first department to do so, in December 1968, was Penn Daw (Company 11). "We just can't seem to get interested people anymore. When we have a fund drive, the response just isn't there," a spokesman told a reporter for the Washington, D.C., *Evening Star*, going on to say that, "although 100 volunteers were on the books, only 15 were active." The *Alexandria Gazette* reported that two members of the Board of Supervisors whose districts were served by Penn Daw, called the turnover "a realistic approach" to the problem of providing adequate fire service 24-hours a day in a rapidly growing area. Penn Daw's agreement with the County called for the County to continue to train and use volunteers as long as the use of volunteers continued to be county policy. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors said, "The volunteers had demonstrated their firm belief that the County [would] continue the area's best fire protection through the newly combined active capability."

Jefferson Volunteer Fire Department (Company 18) followed suit in October, 1969,



1972 Dive Class in front of the Massey

and Clifton (Company 16) turned over its assets to the County in November of that same year.

A more significant reorganization of the fire service was approved by the Board of Supervisors in 1970 and implemented on February 1, 1971. The position of Fire Administrator was abolished, and George H. Alexander, who had been Deputy Administrator of Fire Services, was appointed to the newly created position of County Director of Fire and Rescue Services. Alexander had been selected from more than 50 applicants in a nation-wide recruitment effort.

This reorganization, which would have such a far-reaching effect on the future of the Department, was triggered by an analysis prepared by the Fire Study Sub-Committee of the Board of Supervisors in June, 1970. The sub-committee had

determined that a strong line organization must be developed to work with the paid staff and volunteers in order to create a more efficient and responsive fire and rescue program. The report recommended that a new division should be created to provide a complete range of operations, both line and administrative that would meld [the

paid firemen and the volunteer groups] into an active, trained, and experienced firefighting and emergency rescue force to serve the citizens of Fairfax County. The goals and objectives of the new division included a fully-trained, professional inspection and arson investigation element; development of a manning plan



Small plane crash in Vienna. Pilot was trapped in the aircraft during this late 1960s incident.

and command structure which would reflect both the availability of trained volunteer leaders and the professional status of the paid force; an expanded training program, including training for leadership; use and positioning of available equipment to minimize the time required to reach areas of potential maximum fire loss; a more cost effective and efficient maintenance program; development of a station



Chief Belcher with Company 14 at an incident in the 1960s.



Cave-In at Chain Bridge Road and Halcrest Road. During this May, 1970 incident, a patient was rescued from drowning.

location plan to maximize response times and minimize fire insurance rates; and development of a plan to provide emergency rescue service to those persons confronted with a situation which precludes use of privately-owned vehicles.

The report recommended that the head of the new division have authority over the fire scene; the training program; assignment and utilization

of paid staff; planning for station staffing, location and equipment use; and the emergency rescue effort. The County would be responsible for all costs of stations, apparatus, and equipment, and would fully own any facilities or equipment purchased with County funds; existing arrangements by which the County contributed to apparatus installment payments of would

continue, but no new joint purchases would be made.

The most sensitive issue, and the most difficult change to implement, would be that of fire scene authority for paid personnel. Although the report recommended that the head of Fire and Rescue Services be called the Fire Chief, this title would continue to be reserved for the sole use of volunteer chiefs until 1982 (as the word department would be reserved for the volunteer organizations). The new Director of Fire and Rescue Services was, however, in all respects but fire ground authority equivalent to a chief. Two supervisors were also appointed in 1972, a Supervisor of Field Forces and



1978 Cave In on Golden Ball Tavern Court in Springfield.



Company 21 drafting operation during the 1960s, including Captain Don Hurst and Firefighter Ralph Dulany.

a Supervisor of Administrative Services, and these were, in effect, Deputy Chiefs.

The Supervisor of Field Forces and four Zone Administrators also appointed as part of the reorganization were expected to take fire ground responsibility, and they began to assert their authority as early in their tenure. However,

they did not achieve undisputed power on the fire ground until an agreement was negotiated with the volunteer organizations that caused several volunteer Battalion Chiefs to be appointed by the County; as part of this agreement, the Supervisor of Field Forces became a Deputy Chief and the zone Administrators be-

came Battalion Chiefs. The first Deputy Chiefs were Chief Gene Grey of Field Forces and Chief Freeland Young of Administration. Our first Battalion Chiefs: Chief Phillips, Chinn, Walthal and Ludlow were acknowledged to have fire ground authority.

Although the Board of Supervisors had clearly stated its intent to encourage continued volunteer involvement in the reorganized department, it was also clear that the County was moving towards assuming full control of fire and rescue services, a goal which would meet with considerable resistance from volunteer departments, but which would reach fruition over the course of the next decade.

The number of County-owned stations continued to increase. Six new County-built stations opened: Station 25 (Reston) in 1972, Station 26 (Edsal Road) in 1974, Station



Commercial Fire in Hiabla Valley in the late 1970s. Chief Nelson had just ordered interior crews out when the roof collapsed.



1964 Seagrave 85' Straight Ladder Truck assigned as Truck Company 2. Picture taken on Rt. 123 in Vienna.

27 (West Springfield) in 1976, Station 28 (Seven Corners) in 1977, Station 29 (Tysons Corner) in 1978, Station 30 (Merrifield) and Station 31 (Fox Mill) in 1979. Three more volunteer fire departments turned over their assets to the County: Chantilly (Company 15) in 1971, Gunston (Company 20) in 1974, and Herndon (Company 4) in 1977. The County also replaced the former volunteer station at Gunston with a new building which opened in 1976.

The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division was established in 1971 (sidebar, page 27), and by 1979 an advanced life support program was in place, with seven medic units assigned to stations around the County. Initially,

each medic unit was staffed with three state-certified Cardiac Care Technicians. The ranks of Medic Lieutenant, Medic Sergeant, and Medic Technician were added to the Department's rank structure in 1976. In addition, a significant training effort ensured that all operations personnel were, at minimum, state-certified Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs).

Two catastrophic events in the early 1970s would highlight the need for more specialized training and

response capabilities. In June 1972, Fairfax County was struck by Tropical Storm Agnes. High winds and heavy rains caused flooding throughout the County; hundreds of people were evacuated from their homes. Fallen trees blocked roads and caused damage to structures. The Occoquan pumping station, the main source of water for the County, was knocked out.

And in March of 1973, Skyline Towers, a 26-story office-apartment complex under construction in the Bailey's Crossroads area, collapsed, killing 14 workers and injuring 34 others; the last body would not be recovered from the wreckage for weeks. The collapse was caused by the early removal of concrete forms supporting the floors. Units from Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Alexandria responded to this scene. The incident may have provided the impetus to establish



Reston area boy dreaming about being a firefighter in the early 1970s.



the Northern Virginia Regional Response Agreement (NOVA), which was negotiated in 1974-75 among the three jurisdictions which had responded to Skyline Towers. The agreement calls for the closest unit to respond to an incident, regardless of boundaries; to ensure that their firefighters would work efficiently together, the three departments agreed to coordinate policy on work shifts, training, and scene operations.

The Department's Public Information Office (PIO) was established in 1979, and the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce inaugurated its Public Safety Valor Awards, a program that honors members of the Police Department, the Fire and Rescue Department, and the Sheriff's Office.

The end of the decade also saw the County's first female paid firefighter, Christine (Michaliga) Ater, joined the Department. She graduated with the 49th Recruit School in 1979.



1972 Dive Class operating near the location of New Fire Station 22, Beverly Forest.

The 1980s and 1990s: The Modern Fire Department

At the beginning of 1980, there were 28 fire stations in the County: 14 county-owned, and 14 owned by volunteer organizations. Total manpower authorized for the Fire and Rescue Service was 875.

In 1970, there had been 279 fire suppression personnel; now there were 650, plus 120 emergency medical services personnel. The Fire Marshal's office had a staff of 25 people. Active volunteers numbered 400. Department projections indicated that four

planned stations plus ten new EMS units would require more than 120 additional field personnel during the early 1980s. The Department's planning was geared to achieve a maximum response time of

five minutes for any emergency call within the County.

In addition to one or more engines at each station, the County now had 12 ladder trucks and a number of support pieces, such as squads, tankers, SERV vehicles, and lighting apparatus (see separate apparatus



history section).

In 1981, the Board of Supervisors hired the consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget Inc., to examine major organizational issues affecting the administration and operations of the Fire and Rescue Services. Among other issues, this comprehensive study identified supervisory deficiencies which could, in part, be



Company 26 operates at the scene of a Hydrogen Peroxide leak on the Capital Beltway in 1976.

tied to the complexities of the relationship between the Department and the remaining volunteer organizations, and to an over-reliance on volunteer leadership; the study demonstrated that volunteer participation at the Battalion Chief level had significantly declined, resulting in inadequate coverage of the county's six battalion areas on nights and weekends.

The study led to Board approval, on December 14, 1981, of a major realignment designed to significantly improve the efficiency and responsiveness of the County's fire and rescue services. This reorganization, which began to be implemented in 1982 and was substantially completed by 1985, granted Department status to the fire and rescue division and the title of Fire Chief to the head of the Department, now officially renamed the Fairfax County Fire

and Rescue Department. The following new positions were established: 21 Battalion Chiefs (seven per shift); three Assistant Chiefs for Operations; four Deputy Chiefs (Support Services, Administration, Operations, and Prevention).

An Assistant Chief for Emergency Medical Services would be created in 1989.

Many other changes would follow, some controversial and hotly debated. The work schedule for station personnel changed to 24-hour shifts, and a minimum staffing requirement was established for all units. All standard operating procedures (SOPs) were reviewed and revised or newly created as necessary. The Fire Commission was reconstituted as the Volunteer Fire Commission; tasked to serve in an advisory capacity to the Board of Supervisors and to provide liaison between the volunteers and the Office of

the Fire Chief.

Following a nationwide recruiting effort, Warren E. Isman was appointed as the Department's new Fire Chief in 1983, taking over the position on July 5th that year. Writing in *Line Copy*, the Department's newly established magazine, Isman acknowledged that there were difficult decisions to be made, and that there would be times when the members of his new department would not agree with him, but stated that his decisions would be based upon the facts and input received from all levels and would be in the best interest of the public we serve.

In 1984, the number of battalions was reduced from six to five; the number of Battalion Chiefs per shift was reduced from seven to six. The three remaining Battalion Chiefs were reassigned, one to Training, one to Technical Services, and one as Fire Chief's Aide.

Central Fire Control, which had moved from low-band communications to UHF in 1971, and from a seven-digit emergency number to "9-1-1" in 1981, would also keep pace with the changing times. In the early 1980s, planning began on a new operations center which would use CAD/COPS, a fully automated command, control, communications, and information system. Initial planning called for 12 call takers and eight dispatchers on each shift. The center would be supervised



by the police department, with a uniformed fire officer present on each shift as an advisor for fire and emergency medical incidents. The computer-aided dispatch system was placed in service at the new Public Safety Communications Center (PSCC) in 1987, and would incorporate Mobile Data Terminals to be installed on each apparatus.

In 1987, the Department implemented an EMS Five Year Plan designed to improve delivery of EMS to all incidents. The plan called for staffing of ALS units to be changed to a Lieutenant and two Technicians and for a number of basic life support (BLS) units to be converted to ALS. Up to six BLS units would be ALS-capable and staffed by an ALS Sergeant and an Emergency Medical Technician. The number of units and personnel would be increased.

In the long-term, the Department set itself the goal of providing ALS training and certification



Loading Rack Fire on Pickett Road in Fairfax City. The driver of the truck was killed in this June 1977 incident. Foam 3 broke while operating and the fire was extinguished with the help of a Dulles Foam Unit.

for all EMS personnel.

The 1980s would also see an increasing focus on the development and training of teams to provide specialized skills such as trench rescue and cave-in response. The Hazardous Materials Response Team was established in

1982 (Sidebar, below). A Cave-In team was trained, and fully equipped cave-in units were placed in service at two stations, in June, 1985.

On August 12, 1985, the Hazardous Materials Response Team personnel, including off duty members who responded to the scene, effectively handled a serious chemical spill on Interstate 95; the incident forced the closing of the Capitol Beltway during the evening rush hour and the evacuation of more than

300 nearby residents.

A Technical Rescue Operations Team formed in 1985. Among other specialized skills, the team can field an Urban Search and Rescue Team which responds to disaster scenes both nationally and internationally.

In December 1988, this team deployed to Armenia following a major earthquake in that country. This international deployment took place under an agreement with the federal Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), and was the first of many such responses. They would be sent to Erzincan, Turkey, after a destructive earthquake in 1992; to Northridge, California, following an earthquake in 1993; to Oklahoma City after the bombing of the Murrah Building in 1995; to North Topsail, North Carolina, after a hurricane in 1997; and to Nairobi, Kenya, when the U.S. Embassy



was bombed in 1998.

In 1999, the unit would deploy three times to assist with search and rescue operations after major earthquakes: to Ismit, Turkey, in August; to Taiwan in September; and to Duzce, Turkey, in November.

In September 1989, the Department would also send a team of firefighters to Charleston, South Carolina, to assist in the recovery effort after Hurricane Hugo struck.

Other major incidents in the 1980s included a ruptured gasoline transmission line in a Centreville subdivision and two incidents of rioting and fires at Lorton Reformatory.

In the Centreville incident, which occurred in June 1987, thousands of gallons of premium unleaded gasoline sprayed nearby residences and flowed 4-6 inches deep in the streets after the 32" transmission pipe was damaged by construction equipment. Hundreds of people were evacuated, many for several days. Fifty-seven percent of the department's on-duty force was assigned to the call, which took four full days to clear. Continuous foaming operations prevented accidental ignition of the gasoline, and there were no civilian injuries.

Lorton Reformatory, a District of Columbia prison housed in Fairfax County, was the scene of inmate riots and multiple fires in both July 1986 and January 1989. In the first incident, entry by fire suppression

units was delayed for more than two hours until rioting inmates had been secured in an isolated area of the prison by corrections officials. Arriving units found heavy fire in five buildings; the fire was spreading rapidly to other structures, and 14 buildings, including dormitories and cell blocks, were eventually destroyed. Four task forces required almost three hours to control the fires. The second incident, although not as large, took place in difficult winter conditions and also required four task forces.

Recognizing that field forces must be physically and mentally fit in order to successfully perform their duties, the Department devoted considerable attention to employee health and welfare issues during the 1980s. An Employee Assistance Program, providing confidential information, diagnosis, and referral services, was established in 1984. The Department also increased its focus on physical fitness around that time, renewing its commitment to a

mandatory program of workouts designed to enhance cardiovascular fitness, strength, and flexibility. Firefighters and EMS providers continued to be required to pass semi-annual physical fitness tests. Applicants to the Department had to pass a work performance test which included eight tasks: beam walk, manual dexterity, hose holding/advancement, victim rescue, stairway climb, hose hoist, ladder evolution, and smoke ejector carry; they also had to complete a cardiovascular stress test.

The Department also significantly expanded training efforts during the 1980s. For example, operational training in 1988 included 15 mass-casualty drills, one of which was a large-scale combination police/fire mass casualty incident; foam training for HAZMAT units; and truck, squad, and pump schools. In 1989, the Department formally established its Career Development Program, one facet of which offers a Fire Science Program





developed in conjunction with Northern Virginia Community College, through which firefighters can earn college credit and an associate's degree. EMS providers can earn college credit, and both associate's and bachelor's degrees, through the EMS Degree Program at George Washington University. By 1992, 125 members of the Department were enrolled in college level-courses that would not only help them in their current jobs, but would enhance their chances of promotion.

Four new County stations were built in the 1980s: Station 32 (Fairview) opened in January 1981, Station 34 (Oakton) in March 1983, Station 35 (Pohick) in May 1986, and Station 36 (Frying Pan) in July 1988. (The number 33 was assigned to a new station built by the Fairfax City Department.) Three station relocations also occurred: Station 21 (Navy Vale), now called Fair Oaks, opened in March 1984; the new Station 1 (McLean) opened in March 1988, and the new Station 15 (Chantilly) in August 1989.

Two more stations would be built in the mid-1990s: Station 38 (West Centreville) opened in September 1995, and Station 37 (Kingstowne) in 1996.

The death of Technician Walter J. Scruggs, Jr., in May 1990 was the Department's second work-related loss. Scruggs suffered an apparently minor injury, a metal splinter in his finger, while working with a grinding machine in 1986; complications from this injury led to his service-connected retire-

ment in 1987 and eventually to his death. In December 1990, the Department honored Scruggs by placing a memorial plaque on the 1963 85-foot Maxim ladder truck which had been the first apparatus owned by the County. While at Station 15, Scruggs had worked mechanical miracles to keep the truck in service during its last active years.

Another death would shock the Department in August, 1991: Fire Chief Warren Isman died of a heart attack while on vacation. Deputy Chief Glenn A. Gaines took over as acting Fire Chief, and in 1992 was permanently appointed to the position by the Board of Supervisors.

In an October 1991 *Line Copy* column, Gaines said that he and his staff hoped to address a variety of issues in the near future. These included placing automatic defibrillators on all marked vehicles, examining the existing PT program, addressing recruitment issues, updating volunteer training manuals, and updating the remain-

ing stations that lack[ed] women's facilities. Because Isman's policy during the 1980s had been to encourage an aggressive EEO/Affirmative Action program, by the time of his death approximately 19% of the Department's work force was female and/or minority. Gaines also planned to examine the impact on the department of the Americans with Disabilities Act which would become effective in July 1992.

Six months later, in the March 1992 issue of *Line Copy*, Gaines would describe the six months of his tenure as one of the most tumultuous periods in the history of the Fire and Rescue Department. Not only had the Department experienced the death of a sitting chief, but many others of the Department's most trusted and respected members had retired or died during the period. The Department was also facing budget reductions which caused employees' to fear the loss of their jobs. Gaines urged the Department to stay together, face the



Recruits training at the Fire Academy in the early 1980s.



Late 1970s fire involving a tar truck.

challenges presented, and make every use of the talent this organization possesses.

Decreasing budgets would go hand in hand with increasing demands for service for much of the decade, but five years later, in January 1997, Gaines would write that in spite of the challenges of doing more with less the Department had made significant strides. "The difficulties we have experienced," he wrote, "have been repaid in substantial improvements in service levels, lives and buildings saved, and a safer working environment for all personnel not a bad exchange."

A committee to address morale issues, established early in Gaines' tenure, worked with employees at all levels of the organization to identify seven areas of concern to members of the Department. These were wellness, career development, training, promotions, affirmative action, budget, and

management. All of these issues, which had already been a focus of senior staff, would continue to be addressed over the course of the decade.

The Department would also implement FIRES, a more comprehensive and effective accountability system for fire scenes. Its goal was that accountability would begin with the first unit to arrive and continue until each unit left the scene; the system would account for each person on each unit.

Chief Gaines retired in December 1998. Assistant Chief Edward L. Stinnette was appointed as Acting Fire Chief; Stinnette was appointed to the position permanently in April of 1999.

Stinnette's words in a *Line Copy* column written at the end of his first year as Chief provide a fitting end to this brief history of an organization which has come so far in its 50 years of service to

Fairfax County. He wrote, in part:

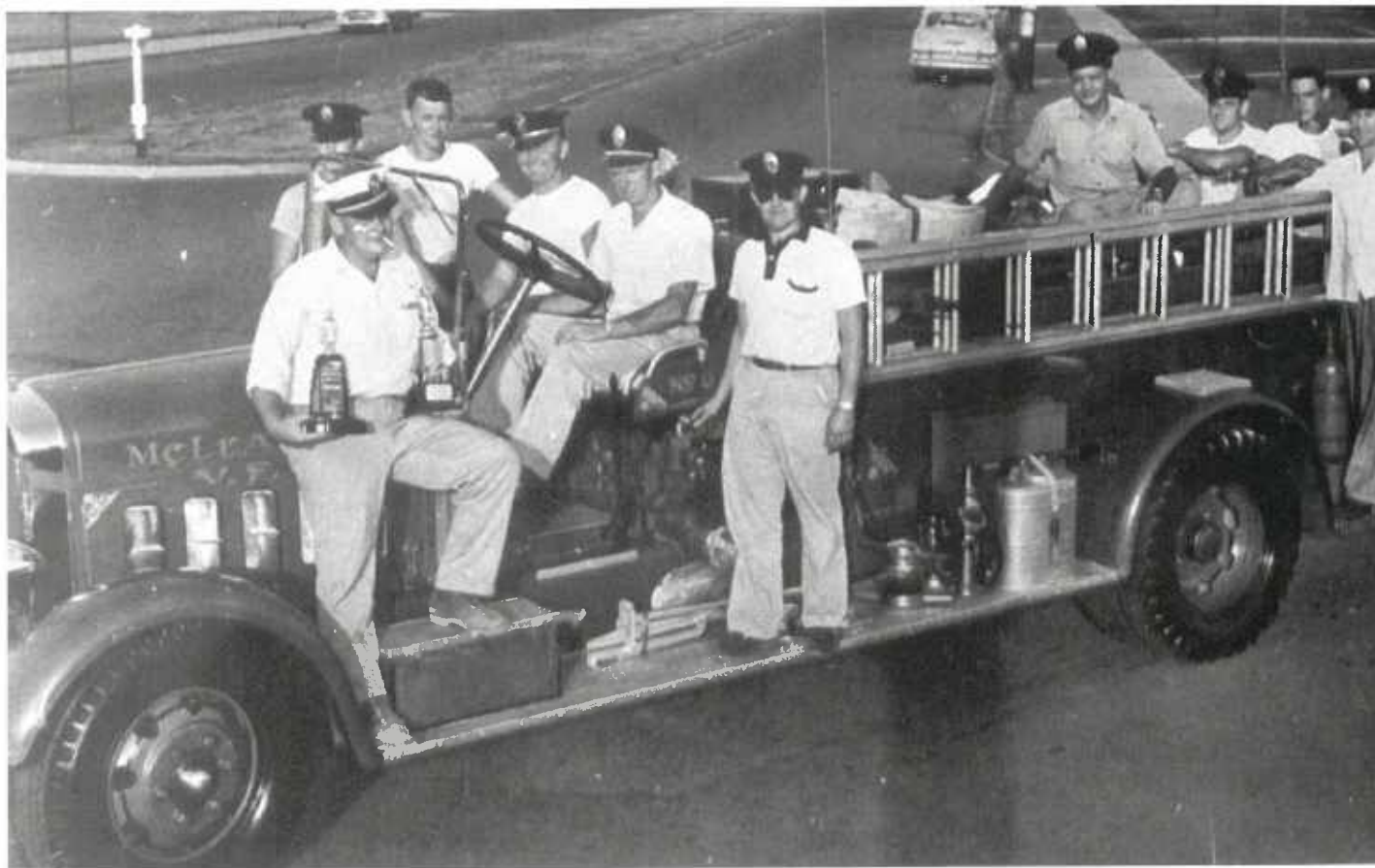
"As I look back on our accomplishments, I am always impressed at the dedication and commitment that the members of this organization exhibit every single day. Whether it's delivering emergency services or working on a community outreach program or simply reporting daily operations, the members of this Department are truly committed to providing the highest quality of service to our citizens."

Our Department continues to enjoy an outstanding reputation in the community and among its fire service peers because of the selfless efforts of the men and women of this organization.



Archived Photos

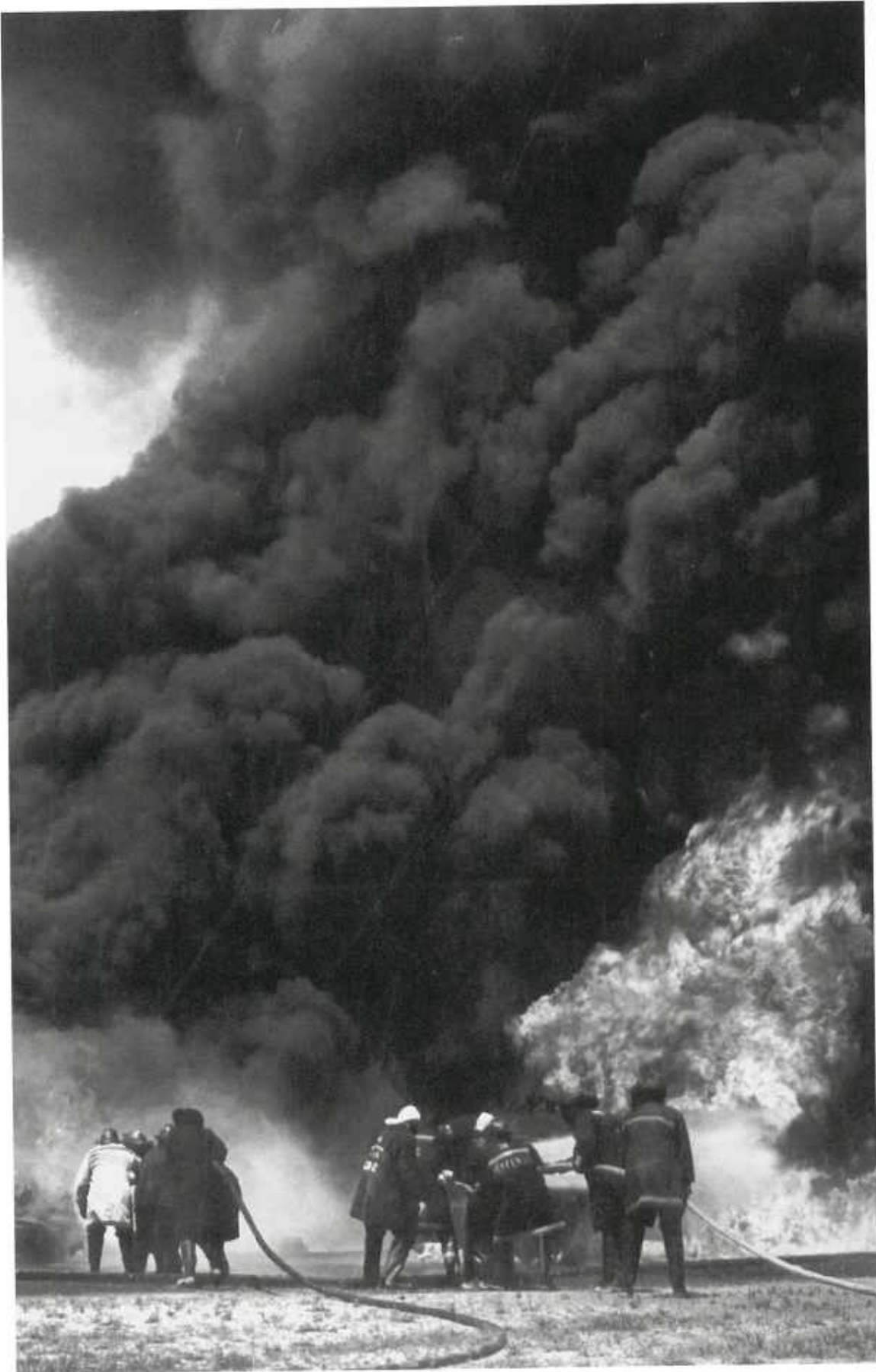
Let us never forget...

















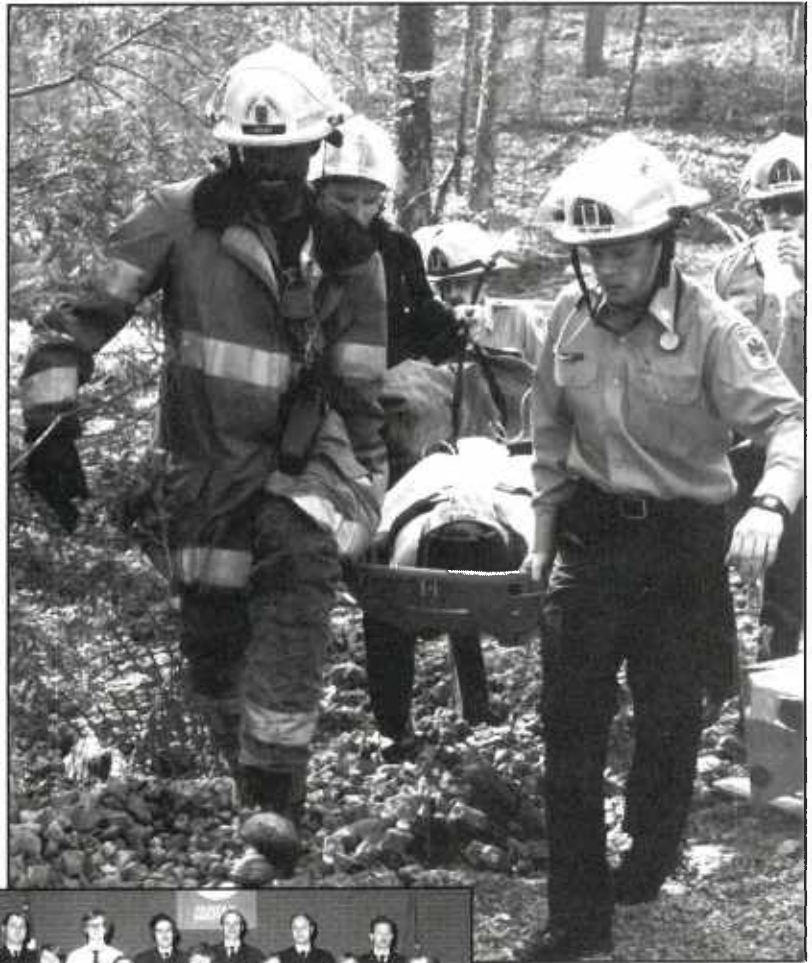






*"Fire Control" 1958-Communication/Dispatch Center.
After separating from Joint Center with County Police;
located in Old County Jail formerly a "hold cell."*







History of the Office of the Fairfax County Fire Marshal

—By David Diamantes

On February 11, 1953 the Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance creating the Office of the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal was charged with the enforcement of the Fairfax County Fire Prevention Code and the investigation of every fire occurring in the County which was of suspicious nature, involved the loss of life or injury to persons, or which involved buildings or premises subject to inspection by the Fire Marshal's Office.

In addition to creating the Office and defining the duties the ordinance gave the Fire Marshall power of arrest, shielded the position from political influence by stipulating that appointment was subject to the Personnel Rules, and adopted the 1953 Edition of the National Board of Fire Underwriters Fire Prevention Code.

Willis Burton was appointed Fire Marshal on July 1, 1953 and served as the only member of the Fire Prevention Bureau until 1955. Early fire inspection efforts were aimed at the four nursing homes in the County as well as places of public assembly and nightclubs such as the Social Circle, Hunter's

Lodge, Capitol Club and Nightingale.

In 1955 the staff was expanded with the addition of Alfred Savia as Assistant Fire Marshal. In 1956 George Alexander was hired as Deputy Fire Marshal. The Office grew slowly but steadily, and by 1970 had review and approval authority for all site plans, subdivision rezoning, and sprinkler plans. The 1970's were a time of explosive growth for the County as well as the Office of the Fire Marshal.

In 1973, Robert Wilson, the County Executive, directed that the Fire Marshal's Office would review all construction plans with the exception of single-family dwellings. In August of the same year, the Commonwealth of Virginia adopted the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, which superceded all local building regulations throughout the Commonwealth, including the Fairfax County Building Code. While the move by the State government effectively isolated many fire departments in Virginia from the development process, Fairfax County merely adapted to the procedure. Since that time, the Office of the Fire Marshal has been the agent of the Fairfax County Building Official for the review of

construction plans and the inspection of fire protection and life safety features for all new construction except single-family dwellings.

The first fire protection engineer was added to the staff in June of 1976. The addition of trained civilian engineers to the staff broadened the scope of the plan review process and enabled the Fire Marshal's Office to evaluate code compliance and good engineering practice. Additional engineers were added to the staff through the 70s and 80s in response to the rapid pace of development.

As Fairfax County grew, the change from being the largest dairy-producing County in the Commonwealth to the most populated also ushered in an increase in fire incidents, as well as criminal activity

First Marshal Climbs Ladder —Now He'll Boss Firemen

By CAROL GRIFFEE

Rise Here, Fireman

Willis H. Burton, Jr., is an example of what can happen to young boys who chase fire engines. They can grow up to become boss firemen. This feat doesn't always take singleness of purpose either, because in Mr. Burton's case, fate steered part of the course.

Effective tomorrow, Mr. Burton, 32, will assume the duties of administrative officer of fire services in Fairfax County.

This is a new position, comparable to fire chief in most municipalities, in which Mr. Burton's long-time boss, the Roanoke-born Mr. Burton, will carry out policy decisions of the county fire commission.

It marks the second time Mr. Burton has been a "first" for Fairfax. Ten years ago, at age 22, he became the county's first fire marshal, a post he will relinquish.

Renewed His Interest
Mr. Burton's career began during his teens when he joined the Herndon Volunteer Fire Department to be "a little closer to the excitement—the fire engine chase—aspect, I suppose," he explained.

Upon graduation from Herndon High in 1948, Mr. Burton headed for William and Mary College at Williamsburg, firefighting all thoughts as he considered a college teaching career. Fate soon ended this idea. He joined the Williamsburg Fire Department and discovered that the city's new fire



W. H. BURTON, Jr.

who quickly had him thinking about firefighting as a profession. At the time, the University of Maryland did not have its fire engineering course, so Mr. Burton continued at Ohio, Mr. Burton came home to Fairfax.

After spending a year fighting fires for the Federal Government at Camp Perry, Mr. Burton came home to Fairfax.

Keeps Busy Professionally
He still lives in the Herndon area "almost as if he described it with his wife, Sara, and their sons, Robert, 9, and Ben, 12.

The new fireman executive is active in his community as a Herndon Lions Club director and is a member of Trinity Presbyterian Church. Professionally, he is a past

president of the Virginia State Fire Chiefs' Association and is a member of the National Fire Protection Association's fire reporting committee. This group is drafting national standards for fire reports and compilation of statistics.

In his new county position, Mr. Burton knows he will be a director of change.

For example, Fairfax now has 19 chartered fire departments, not including Falls Church. More people and traffic will demand more services. Already the Southeast Underwriters Association is recommending two additional stations, one at Springfield, the other at Inglewood.

Encourages Volunteers
The annual budget Mr. Burton will have to draw up must necessarily increase with growth. It is now \$1,096,000.

There are 2,000 volunteer firemen in the county, but about 500 are active firefighters. The county has 61 paid firemen. Future plans call for an increase in paid firemen and will have to increase until Fairfax has some day—an all-paid department.

This doesn't mean the volunteer firemen will become obsolete. "As long as the volunteer is interested, there is a place for him," he said.

And what makes a good volunteer fireman or a good paid fireman for that matter? "The desire to help people. That's what really makes most of us and this is the first place," the new chief admitted.



CHIEF GAINES AND FREELAND YOUNG

involving arson and bombings. By the late 1970s the number of fire Investigators had grown to ten. Cases ranged from routine, accidental fires in single-family homes to one of the first abortion clinic bombings in the nation in 1982. A close working relationship developed between the offices, the Fairfax County Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and later with the federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms. These relationships were instrumental in the arrest and successful prosecutions of high profile cases including a 1991 bombing involving a turf war between rival outlaw motorcycle gangs. One of the gangs had gone as far as attempting to purchase stolen military rockets.

The 1980's ushered in a construction boom that threatened the ability of the office to perform the required review and inspection of new projects, while continuing to conduct inspections and fire

investigations. The Fire Prevention Bureau became the Fire Prevention Division. Rather than reduce levels of service, the office added a program to ensure the maintenance and testing of sprinkler and fire alarm systems in existing buildings. A user fee system for plan review and inspection services was developed, which enabled the office to add staff without burden to the taxpayers. By fiscal year 1998, the Fire Prevention Division was recovering 65% of its budget through user fees.

The 1980's were also the beginning of the Fire and Rescue Department's response to hazardous materials emergencies. Many HAZMAT incidents were found to involve violations of County codes, as well as state and federal laws. In response to major incidents including petroleum pipeline ruptures in 1987 and 1993, an underground gasoline leak affecting hundreds of homes in 1990, and hazardous waste violations ranging from illegal dumping of waste oil to abandonment of radioactive material, the Fire Prevention Division was charged with the enforcement and investigation of hazardous materials regulations and the investigation of hazardous waste crimes.

Perhaps the most significant contribution to the citizens of Fairfax County has to do with the quality of Life that the citizens enjoy. Fairfax County is an attractive place to live because the County provides excellent services and adequately provides for the

safety of the public, with a reasonable level of taxation. The level of services is in delicate balance with the tax base that is buttressed by the taxes paid by Fairfax County's businesses. Business come to Fairfax County for the same reasons that families do—plus some. Location, quality of the work force and business costs. Commercial fire insurance rates are based on ISO ratings and actual fire experience. Based on Fairfax County's fire loss experience, businesses pay about fifty cents for every dollars worth of fire insurance premium they need. The savings is significant. The fire loss experience is based on a number of things, including an educated public, good business climate, adequate enforcement of construction regulations and the operational readiness and capability of the Fire and Rescue Department. It is also unquestionably linked to the fire prevention efforts of the Office of the Fairfax County Fire Marshal, which stated as a one-man project to prevent fires and protect the citizens of Fairfax County in 1953 and continues on for the citizens today. Deputy Chief of Fire Prevention.



Much change occurred within the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department during 1963 when the county itself began a much more proactive role in providing fire protection. The County was beginning to grow at a rapid pace, and to ensure a quick response to emergency incidents, it hired a sizable number of paid fire-fighters and purchased its first fire truck, a red open cab 1963 Maxim F model 85' midship aerial.

The Maxim entered into service as Truck 11 at Penn Daw, and throughout its career, it ran as Truck 3 in Fairfax City, Truck 4 in Herndon, Truck 10 at Bailey's Cross Roads, Truck 28 at Seven Corners, Truck 15 in Chantilly, and finally at Fair Oaks running as Truck 21. Because the Maxim is a representation of new beginnings for the Fire Department, the deci-

sion was made in 1996 to officially declare the Maxim a museum piece for the Fairfax County Fire Department.

It is interesting to note that all of the County purchased fire apparatus from 1963 until 1969 were all ladder trucks, both midship aerials and tiller trucks. Seagrave were the ladder trucks of choice, with a open cab midship aerial purchased in 1964 and open cab tillers purchased in 1966, 1967, and two additional tillers in 1969. An

Fairfax County Fire Department Apparatus

American LaFrance open cab 100' tiller was also purchased in 1969. This truck was the only fire truck built by American LaFrance that the County Fire Department would purchase.

1970s

With the opening of the Woodlawn Station 24 in 1971 (the first County owned station), the County purchased its first pumper and placed it into service as Wagon 24. This 1971 Seagrave had a 1000 gpm pump and held 500 gallons of water and was affectionately called the Route 1 Rocket. Wagon 24 served many years at Woodlawn before running at several other County stations. The 1971 Seagrave was eventually removed from service in 1989 and sold to the Sperryville, Virginia Volunteer Fire Department. Because it was the first County-purchased engine, the Department obtained this pumper back from Sperryville in 2000. It will be used for ceremonial purposes.



First Fairfax County purchased Truck. A 1963 Maxim 85' Aerial.



A representation of the early box style ambulances used by Fairfax County. With a Federal Q siren sitting on the cab. Photographed at Station 18.

Additional Seagrave fire apparatus was purchased during this time period. With the opening of the Reston Company 25 in 1972, a new Seagrave engine was placed into service in Reston. Four Seagrave pumpers were also purchased in 1975 and an additional pumper in 1977. Seagrave ladder trucks purchased in the 1970s included 100' tillers in 1971, 1973, and 1979.

Five Imperial pumpers were purchased in 1973 and had 1000 gpm pumps and 500 gallon water tanks. A popular trend within the fire department community has been to rebuild or "rehab" an existing fire truck to lengthen the service life of that truck. By

having an existing truck rehabed, the Fire Department can save thousands of dollars. Each of the 1973 Imperials were rehabed during 1982 and 1983 and returned in service with new Cincinnati cabs. The rehabs were completed by Emergency One of Ocala, Florida. Thus began a relationship between Fairfax County and Emergency One. . . a relationship where Emergency One would provide many fire trucks to the County in years to come.

Several specialty apparatus were placed in service during the 1970s. The first County owned tanker was a 1973 GMC with a body built by Oren and held 2000 gallons of water. This truck was placed in

service as Tanker 12 in Great Falls, where non hydrant areas were and continue to be very common. Two medium size rescue squads were built by Reading on Chevrolet chassis. These sharp looking squads were placed in service at Jefferson Company 18 and Edsall Road Company 26.

Most County ambulances purchased were provided by Swab, Southern Ambulance, and Horton. The majority of these units were built on a Chevrolet chassis.

1980s

The 1980s saw a variety of apparatus manufacturers enter into the scene within Fairfax County. Apparatus manufac-



tured by 3D Metals made their appearance with a rescue squad built on a Ford L 8000 chassis entering service in 1980 (ran as Rescue Squad 11 and then later as HAZMAT 34), four Duplex/3D Metals entering service in 1982 (one included a 1000 gallon water tank for the Gunston station), and finally an unusual 1983 model, also on a Duplex chassis, that was completed by both 3D Metals and National Foam. This truck ran as Foam 26 from the Edsall Road station and carried 600 gallons of foam in addition to 400 gallons of water.

Seagrave also continued its presence within Fairfax County during the early 1980s. Four HB model pumpers were purchased in 1980 and entered service as Wagon's 18, 29, 30, and 32. Unfortunately the 1980 Seagrave from Wagon 32 (Fairview) was destroyed in an accident in July of 1987 when the pumper overturned. The last Seagrave fire truck delivered to Fairfax County was in 1983 when Truck 8 entered service in Annandale with a 100' tiller.

An interesting purchase in 1982 was for Truck 28 in Seven Corners and was a huge 100' platform on a Hendrickson chassis and built by Conestoga and LTI. The size and maneuverability of this fire truck proved to be a real problem. In 1990 the Hendrickson was sold to York, Nebraska.

Emergency One made their presence known with new deliveries starting in 1983. Seven pumpers were delivered to the County and were built on Duplex chassis. Units were placed in service as Wagon 4, 9, 12, 21, 26, 27, and 28. An interesting note about this

delivery was that one of the pumpers was not delivered in the standard red and white color scheme as was common with all new deliveries. Wagon 21 at Fair Oaks arrived in the Station 21 volunteer color scheme of white with a blue stripe. Eventually, this pumper





was repainted back to red and white.

At one point, only a small number of fire departments across the country had the new 135' aerial ladder trucks manufactured by Emergency One. Fairfax County was one of the

first fire departments to receive the 135' ladders, manufactured on Emergency One's Hurricane chassis. During 1984, two 135' trucks were placed in service at Truck 10 in Bailey's Cross Roads and Truck 29 at Tyson's Corner. Both trucks were later rehabed by Emergency One in

1996 and 1997 to include 4 door cabs. Also delivered in 1984 was a rescue squad manufactured by Emergency One on a Ford C chassis.

1986 saw one of the biggest years in terms of apparatus deliveries for Fairfax County. It





also was the beginning of the County ordering fully enclosed four door cabs for better personnel safety. The first four door cab pumpers were placed in service when the County ordered five Emergency One Hurricane pumpers. Three 110' rearmount aerials, also four door units, were placed in service. Two light and air units built on Ford F chassis by Emergency One were placed in service at Company 9 in Mt. Vernon and Company 13 in Dunn Loring. These two trucks replaced a 1953 and 1956 Ford pumpers that were older volunteer fire trucks modified into light units. Two tankers were placed in service at Gunston Company 20 and Fairview Company 32 when KenWorth/Emergency One 2500 gallon tankers arrived. Finally, a 25' Boston Whaler boat named the "Earl W. Kane" (named after a Fairfax County firefighter who died in the line of duty during a water rescue) was placed in service at Gunston.

To wrap up the 1980s, four additional Emergency One Hurricane 110' ladder trucks were delivered (2 in 1987 and 2 in 1989) and Truck 1 received an Emergency One Hurricane 95' tower in 1988. Pumper deliveries included a 1987 Hurricane model for Engine 30 in Merrifield and five 1989 Emergency One Hush units (these have the motors mounted in the rear). One of

the Hush units was delivered painted in a german orange and white paint scheme, thought to have better visibility. This unit was one of three painted in this test color (2 engine companies and one fire marshal truck). The Hush unit was later repainted to red and white. Tanker 12 in Great Falls received a 1989 Freightliner 2 man cab with an American Eagle tanker body that held 2000 gallons of water.

The Saulsbury Company, located in Tully, New York, delivered two rescue squads built on Duplex chassis in 1988. Squads 18 in Jefferson and 26 at Edsall Road received these trucks. In addition, Saulsbury delivered a light and air unit in 1989 built on a Ford F chassis for Fire Station 31 (Fox Mill).

Throughout the 1980s, ambulance and medic units were delivered with the popular Ford F350 chassis.

1990s

Emergency One has dominated the County owned apparatus deliveries throughout the 1990s. Beginning with the engine companies, three Hush units were delivered in 1991. As a result of budget constraints, these engines had less compartment storage space on them. The County then began receiving the Emergency One Protector chassis beginning in 1994. Engine's 15, 27 and 35 received Protector models in 1994. However, 54' squirt's

(aerial water nozzles without ladders) were added on top of Engine 15 and 27. Three more Protector's were placed in service during 1995 at Engines 4, 12, and 29. Emergency One also manufactures the Cyclone chassis and pumpers were delivered in 1996 at stations 26 and 28. Engine 26's delivery was a glider kit (parts such as the transmission, axles, etc. taken from an older engine and put on a new one). In 1998, five additional Emergency One Cyclone pumpers were placed in service at stations 11, 18, 21, 30, and 31. Finally, four additional Cyclone pumpers similar to the 1998 models were delivered in 1999 to stations 4, 29, 34 and 36.

The County owned rescue engine (combination engine company and rescue squad) was placed in service in 1995 at Reston. Rescue Engine 25 received a Emergency One Protector with high side compartments for storage of additional equipment required to perform both engine company and squad duties.

Ladder truck deliveries from Emergency One included a 1990 95' tower for Merrifield Company 30, a 1991 110' rearmount for Annandale Truck 8, and a 1995 Protector cab on Woodlawn's Truck 24.

The two older Ford C squads built by Emergency One were rehabed by Emergency One and returned with brand new cabs and rebuilt squad bodies.



Squad 18's rehab was completed in 1995 and included a new Emergency One Protector cab joined to the 1984 Emergency One squad body and Squad 26 was similar, except with a Cyclone cab joined with a 1986 Emergency One squad body. Squad 26 was completed in 1996. Finally, Rescue Squad 11 in Penn Daw received a 1990 Emergency One Hurricane with roll up compartment doors.

The HAZMAT team at Station 34 in Oakton received two brand new trucks for its operation during 1990. HAZMAT 34 put in service a rather large Emergency One Hush HAZMAT squad that also operates as a HAZMAT command center. Because HAZMAT operations require much equipment, this team also received a International/Hackney beverage delivery style truck running as HAZMAT Support 34. Up until this point, the HAZMAT team had been operating with older rescue squads and utility trucks.

Ambulances continued to be delivered with the Ford F350 chassis up until 1996. From 1996 until the present, all new ambulance deliveries have been "Monster Medics" on the popular Freightliner 60 chassis.

Beginning in 1995, County apparatus took on a new personality when station names and some with graphics (department decals, slogans, etc.) were and continue to be added

to the trucks.

The Unusual

Like many large fire departments, Fairfax County has had numerous apparatus to perform those odd or one of a kind type functions.

During the 1970s and 1980s, prior to the SCUBA Diving team being transferred to the County police department, the Diving Unit operated a 1967 Ford F/Morysville utility truck.

For large fire operations or situations requiring the Fire Department to be there for an extended period, the County has used a mobile command unit. The first such unit had the radio designation "Command Bus", and was a 1967 International/Superior that was a converted motor coach. The Command Bus was replaced in 1990 when the Platform on Demand (POD) concept was implemented. The POD system consists of numerous units (command, communications, HAZMAT, etc.) that are loaded, transported, then unloaded at the scene. The POD transporter is a 1989 International that is housed at Station 30 in Merrifield.

The Technical Rescue Team has operated numerous apparatus for their functions which include a 1980 Chevrolet Step Van that was previously a mechanics truck, a 1979 White tractor with a trailer that was donated by the Giant Food Company, a 1999 Freightliner tractor with a trailer, and "F.R.E.D.", which stands for

Flexible Response Emergency Device. FRED is a 1963 Kaiser military tow truck that was put in service during 1996.

In October of 1999, the County placed into service Foam 426, a new Emergency One Titan, similar to an airport crash truck. Complete with a 1250 gpm pump, 1500 gallon water tank, 385 gallons of foam, 500 pounds of Purple K, and two turret guns, this specialized truck is designed to handle flammable liquid emergencies.

The Fire Marshall's office operates a 1977 Chevrolet step van as its arson investigation unit. Finally, numerous four wheel drive jeep and pick up trucks have operated as brush units. Two unusual deliveries in 1985 included pick up trucks that could operate both as brush units or a small ambulance, simply by adding/removing a small box for the ambulance or a brush skid unit to make the pick up truck into a brush fire unit.



Pirsch was a popular choice during the 1930s for several Volunteer Fire Departments in Fairfax County. McLean ran a 1935 open cab model (500 gpm/150 gwt) that is now privately owned by an individual in the area. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



McLean purchased quite a few Pirsch's over the years. This unusual open cab rescue squad is a 1955 model. *(Pete West photo).*



McLean purchased an unusual rescue squad in 1964. The cab was a Pirsch, and Gerstenslager built the body. This truck also had a 200 gpm pump and carried 200 gallons of water. *(John Floyd photo).*



McLean's 1979 GMC Brigadier/Saulsbury rescue squad was also a part of the County's HAZMAT team. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Fairfax County initially placed this 1988 Emergency One Hurricane 95' tower at Station 1. It now runs as Tower 436. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



In 1946, Vienna purchased this 500 gpm Maxim pumper. It was later sold to another department in Virginia and purchased back by Vienna to be fully restored during 1997. (Mike Sanders photo).



Vienna's 1959 Maxim was ordered in red, repainted in lime, and painted back to red and white. Vienna donated this pumper to Ebony, Virginia in 1989 and Ebony returned it to Vienna in 1995. It was sold to a private collector in 1998. (Mike Sanders photo).



Vienna's 1970 Duplex/Young 1000 gpm pumper eventually had a roof added to it in the early 1980s. (Mike Sanders photo).



The first fire truck purchased by the Fairfax County government was this 1963 Maxim F which has an 85' ladder. Shown here as Truck 3, it served at many stations in the county. It is now the Fairfax County museum piece. (Mike Sanders photo).



Herndon's 1953 GMC/American 750 gpm pumper has been restored and is now privately owned. (Mike Sanders photo).



Franconia's 1937 International/Pirsch 500 gpm engine is still owned by the department. *(Pete West photo).*



Franconia bought a variety of American LaFrance fire engines. Shown here is their 1962 1500 gpm pumper. *(Pete West photo).*



Franconia's 1973 Mack CF 75' aerialscope was one of the first Mack tandem rear axle aerialscope produced. The addition of a 150 gallon water tank created the need for tandem rear axles. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



A beautiful red and white 1999 Pierce Lance 100' aerial tower runs as Tower 405 at the Franconia station. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Annandale purchased twin Seagrave pumpers in 1974 and 1979. This 1974 Seagrave with a 1250 gpm pump ran as Wagon 23. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Mt. Vernon Company 9 ran this 1945 American LaFrance 500 gpm open cab pumper. (Pete West photo).



Mt. Vernon purchased a unique engine powered by a Boeing Turbine engine. Complete with a large exhaust stack, this 1962 American LaFrance was only one of four produced with the unique motor. Called the "Turbo Chief", the four trucks proved to be unpopular. Mt. Vernon's American LaFrance was later changed to a gasoline engine. (John Floyd photo).



This 1953 Ford light unit was once Penn Daw's pumper that had a 750 gpm pump and a 500 gallon water tank. A 1956 Ford once belonging to Vienna had a similar conversion to a light unit. Shown above is Light Unit 9. (Mike Sanders photo).



One of two 1986 Ford/Emergency One Light and Air units delivered to Stations 9 and 13. (Mike Sanders photo).



Bailey's Cross Roads purchased an old army weapons carrier and transformed it into a field brush truck. This truck was a 1945 Dodge. (Pete West photo).



The first heavy rescue squad in the County was this all white 1950 Reo owned by the Bailey's Cross Roads VFD. *(Pete West photo).*



Typical of many of the commercial fire trucks purchased by Fairfax County Volunteer Departments during the 1940s and 1950's was this 1942 Chevrolet front mount engine owned by Bailey's Cross Roads. *(Pete West photo).*



Bailey's Cross Roads 1958 Ward LaFrance was the first ladder truck in service in Fairfax County. This open cab truck had an 85' midship ladder and was later sold to Charles Town, West Virginia in 1975. *(John Floyd photo).*



Bailey's Cross Roads 1983 Duplex/Young Crusader II 1250 gpm was later sold in 1987 to Walnut Creek, Pennsylvania. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Penn Daw's 1953 Ford/Oren 750 gpm pumper was later converted into a light unit. Vienna, which owned a 1956 Ford, also had a similar conversion done on their pumper. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Penn Daw's unique 1956 Ford/Oren heavy rescue squad complete with a 250 gpm pump and 250 gallons of water. *(John Floyd photo).*



In 1981, while enroute to a fire call, Penn Daw's 1956 Ford/Oren rescue squad struck a Seagrave pumper from Mt. Vernon. The squad was a total loss. *(John Floyd photo).*



Penn Daw's beautiful open cab 1961 Mack C had a 1000 gpm pump and held 500 gallons of water. This Mack was later wrecked in 1964, rebuilt, and returned to service with an enclosed cab. *(Pete West photo).*



In 1973, Fairfax County purchased 5 Imperial pumpers (1000 gpm/500 gwt). During 1982 and 1983, Emergency One rebuilt all of the trucks. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Rescue Squad 11 received a 1990 Emergency One Hurricane with roll up compartment doors and tandem rear axle. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Great Falls Company 12 ran this nice 1955 open cab GMC/American pumper, complete with plenty of front end chrome, a roto ray warning light above the cab, and a 750 gpm pump. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Great Falls ran this 1973 GMC/Oren 2000 gallon tanker. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Great Falls Tanker 12 replaced their 1973 GMC in 1989 with this Freightliner/American Eagle 2000 gallon tanker. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Dunn Loring's 1955 Maxim is now owned by the Old Dominion Historical Fire Society club. *(Pete West photo).*



This photo was taken in 1967 in front of Dunn Loring's old fire station. It is a 1960 Mack C pumper (750 gpm/500 gwt). *(Mike Sanders photo).*



In 1976, Dunn Loring purchased two identical yellow and white Ward LaFrance 1500 gpm fire trucks. One of the Ward's was rehabed in 1983 by Pierce. (Mike Sanders photo).



Burke ran this 1980 Mack R/3D Metals heavy squad until 1991, when it was sold to St. Leonard, Maryland. (Mike Sanders photo).



In January of 1997, Burke's 1991 Duplex/Saulsbury heavy squad caught fire while sitting in the apparatus bay, significantly damaging other apparatus and doing extensive damage to the Burke fire station. Pierce rebuilt the truck with a new 1998 Quantum chassis. The Saulsbury box was rebuilt by Pierce and had roll up doors installed. (Mike Sanders photo).



Chantilly's brush truck was once a 1966 Chevrolet pick up complete with a 300 gpm pump and 150 gallons of water. (Mike Sanders photo).



Several Fairfax County stations ran Dodge Power Wagons as brush units. This 1960 Dodge was owned by Clifton Company 16 and later ran as Brush 32. (Mike Sanders photo).



Centreville's 1968 Ford C/Young 1000 gpm pumper. It was eventually repainted to lime/white. (John Floyd photo).



Jefferson's Squad 18 was one of two identical 1975 Chevrolet/Reading medium size squads. (Mike Sanders photo).



Two 1989 Duplex/Saulsbury squads were purchased for Stations 18 and 26. No firefighters could ride in the squad box. (Mike Sanders photo).



In 1984 and 1986, Fairfax County purchased squads built on Ford C chassis. The 1984 truck was sent back to Emergency One in 1995 and received a brand new Emergency One Protector cab and was placed in service as Rescue Squad 18. The 1986 squad had a similar conversion and is in service at Station 26. (Mike Sanders photo).



Lorton had several old military brush trucks. This 1942 Chevrolet had a front mount 300 gpm pump and carried 300 gallons of water. (Mike Sanders photo).



Lorton's heavy squad once ran this 1973 Ford C/Swab (400 gpm/300 gwt) until 1988 when a new Emergency One squad replaced it. The Ford was sold to a department in Pennsylvania. (Mike Sanders photo).



Lorton purchased the first top mount pump panel engine in the Northern Virginia area. Wagon 19 was a 1982 PemFab/Emergency One with a 1250 gpm pump and 500 gallons of water. Wagon 19 was rehabed in 1993 by Emergency One and returned with a new Hurricane chassis. (Mike Sanders photo).



Two 1985 Ford F/Steeldraulic trucks were purchased by Fairfax County. These trucks could serve two purposes – a small ambulance body could fit in the bed or a skid mount to convert the truck into a brush fire unit. This Ford ran as Brush 20 and was also used to tow Boat 20. (Mike Sanders photo).



This 1988 Chevrolet/Pacific Wajax brush unit pulls double duty – it runs as a brush truck at Station 20 and also pulls Boat 20 to calls at nearby Pohick Bay. (Mike Sanders photo).



Named in honor of Earl W. Kane, a Fairfax County firefighter who died in a water rescue, Boat 20 is a 25' 1986 Boston Whaler. (Mike Sanders photo).



A beautiful (and rare) open cab Ford C/Young 1000 gpm pumper once ran at Station 21, then called the Navy-Vale VFD. Herndon also ran a similar piece. Navy-Vale's truck was eventually sold to the Star Tannery FD in Frederick County, Virginia. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



One of Navy-Vale's first pieces painted in their new color of white with a blue stripe was this 1979 Chevrolet/Pierce medium size squad. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



In 1983, Fairfax County purchased seven Duplex/Emergency One 1250 gpm pumpers. This particular engine at Station 21 generated some controversy because it was a county purchased pumper painted in Company 21's white and blue color. It was later repainted red and white. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



The first county purchased 4 door pumpers were 1986 Emergency One Hurricanes. Five were purchased in 1986. During 1993, Company 21 ran one of the 1986 Emergency Hurricanes as Engine 21. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Engine 421 is a representation of the current type of county purchased engines. This 1998 Emergency One Cyclone model as a 1250 gpm pump and carries 750 gallons of water. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Springfield's first fire truck was this 1953 International/American 750 gpm pumper purchased in 1968 from Oxon Hill, Maryland. Company 22's volunteers have since purchased this truck back and plan on restoring it to its original condition. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



A 1969 American LaFrance 100' tiller that ran as Truck 5 and later as Truck 22. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Springfield purchased a Pierce Quantum in 1998 (delivered in 1999) complete with roll up doors, a large fire department insignia that covers both sides of the truck, and multi color water level indicator lights. The company slogan and emblem "Double Deuce...on the loose" also adorns this truck. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Once known as the "Route 1 Rocket", this 1971 Seagrave (1000 gpm/500 gwt) was the first pumper purchased by the county government. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



During the 1990s, the rescue engine concept (combination fire engine and rescue squad) became increasingly popular. Reston Company 25 received a 1994 Emergency One 1250 gpm rescue engine complete with a 750 gallon water tank. *(Mike Sanders photo).*



Administration

The Planning Section is responsible for long-range planning including compiling and maintaining the Department's strategic plan, evaluating policies and planning efforts as well as developing study methods. This section coordinates revisions to and the implementation of the Department's Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which includes planning, design and construction of new facilities.

The Comprehensive Plan states "Fire and Rescue Stations in the County are located to provide maximum coverage based on a total response time of seven-minutes." This response goal is critical to providing effective fire suppression as well as emergency medical services.

The Fire and Rescue Department's **FISCAL SERVICES DIVISION** is responsible for financial control, liaison with other County agencies on fiscal issues, and annual budget preparation. Throughout the fiscal year, the agency's budgetary status is monitored and reviewed to ensure conformance with County policies and procedures. In addition, a monthly review and reconciliation of budget status and personnel expenditures is conducted. There are

over 135 individual line items included in each of the six different cost centers within the Department.

The Fiscal Administrator leads a team of analysts from within each of the Department's divisions to prepare the Department's annual budget (a budget in excess of \$80 million in 2001). After review by the County's Division of Management and Budget, the Department's proposed budget for the next

fiscal year is presented to the Board of Supervisors for final review.





SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

Resource Management - Logistics

The Support Services Division, under the direction of a Deputy Chief strives to provide the highest technical support in the following areas: resource management, apparatus, communications, automated systems and information processing to the members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department facilitating excellence in service to the citizens and visitors of Fairfax County, Virginia.

The purpose of the Resource Management Section is to provide quality procurement of goods and services for the Fire and Rescue Department — 24-hours a day, seven days a week.

Facilities — Ensures the operational readiness of all Department work locations by coordinating the maintenance and repair to facilities, appliances, and furnishings with the appropriate support agency. This Section is responsible for the tracking of repairs and replacement of appliances and furnishings at all work locations within the department. In-conjunction with other County Agencies compiles the long-

range renovation request report (3099) and oversees these projects as they receive funding.

Property Auditor — The purpose of the property auditor is to ensure the highest level of fiscal responsibility and inventory accountability for Department resources. This is accomplished through the establishment and adherence to strict asset management controls.

Purchasing and Finance Section — Provide goods and services that enable all sections to deliver quality service to those we serve. The goal of the Section is to address the Department requirements, maintain excellent customer service and to operate within the established purchasing and financial guidelines of the County.

Instrument Shop — Repair, calibrate, and maintain all air monitoring and testing devices. Oversee the maintenance of required records for all monitoring devices in accordance with industry standards and requirements. Provides training to all Department personnel to ensure the proper use and maintenance of air monitoring and testing devices.

The Logistics Branch receives and distributes a variety of property and equipment used by the Department in the delivery of routine and emergency Fire and EMS services. Pick up and delivery of supplies to all sections within the Department is accomplished on a regularly scheduled basis. The Logistics Section provides





SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION Protective Equipment Center - Apparatus Section



numerous services that both enhance the operation, and support overall mission of the Fire and Rescue Department.

Protective Equipment Center provides certified technicians for the maintenance, repair, and testing of all breathing air equipment in accordance with established standards and requirements. Maintains necessary records and tracking of preventative maintenance, repairs, and testing on all

breathing air equipment. Provides training for Department personnel on the proper cleaning, disinfecting, maintenance, and record keeping of respiratory protection equipment assigned to operational functions.

truck companies, seven rescue squad companies, and thirty-eight emergency medical units, as well as other specialized fire and rescue vehicles. Additionally, they are responsible for procuring new vehicles, repairing breathing apparatus and specialized tools such as fans and chain saws, and testing routine equipment performance.

The Apparatus Section staff helps maintain over 350 vehicles, including thirty-four engine companies, twelve ladder





SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION Communications

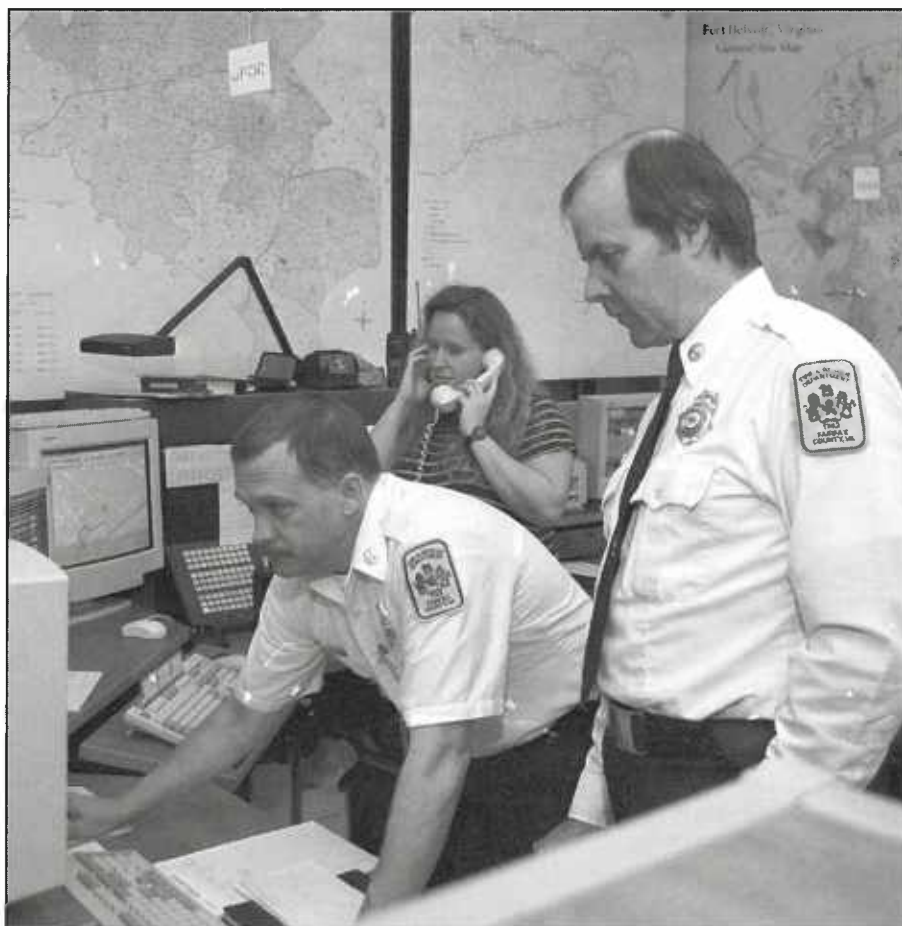
When a citizen dials 9-1-1, an emergency call-taker answers the phone at the Fairfax County Public Safety Communications Center located at 3911 Woodburn Road. The call-taker will state "9-1-1 What is your Emergency?" and at the same time a screen on the desk in front of him/her that is connected to the telephone system will display the address of the caller and phone number they are calling from. This screen is called ANI / ALI (automatic number identification / automatic location identification).

The call-taker has a Computer Aided dispatch (CAD) System which allows them to enter the type of assistance needed, the address, call back number and any additional information that will assist the police, firefighters and paramedics to provide the appropriate level of service as quickly as possible.

A person calling in an emergency for a Fire or medical emergency should be prepared to answer the following questions:

Where is the emergency? (In case we are disconnected we know where to send help.)

What number are you calling from? (In case we are disconnected we will call back.)



What is your emergency, fire or EMS?

Even as the call-taker is asking these questions of the caller, the information is sent via CAD to a fire dispatcher located nearby, so he/she can dispatch the closest and most appropriate units. From the time a 9-1-1 call is answered until units are dispatched is usually less than 30 seconds.

Call-takers will remain on the phone with callers to provide

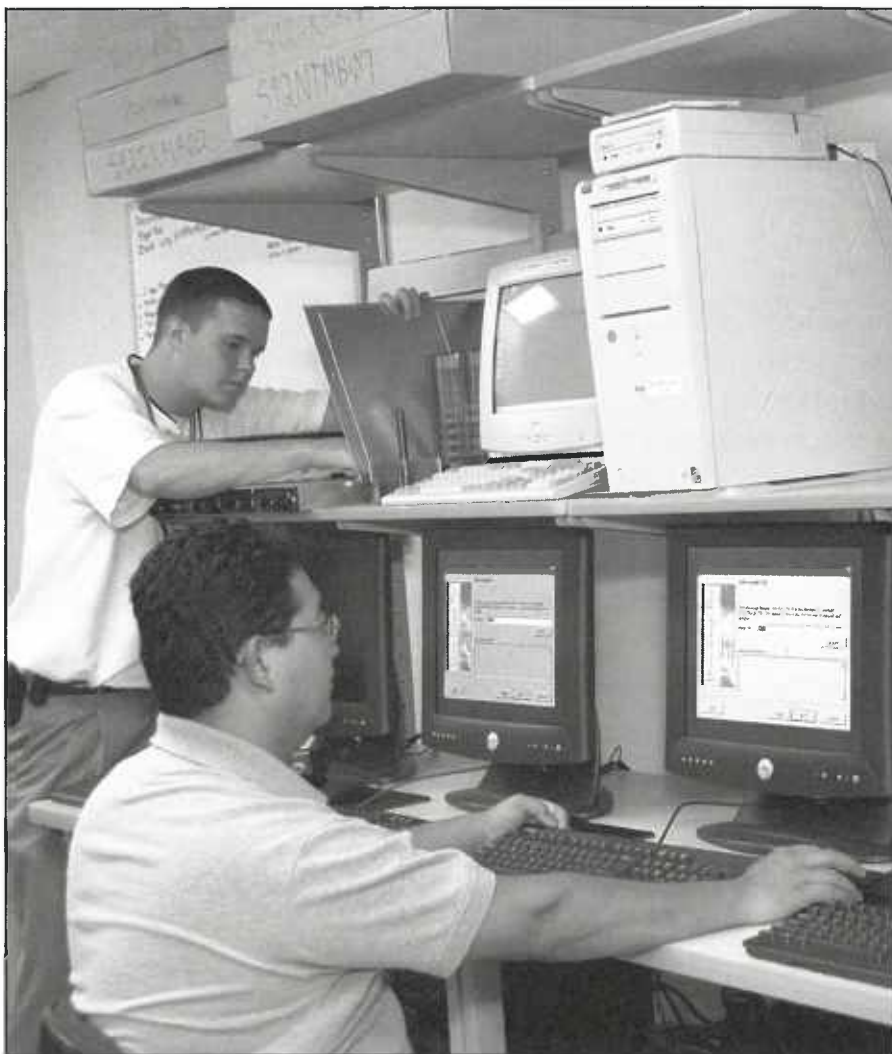
important pre-arrival first aid information including how to administer the Heimlich maneuver to choking victims, how to perform CPR to a person in cardiac arrest, and even provide directions to someone assisting with the delivery of a baby. In the event of a fire in your house, the call-taker will provide emergency instructions telling you to get everyone out of the house immediately.



SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION Systems Management Section

The Systems Management Section is responsible for the maintenance, management, and user support of the department's automated computer systems. Local Area Network (LAN) support staff oversee the operation of over 300 personal computers, an imaging system, intranet/internet administration, fire department file servers and Wide Area Network (WAN).

Each fire station is equipped with personal computers connecting the station to the Department's LAN, the County's corporate and mainframe systems as well as the INTERNET. A separate ISDN network connects all the stations and selected administrative sites to the Police and Fire Computer Aided Dispatch System.





FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION

The mission of the Fire Prevention Division (FPD) is to prevent the inception or recurrence of fire and hazardous conditions through the enforcement of applicable codes and laws. The FPD is frequently referred to as the Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) because, under state statute, the Division enforces the statewide and local fire prevention codes.

Under the direction of a Deputy Fire Chief the Division provides services to the citizens and businesses of Fairfax County through the Fire Prevention Services Section and the Hazardous Materials and Investigative Services Section.

Fire Prevention Services Section

The Fire Prevention Services Section is under the command of a Battalion Chief and includes the following branches:

Inspections Branch - The Inspections Branch inspects buildings, institutions, and occupancies serving "at risk" groups to ensure compliance with the Fire Prevention Code. This branch also enforces regulations pertaining to the installation, upgrade, closures, removal, or abandonment of storage tanks.

Engineering Plans Review Branch - The Engineering plans Review Branch (EPR) reviews fire

alarm, building, sprinkler, tank, range hood, site and other plans for compliance with the Uniform Statewide Building Code (USBC), Statewide Fire Prevention Code (SFPC) and the Fairfax County Fire Prevention Code. The EPR also provides code interpretations for the building industries and the general public.

Revenue and Records Branch

- The Revenue and Records Branch serves as the Fire Prevention Division's initial point of contact to the public. The branch has four distinct areas of responsibility: fee collection, record accountability, Fire Prevention Code Permit (FPCP) processing, and tracking of plans reviewed.

Fire Protection Systems Testing Branch

- The Fire Protection Systems Testing Branch is divided into three units:

The Retesting Unit witnesses annual retests of fire protection systems in

existing buildings.

The Acceptance Testing Unit witnesses tests on fire protection systems in buildings under construction and renovation.

The Special Operations Unit reviews fire lane plans, ensures that fire lanes are established according to code requirements, and assists building management with building evacuation/fire drill planning.

Hazardous Materials & Investigative Services Section includes the following branches:

Hazmat Enforcement Branch- Conducts investigations of incidents to track and coordinate





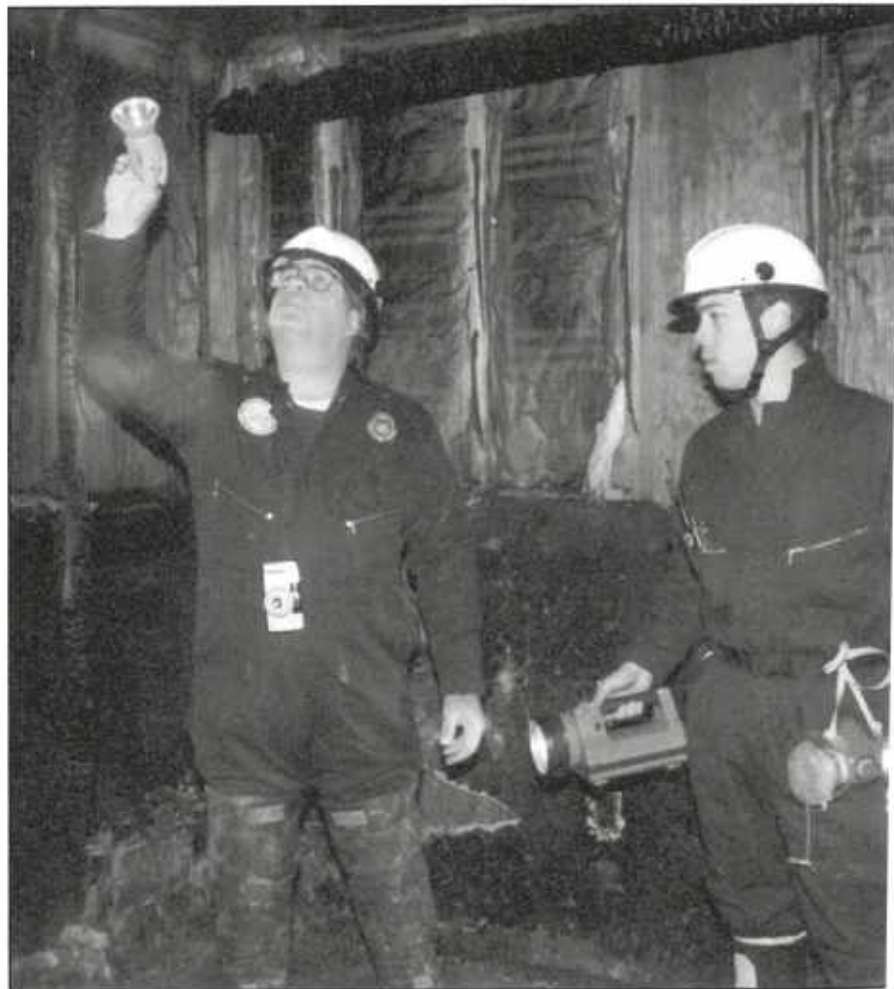
veillance Program and provides staff support to the Fairfax Joint Local Emergency Planning Committee. The branch is also responsible for the operation of LAB1, the mobile Fire & Hazmat Investigations Lab, and maintaining and administering hazardous materials contracts for the purpose of emergency response analysis, site cleanup and chemical disposal.

further investigations, cleanups or referrals of hazardous materials or complaints. This branch has the responsibility to enforce the explosives and blasting portions of the Fire Prevention Code.

Fire Investigations Branch

The Fire Investigations Branch is responsible for investigating all fires with the following criteria in Fairfax County. Large loss fires, fires of suspicious nature and fires involving personal injury.

Hazmat Technical Support Branch - The Hazmat Technical Support Branch manages, maintains and administers the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Contingency Planning Program, Legislative and Regulatory Oversight Program, Significant Hazards Sur-





Hazardous Materials and Investigative Services

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 directed OSHA/EPA to establish regulations for handling hazardous materials releases. This law established safe and proper operational criteria as certification levels and training requirements.

During the 1990s the HMRT took quantum steps forward. The majority of the improvements came in the areas of formalizing our operations and new technology.

Early members of the HMRT can remember long days, evenings, and nights working on inventory, ordering supplies, suit testing, detection device calibration, etc. Captain Neuhard established a systematic approach that addressed planning, team goals, priorities, and methods to accomplish them. The team developed format procedures for emergency operation, routine equipment maintenance, inventory control, etc. Eventually, the hard work and long nights



transitioned into a structured system that supported the daily operation of the team.

Technology was also advancing at a rapid pace. During the early years, a significant amount of the equipment was adapted from the hardware store, plumber's trade, or industry. As the hazmat discipline matured, specific equipment was developed for air monitoring, decontamination, communications, and

product control. Computers were utilized for product research, weather information, data logging of instruments, etc. There was also a tremendous increase in the types, material, and quality of chemical protective clothing. The HMRT took advantage of the technological advancements, and significantly improved their scope and capabilities.

During this period, the team responded to significant incidents such as the gasoline pipeline in Centreville, the PCB incident on Port Royal Road, the





diesel fuel pipeline in Reston, several tanker incidents at Route 236/495, etc. The team continued to learn from each of these incidents, and modified their operations, equipment complement, and training to improve their service.

During the mid-1990s, the team was managed by Captain Steve Rhea. During this period, a comprehensive operating manual that provided additional structure to the team was developed. The demise of the County Health Department emergency response capabilities placed additional responsibilities on the team.

The HMRT received grant money that allowed us to enhance our response capabilities in the area of product transfer, highway cleanup, and incident remediation. The team took an "all hazards, full service" approach to mitigating incidents and problems. The Hat Mat Services section of the Fire Prevention Division was also



established during this period. This section became responsible for investigating hazardous materials releases and environmental crimes. Additionally, they monitor the cleanup of the site to ensure compliance with appropriate codes.

Additional challenges appeared in the late 1990s and will continue into the 21st century. Acts of terrorism utilizing chemical, biological, explosive, and radiological agents has created a new mandate for the Depart-

ment and the HMRT. In light of the potential for widespread injury and adverse impact, the HMRT is focusing on regional response plans that address working with local, state, and federal assets. Finally, the HMRT is reviewing some operational guidelines in order to adopt a "risk based" response plan. This approach should maintain a high level of safety while enhancing the team's effectiveness and efficiency.





Occupational Health and Safety

As part of the Fire and Rescue Department's commitment to excellence, we have taken another step forward with the establishment of the Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP). Our long-term goal is to maintain a healthy workforce, both mentally and physically. The program is designated to minimize occupational injuries, disability retirements and workers compensation costs, while complying with occupational health and safety regulatory requirements.

The OHSP consists of the Occupational Health Center (OHC), the Code Compliance and Safety Section, the Fitness Section, and the Infectious Disease Management Branch. The Code Compliance and Safety Section remains current with safety standards and regulations, processes injury reports, and includes the shift safety officers and infectious disease personnel. The shift safety officers provide 24-hour emergency coverage. The Infectious Disease Management Branch manages exposure incidents and provides follow-up treatment as necessary for personnel who are exposed. Additionally, the Fitness Section continues the department's efforts to provide fitness programs, equip-

ment, and peer support.

In May 1997, the OHC began operations by providing a consolidated state-of-the-art occupational health screening for fire department applicants, uniformed personnel and volunteers.

The Fire and Rescue Department is now able to conduct all medical and fitness related testing in one centralized facility and to provide a comprehensive report to the employee regarding their state of health and fitness. The patient receives a comprehensive review of their medical and fitness information by the physician. This integrated program also includes the

elements of surveillance and monitoring, respirator fit testing, prevention, risk reduction, mandated reporting, education, and training. It also provides guidance, management oversight, data and communications, and medical services for early detection and prevention of job related illness and injury.

Recruitment

The mission of the Recruitment Section is to maintain an eligibility list of qualified applicants for the position of Firefighter/EMT that accurately reflect the diverse population.





This effort shall be accomplished through an active community outreach program that will facilitate contact with all elements of the population that we serve. An equitable selection process will be administered to all who apply.

Human Resources

The Human Resource Section of the Fire and Rescue Department is responsible for planning, coordinating, and directing personnel, payroll, recruitment, and promotional testing. The Personnel and Payroll Section provides benefit and pay information to uniformed and civilian employees. The Recruitment Section manages the entire application process for prospective firefighters. Promotional

exams are developed and administered in conjunction with the Fairfax County Department of Human Resources. The Human

Resources Section is also responsible for reviewing and interpreting applicable federal and state laws relating to employment practices. The Chief of Human Resources represents the Department during public meetings, court hearings, and at the Civil Service Commission. The Human Resources Chief is the Department's liaison with the County Attorney and Uniformed Retirement Board.





Operations

The goal of the Operations Division is to provide the highest level of quality service to the citizens and visitors of Fairfax County. These services have features that meet customer needs and create customer satisfaction. The Division, comprised of more than 1,200 career and 200 volunteer personnel, respond annually to nearly 22,000 suppression incidents; almost 55,000 emergency medical incidents; and approximately 4,500 public service incidents. Each of the 34 stations is now equipped with ALS engines, each staffed with a highly trained firefighter/paramedic. All personnel within the Division are certified as Emergency Medical Technicians and one-third of the force is certified at the Advanced Life Support (paramedic) level. In addition, speciality teams within the Division respond to incidents dealing with hazardous materials, technical rescue (ropes and confined spaces) and marine operations. The Division has an operating budget in excess of 65M or, approximately 80% of the Department's budget.

Assistant Chief

The Operations Chief provides leadership and direction for

managing all aspects of the Operations Division. This position directly supervises five Deputy Chiefs (three shift Deputy Chiefs, one Deputy Chief of Special Operations, and one Deputy Chief of Training), and an administrative staff.

Deputy Chief (A, B, C-Shifts)

Each of the three 24-hour rotating shifts is commanded by a shift Deputy Chief who is responsible for the daily management of their specific shift. This includes overall supervision of approximately 300 personnel, movement of apparatus throughout the County for coverage, personnel training, certifications and re-certifications, and management of emergency incidents.

Deputy Chief, Training

This position manages the department's training programs. Last year, the Fire and Rescue Training Division hosted more than 275,000 hours of on-campus training. Highlighted training events include: recruit schools for career firefighters; continuous basic skills training for career and volunteer personnel; specialty training for trucks, squads, hazardous materials and technical rescue functions;

and, certification and re-certification training of all paramedic and emergency medical personnel.

Deputy Chief, Special Operations

This position has the responsibility for managing all the department's specialty programs. These programs include EMS, specialty teams for incidents involving hazardous materials (nuclear, chemical and biological), technical rescue (rope rescue, confined space and building collapse) and marine operations (swift, open and static water). In addition, this position coordinates all final scheduling of on-going training and mandated certifications for department personnel.

Battalion Chief, Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Under the direction of the Special Operations Deputy Chief, this position manages the department's EMS programs, working closely with a medical director and various hospitals to ensure the highest quality of emergency medical care is provided to every citizen. This position ensures medical controls and protocols are established and followed, continual education of



advanced life support (ALS) providers is maintained, and the citizens of Fairfax County receive the highest level of quality care.

Battalion Chief, Urban Search & Rescue and Technical Rescue Operations Program Manager

This position is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Department's US&R and TROT programs and reports to the Deputy Chief of Special Operations. The Program Manager coordinates the activities relating to training and staffing of the Technical Rescue Operations section as well as provides oversight of the Department's Urban Search and Rescue Team.

This team, designated "Virginia Task Force One" (VA-TF1) is a vital component of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA's) national response system for emergencies occurring throughout the United States. In addition, this team has a primary response assignment to the US Agency for International Development and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) for the delivery of humanitarian relief during international disasters and complex emergencies.

Battalion Chief

The Fire and Rescue Department has 6 battalions within

Fairfax County, each supervised by a Battalion Chief working a 24 hour shift. There are 18 field Battalion Chiefs (one for each shift (3), in each battalion (6)), with each battalion averaging 6 fire stations. While on duty, Battalion Chiefs manage their battalion's staffing needs, equipment movement and training needs, and supervise approximately 50 firefighters per battalion.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Captain

Each battalion has an EMS Captain assigned to it as a battalion EMS supervisor. These positions work with the Battalion Chiefs as part of a Battalion Management Team. The role of the EMS Captain is to ensure total quality management (TQM) for all medical emergency incidents, provide supervision for assigned ALS providers, and assume the role of a medical control officer for emergency medical incidents

Staffing

Each day there is a different shift (A-Shift, B-Shift, or C-Shift) working a 24 hour tour of duty. Each shift is staffed with approximately 300 officers and firefighters, with each person being assigned to a specific station, within a battalion. Minimum daily staffing mandates that 284 positions be filled, which includes a variety of specialized

positions such as ALS, HazMat and Technical Rescue providers, as well as maintaining a specific number of officers on functional units and in staff positions. Minimum staffing on apparatus includes:

ALS Engine - 4 (1 driver, 1 officer, 1 firefighter/paramedic, 1 firefighter)

Ladder Truck - 3 (1 driver, 1 officer, 1 firefighter)

Rescue - 3 (1 driver, 1 officer, 1 technician)

BLS Ambulance - 2 (1 driver, 1 technician)

ALS Medic Unit - 2 (1 driver, 1 officer, [both ALS certified])

Apparatus

The following is an overview of apparatus assigned to Operations:

34 ALS Engines

12 Ladder Trucks

7 Rescues

20 Advanced Life Support Units (Medics)

18 Basic Life Support Units (Ambulances)

Multiple support units (i.e., Hazardous Material Units, Technical Rescue Units, Tankers, Brush Units, Boats, Command and Communications Units, Light and Air Units, Foam Units, etc.)



Emergency Medical Services

The first ambulance to serve Fairfax County, a 1931 Cadillac touring car, was purchased in 1935 by the McLean Volunteer Fire Department. The vehicle, a side-loader with large access doors to the passenger compartment, was converted to an ambulance by placing a red light on the driver's side window and adding a siren. More ambulances would be purchased by the volunteer departments over time, and in the 1940s and 1950s, a time when women were not accepted as operational members of volunteer companies, these rescue squads were frequently staffed by women, often by trained nurses.

By the early 1970s, both citizens and the Department had recognized the need to develop a full-scale emergency medical service. Although paid firefighters had previously received advanced first-aid training (often by civil defense wardens or Boy Scout leaders), not all were trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). After the Department of Transportation established training guidelines for Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) in the early '70s, the Department began formal training of its members as pre-hospital providers. The 28th recruit class, in 1973, was the first to receive EMS training and certification as

part of its curriculum.

EMT-Basic was the first certification required for paid firefighters, and over the next several years all operations personnel were trained and certified as EMT-Bs; by the late 1970s, Department staffing included paid EMT positions.

In 1976, the Department implemented the first EMS plan for Advanced Life Support (ALS), or medic, units, and mandated that all personnel staffing the units be certified as cardiac care technicians (CCTs). New ranks of Medic Lieutenant, Medic Sergeant, and Medic Technician were added to the Department's rank structure.

ALS training began in the late 1970s, and the Department has had defibrillation capability since 1977. The first ALS unit to go in service was Medic 18, which ran as a training unit out of Fairfax Hospital. Students were required to go on field rotations; they would be accompanied on calls by a doctor, intern, or nurse. The first full-time ALS unit in the field was Medic 25, which was placed in service in May 1977; it was soon followed by Medics 01, 08 and 09; if all units could not be staffed, priority was given to Medic 25. The initial shortage of ALS units and providers meant that many seriously ill or injured patients would be still be

port (BLS) units on a load and go basis, but this would soon change as additional medic units were purchased and increasing numbers of paid personnel became certified as ALS providers.

In the early 1980s, the Department had begun sending an engine as first responder/assist unit on life-threatening emergencies, and by 1995 engine staffing had been increased to four personnel, one of whom must be ALS-certified. By 1999, the Department's fiftieth year, 21 medic units, 18 ambulances, and 34 paramedic engines would be in service in the county; EMS calls had increased to 68% of total incidents responded to by the Department; and 84% of vehicle responses were EMS-related.

From an August 17, 1981 news release-

Advanced Life Support-CPR-P.A.D. Training Program

New Firefighters Are Also Rescue Workers

Thirty new Fairfax County firefighters graduated from the Fire Training Center August 14 and have been assigned to serve in the County's 29 stations. They will join the nearly 900 who serve area residents with firefighting and rescue skills.

All Fairfax County firefighters are also trained in emer-



gency medical care. As part of the 16-week training school, the rookies spend 128 hours in intensive emergency medical training, including one day working in the Emergency Room of Fairfax Hospital. The training includes such topics as basic physiology and anatomy, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), extrication, and bandaging and splinting skills. Upon completion of their training, they are State-certified as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's).

These rescue workers are part of a total emergency medical services system in the County. The EMT's are the

first professional link, often the first contact the public has with a system which also includes area hospitals and medical personnel. Training will continue through their career, and some of the EMT's may go on to become Coronary Care Technicians (CCT's). The County's 79 CCT's serve on nine Medic, or Advanced Life Support, units. The Medic units are essentially mobile emergency rooms with direct radio links to the hospitals. While the goal of the EMT's is to stabilize the patient, the more highly trained CCT's can actually offer treatment under the radio guidance of a physician.

Rescue workers are involved in an incredible variety of emergency situations. The most common is heart attack or other cardiac distress, totalling 2,222 incidents during 1980. Other common emergencies that rescue workers are trained to handle include external bleeding, broken bones, and various breathing difficulties such as asthma or emphysema. And, in addition, to the many medical emergencies, there are the large-scale rescue operations such as extricating someone from a crushed automobile or hauling a patient up from the cliffs of Great Falls.



FIRST ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT CLASS



Urban Search and Rescue

From its humble beginnings in 1949, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department is now recognized nationally as a premier firefighting and EMS resource. Virginia's largest; the Department has become a beacon to the nation for its progressive style and proactive management. In that vein, it has implemented a Computer Aided Dispatch System, engine company minimum staffing, paramedic engine companies, hazardous materials mitigation, car seat placement program, citizen CPR training, and technical rescue operations. Fostered by former Fire Chief Warren Isman, these performance standards have been supported and carried to the next level by his successors, Glenn Gaines and Ed Stinnette.

During the late 1970s through the early 1980s, Fairfax County experienced an unprecedented building boom that led to its now being recognized as a leader in housing the corporate offices of major businesses. To meet the challenges presented by this growth, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department revised its manner of emergency response to be better capable of mitigating the numerous construction accidents that occurred.

The Technical Rescue Operations Team (TROT) was imple-

mented to mitigate the rash of construction accidents that resulted from the aforementioned building boom. While the Department had continuously responded to such events, Chief Isman installed the foundation for the TROT program by instituting an aggressive training program that allowed these specially equipped members to safely and effectively mitigate trench collapses, high angle incidents involving cranes and scaffolds, as well as other forms of below grade events caused by unsuspecting citizens on the many treacherous cliffs and overhangs near the rivers bordering the county. Being one of the first such resources in the Washington Metropolitan area, the team was often called on to respond to neighboring jurisdictions to assist at an incident, or to offer training and advice for their internal development.

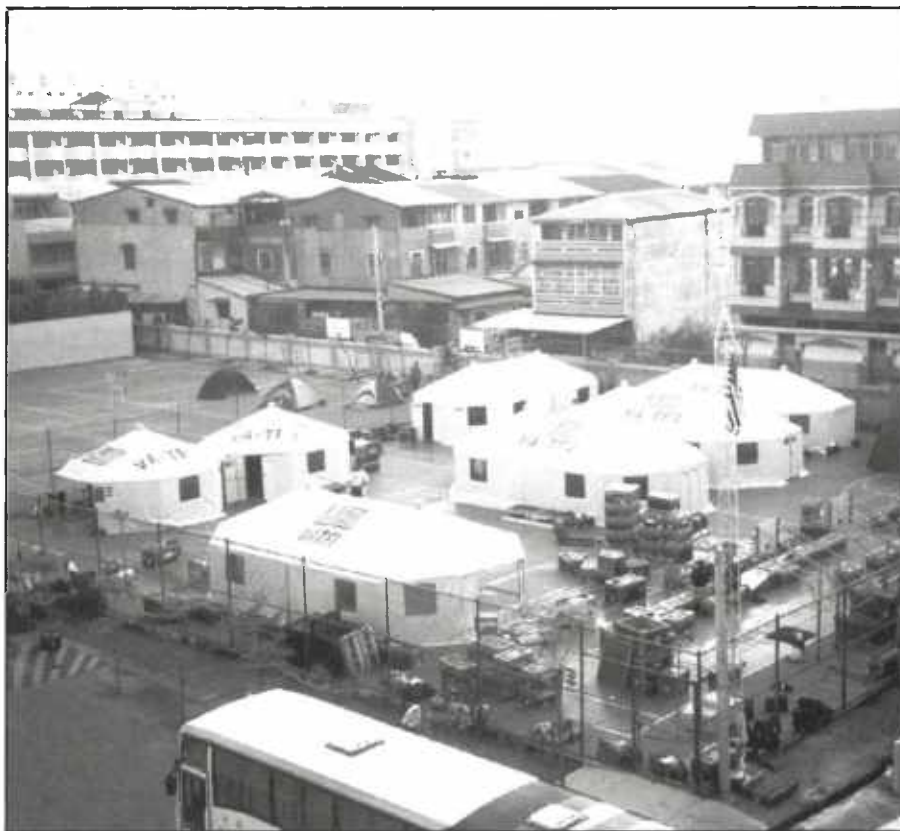
Following a devastating 1985 earthquake in Mexico City, the United States Agency for International Development/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) convened a meeting of national and international experts to study the further development of technical rescue

for international response. This initial meeting spawned the concept of USAID/OFDA to be able to offer heavy rescue as a form of its humanitarian relief delivery following the collapse of reinforced concrete buildings in an international urban setting. This meeting also set the stage for the development of what has now become known as Urban Search and Rescue.

History was made in 1988 when the

former Soviet Union accepted American resources to assist in rescue operations in Armenia after a deadly earthquake there. USAID/OFDA quickly assembled a combined team of rescuers from Miami-Dade, Florida and Fairfax County, Virginia and deployed them within hours of the request. Operating under the severest of conditions in the cold winter environment, this team was able to rescue two Armenians from certain death. Ill-prepared for this first mission, the team was able to get through the mission by using summer-weight tents, along with clothing and sleeping bags purchased just prior to departure from a local variety store. Working with the most basic of tools





and with limited experience, it was still able to safely operate in this austere environment and make a difference for the families of those they rescued.

Returning to the states with renewed confidence and enthusiasm, the deployed members began the arduous task of incorporating the lessons learned from Armenia into Department procedures for local response. Using these refined techniques during several local incidents, the team continued the further development of its capability for large-scale disasters, both domestic and international.

USAID/OFDA again called on Miami-Dade, Florida and Fairfax County, Virginia to assemble a

team for deployment to the Philippines to assist with rescue operations there after an earthquake in 1990. Using the principles developed since the Armenian mission, the team was able to affect one live rescue and assisted local rescuers with the extrication of two others. The team's live rescue on this mission, a man named Mayo, became the subject of several television specials as the media became more interested in this new feature of USAID/OFDA response.

As the concept continued to evolve, USAID/OFDA conducted a workshop of international search and rescue leaders with the intent being to formalize this new process. This workshop gave birth to the

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), with the United Nations (UN) serving as its Secretariat to further its mission in a non-partisan manner. The UN provided a forum of international cooperation and coordination without respect to politics or personal feelings and led to the implementation of an International Search and Rescue (ISAR) Team Directorate. This document listed the world's ISAR resources in one place to allow countries in need to be better able to categorize the asset and ensure it was used more effectively during a disaster. The INSARAG has continued its role of system refinement and recently (June 1999) implemented a series of response guidelines that have now been used effectively several times by ISAR teams following earthquakes.

During the early 1990s, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sensed the ending of the Cold War and began its transition from Civil Defense to Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Department members were called on by FEMA to aid in the development of many documents including an Operational System Description, System Orientation Training, and a detailed Equipment Tool and Supplies Cache listing. These FEMA documents continue to be the backbone of the National Urban Search Rescue



Response System and have been used by many other nations in the development of their internal response systems. For the team, these documents have dual purpose, in that each can also be applied to the procedures used during either domestic or international incidents. The key to planning, integrating, and implementation of these documents is to be better prepared for local emergencies; therefore many of the vital aspects of these operational techniques are included in the training of the Department's Technical Rescue Operations Program.

During this developmental stage, FEMA had solicited interested agencies from across the country to become involved in its new response system and during October 1990, twenty-five Sponsoring Organizations were named. Among this number was the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department's Virginia Task Force 1. As the FEMA

system was further refined, team members were selected for many of its training cadre and evaluation teams formed. Culminating in March 1995, FEMA completed its first round of training deliveries and Task Force Evaluation Process, with Virginia Task Force 1 deemed fully operational.

At the same time, USAID/OFDA determined to establish its two international teams in the same manner of staffing and equipment, thus ending its combined team deployment strategy. This allowed Virginia Task Force 1 (known internationally as USAID SAR Team 1) to implement operational modalities based on self-sufficiency and assured appropriate international functional training for its members.

The sternest test of the FEMA system to date occurred within weeks of the completion of the 1995 Task Force Evaluation Process when a powerful explosion destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Okla-

homa City.

This April 19th event displayed the nation's vulnerability to terrorism in a massive scale, as the lives of 168 citizens were snuffed out. The premise for the

development of the FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue Response System was to provide technical expertise within the United States from incidents involving hurricanes or earthquakes. While terrorism had been a consideration, it had still been overshadowed by the damage incurred from Hurricane Andrew (1992) and the Northridge earthquake (1993). But now, in America's Heartland, the FEMA system would prove its value by responding to assist Oklahomans in need by an incident caused by a fellow American.

Of the twenty-five organized Task Forces in 1995, only eleven had reached the degree of development to be considered operationally ready to deploy. Before the incident was ended, ten of these teams would be sent by FEMA to Oklahoma City to assist. As the reports of the tragedy in Oklahoma City unfolded, nearby FEMA task forces from Phoenix and Sacramento hurried to the scene to assist. While the eyes of the world were riveted to the images being broadcast by the news media, Virginia Task Force 1 went about the myriad of details necessary to be prepared in case FEMA called.

On April 23rd, the call came and the Task Force immediately assembled and deployed from nearby Andrews Air Force Base. After arriving in Oklahoma City, it was assigned to the night shift





where it solidified its reputation for being able to remain focused to the task assigned. Working in ever changing weather conditions, the team toiled long and hard hoping to find someone-anyone-still alive. The members were also able to meet and make lasting friendships with some of the people of Oklahoma City during its time there. These amazingly resilient citizens did everything they could to make the rescuers as comfortable as possible during their stay, often working long hours to do laundry, cook meals, or just share a moment of solitude. Although no survivors were found in the remaining wreckage of the Murrah building, the Task Force worked hard to help the community return to some semblance of normal life from this incident that tore at the core of

America's moral fiber.

Since that 1995 response, Virginia Task Force 1/USAID SAR Team 1 has been deployed domestically by FEMA to the Atlanta Olympics Standby (1996) and Hurricane Fran (1997). It has also been deployed internationally by USAID/OFDA to the American Embassy bombing in Nairobi, Kenya (1998), earthquakes in Izmit, Turkey (1999), Toulou, Taiwan (1999), and Düzce, Turkey (1999). Its members are also used to provide technical expertise as members of specialized Incident Support Teams (FEMA) and Disaster Assistance Response Teams, with FEMA deployments to Hurricanes Andrew, Emily, Iniki, Luis, Opal, Marilyn, and Fran, the Northridge earthquake, NATO Standby, Y2K standby, and the Haysville, Kansas grain elevator

explosion. Internationally, members have been deployed to Pescara, Italy (Balkan Food Drop Program), Taipei, Taiwan (UN support for 1999 earthquake, and Maputo, Mozambique (1999 Flood Emergency). While there were basic similarities in all the missions, Kenya again demonstrated the aftereffects of terrorism, while the two Turkey and Taiwan missions reminded all involved of the massive destruction that can occur from an earthquake. Each mission was different due to the weather variances (from sub-freezing to tropical to above 100 degrees F), the task assigned, and the collapse patterns seen. During the Turkey and Taiwan missions, the team was fortunate enough to affect five live rescues, as well as the delivery other forms of





humanitarian relief such as sheltering, food and water distribution, medical care to the local population, and structure assessments of remaining unstable buildings.

With this vast array of disaster management experience, its federal partners often task members to serve as training instructors and committee members. Within the FEMA system, members serve on eight of the twelve standing working groups, as well as being very involved in the development and application of international response procedures through the INSARAG and other USAID/OFDA committees.

The task force has now evolved into a team consisting of over 140 volunteer and career members of the Department. These members are a direct reflection of the dedication shown by the entire Department on a daily basis with its simple mission statement of reducing the pain and suffering of those encountered during an incident

assignment. Recognized around the world, the team is deployed first and foremost as a representative of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, with either USAID/OFDA or FEMA as a partner in the mission. On site, the team operates under the principles of Incident Command and is divided internally into three functions—management, operations (search, rescue and medical), and logistics. The team deploys two-deep in each position to allow it to operate continuously while in the field, using specially trained canines and sophisticated listening and search devices, heavy tools for breaking, breaching and lifting concrete, providing definitive medical care delivery, as well as structure assessment, communications, and hazardous materials detection and defense.

The growth of each of these Department specialty teams is the result of the hard work of many people including the founders John Carr, Jim Strickland, Mike Tamillow, Dan Bickham, Chuck Jarrell, Andy Hubert, Don Booth, Robert Rhea, and Dewey Perks. These members ensured during

the early phases that goals were met, training was performed, and experience was equally gained and shared. Taking a lesson from the Department, the groups have always used sound team building principles in their actions, realizing that any success gained is due to everyone's involvement. The principles developed by its founders have instilled a sense of pride and dedication that is continued by each member today.

The task force is based on several partnerships. The first is between the two federal agencies responsible for our national and international missions, the second between the Department and the Board of Supervisors, and the third between the members and their families. The fourth partnership is the most important, since it is between the task force and those who stay behind while it deploys. This partnership represents the strength of the Department and remains the most important facet since it recognizes the men and women who assure the safety of the citizens and guests of Fairfax County, 24/7. This is what makes the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department so unique and why the members of these two specialty teams are so proud to be considered a small part of the greatest Department in the world. *by Dewey Perks.*

9 - 11





Technical Rescue Team



Hazardous Materials

Since its founding in 1982, the Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) has developed into one of the premier units in the country and has had a positive effect on the conservation of lives, health, property, and the environment of Fairfax County.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Department began to recognize the fact that the increasing presence of hazardous materials in daily transport and commerce presented a potentially serious problem. Several landmark incidents across the country heightened this awareness, as firefighters nationwide, untrained in hazmat operations, paid with damaged

health or, in some cases, with their lives for their lack of preparedness. A number of incidents in Fairfax County in the early '70s an exotic solvent fire at a research facility, chlorine leaks at area water treatment plants, a fire at a swimming pool chemical outlet, and the notorious PCB transformer fires at Tyson's Corner Mall further highlighted the need for specialized training, equipment, and procedures, and a pipeline leak crystallized the determination to form a hazmat team.

Although the pipeline leak occurred in Manassas, just over the County line, the fuel rapidly spread into Fairfax County, headed for the Occoquan

Reservoir. Forces mobilized in a grass roots fashion, as fire vehicles visited every hardware store and nursery in the west end looking for straw, sandbags, mulch, kitty litter, anything that could be used as a dike, dam, or other barrier to prevent the flow of light hydrocarbon from contaminating the drinking water supply for hundreds of thousands of people. Even the picnic tables at Bull Run Park were used as dams. While the effort was successful, all who were there agreed there must be a better way!

After the incident, a series of articles in local papers describe the radioactive fuel that had traveled through Fairfax County and how unprepared we had been. Although radioactive material is among the most carefully packaged of the dangerous material, and the accident rate involving it is astronomically low, public attention and public fear led the Board of Supervisors to direct the Fire and Rescue Department to look more closely at our preparation for and response to hazardous materials emergencies.

Since specialized training was needed, in late 1982 the Department contracted with the International Fire Service Instructors Society to conduct an 80-hour hazmat technician course, an





intensive dose of chemical identities and properties, containers, processes, transportation, product control, extinguishment, protective clothing, and decontamination. Forty career and volunteer officers, firefighters, and EMTs attended the first course and provided the foundation of the HMRT; another forty members attended the second course.

At this point, the HMRT was not a separate entity, although the trained group eagerly anticipated the direction it would take as a response team. But when, during this time of uncertainty, Warren Isman was appointed Fire Chief, one of his first pronouncements was that a hazmat team would be formed; as the architect of the area's first fire department hazmat team, and

the author of the first definitive text for the fire service on hazardous materials response, he was surely well positioned to provide such direction!

One of the early issues was how response would be structured. A scattered team alerted by pager? All trained personnel in one station? Eric Lamar created a planning document that outlined the direction the team would take: A centrally located primary response unit, in a station fully staffed by trained hazmat firefighter/EMTs and officers, supported by satellite squad units staffed with a minimum of three

hazmat-trained personnel. Fire Station 34 became the primary unit and Rescue Squads 1, 11, and 26 the satellite units. This





plan has served the County well and has been adopted by many departments worldwide.

The Hazardous Materials Response Team was placed in service on October 30, 1983. Developing and refining procedures was a key activity in the early days, and Mike Ward and John Leete applied their new-fangled computer skills to a mouse and Mac to provide invaluable assistance. Training was also key. The baseline 80-hour course was increased to 120 hours and taught by Chief Isman personally. HMRT officers were sent to the U.S. Coast Guard two-week course, and each shift at Station 34 had members who had attended hazmat schools at the U. S. Fire Academy, EPA courses, Texas A&M and/or Transportation Test Center courses.

Protective clothing was another key action item. Problems with the vendor of the original encapsulated chemical suits led to some empty compartments where the suits should have been. One of the early major hazmat calls was for a chlorine leak at the Camp 30 water treatment facility, and Lt. Winkelvoss alertly requested assistance from the Washington, D.C. Fire Department, since the Fairfax County unit did not yet have adequate protective suits; Technician Milton Painter received the Silver Valor Award for saving the life of one of the water treatment personnel on

that call. Soon afterwards, John Kimble and Mike Mohler traveled to Andover, Massachusetts, to personally inspect and evaluate the chemical suits at the manufacture's location; within two weeks, six suits were received. These first suits saw several years of service, used first by HMRT personnel and later as training ensembles. The unit also helped pioneer the new miracle fabric Viton from a Swedish Company; this barrier fabric was the first of its type in the United States and would set the standard for years to come.

The team's first response vehicle was a Chevrolet-chassied Reading-body from Squad 9, a reassigned RS11 Louisville Ford which had been deemed less than suitable as a heavy rescue vehicle. Eddie of Technical Repair worked with technicians from Station 34 such as Dominic Iannelli to strip out the rusted sheet metal, replace it with aluminum, and raise the roof with aluminum decking. This in-house refurbishing not only saved the department money, it gave the team a custom vehicle exactly suited for hazmat responses. Its interior features a reference center, slide-out shelves for the chemical suits, and secure storage for sensitive instruments and protective gear were personally designed by the users. The unit made several hundred responses to high visibility incidents before it was replaced by the highly sophisti-

cated E-One, with a beverage type truck to serve as equipment tender, in 1990. The command center in the E-One was also specified by the HMRT members, under the direction of then, Captain Mike Neuhoff.

Operating tools and equipment are the backbone of incident mitigation, and many of them were originally developed by Technician Jim Snoderly, who devoted many hours of sweat and equity to acquire, specify, or plain build leak control devices, decontamination gear, and thousands of nuts and bolts items that even HMRT needs to get through a call.

The original HMRT members deserve tremendous credit for their willingness to get involved with then new specialty and technology. People like Roger Herbstreith, Gary Dubruele, Milton Painter, Craig Furness, Ross Christian, John Burke, Chuck Adkins, Ferrell McLain, Ken Winkelvoss, Pete Finley, Wayne Green, Tim Jeter, Jim Justice, Glen Benarick, Butch Carper, Steve Rhea, and Scott Cullers. We all learned as we traveled, and tried to learn as much as possible. *By John Kimball*

Around 1990, the County saw the need to train personnel in water rescue. Several different company's programs were reviewed. A company out of California known as "Rescue 3 International" was picked due to their extensive training program.

In June of 1991, six members of the department attended a class sponsored by Rescue 3. The members evaluated the class and determined that it was the best program for Fairfax County. In April of 1992, the same six members attended Rescue 3's instructor class for in-house training.

In June of 1994, four more members attended Rescue 3's instructors class. Fire Station 12 (Great Falls) became the home of the Swiftwater Rescue Team. Everyone at Fire Station 12 has been through the three-day Swiftwater rescue technician program.

In 1996, the Swiftwater Rescue Team was involved in a number of highly publicized rescues. The team was called into Culpepper County to Rescue four people trapped in a house by seer flooding of the Madison River. A preacher and his wife were saved from their vehicle after being swept off a bridge.

A woman was rescued from a vehicle stranded in a flooded roadway and perhaps the rescues that attracted the most attention were the five rescues at Great Falls in January of 1996. Members of the team were part of a series of dramatic helicopter rescues when hikers were caught by flood waters in the worst flooding since Hurricane Agnes hit in 1972. Films of the rescue made national television and the front cover of the *Sunday Washington Post*.

The team got its biggest boost when it received the nation's highest award for

Swiftwater Rescue. In Denver, Colorado, two members of the team accepted the Higgins and Langley Award presented by NASAR. The award is presented annually to teams who demonstrate exceptional skills in Swiftwater rescue and training.

The team has continued to maintain and update their training and equipment. The training is being made available to fire stations that run with Station 12. A Swiftwater awareness class is also now part of a recruit's training at the Academy.





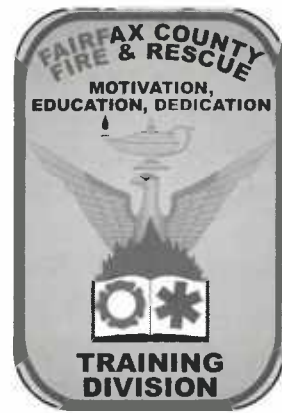
Training Division

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Academy, originally named the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Services Training Center, opened in 1965 in response to a vital need for increased training opportunities for all firefighters, as well as career development training for the increasing number of paid firefighters.

Before this time, in-station training was supplemented by annual state-wide fire schools which began to be offered by the state in the 1950s. In the early 1960s, the state also began to sponsor Fire Training Instructor schools; many County firefighters became certified instructors whose skills could be used to support department

training needs. Annual County-wide training began to be offered, but was forced to utilize donated buildings and make-shift facilities.

The new training center allowed the Department to conduct recruit schools, with the first groups graduating in 1966, and to provide various certifications to both volunteer and career personnel, but the newly created Training Division also developed many innovative programs during its early years, preparing the Department to respond to specific needs of the fast-growing County.



Training officers from Fairfax County worked with Arlington and Alexandria to initiate a Fire Science Curriculum in conjunction with Northern Virginia Community College and a few years later would develop a similar program

offer EMS education. An in-station training program designed by the Training Division began to offer standardized classes required in all stations on a monthly schedule. All officers were trained and certified by the state as instructors (at one time Fairfax County had more state certified instructors than the rest of the state combined). Another unique program required all personnel to learn to swim at a minimum level of proficiency; training was conducted using County pools. The Department also became the first fire service in the country to mandate a physical fitness program, developed by the Training Division, for all operations personnel; although techniques of training and monitoring fitness have changed, the program is still in place. The division's specialized emergency vehicle driving course was the forerunner of the Virginia EVOC course which now trains emergency vehicle drivers state-wide.





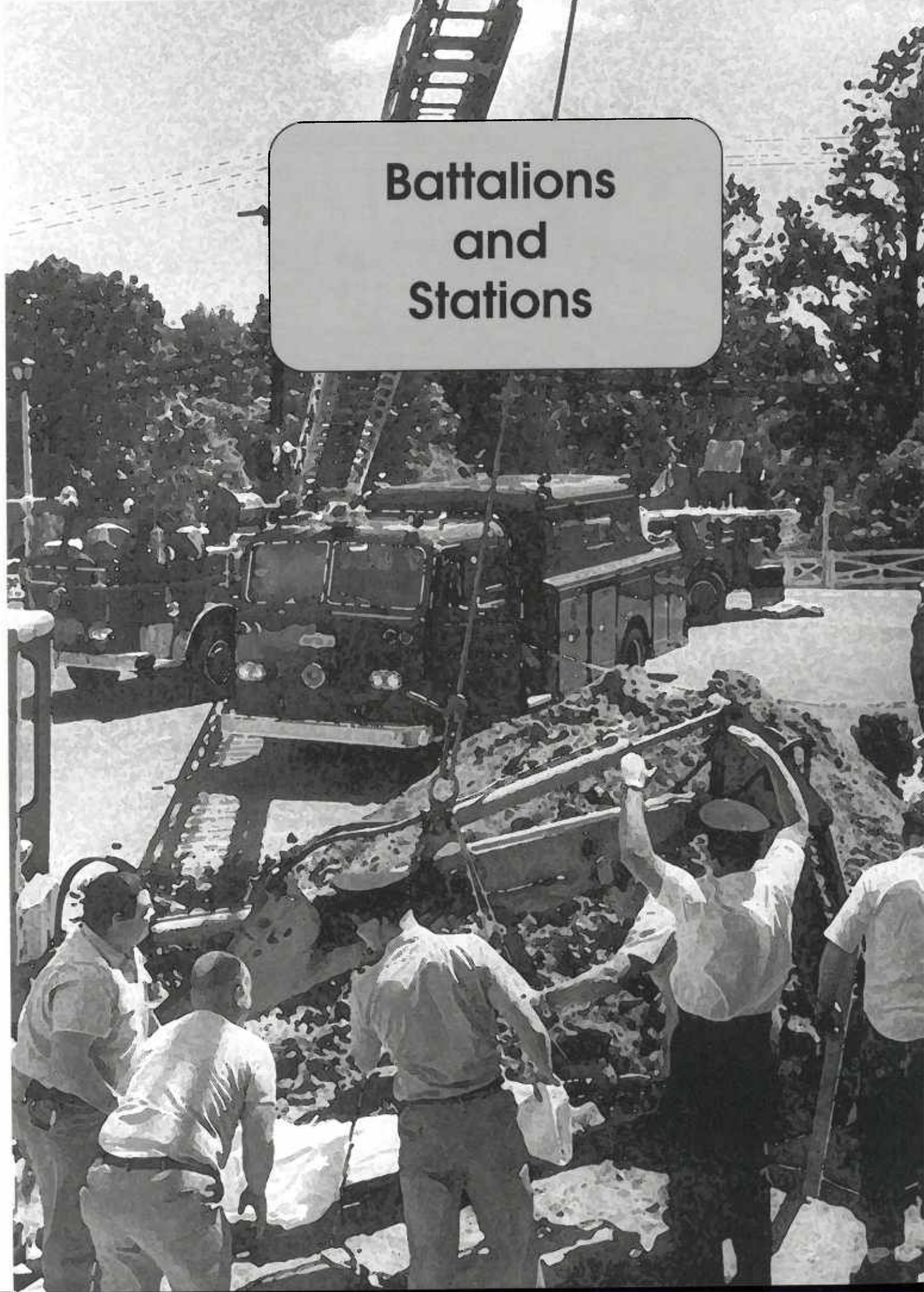
Those who attended the opening of the Academy in 1965 would probably not recognize it now. Over the years, new physical facilities have been constructed and the training division staff has increased significantly to meet the more extensive and sophisticated training needs of the department and the County. Instruction at the Academy today far exceeds basic training; classes in specialized skills range from high-rise deployment to rope rescue. Expansive indoor facilities now include numerous offices and classrooms, a high bay area that supports a wide variety of training applications, a

research library with audio visual equipment, and a video studio. Training exercises can be filmed and edited in-house, then broadcast via cable to all work locations, giving the Department the flexibility to respond to critical needs or issues in a timely way. Instruction in current EMS technology is provided through a contract with the George Washington University School of Medicine, as are some more advanced re-certifications.

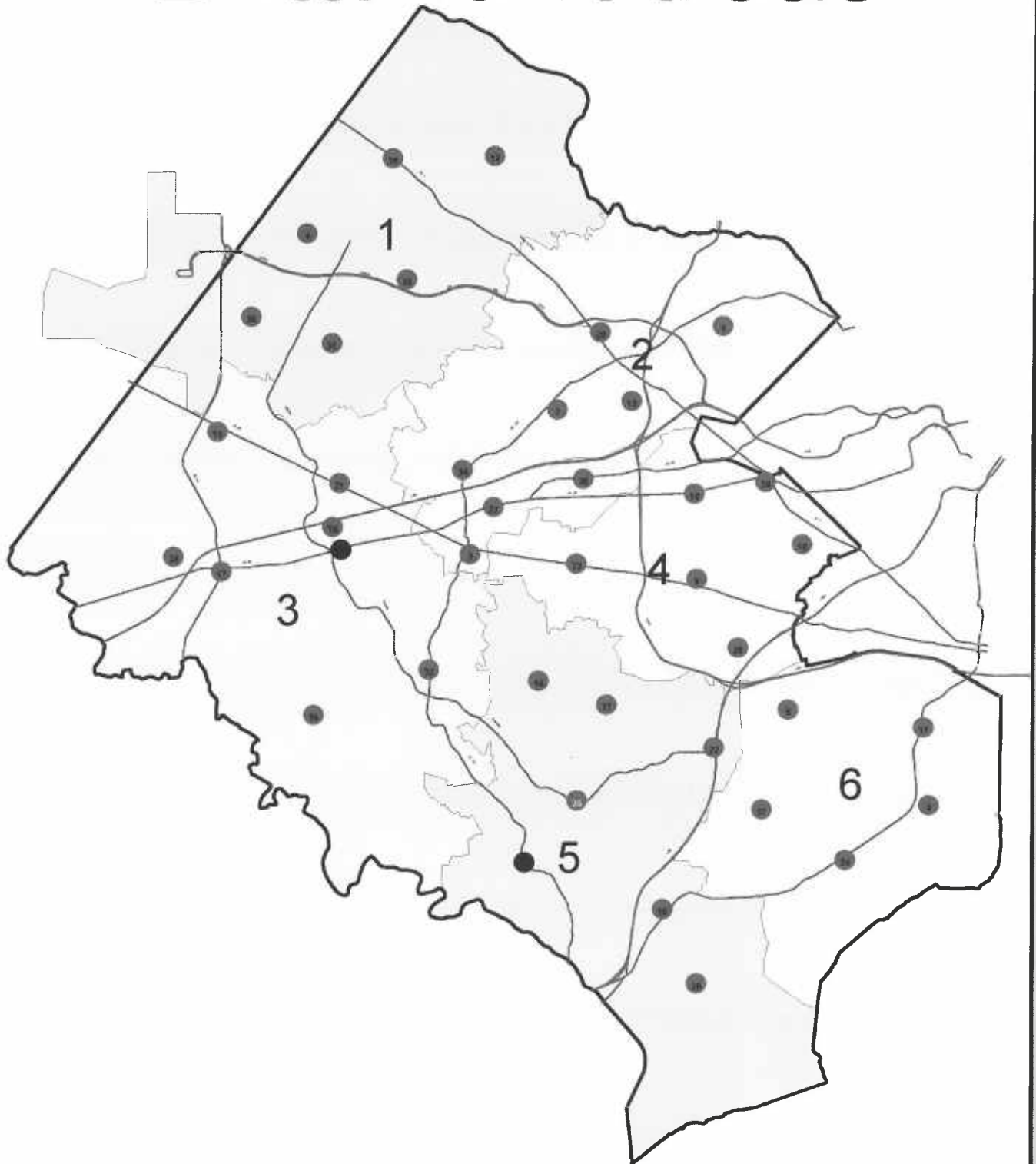
The quality of both facilities and instruction at the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Academy is now widely recognized, and visitors from other jurisdictions and agencies, including

many international visitors, often participate in Academy training programs. The Training Division is well-positioned to respond to the new challenges and technological developments of the 21st century.

Battalions and Stations



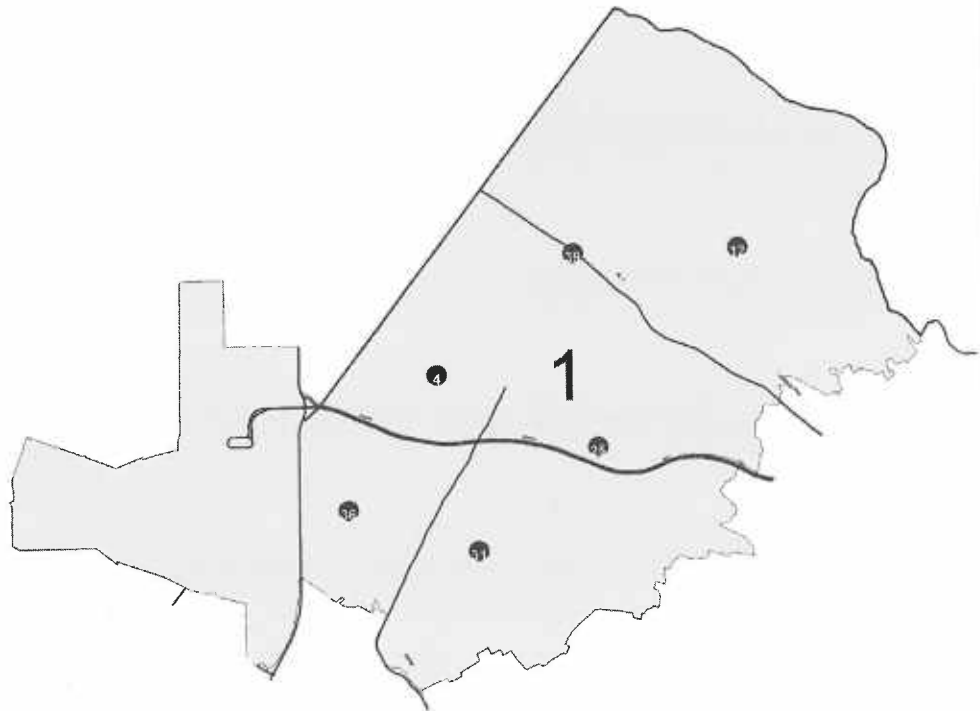
Battalion Areas



Battalion 1

Headquartered at Engine Company 25

Battalion "1"



Engine Companies: 4, 12, 25, 31, 36, 39

Medic Units: 4, 25, 39

Truck Companies: 25, 36

Ambulances: 12, 31, 36

Rescue Companies: 39

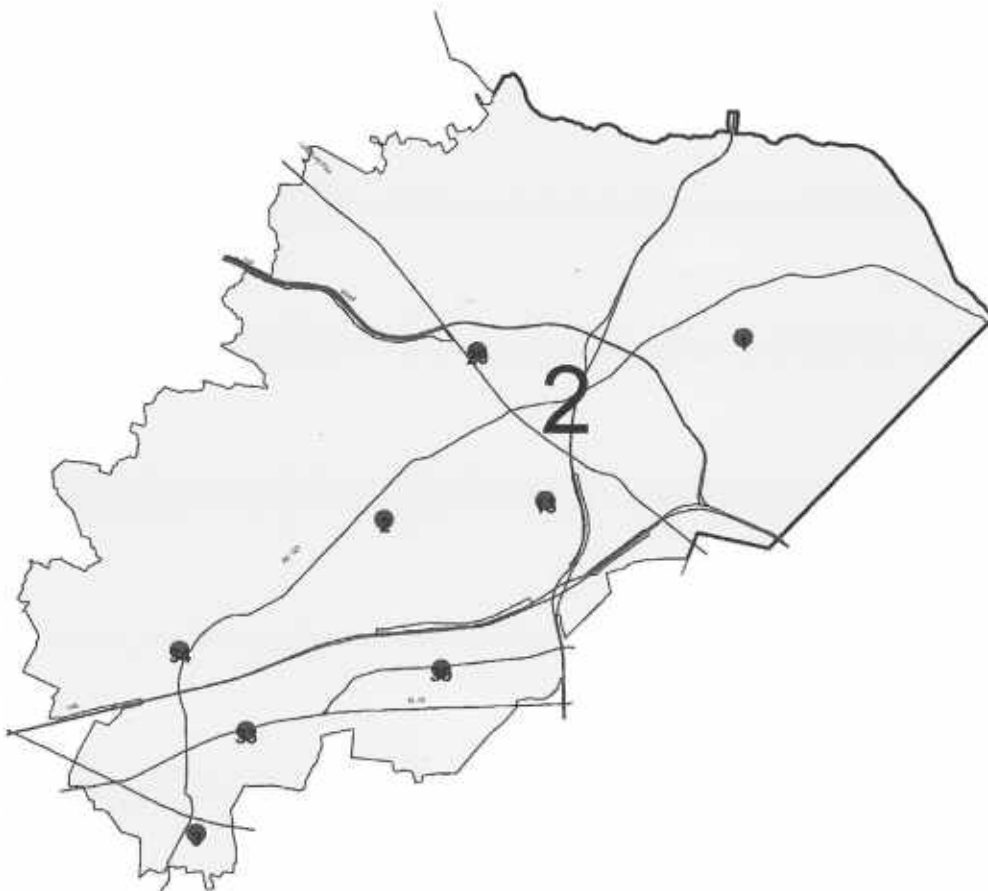




Battalion 2

Headquartered at Engine Company 29

Battalion "2"



Engine Companies: 1, 2, 13, 29, 30, 34

Truck Companies: 1, 29, 30

Rescue Companies: 1

Medic Units: 1, 2, 29

Ambulances: 13, 30, 34

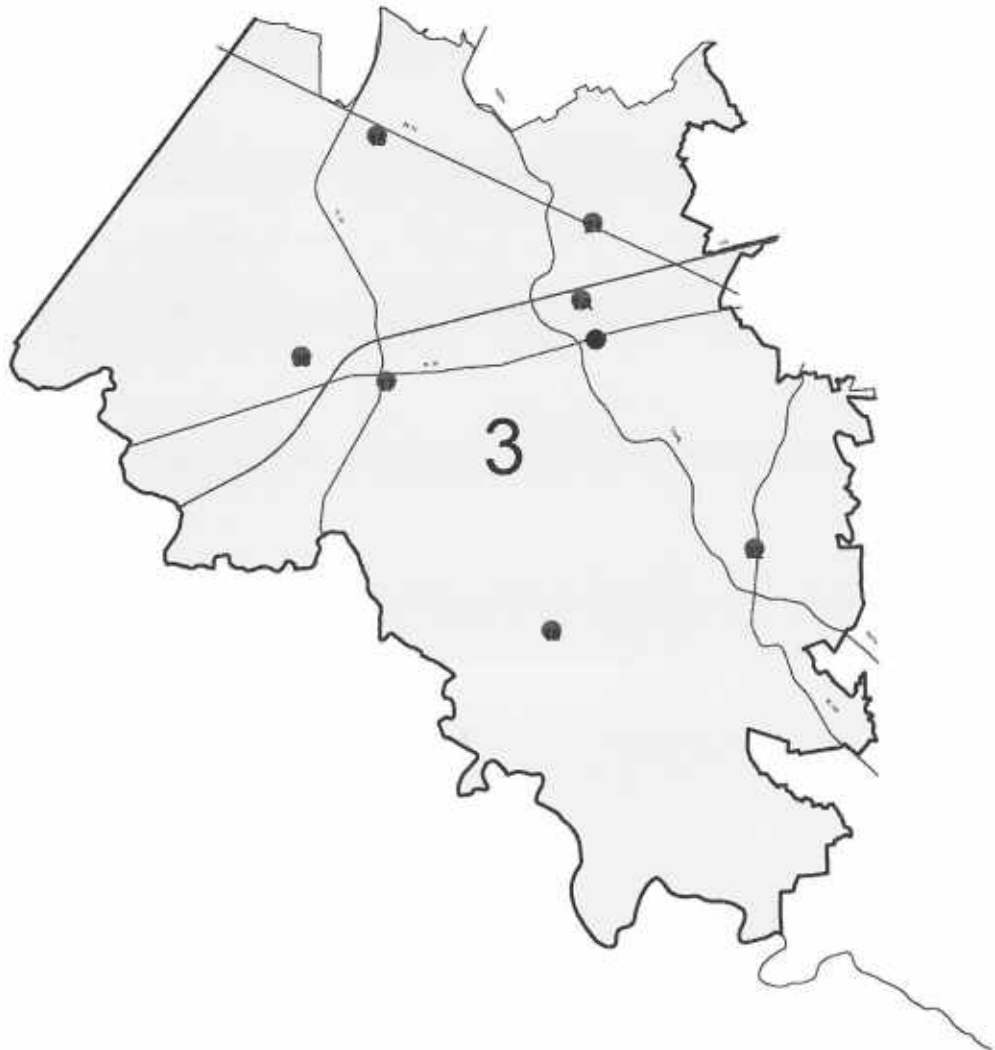




Battalion 3

Headquartered at Engine Company 21

Battalion "3"



Engine Companies: 15, 16, 17, 21, 32, 38

Medic Units: 15, 17, 21, 32

Truck Companies: 38

Ambulances: 16, 38

Rescue Companies: 21

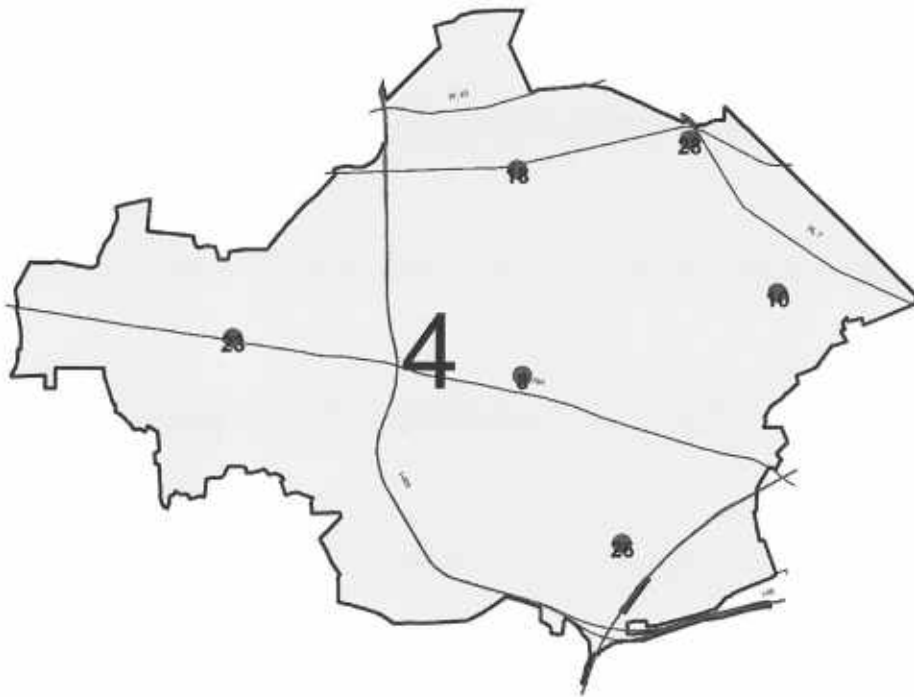




Battalion 4

Headquartered at Engine Company 8

Battalion "4"



Engine Companies: 8, 10, 18, 23, 26, 28

Medic Units: 8, 10, 26

Truck Companies: 8, 10

Ambulances: 8, 10, 23, 28

Rescue Companies: 18, 26

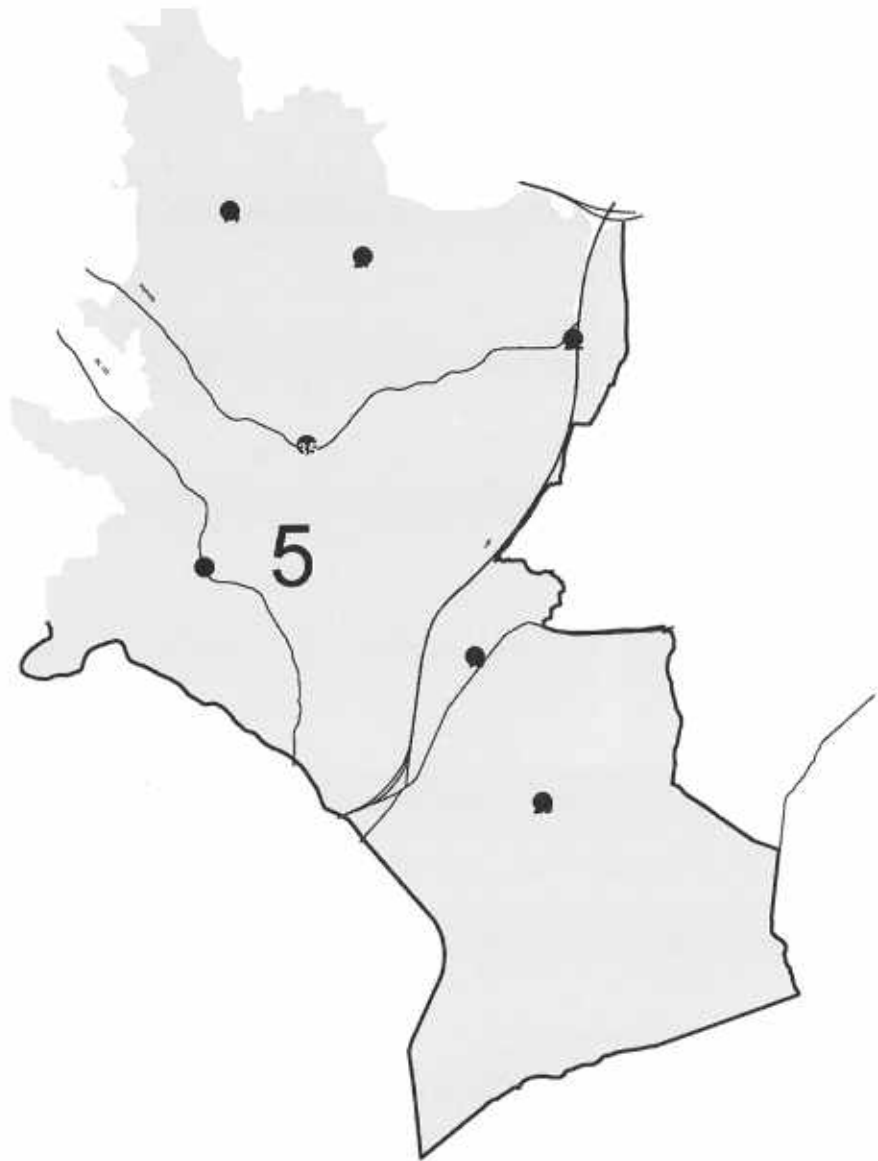




Battalion 5

Headquartered at Engine Company 35

Battalion "5"



Engine Companies: 14, 19, 20, 22, 27, 35

Medic Units: 19, 22, 27

Truck Companies: 22

Ambulances: 14, 20, 35

Rescue Companies: 14, 19

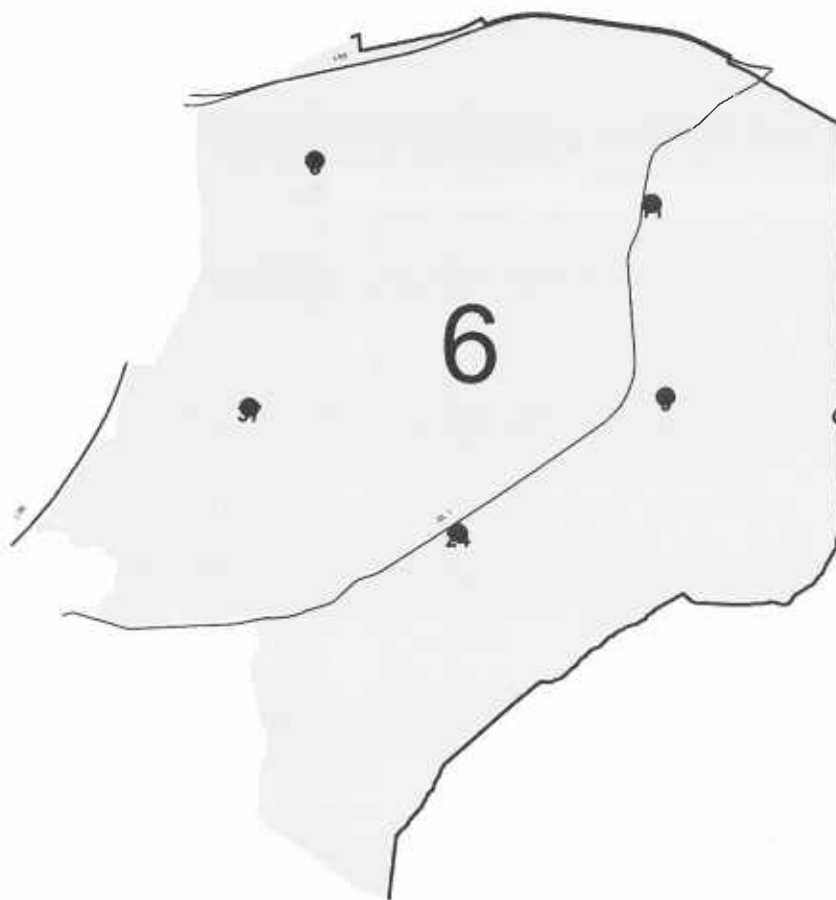




Battalion 6

Headquartered at Engine Company 24

Battalion "6"



Engine Companies: 5, 9, 11, 24, 37

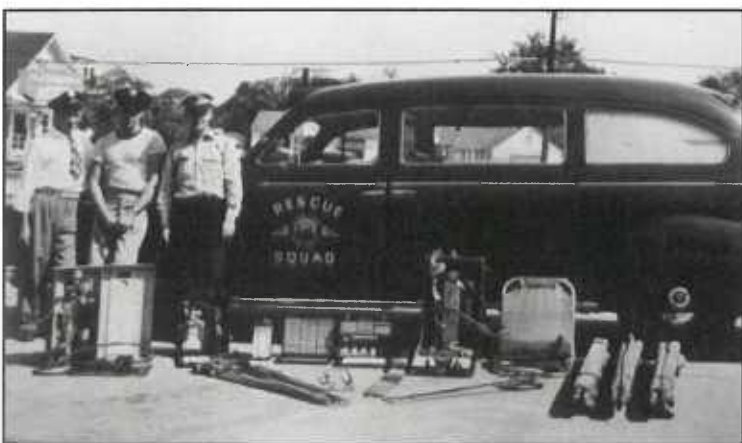
Truck Companies: 5, 11, 24

Rescue Companies: 11

Medic Units: 5, 9, 11, 24

Ambulances: 9, 11, 37





Fire Station 1

In 1922 McLean VFD was organized. A two-wheeled cart, on loan from the Cherrydale Fire Department in Arlington, was stored in a shed behind Storm's store. The store was located at Old Dominion Drive and Chain Bridge Road. In March 1923 the McLean fire station was designated Company One. It was the first fire company in Fairfax County to receive a state charter. In 1925 a building was erected on a donated piece of land at the intersection of Chain Bridge Road and Cedar Street (now Redmond Drive). In 1947 a brick building was built at the same location and was used until 1987. The present station at Laughlin and Whittier Avenues now houses an engine company, tower ladder, rescue company and a medic unit. Samuel D. Redmond was the first career firefighter hired at Company 1 on July 1, 1949.



LEFT TO RIGHT, KNEELING: LARRY McDONALD, RAY R. TONDALE, ROY NESTER

Fire Station 2

Fire Station 2 has served the Vienna community since 1903. The first station was located at 113 Church Street, NW. Prior to that, Vienna's equipment was housed at a dance hall on Center Street. Robert Hunter was the first career firefighter hired at Company 2. Engine Co. 2 has been running alarms from its current location at 400 Center Street, South since 1958. Medic 2 was one of the first medic units going in service in December of 1978.



LEFT: BUTCH SISLER, 1964, ABOVE: ALFRED SWIFT, LIFE MEMBER OF VIENNA VFD WITH TRUCK 2, 1968

Fire Station 3



The Fairfax City Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1928. The fire station moved to its present location at 4081 University Drive in 1965. Prior to that the fire department was located at 3998 University Drive. The first career

firefighter assigned to Company 3 was James S. Fox. He was hired on July 1, 1949. The City of Fairfax formed an independent Fire and Rescue Department in March of 1978 that included Company 3 volunteers.

Fire Station 4



Fire Station No. 4, at 680 Spring Street houses an engine company and medic unit. This station has proudly served in the Town of Herndon since it's volunteer roots in 1920 when the first

firehouse was on the other side of Elden Street. Station 4 was built in 1950 and was turned over to the county in 1977. Engine Co. 4 was one of the last two-piece engine companies to loose its

pumper in the late eighties. Oscar A. Costello was the first career firefighter at Company 4 and was hired on July 1, 1949.



Fire Station 5



Fire Station No. 5 was started as the Franconia Fire Department in 1933. Station 5's first location was at 6121 Franconia Road. Woodrow W. Smith was the first career firefighter at Company 5 and was hired on July 1, 1949. In the mid-sixties a new station was built at 6300 Beulah Street. When the Engine Company's pumper was placed out of service Ambulance 5 was placed in service. The ambulance was moved to Engine 37's quarters in 1996. Station 5 operates an engine and a brand new tower ladder. Medic 5 has been in service since October of 1981.



Fire Station 8

Fire Station No. 8 had its beginnings as a volunteer department in 1940. Located at 7128 Columbia Pike, construction started on a new building in 1941 while volunteers began running calls from an old house at the corner of Little River Turnpike and Columbia Pike. The firehouse has been added on to several times. Vincent A. Guidi was the first career firefighter assigned to Company 8. He was hired on July 1, 1949. This busy company operates an engine, truck, ambulance and medic unit. It is also headquarters for Battalion 4.



Fire Station 9



In 1941 the Mount Vernon Fire Department was formed. Volunteers began answering alarms from a garage behind Mrs. Dooley's store in the 1900 block of Welkins Lane. The first fire station was built at 8717 Fort Hunt Road and still stands today. Charles B. Newman was the first career firefighter assigned to Company 9. He was hired on July 1, 1949. Ground was broken in 1968 for the present station at 2601 Sherwood Hall Lane. The following year, 1969, all assets were turned over to the county. Engine 9 is housed with an ambulance and medic unit.



Fire Station 10



Fire Station 10's original location was at 5716 Leesburg Pike. In December of 1973 property was leased and a new station was built the following year at 3601 Madison Lane. Station 10, organized in 1941, is the busiest company serving the Bailey's Crossroads, Skyline and Culmore areas. Arthur J. Simpson was the first career firefighter hired at Company 10. He was hired on July 1, 1949. Station 10 sits on the border of Arlington County and Alexandria City where many mutual aid alarms are run. An Engine Company, a 135-foot Ladder Company, Ambulance and Medic Unit are staffed here.



Fire Station 11



Fire Station 11, organized during World War II in 1943, was originally addressed at 6416 Richmond Highway. Joseph H. Dove was the first career firefighter assigned to Company 11. He was hired on July 1, 1949. In the 1960s a new station was built at 6624 Hulvey Terrace. The volunteer organization existed for 25 years until it gave up control of the station and equipment to the county in December of 1968. In 1953 Rescue Squad 11, the first rescue squad in Fairfax County, was placed in service. The first piece of fire apparatus that Fairfax County bought was a 1963 85-foot Maxim ladder truck. It was placed in service as Truck Co. 11. Today Truck Co. 11 runs alarms up and down the No. 1 Highway along with Engine, Rescue, Ambulance and Medic 11.



Fire Station 12

Originally named the Forestville Fire Department, Station 12 was organized on May 5th, 1942. The first station was built near the intersection of Georgetown Pike and Walker Road. In November 1955 the name was officially changed to the Great Falls Fire Department. On December 16, 1958, the original fire station burned down. In 1960, the present station at 9916 Georgetown Pike was constructed. The first career fire fighter at Station 12 was C. L. Tucker. He was hired on July 1, 1949. Fire fighters staff an



Engine Company with a Tanker and an Ambulance. The crew assigned to Station 12 is part of the Swift Water Rescue Team.



Fire Station 13

Organized in 1942, and operating with a piece of equipment on loan from the Vienna Fire Department, Dunn Loring Fire Department began serving its community from Clifford's Garage at Leesburg Pike and Dunn Loring Road. In 1944 work began on a new station located at Gallows Road and Hunter Road (now called Cedar Lane). Anton E. Groff was the first career firefighter assigned to Company 13. He was hired on July 1, 1949. The present station was built on the same property in 1968. It houses Engine, Ambulance and Light/Air 13.





Fire Station 14

In 1947 volunteers from the Burke community organized a local fire company. In 1948 a station was built next to the property of the existing station. A larger station addressed at 9501 Burke Lake Road replaced it in 1963. In 1997 fire damaged this station and since then firefighters have worked out of a temporary station next door. A new station is under construction now and scheduled to open in 2001.



Fire Station 15



In 1948 Chantilly Fire Department was formed and bought their first pumper. It was housed at the Hill building. With the help from many members of the community construction was started in 1948 on a new firehouse. The original address was 4004 Centerville Road that changed names to the present day Walney Road. Porter Hutchinson was the first career firefighter hired at Company 15. Control of the station and equipment was turned over to the county in February of 1971. In 1989 the county opened a new station at 14005 Vernon Street and now operates an Engine and Medic Unit.



Fire Station 16

Clifton Fire Department was organized in 1942 and named Company 16. The original building was located on the same site as the present station at 12645 Chapel Road. The county took control of the station and equipment in November of 1969. Cal Miller was the first paid fire fighter assigned to Company 16. The station sits in the quiet town of Clifton and was designed and built to fit the town's older construction.



Fire Station 17

Centerville Fire Department was organized in 1950. The station was built at 5856 Old Centerville Road. Harry Wiggles was the first paid firefighter assigned to Company 17. In 1982 Medic 17 was placed in service. Engine 17 was one of the last two-piece engine companies to lose its pumper. However in the late eighties the Centerville area had an incredible building boom that created a need for an additional station. Engine 38 was placed in service and was housed along with Engine 17 until station 38 was opened.





Fire Station 18



Jefferson Fire Department, Company 18, was organized in 1953. Dunn Loring, Company 13, sponsored the station. Volunteers operated a pumper that was first kept at a service station near Arlington Blvd. and Graham Road. The station was built at 3101 Hodge Place. Control was handed over to the county in October of 1969. The station was renovated in the early 1980s. Engine, Rescue, and Medic 18 are staffed here.



Fire Station 19

Located at 7701 Armistead Road, Company 19 was organized in 1954. Engine, Rescue and Medic 19 are staffed. Medic 19 was placed in service in May of 1979. Engine Company 19 was one of the last two-piece companies to lose its pumper.



SCENE OF FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT ON POHICK ROAD



Fire Station 20

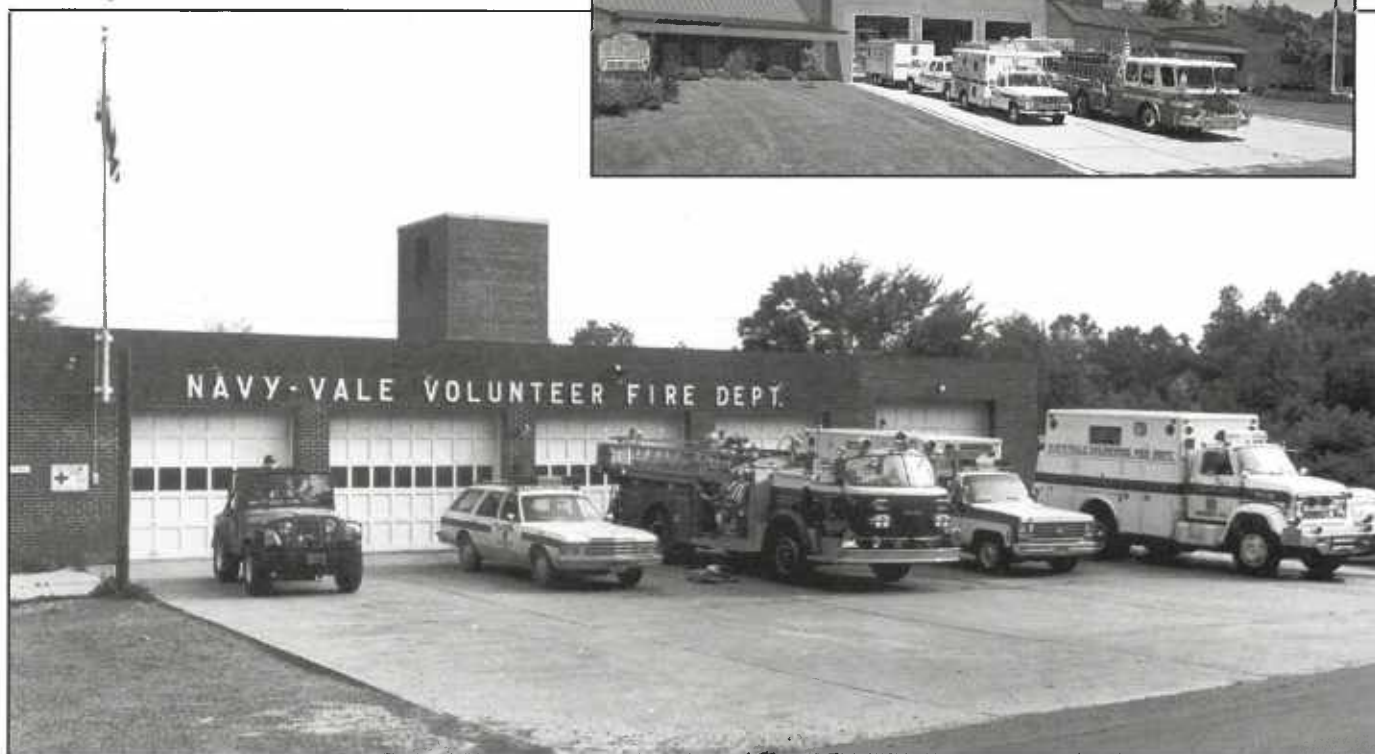


The Gunston Fire Department was organized in 1959. The county took control in 1974. The volunteer organization lasted a short time here. The original fire station is located at 5965 Mount Vernon Blvd. The county opened a new station at 10417 Gunston Road in May of 1976 where Engine and Tanker 20 are housed along with the FireBoat and Ambulance.



Fire Station 21

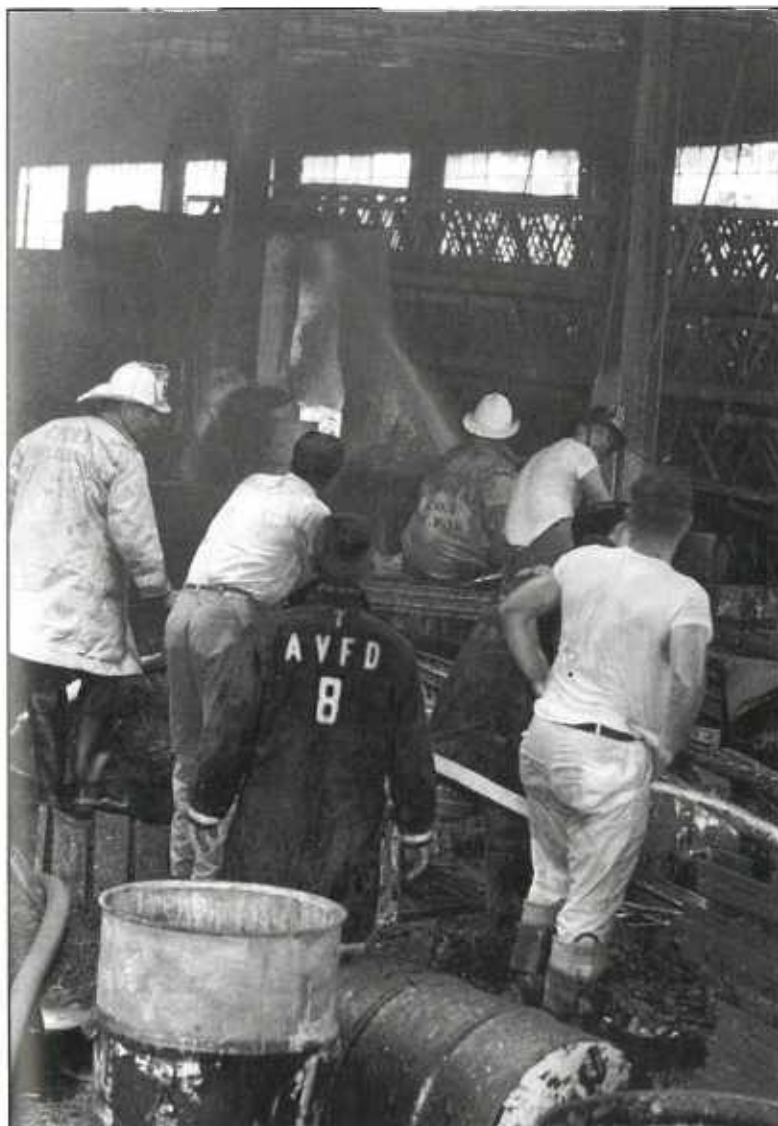
Originally called the Navy-Vale Fire Department, Company 21 was organized in 1958. The first station was located at 12504 Bennett Road. In May of 1979 Rescue 21 was placed in service. The county built a new fire station in 1984 and relocated Company 21 to 12300 Lee-Jackson Highway. The volunteer organization name was changed to Fair Oaks Fire Department. During the summer of 1986 Truck 15 moved to Company 21 for three years. Company 21 currently staffs Engine, Rescue and Medic 21 along with Battalion 3.



Fire Station 22



Company 22 was organized in 1968 as the Greater Springfield Fire Department. It was sponsored by the Franconia Fire Department. It is located at 7011 Backlick Road and houses an Engine, Ladder Truck and Medic Unit. Serving the Springfield community, Company 22 is first due to the extremely large and complex Interstate 95 interchange that generates some of the worst vehicle accidents in the county.



Fire Station 23



Company 23 was built as the "sister station" to Company 8 in 1970 by the Annandale Fire Department. It is located at 8914 Little River Turnpike and was the last volunteer built fire station. Engine and Ambulance 23 services the West Annandale community.



AMOCO TANK FARM-FAIRFAX-1977

Fire Station 24



Company 24 is located at 8701 Lukens Lane in Woodlawn. It was opened in December of 1970. This was the first County owned and operated fire station. Engine 24, a 1971 Seagrave pumper, was the first pumper that Fairfax County bought. It was painted red with a six-inch white stripe. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors adopted this color scheme on September 22, 1971. Engine, Truck and Medic 24 are housed here along with Battalion 6.



Fire Station 25

Station 25 opened in April of 1972. It is located at 1820 Wiehle Avenue in Reston. Firefighters staffed an Engine, Truck and Ambulance when it opened. In 1977 Medic 25 went in service as one of the first. Captain "Junior" Young was the first paid Captain at Company 25. Battalion 1 is stationed here.





Fire Station 26



Called the Edsall Road station, Company 26 is located at 5316 Carolina Place. It is first due to most of the North Springfield area. Company 26 was opened in November of 1974 and houses an Engine, Haz-Mat Rescue, Medic, and special foam unit.



Fire Station 27



Company 27 opened in January of 1976 and was the first to be part of a local government complex. Connected to the West Springfield Police Station and County Government Center, it is located at 6140 Rolling Road and opened with Engine and Ambulance 27. In August of 1991 Medic 27 went in service.



Fire Station 28



Company 28, known as Fort Buf-falo, opened on January 21, 1977.

The station is located on the hill at 2949 Sleepy Hollow Road a block from Seven Corners. When first completed in the summer of 1976, Station 28 sat vacant for about six months waiting for personnel to staff the station. When it did open, firefighters staffed Engine and Truck 28. It was not until 1986 that Ambulance 28 was placed in service. Tower 28, a 1981 Hendrickson tower ladder, replaced the original open-cab truck but was placed out-of-service and moved to Truck 30 in September of 1988. Engine 28 runs many mutual-aid calls into Arlington Co. and the City of Falls Church.



Fire Station 29



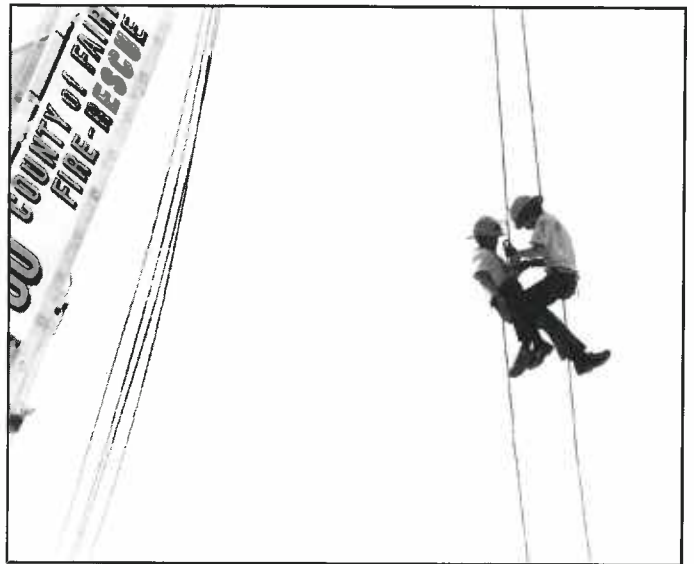
Company 29 is located at 1560 Spring Hill Road and is about a mile from the original Tyson's Corners. Station 29 opened in December of 1978. Company 29 sits at the West End of a commercial and high-rise district that stretches from the Capital Beltway to the Dulles Toll-Road.

Firefighters assigned to Company 29 staff an Engine, a 135-foot Ladder Truck and a Medic Unit. Station 29 is also the headquarters for Battalion 2.



Fire Station 30

Company 30 opened in December of 1979. It is located at 8739 Lee Highway in Merrifield. It is the home of Engine, Tower, and Ambulance 30. The operations shift Deputies have their office at Company 30. A short time after Company 30 opened Truck 13 was moved to and placed in service as Truck 30.



Fire Station 31



Company 31 was opened in July of 1979 as Engine Company 31. Located at 2610 Reston Parkway it also houses an ambulance and a light and air unit. Station 31 covers South Reston and part of Herndon is in its first due.



Fire Station 32



Fire Station 32 was opened in January of 1981 at 5600 Burke Center Parkway. It was opened with a two piece engine company and medic unit. Later, a Tanker replaced the pumper who was then relocated to Engine 16 when the new Station 16 was opened. The shift safety officer has his office at Company 32.



Fire Station 34

Company 34 was opened in March of 1983 shortly after the City of Fairfax incorporated and employed its own fire department. The station was built in Oakton at 10511 Rosehaven Street. It now houses the Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Unit with an Engine Company and Ambulance.



Fire Station 35



Company 35 was opened in May of 1986 to help serve the growing community in the Pohick Road area. Station 35 that was once addressed on Pohick Road has probably seen the most geographical changes when the Fairfax County Parkway was constructed. It is now addressed at 7801 Maritime Lane and houses Engine and Ambulance 35 and Battalion 5.



Fire Station 36



Company 36 was opened in March of 1988 at 2660 West Ox Road. It was built to provide coverage to the growing community just South of Herndon in the Frying Pan area. Firefighters staff an Engine, Tower Ladder and Ambulance.



Fire Station 37

Station 37 was opened in April of 1996 and is located at 7936 Telegraph Road. It was constructed to increase protection in the Kingstown area that was created and began to grow in the late 1980s. Personnel staff an Engine, Ambulance, and Foam Unit.



Fire Station 38

Engine Company 38 was placed in service in August of 1989 but did not get their own station until Company 38 opened in September of 1995. Engine 38 ran calls from Station 17 for six years to provide fire and EMS protection to the fast growing West Centerville

area. When Station 38 was opened it housed an Engine, Truck and Medic Unit. In February of 1998 the Medic was relocated to Company 24 and replaced with an Ambulance. Truck 15 was relocated to Station 38 when it opened.



Fire Station 39



Company 39 was opened in March of 2001 and is located at 1117 Reston Avenue. Captain Robert Lison is in charge of Firefighters who staff an Engine Company, Rescue and Medic Unit.





Local 2068-IAFF



The first real contact between Fairfax County and the International Associations of Fire Fighters (IAFF) occurred in 1969 when at the invitation of a group of fighters; the IAFF representative met with informal groups of interested employees.

The rank and file fighters did feel that they needed an organization stronger than the existing Fairfax County Paid Firemen's Association if they were to have any direct involvement in departmental decisions making. The absence of a formal grievance procedure and the desire for parity of pay with Police Officers were also significant issues to the Firefighters.

The Organizing Campaign

In May of 1971, a seven-member committee composed of two captains, four Lieutenants, and one Firefighter contacted the IAFF headquarters in Washington, D.C., and met with a representative, Mr. Charles Kossuth. Meetings were held in the basement of a committee member's home.

After a few exploratory meetings, the IAFF representative was invited to speak at a Paid Firemen's Association meeting on the subject of affiliation of the Paid Firemen's Association with the IAFF. By the end of June 1971, over 50% of the uniformed employees of the Fire Services and signed IAFF membership cards.

In August 1971, the IAFF petitioned Fairfax County for recognition of a bargaining unit to include the classes of Firefighter, Fire Technician, and Fire

Lieutenant. At this time a classification study of the Fire Services was underway, and by the end of August, all positions in the classes of Firefighter, Fire Technician, and Fire Lieutenant had been reallocated to the new classifications of Firefighter I, Firefighter II, Fire Sergeant, and Fire Lieutenant. A total of 332 voted out of 361 eligible employees. The further breakdown of the vote was 238 voting for organizing an IAFF local with 94 voting against the effort. Fairfax County then officially recognized local 2068.





Local 2068

Accomplishments

Local 2068 has worked very hard to improve the working conditions for its members. Some of the accomplishments that they have been instrumental in achieving are listed below.

Won the 24-hour shift

Achieved minimum staffing for front line apparatus

Instrumental in the creation of Technician positions for Rescue and Hazardous Materials specialties

Spearheaded the implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Program

Substantially and readily improved compensation for uniformed personnel

Lead the effort over the years to obtain major

improvements with the Uniform Retirement System

Major participant in the annual Jerry Lewis Muscular Dystrophy telethon

Leader in the department's efforts to help the community by taking the lead in marketing the Fairfax County Combined Charitable Campaign

Active participant in the landmark Labor/Management initiative regarding the Wellness/Fitness Initiative

Major participant in the follow program to help Fire and Rescue Department uniformly evaluate the fitness capability of new applicants through the introduction of the Candidate Physical Applicant Test (CPAT)





Fairfax County Professional Fire and Rescue Officer's Association

In order to open lines of communications and insure that all groups within the organization are fairly represented within the Fire and Rescue Department and throughout local government, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Professional Officer's Association was created. The Association exists to provide the following benefits to its members:

- ◆ To secure the passage of beneficial legislation
- ◆ To render benevolent assistance to its members
- ◆ To promote friendly and social relationships among the fire and rescue officers of Fairfax County.

Membership in this organization was originally open only to those at the rank of Captain II or higher. Recognizing that the charter of the organization is to represent officers, membership was recently opened to all officers of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. Members of the Officer's Association participate in all critical committees of the Fire and Rescue Department including:

- ◆ Planning and budgeting
- ◆ Occupational Safety and Health
- ◆ Volunteer Utilization

Ever cognizant of the need to keep up with the times and prepare for the future, the Professional Officer's Association supports its members financially to attend educational conferences and seminars throughout the year. Plans are for the Association to start conducting its own annual seminar with nationally recognized fire service leaders coming to Fairfax County to present quality training programs. The first of these programs is scheduled for September, 2001.



Progressive Firefighters of Fairfax, Incorporated

The Progressive Firefighters of Fairfax County Inc. is the local affiliate of the International Association of Black Professional Firefighters. The organization was formally known as the Northern Virginia Minority Firefighters Combined, which was established in 1975. Membership at that time was less than ten, as was the make up of blacks employed by Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. In addition there were no women or other minorities in the fire department. The organization members were employed by Alexandria, Arlington, Prince William and Fairfax Counties.

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department hired its first African American in 1971. Approximately a year later five other African Americans were hired. In 1974 several African Americans went to work for the fire department with the assistance of Local 2068 and the Labor Recruitment Program. The Labor Recruitment Program was a federal grant issue through

the IAFF to hire qualified minorities in fire departments all across the United States.

In 1979 Fairfax County was sued by the United States Department of Justice and a subsequent consent decree was mandated to address unfair hiring and promotional procedures. The Progressive Firefighters were instrumental in assisting the Fire Department in adhering to the specifics of the consent decree. One major step was the creation of the position of E.E.O. Officer within the fire department.

In January of 1984 Northern Virginia Minority Firefighters Combined was reconstructed. The Progressive Firefighters of Fairfax County was established as a local chapter of the IABPFF. At that time the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department had approximately 70 African American employees within its ranks. Currently the Progressive Firefighters of Fairfax, Incorporated has 105 men and women of various ethnicity as dues-paying members.

Executive Board

President:	Captain II Charles E. Pullen
Vice President:	Captain II Clayton Thompson
Recording Secretary:	Lieutenant Rodney Colbert
Corresponding Secretary:	Lieutenant Reginald Lassiter
Treasurer:	Master Technician Willie Bailey
Sergeant at Arms:	Technician William Bundy
Black Women in the Fire Service:	Open



The Fairfax Firefighters Emerald Society

The Fairfax Firefighters Emerald Society is a growing organization made up of 65 active and retired firefighters from Fairfax and Arlington Counties. The Emerald Society was formed in 1997 by Tim Sparrow and other personnel who wished to see a fire department organization dedicated to building friendships outside the workplace. A similar organization has existed between 1982 and 1985 but disbanded due to a lack of interest. The organization has enjoyed steady growth in its rebirth and new members are always welcome.

The Emerald Society is dedicated to providing members with a non-politically oriented social outlet while off-duty. The Emeralds hold monthly activities, which include attending sports events, ski trips, participating in bowling and softball tournaments, or just gathering at a local watering hole. Additionally, the Emerald Society marches in the Washington D.C. St. Patrick's Day Parade and is always one of the best looking units there. The Society is affiliated with the Firefighters Emerald Society Pipe Band, which is one of the area's only pipe bands.

Membership in the Fairfax Firefighters Emerald Society is open to any active or retired firefighters in Northern Virginia. All are encouraged to join up and help coordinate an activity.





Honor Guard

The Honor Guard was established in 1972 and has represented the department in many venues. Each member proudly serve as ambassadors representing the men and women of this department. The Honor Guard provides the department with ceremonial colors for many events including parades, professional sports, charities, dedications, political functions, recruit graduations, and funerals.

It is their desire, attitude, and commitment that these events are accomplished with the highest remarks and regards. The Honor Guard serves as a functional part of our department. It presents to the public, a high level of respect and honor for the freedom, which we guard. The audience reflects upon the image we present. It is the will of the members to achieve a level of excellence for each occasion. The image we present reflects upon our organization and the level of excellence in which we all strive to achieve. Be part of the men and women that honor the brothers and sisters who give their lives to save lives. The Honor Guard: it's the proudest in the world.

Many of the members bring knowledge and expertise from their experience with the Army Old Guard, Air Force Presidential Honor Guard and other armed forces entities. The members of our Honor Guard unit maintain a vast quan-



tity of cross-training and perform dual roles everyday that they report for duty, including firefighting, emergency medical services—EMTs and paramedics, Hazardous material technicians, swift water rescue certification, FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue Task Force, heavy rescue specialist, fire investigators, fire inspec-





tions, public information, and life safety education officers.

Events the Honor Guard has participated include:

- Washington Redskins Game Day Openings
- Fallen Firefighters Memorial
- National EMS Memorial
- FDIC Competition
- Unite Way Campaign Opening
- Fairfax City Independence Day Parade
- Washington D.C. Independence Day Parade
- Fairfax County Fair
- IAFF Conferences

Awards won by the Honor Guard

- First Place Color Guard Fairfax City Independence Day—four times
- FDIC 3rd place in the National Fire Department

SERVICE is the lifeblood of an organization—everything flows from it and is nourished by it.

DESIRE—Individuals who give their time to improve a team desire to participate.

ATTITUDE—Your attitude will always determine your altitude in life.

COMMITMENT—Members who believe in and give of themselves to their team to fulfill the team mission. A successful and functional unit grows each day that each member commits their time to accomplish its mission.

DEDICATION—The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department and its Honor Guard consists of professional firefighters and paramedics that maintain the highest level of pride, dedication, and honor for the colors they represent.





Combat Challenge



Combat Challenge Team – Team Fairfax consists of professional Fairfax County firefighters who, on their own time and initiative, have committed to represent the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department at national and international combat challenge competition.





5TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/28/67 - 10/20/67

(left to right): Dallas Phillips, Reds Weirich, Don Shanklin, Tom Hunsberger, Don Barton, Mike Kilmye, Maurice Lowenbach III, Harvey Grass, Mark Baker, Jackie Gent Jr. Dave Howard, Jim Jordon, John Cavenas, Herb Fowler, Cliff Rogers, Biz Davidson, Gene Gray



6TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 01/8/68 - 03/1/68

(left to right): Charlie Turley, Peter Webb, Buddy Williams, Lonnie McDonald, Phil Dunn, John Stearn, Dick Forrester, Howard Bailey, Ray Street, Roger Wilson, Danny Bickham, Roy Wood, Tom Garde, Harry Diezel



7TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 04/15/68 - 06/7/68

(left to right): Front Row: Bob Bosworth, Jeff Wilson, Donald Beasley, Charlie Wilkerson, Bruce Woodford, Jimmy Hunt Back Row: Ed Tobin, Bill Fowler, Virgil Powell, Dave Carpenter, Yancey Woodward, Bob Lanning, Jim Belcher, Ralph Hall, Ed Milborne, Richard Sleptz, Larry Cunningham, Steve Markham, Randy Fulford



**8TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 09/8/68 - 11/1/68

Front Row: Paul Brooks, Bill Schumm, Jim Canfield, Buddy Payne

Back Row: Ronnie Roberts, Jack Markham, Bill Entwistle, George Butler, Sonny Mahon, Wally Cockrell, Butch Sisler, Bocky Lorey, Gary Mesaris, Nick Westoven, Mickey Moats, Doug Turner, Norman Beach**9TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 02/3/69 - 04/1/69

Front Row: Jim Ford, Dennis Fletcher, Doc Farmsworth, Ralph Lacy, Ashby Thompson, Tom Watson, Larry Hornbuckle, Ron Beitzel, John StilesBack Row: Gene Gray, Harry Johnston, Mike Erhart, Dave Millan, Kenny Poole, Scott Pusey, Jim Harrison, Jackie Biller, Gerry Wine, Dave Benjamin, Harry Weakly, Dallas Phillips**10TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 04/14/69 - 06/6/69

Front Row: Bill Allen, Chuck Byram, Ed Bredon, Ed Fitzgerald, Paul Doss, Paul Harris, Sydney Mcque, Billy Walter.Back Row: Ronnie Souders, George Wilder, Rogers Herbstreth, Marty Campbell, Omar Waggoner, Carl Pumphrey, Bob Wellshon, Lenny Smoot, Ron Berry



11TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/18/69 - 10/10/69

FRONT ROW: BILLY
ROBERTS, JIM HERNDON, †
 † ROBERT BOSTIC, RALPH
 † DULANEY, RICK CALAWAY,
 BOBBY TIMMONS, ROY
 PIERPOINT, ALBERT
 RUNION
 BACK ROW: GENE GRAY,
 † BILL SPEARS, DOUG
 FAIRBANKS, JOHN MARLIN,
 TOM HARTNETT, T.C.
 CAYLOR, DAVE HOLLAND,
 TOM MOBLEY, JIM
 O'ROURKE, BRUCE
 SMOOT, DALLAS PHILLIPS



12TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 12/8/69 - 02/6/70

FRONT ROW: RICK
 BEATTY, TERRY REID, BOB
 MORRELL, JIMMY DOVE, †
 † FRANK RICHARDSON,
 CHRIS RAABE JR., SAM
 FULLERTON, RUSTY
 MARSHALL
 BACK ROW: GENE GRAY,
 WAYNE LOGAN, CHUCK
 JARRELL, BOB MAGNUS, ED
 PLAUGHER, RON HAYNES,
 SCOTT CORNELIUS, MIKE
 LANGLEY, DALLAS PHILLIPS



13TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 03/16/70 - 05/8/70

FRONT ROW: GARY
VINEMILLER, ROBERT
 RUUBO, RICK GRAHAM,
 JOE SHIFFLETT, GARY
 CLOUSER, MIKE NELSON,
 HUGH WOOD, BOB
 EDWARDS
 BACK ROW: DON
 BLOSSER, BUTCH
 DOMBROWSKY, JAMES
 MCCrackEN, BUZZY GILL,
 WAYNE KITCHEN, KENNY
 HUNSBERGER, JOHN
 MONTGOMERY, JOHN
 HANBACK



**14TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 05/4/70 - 06/26/70

FRONT ROW: WAYNE MASON, RANDY LOONEY, JIM IRWIN, DANNY DUNN, DANNY LANNING, CARMEN DEFRANKS SR., DENNIS ELLIOT
 BACK ROW: DALLAS PHILLIPS, WALTER TABB, ART VARNAU, BOBBY NASH, TONY SPIEAK, BRIAN DAILY, PAUL MORRIS, KENNY LONG, BOB EVANS, GENE GRAY

**15TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 11/21/70 - 12/31/70

FRONT ROW: JOHN TALLANT, RON JESSER, JARL HANSON, BILLY MAKELY, BILL PIERCE II, BOBBY RAGAN JR., JEFF JOYNER, BRAD COCHRANE
 MIDDLE ROW: MIKE JONES, ROGER SHELTON, TIMMY WILLIAMS, GLENN BROGDEN, DAN IRVIN, MIKE KEPHART, BILL NASH
 BACK ROW: TONY BOGGIO, WALLY BURRIS, DAVE LINCOLN, ERNIE JONES, JIM HECHART, JIM ALDERTON, RUSTY BLOOD

5th
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**16TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 01/11/71 - 03/12/71

FRONT ROW: LARRY KELLY, RICK JOSEPH, JIM JENNINGS, RICHARD HELBIC, PHIL EDWARDS, TERRY HALL, FREDDIE LONG
 MIDDLE ROW: RICHARD KILBY, DONNIE BROWN, RAY RUMMEL, KEN ELKINS, FRANK GEIGER, GEORGE PEARSON JR., KENNETH HURST, ROGER SOUDERS
 BACK ROW: HARRY DIEZEL, JOHN FURROUGH, CARSON HARTLEY, JIM BEADLE JR., VINCE WATTS, BUTCH TOMBS, BILL BIANCHI, DAVE CLARK



17TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 04/5/71 - 05/28/71
 FRONT ROW: CHARLIE WOOD, SAM HOWARTH, HENRY SKINKER, MIKE PECK, LEE BLOUNT JR., ROGER LUDLOW, AL STEVENS
 MIDDLE ROW: BILL OKE, DAVE DELLINGER, MIKE O'BRIAN, BOB TRIPPLETT JR., GERRY SHELLHORN, LARRY HUNSBERGER, HENRY QUINN
 BACK ROW: RALPH LEWIS, RON SHEFFIELD, FRANK MARKSTROM, BLAIR GHENT, BRUCE DENNIS, RON RUFFNER, LARRY DANIELS, STEVE SMARR



18TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 05/14/71 - 07/16/71
 LEFT TO RIGHT: JOHN KIMBALL, TONY DAVIS, BUDDY NEAL, CARL MAURICE, C.O. DUCKER, VAN ABBOTT, KENNY LAWSON, ~~JOE ALLISON~~, KONRAD KURTZ, TOM MCFARLAND, BOBBY MONN, OMAR + MCLAUGHLIN, JOE COREY, JOE JENKINS



19TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 09/20/71 - 12/10/71
 FRONT ROW: KEN JONES, RON SHIFFLET, DON SHEADS, MARK WHEATLEY, ED NEACH, GREG HOWARD, STEVE? HARTMAN, JOHN LANCASTER
 BACK ROW: FRANK POOLE, PAUL CARRICO, WESLEY THATCHER, LEO CONRAD JR., RICK FERNANDEZ, AL JONES, + JOE ROBINSON, EDSON DEWHURST JR.





20TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 11/29/71 - 02/18/72
 FRONT ROW: DENNIS RUBIN, ROBERT NEWMAN, PAT PERRIN, BILLY NEUMAN, CHARLIE ROSE, KEN WINKLEVOSS, KEN THOMPSON, WAYNE WILKERSON, MIKE WEAVER
 BACK ROW: J.C. COYLE, + DAVE SELLERS, ERIC JURAN, LESTER DOVE, RICHARD + SCOTT, DANIEL ANDREWS, BARRY BAKER, WALLY DEAN, WALTER MCKENDREE



21ST RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 02/22/72 - 05/12/72
 LEFT TO RIGHT: CHUCK BEEMER, BOBBY SPOONE, TOM CHRISTIE, TOM COLLINS, GENE MAKELY, STUART SUPINGER, BUCKEY SIMPSON, JIM + WHITTLE, WAYNE GREEN, ROY BAUGHMAN JR., CHUCK MCADAMS, CURTIS THOMAS, NOT PICTURED: JACK BROWN, DEL BARR



22ND RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 05/30/72 - 08/18/72
 FRONT ROW: GARY LEETH, O.B. FINCHER, GARY ROACH, JEFF + FRANCIS, RON BAKER, DENNIS DONEHOO, CHARLIE BROWN, PAUL SONNER
 BACK ROW: BOBBY WRIGHT, BUTCH GOODWIN, RALPH PHILLIPS, HOWARD CRONK, TIM SLEPTZ, TONY JESCO, TERRY BRAITHWAITE, JACKIE SMITH, LEE PARTLOE



23RD RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/21/72 - 11/17/72

FRONT ROW: JIM TROTMAN, PHIL MYERS, DENNIS MICHALIGA, JOE BEAVERS, GEORGE BABER, RAY SALAMON, ED MUNRO JR., STEVE OFF

MIDDLE ROW: DOUG MURPHY, BILL EVANS, ALAN CUSIC, DEWEY PERKS, ROSCOE HAGER, JIM STRICKLAND, TOM COOKE, CHUCK MARSHALL

BACK ROW: FRANK STANFORD, RALPH HALL, DAVID TOMBS, DAVE ROBY, BOB WHITAKER, PAT NICHOLS, KENNY VARNAU, JOHN WHITE



24TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 12/11/72 - 03/9/73

FRONT ROW: JOHN STAYME, WALTER SCRUGGS, BOB BOWLER, TRACY RICHMOND, RON SMITH, JOHN CARMEL, JAKE SIMPSON, RON PRIVETT

BACK ROW: ALVIN WOOD, BOBBY BROWN, MIKE MCCOY, JIM SALLEE, JIM BUCKLEY, CLYDE COBLE, CHRIS HUNTER, STEVE RHEA, STEVE BEEBE, JOHN LANGLEY, KENNY RHODES



25TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 01/2/73 - 03/29/73

FRONT ROW: FRANK WEINSTEIN, FARRELL MCLAIN, KENNY SANDERS, STAN EARL, MIKE WALKER, PETE PEARSON, ED STINETTE, CHRIS BECK +

BACK ROW: DAVE SOUDERS, GEORGE PARRY, JOHN HARRIS, DOUG CASEY, MIKE TAMILLOW, RON BOWMAN, RANDY KENNEDY, DANA SISK, BOBBY WEBSTER





26TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 03/19/73 - 06/15/73
 FRONT ROW: MICHAEL GRAY, FORREST VERHINE, FRANK HALL, MIKE RAMOS, BEN DAWSON, DONNIE LONG
 BACK ROW: CARL PLAUGHER, JIM JAKUBOWSKI, LARRY COLLINS, RUSS MARTZ, BOB MILLER, DAVE ASHLEY



27TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 04/2/73 - 06/29/73
 FRONT ROW: FRANK TYLER, CECIL STARKEY, DANNY ANDERSON, JEFF STOCKS, TOM MCLAUGHLIN, PAUL BRAUN, KEVIN FEIK
 BACK ROW: LARRY RICCIARDI, RON MASTIN, BILLY RAY, ROY NESTOR, JOHN HART, JAMES CHAPMAN JR., FRED NICHOLSON



28TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 09/4/73 - 11/28/73
 FRONT ROW: MIKE SEABRIGHT, JIM TOLSON, DAVE DIAMANTES, MARK TRUDE, BOB FRANKEL, JOHN CONNACER, RON DESKINS
 BACK ROW: TOM SOMCOE, CRAIG DEBLOIS, JIM DUNDAS JR., STEVE ST. CLAIR, PAUL BULL, STEVE COCHRAN, DEAN SHERICK, LEE DUCKWITZ, ROBIN HAGEN, MIKE REARDON

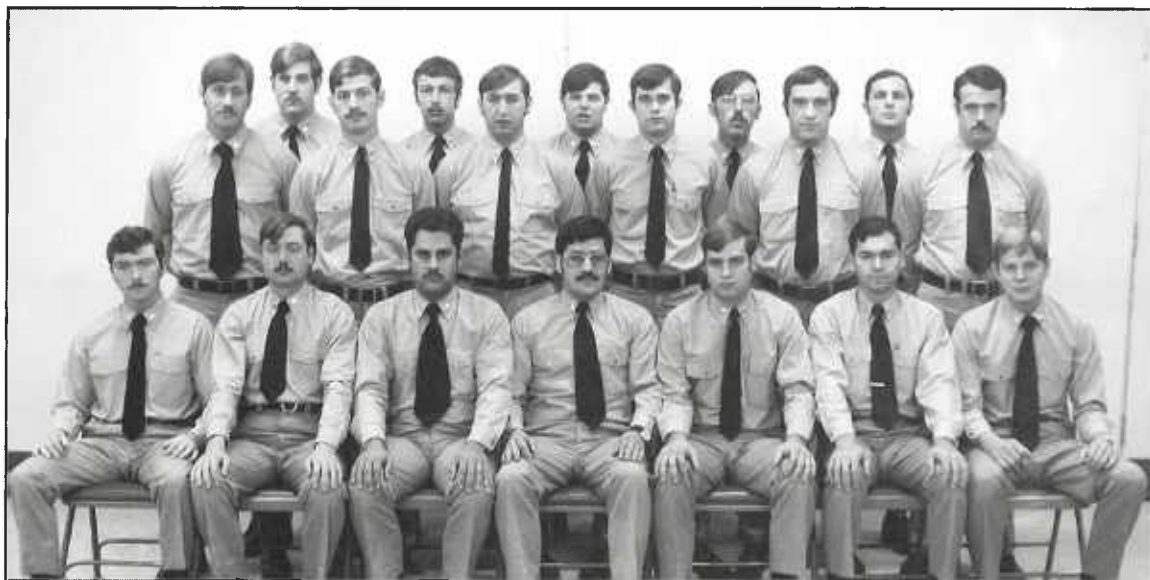


29TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 10/1/73 - 12/26/73

FRONT ROW: BARRY ANDERSON, GEORGE BOWIE, NEIL LUVGROVE, DWIGHT HULVEY, GARY DUBRUELER, JOHN HOYING, RICK SIMPSON

BACK ROW: GARY MOSES, JOHN CASE, IKE GEORGE, MIKE AULTICE, DONNIE MORAN, ELVAN THORPE II, RALPH BOLT, DON BOOTH, CHARLIE JETER, JIM SWIGGETT, CLARK MARTIN

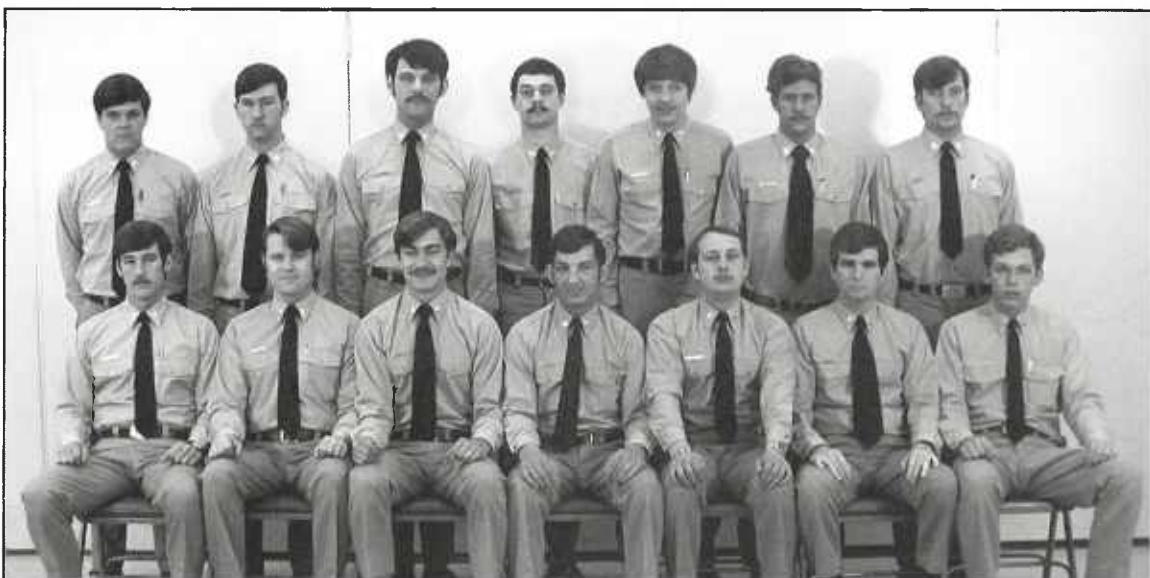


30TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 12/10/73 - 03/8/74

FRONT ROW: RICKIE SIMPSON, BOB CAUGHLIN, JOHN GREY, LARRY MICKLER, STEVE RUBLE, DONALD HARVEY, TOM WEALAND

BACK ROW: BILL SHEEHY JR., GENE CARPER, JIM WHELAN, RICHARD SMITH JR., RICHARD WALTHALL, GEOFF MCNAMARA, BILL MCINTEER



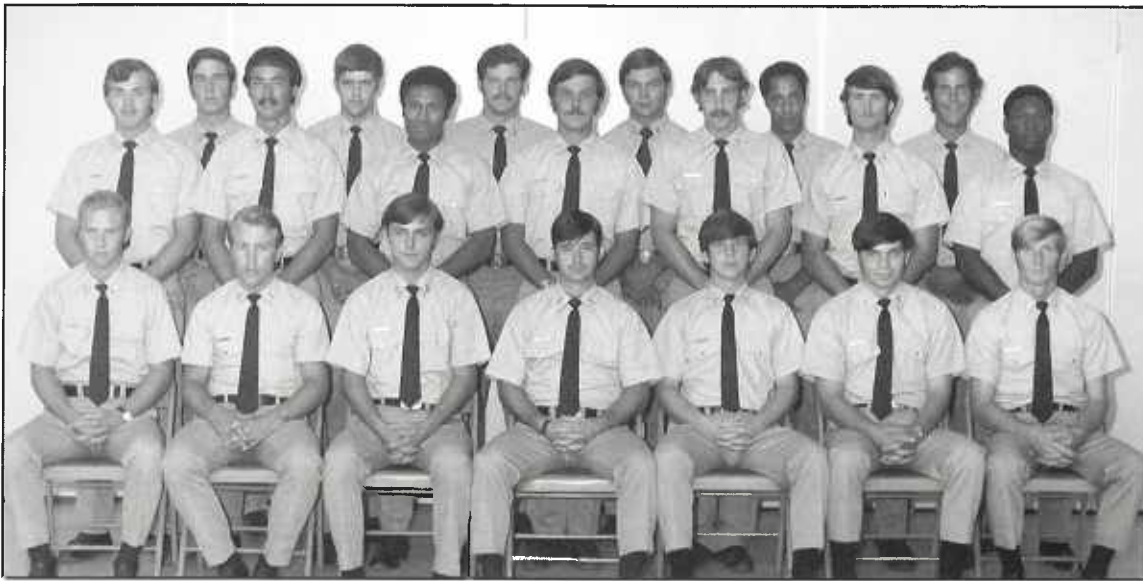
31ST RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 04/1/74 - 06/21/74

FRONT ROW: ED CAUDLE, WILL SNYDER, RAY RITTONDALE, BILL BEAULT, RAY MASON

BACK ROW: MILTON GOLDSMITH, LARRY JENKINS, DAVE MORRISON, PAUL SHAUT, BILL COATES, MIKE HARBAUGH, JOHN KESSEL, CHARLIE KERNS, LARRY ROBINSON, LARRY HANGER





32ND RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 04/29/74 - 07/26/74
 FRONT ROW: BONNIE
 BENDER, GEORGE
 HANSON, GEORGE
 CAMPBELL, PAUL BENNETT,
 ALLEN FLYNN, STEVE
 BASNETT, JERRY HAYNES
 BACK ROW: RANDIE
 MOLINE, DAVE PAYNE, JOEY
 REYNOLDS, LARRY BAKER,
 CID ETHERIDGE, MARK
 WHALL, BUTCH CARPER,
 STEVE CHAPBELL,
 DONALD PORTER, AZEL
 NELSON, MIKE MEYERS,
 STEVE LARRICK, SUNNIE
 CARDWELL



33RD RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 09/3/74 - 11/26/74
 FRONT ROW: ROBBIE
 SICKMEN, DAN MCCOY,
 MIKE CARTER, DENNIS
 BENTENDORF, GLEN
 SCATCHARD, CHRIS
 QUARTO
 BACK ROW: DAVE SHIFF,
 DAVE MCKERNAN, LARRY
 FOX, MASON SMITH, JIM
 HEIDER, BOB DAVIS, RON
 SACRA, DUANE HAPNER,
 HARRY PANGLE, DENNIS
 MARTIN, JAY WATSON,
 REID MARCEY



34TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 10/15/74 - 01/15/75
 FRONT ROW: JOHN
 ROCK, SCOTT LAWSON,
 BEV CARROLL, STEVE
 SPRIGGS, DAVE ABBOTT,
 ALAN GOODING
 BACK ROW: PETE WRIGHT,
 BOB DICKERSON, GREG
 VONBEULEWITZ, BUZZY
 GILL, SCOTT CULLERS,
 DAVE PHILLIPS, ROGER
 HARRISON, PETE DENITO,
 STEVE YURCHIK, CRAIG
 FURNEISEN, BOB SIMS



35TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 07/21/75 - 10/17/75
 FRONT ROW: B.J. BURTON,
 RALPH MURRAY, JIMMY
 FISHER, HARRY SCOTT,
 RICHARD HUNTER, CHRIS
 WALKER, JIM BETZ
 BACK ROW: ROBERT
 GRAY, RICHARD GOR-
 DON, HOWARD SMITH,
TOM FEEHAN, MIKE
 PADGETT, DAVE LUDEKER,
 EUGENE SULLIVAN, MIKE
 GODBOUT, STEVE
 EDWARDS, JOHN
 KENNEDY, MIKE SULLIVAN,
 GLENN BENARICK, ALLAN
 BROCKWAY



36TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/18/75 - 11/14/75
 FRONT ROW: MICHAEL
 GORETSAS, BOOTS
 ELMORE, JIM DALE, OLIVER
 SKINKER, BUTCH WEBER,
 DENNIS JACOBS, D.C.
 PFALZGRAF
 STANDING (LEFT TO
 RIGHT): MIKE HAMRICK,
RICKY PRAY, TIM MEAD-
 OWS, GERALD DILLARD,
 GARY LILLER, ED
DODSON, JIM WILSON,
 JIM SNODERLY, ALAN
 ROACH, FRANK TEEVAN,
 LLOYD DECKER, BUTCH
 TINCHER, DUANE
 BOUCHER, BILL HAYNES



37TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 04/12/76 - 07/14/76
 FRONT ROW: CARL RICH,
 MIKE BELL, MIKE
 CIARROCCHI, BOBBY
 CLARK, CARL MILLER, MIKE
 FOXWELL, RONNIE DOVE
 STANDING (LEFT TO
 RIGHT): PETE MICHEL, JIM
 SUTTON, MARK KANE,
 ANDY DOWNEY, GREG
 MCINTOSH, JIM JONES,
 GERRY JASKULSKI, JIMMY
 CHINN, JIM CROGER,
CHUCK COLLIER, MARK
 DUDROW, DICKIE WATTS





38TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 07/21/76 - 09/21/76
 FRONT ROW: MIKE GIBBS,
 JERRY SMITH, ELLIOT
RUBINO, KENNY
 DERRENBACHER, TERRY
 CONNERY
 BACK ROW: MIKE
O'CONNOR, BILL RO-
BERTS, JEFF DONALDSON,
TIM MCMINNOMIN,
 RODNEY HODGSON,
 GARY POPE, STEVE
BLOUNT, ERIC LAMAR,
 DWIGHT HOSKINS, DOUG
EMERSON, MIKE WARD



39TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 02/3/77 - 04/5/77
 FRONT ROW: MIKE
MOHLER, RICHARD
 PETTEY, AL ULMER, CHRIS
 PETERSON, JUDD
 RICHARDS, JOHN.
 SCHORTEMEYER
 BACK ROW: BILL BULLOCK,
 LARRY NYERS, MIKE
 NEUHARD, CRAIG SUM-
 MERS, BOB DUBE, BILL
 COX, TOM BOLT, ED
 SNYDER, T-MIKE
 MORRISON, BOB MALLON,
 GEORGE SHEPHERD, TOM
 FLORES, ROSS CHRISTIAN



40TH RECRUIT SCHOOL
 — 02/28/77 - 06/4/77
 FRONT ROW: MARK
 ROHR, DANA LIBBY, JIM
 JUSTICE, JOHN HELFRICH,
 PAUL NICHOLS+
 STANDING (LEFT TO
 RIGHT): CLYDE PITTARD,
 STEVE EDWARDS, STEVE
 SMITH, DENNIS FIDDLER,
 RICK GUNNING, DAVE
 LYONS, MIKE PIATENDOSI,
 RANDY MOTTRAM, KEITH
PEARSON, GEOFF
GUTMAN, TRACY RICH-
 MOND



41ST RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/1/77 - 11/15/77

FRONT ROW: MIKE
MACARIO, LES CRONEY,
JOHN NEWELL, BILL HAYES,
MIKE GRAHAM, RICK
GLEASON

BACK ROW: JEFF

COFFMAN, DONALD
HAYES, CHRIS BRUCE,

+ JOHN LOSS, KEVIN
CONNERY, MARK CRAMER,
BOB WITHEROW, DAVID
GUZICK, GERRY PFEIFER,
CHUCK PHILLIPS



42ND RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 12/5/77 - 03/24/78

FRONT ROW: JOHN CARR,
LARRY COLLIER, DANNY
WHITMER, RICK ATKINS,
HERBIE BROWN, MIKE
STOCK

BACK ROW: PAT SMITH, JIM
JOHNSON, MIKE RAGLAND,
STUART SMITH, MIKE
CULLINAN, BOB SHIFFLETT,
ROBERT CURRY, ALAN
GRAY, TOM WOLFE, DON
JEWETT, GARY BUNCH,
TIM JETER, MIKE REGAN



43RD RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 04/24/78 - 08/15/78

FRONT ROW: JIM BRESLIN,
LEO FAYETTE, SCOTT
DAVIS, STEVE WEISSMAN,
JOHN WHAL

STANDING (LEFT TO
RIGHT): BILL COATES,
JOHN FIELDS, GREG
BUNCH, JIM AMANN, TOM
REED, WARREN JONES,
STEVE FLESTER, DON
MONTAGUE, PAUL
NUSSBICKEL, MARTY
BUNDRICK



**44TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 07/17/78 - 11/7/78

FRONT ROW: MIKE
TORRES, MIKE WICKWIRE,
CHARLIE ROSENBERG,
CHUCK JACOBI, KEITH
BROWER, CLAYTON
THOMPSON

BACK ROW: JIM
BERNAZANI, DENNIS
GROVES, ROB KEVAN, LEN
MURRY, ROGERS TAYOR,
LESTER BROWN, TYRONE
HARRINGTON, ROBERT
LYNCH, WILLIAM
MAYNARD, RANDOLPH
PAYNE

**45TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 10/23/78 - 02/16/79

FRONT ROW: MIKE REILLY,
DAVE PATTON, JAMES
POTTER, WILLIE PORTER,
JOE LEWIS, MIKE CARTER
BACK ROW: GENE BEACH,

RAND GABER, PHIL
TRICARICO, JEFF ANDER-
SON, J.T. HARRISON, BART
WHEATLEY, BILL REEDY,
RICH TRICARICO, NEIL
DOVL, STEVE LIGHTFOOT,
RICHARD LOCKE

**46TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 02/1/79 - 06/4/79

FRONT ROW: LONNIE BELK,
FRED NICHOLSON, TONY
SMITH, RICKY HESS, GALE
CORDON, RICHARD
BRIGHT

BACK ROW: PAUL
MASIELLO, HERBIE
CUNNINGHAM, DALLAS
SLEMP, GRAYLYN WOOTEN, +
RICHARD SWEATT,
DARNELL FOUNTAINE, BUD
TALLET, CLIFF BERNER,
CALVIN PARKS, WILLIAM
EUBANKS, KEVIN MCGRAY



47TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 05/21/79 - 09/13/79

FRONT ROW: GEORGE HARLEY, CHRIS BASTIN, STEVE DELSIGNORE, DELBERT FEASTER, BOBBY BAKER
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): PAUL BROWN, GARY HARPER, TONY BILLER, DAVID HALEY, KEVIN GEER, MITCH COPUS, ROBERT ANGE, BILL HEDRICK, BRUCE EMICH, WARREN ANDERSON



48TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 05/21/79 - 09/13/79

FRONT ROW: ERIC WALKER, WAYNE REEDY, RUSS STRUBE, PAUL ROXENBERG, WILLIE SHEARD, GENE KELLEY
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): KEN MONTELEONE, MIKE HUFFMAN, KEVIN JONES, DAVE ROHR, BOB ZICK, DALLAS PHILLIPS JR., TOM SMITH, BOB NEFF, MARTY TASKER, PAUL LOF, RICH MCKINNEY



49TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 09/24/79 - 01/2/80

FRONT ROW: KEVIN KINCAID, DOUG SHAW, WILL HITCHINGS, JERRY SMITH, JOHN BURKE, ROBERT HEATH
BACK ROW: TOM HAMMERSLEY, REGGIE JOHNSON, CRAIG BUCKLEY, BILL KINGDON, GREG LANGE, JIM AULT, SKIP DUPREE, CHRIS DONOVAN, GEORGE SISSON, BOBBY RHEA, TERRY JENKINS, MIKE LUTRARIO, SAM FULLERTON, BILL STENNING, GERALD BORDEN



**50TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 01/28/80 - 05/2/80

FRONT ROW: JOHN LOCKHART, DAVE GABER, TY CORBIN, STEVE CRAIN, WAYNE CHAMPAGNE, MARK OLSEN, JAMIE CLARK

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): FERNANDA JACKSON, ARTHUR JACKSON, DOUG HARRIS, MIKE WATERWORTH, ED TEAL, VERLON WILLIAMSON, TOM GRALING, BOB KONCZAL, DAVID FISKE, RON EPPS, PETE FINLEY

**51ST RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

— 06/2/80 - 09/12/80

FRONT ROW: JOE SWIFT, MIKE RUNNELS, PAUL PLAUGHER, BRAD HIRSCH, JEFF IVANS, DAVE LAULER

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): KEITH CUNNINGHAM, JOHN MADDOX, BETH VAN WAGONER, JAY BRAITHWAITE, JOE KALEDA, KEN ATHING, TOM GRIFFIN, ED BURLINGAME, RICHARD HAMMERSLEY, TIM SPARROW, TROY MARSHALL, WIL SENG, STEVE MEYER, MITCH LAKE

missing

**52ND RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 09/22/80 - 01/7/81

FRONT: CHARLES COMERY, ED HEALY, ALONZO ROBINSON, CHUCK WILLIAMS, JOHN PRICE, KEN NEUMAN, SCOTT MCHENRY, JOHN SMITH, MIKE MOORE

MIDDLE: LEO BURT, ROBERT JOY, KEVIN EDMONDSON, TIMMY WILLIAMS, BARRY JACOBS, GEORGE LEWIS, MARK CRAWFORD, MIKE DORAN, JAMES JENNINGS
BACK: LYNN JADOT, TYRONE NANCE, JOHN SCHEER, BILL MACKAY, DAVE W. BROOKS, ROGER MCGEEHEE, DUSTY RHODES, JOHN SCHAEFER, DEAN GANTT, KEN ANDERSON



53RD RECRUIT SCHOOL —

01/12/81 - 04/24/81

FRONT ROW: WADE MAHAFFEY, JIM BLACKBURN, JOHN YADLOSKY, PAT RAFFERT, GENE ZEMAN, AL MULLINS, TIM RIFFE, JEFF SAGER, DAVID COLE
BACK ROW: MIKE DOLAN, CHERYL DOLAN, ANDY HUBERT, DOMENICK IANNELLI, DEAN COX, KENT WATTS, GREG HEDRICK, WES GALLAHAN, GREGG HAYRE, FRED FERRARO, KEITH CROSS, BRIAN LARMAN, CHRIS BECKER, GARY DIZE, HENRY BISHOP, JOHN GLESCHE, MIKE STONE



54TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

05/4/81 - 08/14/81

FRONT ROW: DAVID WOODARD, STANLEY MARSH, VINCE MCGREGOR, CARL POPE, JEFF EDWARDS, PAUL COCUZZA, MARK STONE, KEVIN THOMPSON, DAVE PROHASKA
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): DAWN LEONARDT, DENNIS DUFF, LOUIS MANN, LARRY TUCKER, GEORGE BROOKS, CHESTER HILL, TIM MCGINLEY, BOB HELMUS, MICHAEL BARRETT, ED POTTER, MIKE THACKER, DERECK BAKER, BUCKY BROWN, DAVID MILLER, DONALD HOLLAND, MIKE WELDON, RICHARD BERMAN, DONALD STAFFORD, ROBERT HICKS, KEN PARKER, ELLIS MURPHY



55TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

09/21/81 - 12/23/81

FRONT ROW: BILLY OWENSBY, RALPH SHRIVER, KIM STONE, REGGIE LASSITER, CHUCK ADAMS, JIMMY JOHNSON, RICH YURAS, ANDREW KELLEY
BACK ROW: D.J. BREISCH, LOUIS BERKESZI, JOE BERTONI, RICHARD DANTZLER, LYNN MCCONAHY, MARK WHITTEN, GUY DAVIS, PAUL STUART, RAY CATLETT, TOM SULLIVAN, JAMES PARSON, ERIC MOORE, DERRICK DUARTE, UWE REINS, ANDY SNEAD, VIRGIL DERRICOTT, LARRY DUNCAN





56TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 03/8/82 - 06/18/82
FRONT: ARNOLD BARROW, PHIL DUCKWITZ, MARK GUDITUS, DAVID CONRAD, ROSCOE BARNES, DANNY QUARLES, DANNY QUARLES, FRED WELSH, MIKE ISTVAN, PETE SPRING. **MIDDLE:** CHRIS NAPIER, BARRY HARLOWE, JOHN HOUSLEY, PETE GRAHAM, JOHN LEETE, TIM WALKER, MIKE WOOD, MIKE FRAMES, BARBARA SCHIRMACHER, RICHARD HANSON, RAUL CASTILLO. **BACK:** GARY HILTON, SKIP HILE, GERRY MORRISON, NEIL DODRILL, DARYL OLIVER, BRENDAN HARRIS, JIM ISTVAN, KEITH SPRING, JAMES POTTER, DOUG WILSON, JOHNNY HOLMES, JERRY ROUSSILLON



57TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 07/26/82 - 11/5/82
FRONT ROW: JIM HEDRICK, JIMMY GHI, PETE BENDO, MIKE KEYS, GLENN TSCHANN, RICK C. SMITH, LARRY SKUBE, DENNIS THOMPSON
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): MATT MALOF, DUANE EVANS, BOB DOWNING, JOHN MAYERS, PAT MORRISON, AUSTIN WOODCOCK, JOE KRATOCHVIL, MATT HOFF, MILTON PAINTER, B.J. BOURJAILY, CHUCK HAWKINS, MIKE SNOWDEN, PHIL MILLER, RON STICKLEY, TIM SULLIVAN, NORMAN ORTMANN, PAUL WHITE, TOM KELLUM, GARY VOZZOLA



58TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 01/24/83 - 05/11/83
FRONT ROW: SCOTT DAVIS, JOHN OUDEKERK, MARK NASH, KEVIN SWARTZ, MIKE LANDSTREET, DALE MOXLEY, DAVE MAY, DANNY URPS, JIM SOBOTA, ED BRINKLEY
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): RICK JOHNSON, GARY PEMBERTON, JEFF TRICE, JOHN FEDORSHIK, KURT HOFFMAN, ED BOWMAN, HOWARD LARGOMARSINO, LEO SULLIVAN, TIM SWARTZ, TOM RYAN, RICHARD ROOMIAN, MARK PULLMAN, BRIAN SAUNDERS, ANDY MAKUCH, PAUL BEARDMORE, BUDDY BEALL, KEN CLARK, JIM FORGO, ALBERT RYF



59TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

05/31/83 - 09/16/83

FRONT ROW: PAT BALCHUNAS, CHRIS THOMPSON, JIM KIDWELL, ERIC ERLENDSON, BRIAN ALLEN, MARK BRENNAN, PAUL PHILLIPS, RICHARD T. SMITH, JOE GORMAN, JIM MINYARD
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): BILL MICHIE, CECIL GREEN, WESLEY GRIGG, GORDY SACHS, BRIAN BRENDLE, SAM POLITANO, ERIC THORSELL, PAUL HOLLIS, DARYL LOUDER, STEVE SCHMIDT, PHIL KIMBLE, SCOTTY WILLIAMS, KEITH JOHNSON, JAN MILLER, DEAN SCOTT, BUTCH THOMAS, JOHN GUY, RON SYDNOR, KEITH DUBETSKY



60TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

04/26/84 - 08/3/84

FRONT ROW: REGGIE PEOPLES, MANNY STRIBLING, STEVE GRAVES, ALONZO SNEAD, WILLIAM KELLER, KATHY CUNNINGHAM, RON FRANKLIN, JAY IACONE, JIM MORRIS. MIDDLE ROW: DAVE BRYANT, CLYDE BUCHANAN, PAUL PARKER, GEORGE GONZALEZ, TUFFY WARNER, KIM ROADHOUSE, TONY CHONG, ALAN RICHARDSON. BACK ROW: PETE PULLEN, GERALD SMITH, GREG BRITT, RANDY PROPST, RANDY BLAKEY, CLIFFORD SPADY, NORMAN PROPST, BILL BORGER, DAVE TAYLOR, SHAWN SAMUELS



61ST RECRUIT SCHOOL —

10/15/83 - 02/1/84

FRONT ROW: ANDY MCMANAN, MIKE SMITH, RICARDO ABBOTT, MIKE GARCIA, DANNY GRAY, DAVE WALKER, RICK VASEK
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): RANDY SCHWARTZ, JOHN BLACKWELL, FRANK PHELPS, KEVIN GREEN TROY WEATHERHOLTZ, DOUG LORD, DUANE DODWELL, BRUCE CULPEPER, MIKE WHITE, PHIL POMMERENING



83-08 17
11
24

**62ND RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 12/10/84 - 03/29/85

FRONT ROW: RON GEMSHEIM, DWAYNE MILLER, KERRY JACKSON, SEAN EGAN, GLENN BYDUME, WENDY JAMIESON, RAY FARMER, DAVE SHELTON

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): TIM DUNAWAY, RICK MOXLEY, CATHY CODY, JOHN WELLS, MIKE DELI, GINO CRUMP, MIKE TORRES, KAREN BRINKLEY, BARBARA WALKER

**63RD RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 04/29/85 — 08/15/85

FRONT ROW: JIM TOLSON, RICKEY RILEY, JIM MASSIELLO, MIKE ALLEN, BOB WHEELER, DAVE MILLS, MIKE CONOVER, DAVE BECKER

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): ALAN HAWKINS, SCOTT FURLONG, JOHN DIAMANTES, J.J. WALSH, JOHN CAUSIN, TIM MISCOVICH, JIM LOW, GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVE SCHAFFER, STEVE CLARK, JOE JONES, JOHN CHABAL, DALE VARNAU

**64TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 10/15/85 - 02/7/86

FRONT ROW: DAVE DICOLA, DEE ARMSTRONG, INGERMAR MILLS, JEANNE JANKUS, GEORGE FERRAIUOLO, KIM MORRISSETTE, CHUN LEE, CARLTON PAYNE, RANDY LEATHERMAN, JEROME WILLIAMS

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): OSCAR BEASLEY, KARMEN GADSON, RODNEY WOODWARD, CHRIS MATSOS, ROBERT HAWKINS, MELVIN DUNN, STEVE TAYLOR, GEORGE HOOD, RICHARD HOYLE, TIM STREET, CARL JONES, SEAN O'CONNOR, ROGER BRINEY



65TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 03/17/86 - 07/3/86

FRONT ROW: JOHN JONES, BRUCE NEUHAUS, PHIL SULLIVAN, LINDA BROWN, LEROY BUTLER, CHRIS GALANIS, NICK PANCIONE, ED DESKINS
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): JOE OLEKSIA, SAM POLES, JAMES LEE, MIKE MARKS, LARRY EVERETT, BILL BUNDY, RAY SINGLETARY, AL CONDREY, KENDALL THOMPSON



66TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 05/27/86 - 09/11/86

FRONT ROW: DAVE NEILAN, ANDY BREISCH, KEITH CRICK, PHIL DEVEREAUX, ROBERT ARNONE, GENE GEORGE, MARK FEASTER, CARL DREW, TOM CHITTENDEN, TODD HALL
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): GLENN JACKSON, LEE PAPPAS, JAY CORWIN, JIM FRANKLIN, PETE MASTERS, CHARLES SUTPHIN, CARL CHATMON, ERIC BRITTON, JIM NELSON, ED MONSEUR, JEFF GAY



67TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/4/86 - 11/13/86

FRONT ROW: GARY DYER, FELICIA MANNS, VECKER NESMITH, BARRY GIBBS, KEVIN SLACK, ROBYNN BERQUIST, DON VAUGHT
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): SCOTT SMITH, MARK GAUNTNER, RON FRITCHEY, WAYNE DIXSON, BOB COLEMAN, JEFF ALLEN, KEN CORNETT, JERRY MANUEL, JOHN NIEMIEC, BENJAMIN RICE, SANDY CAPLE





68TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 10/13/86 - 01/30/87
 FRONT ROW: RAY GRIFFIN,
 TOM MCALLISTER, ANNE
 TENNANT, DAN
 FETKENHOUR, JEFF KLOPP,
 MIKE ROBLESS, BEN DYE,
 MATT RYAN, RICK SCHMIDT
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT):
 KEN BERRY, JIMMY
 JOHNSON, MIKE OAKES,
 BOB KEEN, GREG
 WASHENKO, WARREN
 PITCHFORD, CLARKE
 SLAYMAKER, LORENZO
 THROWER



69TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 02/17/87 - 06/5/87
 FRONT ROW: ED
 PARKINSON, GEORGE
 WEAVER, EDITH ESHLEMAN,
 PAUL ELLIS, BILL BERTONE,
 CHRIS SMITH, JOHN MORRIS
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT):
 JOE VACCHIO, JEFF
 WHARTON, JAMES UNGER,
 CRAIG LUEKE, ROBERT
 UPCHURCH, VIC CEGLE,
 MIKE MCCULLEN, JEROME
 BARBOUR



70TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 09/21/87 - 01/15/88
 FRONT ROW: JAMES
 PARRISH, GORDON
 BENNETT, TODD PRICE,
 BOBBY BOOKWALTER,
 BRIAN ROONEY, PETE
 SHERWOOD, HUGH BOYLE,
 WENDALL BATES, TIMOTHY
 YOUNG, ANTHONY
 JACKSON
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT):
 KEITH WOOD, LOU REID, JAY
 DENNIS, CARLTON
 BURKHAMMER, JOHN
 CAPPS, DAVE SWEETLAND,
 JAMIE HAYES, TODD
 MARSHALL, TOM
 CONNOLLY, MARK
 FRANKLIN, TONY DORAN,
 ROBERT CROSTON, GEORGE
 DIAZ



71ST RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 02/29/88 - 06/24/88

FRONT ROW: ALLEN COMER, KRISTIN WALLACE, LINDA ARNOLD, LEROY LAMB, ERIC FORBACH, CHRISTINA PRICKETT, LEIGH WEBB, BRIAN REMINES, RAY TRICARICO, ANNE SPIEKER
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): JAMES LANIER, JOHN LEARY, CHARLES HARMAN, KAT GAINES, DWAYNE SEEGARS, GREG THUOT, DONALD AVIS, STEVE WARD, WAYNE WENTZEL, BOB BURLINGAME



72ND RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 08/15/88 - 12/16/88

FRONT ROW: SCOTT LISON, BRIAN MORAVITZ, TERRY PATE, DAVE TOBIN, GLENN ROSS, JON SNYDER, KEN MCDANIEL, TOMMY WILLIAMS
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): ED IMPERATO, LARRY COX, RALPH PISANI, KELLY WOOLF, KEITH GENT, ANTHONY BARRERO, MARCUS WILLIAMS, BILL POLEN, DAVID WRIGHT



73RD RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 10/10/88 - 02/10/89

FRONT ROW: JOE KIELER, TOM PAPOUTSIS, JOHN LINHART, DARLEEN COLEMAN, LARRY BRASWELL, LEON KLECKNER, JEFF SMITH, RICHARD DAWLEY
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): JOHN RICH, DALE DOMMEL, JOHN IMLAY, WARREN ARTIS, KARL SALLBERG, EARL HOLLAND, JIM WARD, SAM SANDEEN, DAVE COX, TONY KOSTECKA, ANTHONY MULLINS



**74TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 01/3/89 - 05/5/89

FRONT ROW: JAMES CANNELL, RAVINDER SINGH, TIM FOWLER, STEVE SHERIDAN, RICK ARTHUR, DARYL CASEY, CHRIS SCHIAFF, BILLY SUTPHIN, CHUCK PEARCE, DAVID NICHOLS
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): DAVID KANNARD, JON BRULEY, CHARLES ANDERSON, AL BRACY, KEITH MORRISON, JOHN BRINKERHOFF, JAMES WILKERSON, ROBERT DICKERSON, TOM MELOY, MORROW COATES

**75TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 04/10/89 - 08/11/89

FRONT ROW: TODD HILEMAN, COREY ASHFORD, JACQUES COCHRAN, ALLISON HENSS, JACK WALMER, BILL CUMMINGS, RICK MITCHELL, CLIFF ALLEN, GARY MORIN, LISA MCCAULEY, JOE KAISER
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): FRANK ERWIN, JOHN BREWER, DARNELL GARNER, LAURIE HAMMERSLY, CHUCK CLARK, SCOTT CHAMBERLIN, ELTON WRIGHT, MIKE GROVES, DANNY MITCHELL, ROSS KLEINER, WAYNE STOTTLEMEYER, BILL BUTLER

**76TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 07/31/89 - 12/1/89

FRONT ROW: CHARLES MARTIN, DANA UNGER, ROBERT PRINGLE, JACK CASTELLANETA, TODD KABLE, TROY DEAN, DEBORAH FISHER, SHAWN MCPHERSON, KATHLEEN MCELVEEN
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): DUANE SVITES, DAMON PRICE, KEVIN COEN, DAVE HIGGINS, TOM BARNES, WALLY JOHNSON, MIKE LEWIS, TOM SCHWARTZ, BILL JORDON +



77TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 01/16/90 - 05/4/90
 FRONT ROW: CHRISTOPHER LEE, CHERYL TAYLOR, NATALIE ROBB, LEA DWYER, PAULA SCHROEDER, CYNTHIA HULL, PATRICE JACOBS, TERESA PERRY, CHRIS SCHWARTZ,
 BACK ROW: ED DECARLO, SHEREE EASTERLY, FELIX REYES, BILL GARRETT, ROB VAUGHT



78TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 04/9/90 - 07/27/90
 FRONT ROW: MERV BARRRERA, STEVE MARSAR, STEVE JOHNSON, BRIAN KENNEDY, CHARLEEN PETRUZZI, ANDREW DUKE, NATALIE BELL, JENNIFER WALTON, RODNEY FRIDLEY, WILLIAM HYDEN, RICK ROATCH
 BACK ROW: DANNY DANIELS, RODNEY COLBERT, JOHN RICHTER, KEN LAVEROCK, WES ROGERS, GARFIELD RODRIGUEZ, RYAN WALTHALL, RONNIE CARTER, JOE WHALEN, CHRIS PENDERGRASS



79TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 06/3/91 - 09/27/91
 FRONT ROW: AL MANN, CHRIS GILLIGAN, DAVE SELLERS, SAM DEVERA, DAWN CRAMSEY, JOHN PIZZO, MIKE DAY, LUIS ROLLINS
 BACK ROW: VICKIE CALLOW, RACHEL GRAHAM, JOLENE FLORY, REBECCA PRICE, WILLIE BAILEY, LLOYD JACKSON, GERRY DWORKIN, KENNY WILDMAN, SEAN FERGUSON, SUSAN MAYER, JILL YOUNG



**80TH RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 06/3/91 - 09/27/91

FRONT ROW: KIM WYCKOFF, JI LEE, MIKE CROWDER, VICTORIA JACOBS, KEVIN CAMPBELL, DIANE KLEIN, MARK LUCAS, MIKE MOORE, MARY MACKINNON
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): ERIC CUNNINGHAM, DEREK COVINGTON, FRANCIS MENSAH, RICH SCHAUB, HUGH SEYMOUR, SMITTY BANKS, SCOTT DAU, MICHAEL HENDERSHOT, STEVE MILLER

**81ST RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

— 11/9/92 - 01/15/93

FRONT ROW: CHRIS HYDEN, MATT NACY, CHARLES HORTON, GLENN KAPLAN, COLIN FLANIGAN
 STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): STEVE MCFARLAND, PAUL RUWE, SCOTT SLEPETZ, TIM O'TOOLE, KENNY WOLFREY, FRED BRANDELL

**82ND RECRUIT SCHOOL**

— 12/1/92 - 04/30/93

STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): RAFAEL GUTIERREZ, REX STRICKLAND, MARC STRAUBINGER, JENNIFER WACHA, RON KULEY, CAROL LAYMON, MARLON CROCKETT, LILLIE ALLEN-PAYTON, VICTOR MILLER, RONALD RODRIGUEZ, DMITRY AGRANOV, HECTOR RIVERA, TRACY BRINKLEY



83RD RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 06/14/93 - 10/15/93

FRONT ROW: JI AHN, SVENJA LEYDEN, MARK BABAN, TARA WICART, CHESTER WATERS, JOHN CHESEK, ANTONIO TRAMMELL, CAROLYN CARTER. **MIDDLE ROW:** E.J. BORROUGHS, EVAN LEWIS, SUZANNE WOODS, REGGIE JOHNSON, JIM PERKINS, KEVIN DABNEY, DENNIS WEBB, MARK SCHRODER. **BACK ROW:** TIM PALMER, RON EVANS, KERWIN MCNAMARA, DAVE GRUNDEL, JOHN STETTER, WILLIAM BEST, JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM, JIM HOBGOOD



84TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 09/20/93 - 01/28/94

FRONT ROW: DARYL HUMES, DOUG BUTLER, DAVE HALL, FELICIA HAWKINS, JEROME BETHEA, CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, TRACEY PENN, WADE WATSON, ASIA STOLTMANN, MATTHEW MUEDA, SCOTT PIFER. **BACK ROW:** MICHAEL NELSON, JOSEPH KNERR, ANTHONY CABRERA, JEFFREY ALLEN, BOB BANASIK, DANNY COX, BRAD COCHRANE, STEPHEN OBRIEN, JOHN WALSER, DAVID BENDER, HAO SEVENER, DONALD BOWERS



85TH RECRUIT SCHOOL

— 01/24/94 — 06/03/94

FRONT ROW: TIFFANYE COSTELLO, ALEX ANTEZANA, DAVINE SHORTS, RYLAND KENDRICK, TONY LIDDELL, MATTHEW GROFF, CHARLES RYAN, DONNIE HALL, DEREK EDWARDS, GLENN MOONEYHAM. **STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT):** DWAN STARKS, CHUCK ADAMS, TAMERA JUNG, JOSEF FISHER, CHRISTOPHER KEMPTON, KEVIN RUNNELS, SAM GRAY, SEAN EVANS, GLENN MASON, SHIRLEY MCMILLAN, MARRIETTE LARRICK, JEFFREY LEWIS





86TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
03/14/94 - 04/24/94
FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): KEVIN BELL, CHRISTINE PENSKA, JOHN MANVELL, MARK PLUNKETT, TRENTON HOUGHTON, CHERI ZOSH, KEA STUART, RAMIRO GALVEZ, JAMES ALVARADO
BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): KEVIN WACHA, DAVID WARNER, DENNIS PASSMORE, JAMES ALANDYDY, PATRICK KEENAN, WILLIAM NIGHTINGALE, DERRICK RICHARDSON, DOVEL GILMORE, DAVID STROUP



87TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
07/11/94 - 11/11/94
FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): BOBBY STRICKLEN, ROBERT DESOUSA, THOMAS CARVER, ROBERT GUSA, KAREN STERLING, ANDRE PETERSON, REGINALD RODGERS, ROBERT RODRIGUEZ, PATTI GHI, BARBARA SILVA, GREGORY KEPPELY
BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): E. MARTIN RANCK, STEVEN NORRIS, BERNARD TALBERT, SONG YI, CHRIS TILLES, RICHARD LANCING, MARK THOMPSON, MICHAEL DAVIS, EDWARD LOFTIES, NICOLE NAWORAL, ROBERT ZOLDOS, JOHN JANDA



88TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
01/23/95 - 06/9/95
BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): JOE COX, TOM MAYHEW, WAYNE WHETSELL, DAN BORDEN, MATT LOPEZ, BORDY MCKENDREE, CARLOS CARRILLO, BILL HARRIGAN
MIDDLE ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): BRIAN MORTON, KEITH LUDEMAN, RANDY CORUM, DAN ANDRADE, RICKIE ATKINS, BEN HUDSON, CHRIS BROWN, MATT MYERS
BOTTOM ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): RON ANDERSON, TONY WALLS, EMILY MURPHY, KATHLEEN STANLEY, RAMON ESTRADA, KYLE ANDERSON, PAM SIMMS



89TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

06/12/95 - 10/13/95

FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): JEFFERY PIFER, RODNEY VAUGHAN, DAVID CAMPODONICO, MICHAEL GREULICH, AL DEIHL, NEAL CHEWNING, DOUGLAS MITCHELL, JR., TOM DEAN, JR., ADAM THIEL, MARC DAVIDSON, STAN JONES, RUDY DOERING
BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): CAROLYN AVERS, MATT GAMBINO, ADAM GEMSHEIM, MAT DETRICH, GINA LASASSO, CINDY WHITE, MIKE KING, GREG FOLEY, KIM LUCAS, REBECCA JACKSON, LINWOOD FRYE, JR.



90TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

11/13/95 - 03/29/96

FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): ROCCO ALVARO, JOHN MCDONELL, JOHN HOFFMAN, ANITA WHITFIELD, JOHN BOYER, JOHN FLEMING, RONY AVALOS, LARRY CUFFEE
BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): JEFFREY MURRAY, BRIAN MAYHUGH, SCOTT HERBERT, JOSHUA ALLISON, ROBERT GOBELL, DANIEL SHAW, BARRY RATHBONE, BRIAN BONIFAS, KENNETH COFFELT, GLEN SNYDER, JAMES PFISTER, PHILIP JENKINS, JOSEPH KOVALSKY, ERICK WEINZAPFEL, COREY MATTHEWS, CHARLES EPPS



91ST RECRUIT SCHOOL —

01/22/96 - 06/7/96

FRONT ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): RICHARD VANNOY, KENNETH MCGEE, GEORGE HAHN, JEFFREY SEABRIGHT, RAUL PERLA, JORGE ARIAS, ADAM BROCK. BACK ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT): FREDERICK ZINK, ROBERT MCKAY, JASON TRIPLETT, GERALD BARNES, KARL ROCHE, ERIC WILLIAMS, THOMAS WINSHIP, EDWARD GRAMLING, GEORGE LAYMAN, KIT HESSEL, CLEVIS HOOKER, LEVONE SEEGARS, MICHAEL ENGELHARDT, WILLIAM VANNOY, JACK BILLHIMER, CLIFF SWEENEY





92ND RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 08/19/96 — 01/10/97
 SEATED(L to R): JAMES WILLIAMS, REBECCA BOONE, BRENT SCHNUPP, MICHAEL ALLEN, JOHN MUDGE, WILLIAM MORELAND.
 MIDDLE ROW (L to R): JOSEPH MERRITT, MARLIN HOOD, PETER KEHNE, JOSEPH LAUN, GREGORY MORTON, VITOR ROCHA, PATRICIA TOMASELLO, DAVID SCHWARZMANN
 BACK ROW(L to R): RONALD HOLLISTER, ANDREW PUMPHREY, LLOYD COBURN, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, JAMES KOTWICKI, SCOTT KRAUT, THOMAS LUCKEY, WILLIAM SCHELLHAMMER



93RD RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 02/3/97 - 06/27/97
 BACK ROW (L to R): ERIC RUSSELL, ROBERT RITCHIE, DAVID MYERS, TOUSSANT HOLLAND, CHRISTOPHER LANCASTER, STEVEN HENRY, RANDAL BITTINGER, LUTHER CAMPBELL, GEORGE MOORE, MICHAEL MCQUADE, JASON JENKINS, RONALD WARD, RONALD SWARTHOUT, MARK EBERSOLE, TIMOTHY NICHOLSON, MATTHEW BLACK. FRONT ROW (L to R): MICHAEL SEASE, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, HERBERT KNERR, WILLIE HARRISON, KEVIN EDWARDS, TRINA JONES, JAMES FLYNN, RONNIE BRISCOE



94TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —
 08/18/97 - 01/9/98
 FRONT ROW: MARK BRISKEY, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, JOHN MCGEE, JOHN PETERS, ROLF LENZSCH. SECOND ROW: RICHARD PETERSON, DANIEL THOMPSON, DAVID GAERTNER, GEORGE SAMARTINO, MATTHEW CORMICLE, SCOTT PRIMROSE
 THIRD ROW: JOHN STREETER, REBECCA BRUMMOND, CHARLES HENDERSON, JAEMOHN CLOYD, SHERYL HEMINGWAY, LIVINGSTON ROLLE. BACK ROW: MICHAEL FISCHER, DENNIS KOTECKI, RAYMOND BEAVER, KEITH BAUGHAN, ROBERT CLARKE, JOHN SMITH



95TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

12/08/97 - 04/24/98

FRONT ROW: THOMAS FERGUSON, JANET NORKO, TIMOTHY JAMES, KEITH CERZULLO, CHERYL SHERIN, STEFAN GANSERT. **BACK ROW:** JEFFREY MONGOLD, TERRANCE FAYSON, CLIFFORD WATSON, TIE BURTLOW, TIMOTHY KELLY, EDWARD KLIMA, BRYAN NIX, JAMES HILL, JOSE CALDERON, ROBERT PILSUCKI, DONALD CRUM, MICHAEL BROWN, ROBERT BROWNING, SAMUEL PORTER, RICHARD MUNGO, ALFRED DOUGHTY, ALLEN BATSON



96TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

6/8/98 - 10/23/98

FRONT ROW: WILLIAM BRINTON, EVELYN EDWARDS, MARK FIDDLER, RICHARD TRUDEAU, JOHN LILLEY, KRISTIN RUSSELL, ANGEL MELENDEZ, MATTHEW LOUZONIS. **BACK ROW:** JOHN WOODARD, ELI BASKERVILLE, DONALD ROHR, OSCAR WELLS, ROBERT REID, KEVIN MAKELY, STEVEN SCHELLHAMMER, JOEL FRY, RONALD BAUSERMAN, CHRISTOPHER HOLMES, JEVON WILSON, PIERS OSBORNE, VERNON TOMCZAK, GEORGE ROBBINS, JAMES KORB, DIRON POWELL, RICHARD BRIGHT, DONALD BRASFIELD



97TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —

9/28/98 - 2/12/99

FRONT: LAURIE DAWSON, STACIE L. LAWTON, JACQUELINE E. CONCAUGH, JEFFREY J. WERTH, RODNEY D. SNAPP, WILLIAM M. SCHNAEKEL, KEVIN S. BOTELER, MICHAEL J. BUCKLEY. **BACK:** THOMAS L. FLINT, PATRICK T. KELLY, VINCENT E. KRAUSE, COLLEEN M. WUCKOVICH, KRIS A. SACRA, KHALIL ABDUL-RASHEED, JARED B. GOFF, DAVID W. BARLOW, MATTHEW C. BURNS, CLAYTON THOMPSON III, DERRICK L. PENNY, DUSTIN RICE, MARK P. MENTON, ROBERT W. SCOTT, SEAN M. FENSTERWALD, RICHARD R. DAVID, JOSEPH C. MORRIS, DANIEL L. STEPHENS



**98TH RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

3/15/99-7/30/99

FRONT ROW: Sean D. Hodgson, Gary S. Reuter, Mark R. Butler, Blake C. Myers, Alicia D. Dale, Britt Moxley, Haywood P. Marshall

MIDDLE ROW: James J. Galvin, Jr., Daniel J. Kwiatkowski, William J. Atwell, Edward L. Payne III, Shawn A. Summers, Brian P. Jenkins, Michael L. Skeeel, Robert M. Garza, Patrick Sheehan, Scott R. Fickes

BACK ROW: Robert W. Kitchen, Stephen J. Hurst, Danny C. Doyle, William D. Vance, Alex E. Stewart, Barry W. Maham, David G. Bentley, Christopher A. Pittman, Shannon M. Oswald

**99th RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

10/11/99-2/25/00

FRONT ROW: David M. Gilmore, Gregg J. Dojcek, In S. Huang, Jessica P. Spear, Michael J. Fontana, Annette LaGaurdia, Thomas A. Zirkle.

MIDDLE ROW: Sean C. Green, Matthew J. Brecht, Peter Kosenko, Mickey A. Deans, Craig M. White.

BACK ROW: Gregory W. Hunter, Eric M. Wyatt, Gerald P. Nye, Brian J. Bonkoski, Adam W. Ashwood, Eric J. Doffermeire, Kimberly A. Larson, John D. Evans Jr.

**100th RECRUIT SCHOOL — 4/**

10/00 - 8/25/00

FRONT ROW Jason Roberts, Kyung Ha, Sherry Rickard, James Reardon III, Michael Feaster, Brian Moore, Bill Betz Keith Curriden

CENTER REAR Robin Lotz, RIGHT BACK ROW Wayne Garland, Michael Miller, Jorge Arce, Wilbur Willingham, Claude Person, Timothy Barb,

LEFT BACK ROW Todd Barb, Mathew Barnhart, Gerald Butler, Eric McLaughlin, Christopher Barnes, Michael Zdunski, Vincent Boyle,



101st RECRUIT SCHOOL —

7/31/00- 12/21/00

FRONT ROW: Gregory Affeldt, Juan Ayala, Mark Anderson, Stefan Dedes, Thomas Kidd, Timothy Pais, Naftali Jacob Erik Rhodes, Christopher Bell.

CENTER ROW: Stephanie Seeley, Alison Jaquays, Minh Thai, David Saunders, Gary Thompson, Robert Adeleke, William Lamont III.

BACK ROW: Robert Sweeney, Antjuan Proctor, Adam Lieb, David Hessler, Mark Fernandez, Chad Smith, Christopher Williams, Roosevelt Carson Jr., Jeffrey Ware.



102nd RECRUIT SCHOOL —

11/20/00- 04/20/01

BACK ROW: Cory Cochran, Cory Key, Bryant Wiggins, Michael Rosier, Jorge Ochaita, James Furman, James Sindlinger, Elton Short, Binokhar Harris, Lamonte Young, Douglas Dietrichson, William Lynch, Raymond Foster, Eric Kave, Stephen Urban, John Macinyak.

FRONT ROW: Jeffrey Tinchler, Carlton Yancey, Stephen Shapiro, Jennifer Svites, Clyde Davis, Carmen Alessi, Jason Updegraff.



103rd RECRUIT SCHOOL —

01/12/01 — 08/10/01

FRONT ROW: Glenn W. Dressler, Craig S. Furneisen, Rolando E. Contreras, Steven T. Onufrey, Linda J. Post, Jorge E. Loayza, Deborah G. Sparrer, Susan Varholy, Thomas R. Hipp.

BACK ROW: Richard D. Gundert, Ried V. Lottchea, Robert Wiencko, Daniel R. McNeece, Stephan J. Swierlzek, Thomas G. Arnold, Derrick O. Colden, Jimmie Backus, Kevin F. Reyes, Thomas E. Biller, Ryan J. Ward, Robert E. Pickle Jr., Katja H. Walsh, Shannon G. Reed, Nichole Y. Gadell, Kim Kapes, Miranda Lambermond, Pamela J. Dailey.



**104th RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

07/02/01 — 11/16/01

FRONT ROW: Clement Rivera, Alexander C. Obert, Pedro P. Benevides, Michael E. Klump, Michael P. D'Amico, Mack E. Baugh, Calvin M. Alexander

CENTER ROW: Clinton A. Brown, Stephen P. McCay, Keith F. Bresnahan, William E. Thurston, Frances J. Webb, Timothy D. Willard, Patrick N. Winemiller

BACK ROW: Eric S. Craven, Frank J. Murphy, Garner Marshall, Andrew Dinkel, Reginald L. Wadley, Daniel T. Hahn

**105th RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

01/14/02 — 05/17/02

FRONT ROW: John E. Smith, Scott Zimmerman, Carolyn P. Carmody, Marguerite D. Dabe-Colby, Mary J. Getts, Trisha A. Danula, Colleen M. Chapman, Thomas N. Johnson, John D.

BACK ROW: Hollingsworth, Jay W. Smith, Matthew E. Phillips, Duane N. Black III, Justin D. Childs, Brenden J. Petersburg, Matthew T. Cox, Robert J. Williams, Marc O. Saldivar, Michael S. Snapp, Aron J. Corwin, Anthony D. Craft

**106th RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

07/13/02 — 11/15/02

Front Row: Kenneth M. Nesmith, Spencer L. Spinner, Lawrence L. Ellison, Felicia N. Cooksey, James S. Pinkeyli, Robert E. Wells, Michael E. Duffy, Stephen J. Painter, Michael R. Bourb, Jr., Christopher M. Sampl, Mark E. Kordalski, Souglas L. Miller, Hugh C. Clarke

Back Row: Luis A. Mata, Yolanda Covington, Michael S. Lee, Jeffrey D. Tubaug, Mark J. Deyneka, Scott A. Dixon, Daniel M. Sova, Jeffrey J. Menage, Miguel Obleas, Joel J. Kobersteen

**107th RECRUIT SCHOOL**
— 10/19/02 — 03/07/03

Front Row: Jeanette Hannibal, Brian C. Edmonston, Christopher M. Blaire, Eric J. Bartholomew, Ben G. Coffman, Maxiliano A. Chamorro, Kathy A. Averys. **Middle Row:** Annita L. Reynolds, Sarsh M. Goldman, Carlton D. Barnes, Ferris A. Hayward, Andrew P. Devlin, Laura E. Pollard, Giovanni Vasquez, Claude R. Johnson. **Third Row:** Robert C. Schoenderger, Ronald S. Seghetti, Robert T. Seward, Terrance L. Ewell, Paul T. Smith, Duane E. Lawrence

**108th RECRUIT SCHOOL —**

Top Row: Antoine R. Allen, Brian M. Chinn, Christopher A. Costanzo, Dustin J. Cramer, Michael S. Eddy, Edwin E. Flores, Paul P. Fraraccio, Brian A. Gallamore. **Middle Row:** Lindsay A. Gattino, Brian P. Gillingham, Rudy Iturino, Justin B. Jenkins, Jason P. Kelly, Mark C. Killion, Aaron B. Martin, Jr., Lawrence G. Mullin. **Bottom row:** Laurie E. Peverill, Dustin Q. Reynolds, Jason D. Schmidt, Kimberly A. Scott, Jon S. Stern, Kris W. Tollok, Kate Whetherby, John S. Wehr.

**Department Alltime Roster with Recruit Class Number or Civilian Designation**

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	CLASS	ALLEN	BRIAN A.	59	ANDERSON	JEFFREY E.	45
ABBOTT	DAVE	34	ALLEN	CHARLES	1-4	ANDERSON	KENNETH F.	52
ABBOTT	DAVID O.	1-4	ALLEN	JEFFREY R.	67	ANDERSON	KYLE B.	88
ABBOTT	RICARDO L.	61	ALLEN	JEFFREY S.	84	ANDERSON	MARK	101
ABBOTT	VAN J.	18	ALLEN	JOSHUA R.	CIV	ANDERSON	RONALD D.	88
ABDUL-RASHEED	KHALIL	97	ALLEN	LEONARD C.	CIV	ANDERSON	WARREN	47
ADAMS	JAMES	1-4	ALLEN	MICHAEL D.	92	ANDRADE	DANIEL D.	88
ADAMS	JOHN G.	85	ALLEN	MICHAEL V.	63	ANDREANO	MICHAEL A.	CIV
ADAMS	WILBUR	1-4	ALLEN	MICHELLE	CIV	ANDREWS	DANIEL	20
ADAMS, JR.	CHARLES F.	55	ALLEN, JR.	CLIFTON	75	ANGE	ROBERT L.	47
ADELEKE	ROBERT	101	ALLEN, JR.	DORMAL W.	10	ANTEZANA	OLGA A.	85
ADKINS	SALLY	CIV	ALLEN-PEYTON	LILLIE	82	ARCE	JORGE A	100
AFFELDT	GREGORY	101	ALLISON	JOSEPH G.	18	ARIAS	JORGE F.	91
AGRANOV	DMITRY V.	88	ALLISON	JOSHUA T.	90	ARMSTRONG	DEE S.	64
AHN	JI YONG	83	ALVARDO	ROBERT J.	86	ARNDT	SHARON D.	CIV
AKRE	JOHN R.	1-4	ALVARO	ROCCO	90	ARNOLD	LINDA R.	71
ALANDYDY	JAMES M.	86	ALVIS	DONALD C.	71	ARNOLD	THOMAS G.	103
ALBERTON	JAMES R.	15	AMANN	JAMES D.	43	ARNONE, SR.	ROBERT	66
ALESSI	CARMEN	102	ANDERSON	BARRY A.	29	ARRINGTON, III	ROBERT F.	CIV
ALEXANDER	CALVIN M.	104	ANDERSON	CHARLES T.	74	ARRINGTON, JR.	ROBERT F.	CIV
ALEXANDER	GEORGE H.	1-4	ANDERSON	DANNY	27	ARTHUR	RICHARD M.	74
ALLEN	ANTIONE, R.	108	ANDERSON	DERRICK W.	CIV	ARTIS	WARREN H.	73
				JAMES E.	1-4	ASHFORD	COREY L.	75



ASHLEY	DAVID W.	26	BELK, JR.	LONNIE G.	46	BRAITHWAITE	JAY D.	51
ASHWOOD	ADAM W.	99	BELL	CHRISTOPHER	101	BRAITHWAITE	TERRY	22
ATHING	KENNETH J.	51	BELL	KEVIN	86	BRANDELL, JR.	FRED H.	81
ATKINS	RICKIE L.	88	BELL	MIKE	37	BRASFIELD	DONALD R.	96
ATKINS, JR.	CHARLES L.	42	BELL	NATALIE D.	78	BRASLER	PATRICIA M.	CIV
ATWELL	WILLIAM	98	BENARICK	GLENN P.	35	BRASWELL	LAWRENCE M.	73
AULT	JAMES	49	BENAVIDES	PEDRO P.	104	BRAUN	PAUL A.	27
AULTICE	MIKE	29	BENDER	BONNIE	32	BREAULT	WILLIAM A.	31
AVALOS	RONY E.	90	BENDER	DAVID G.	84	BRECHT	MATTHEW J.	99
AVERS	CAROLYN R.	89	BENDO	PETE J.	57	BREDON	BOB	10
AVERYS	KATHY A.	107	BENJAMIN	DAVID C.	09	BREISCH	JAMES A.	66
AYALA	JUAN	101	BENNETT	GORDON E.	70	BREISCH, JR.	DUANE R.	55
AYOTTE	GILMAN G.	1-4	BENNETT	WAYNE E.	58	BRENDEL	BRIAN C.	59
AYRES	ROBERT D.	1-4	BENNETT, JR.	PAUL H.	32	BRENNAN	MARK G.	59
BABAN	MARK C.	83	BENTLEY	DAVID	98	BRESLIN, JR.	JAMES M.	43
BABER	GEORGE K.	23	BERKESZI	LOUIS J.	55	BRESNAHAN	KEITH F.	104
BACKUS	JIMMIE	103	BERMAN	RICHARD	54	BREWER	JOHN	75
BAILEY	DAVID F.	1-4	BERNAZANI	JAMES P.	44	BRIDGES	DAVID G.	34
BAILEY	HOWARD W.	06	BERNER	JOHN C.	46	BRIDGES	LINDA	CIV
BAILEY	HOWARD W.	1-4	BERQUIST	ROBYNN M.	67	BRIGHT	RICHARD E.	46
BAILEY	JOHN	1-4	BERRY	KENNETH	1-4	BRIGHT	RICHARD T.	96
BAILEY	WILLIE F.	79	BERRY	RONALD W.	10	BRINEY	ROGER D.	64
BAILEY	HOWARD W.	CIV	BERRY, JR.	KENNETH A.	68	BRINKERHOFF	JOHN R.	74
BAKER	BARRY B.	20	BERTONE	WILLIAM M.	69	BRINKLEY	EDWARD M.	58
BAKER	DERECK A.	54	BERTONI	JOSEPH E.	55	BRINKLEY	KAREN A.	62
BAKER	LARRY	32	BERTOVICH	PAUL J.	CIV	BRINKLEY	TRACY E.	82
BAKER	MARK	05	BEST	WILLIAM M.	83	BRINTON	WILLIAM D.	96
BAKER	ROBERT A.	47	BETHEA	JEROME J.	84	BRISCOE	RONNIE N.	93
BAKER	RONALD W.	22	BETTENDORF	DENNIS A.	33	BRISKEY	MARK	94
BALCHUNAS	PATRICK R.	59	BETZ	BILL C.	100	BRITT	GREGORY F.	60
BALL	FRENCH B.	1-4	BETZ	JAMES P.	35	BRITTON	ERIC S.	15
BANASIK	ROBERT A.	84	BIANCHI	WILLIAM J.	16	BROCK	ADAM C.	91
BANKS II	SMITH T.	80	BIBBER	DAVID	1-4	BROCKWAY	ALLAN B.	52
BARB	TIMOTHY O.	100	BICKHAM, JR.	BERNARD D.	06	BROGDON	GLENN F.	54
BARB	TODD I.	100	BILLER	JACK E.	09	BROOKS	DAVID W.	52
BARBIERO	SOCORRO	CIV	BILLER	THOMAS E.	103	BROOKS	PAUL	08
BARBOUR	JEROME D.	69	BILLER	TONY E.	47	BROWER, JR.	W. KEITH	44
BARLOW	DAVID W.	97	BILLHIMER	JACK W.	1-4	BROWN	BOBBY	24
BARNES	CARLTON D.	107	BILLHIMER III	JACK W.	91	BROWN	CHARLIE	22
BARNES	CHRISTOPHER W.	100	BISHOP	HENRY W.	53	BROWN	CHRISTOPHER M.	88
BARNES	THOMAS R.	76	BITTINGER	RANDAL L.	93	BROWN	CLINT A.	104
BARNES II	GERALD A.	91	BLACK	MATTHEW D.	93	BROWN	DONNIE	16
BARNES, JR.	WILLIAM C.	56	BLACK, III	DUANE N.	105	BROWN	HERBERT H.	42
BARNHART	MATHEW C.	100	BLACKBURN	JAMES M.	53	BROWN	HERBERT H.	CIV
BARR*	DELL	21	BLACKWELL	JOHN C.	61	BROWN	LESTER R.	44
BARRERA	MERVIN E.	78	BLAIR	CHRISTOPHER M.	107	BROWN	LINDA K.	65
BARRERO, JR.	MANUEL	72	BLAKEY	RANDY M.	60	BROWN	MICHAEL D.	95
BARRETT	MICHAEL W.	54	BLAND	CHERYL R.	CIV	BROWN	PAUL D.	47
BARROW	ARNOLD J.	56	BLANKENSHIP	PATRICIA M.	CIV	BROWN	WALTER T.	54
BARTHOLOMEW	ERIC J.	107	BLOOD	RAYMOND L.	15	BROWN, JR.	HERBERT H.	CIV
BARTON	WILLIAM	05	BLOSSER	DONALD F.	13	BROWN, JR.*	JOHN J.	21
BASKERVILLE	ELI D.	96	BLOUNT	STEVEN J.	38	BROWNING	ROBERT S.	95
BASNETT	STEVEN R.	32	BLOUNT, JR.	AUBREY L.	17	BRUCE	CHRIS	41
BASTIN	CHRISTIAN A.	47	BOATRIGHT	SCOTTY W.	CIV	BRUCE	RAY	CIV
BATES	WENDELL M.	70	BOGGIO	ANTHONY L.	15	BRULEY	JON P.	74
BATSON	ALLEN R.	95	BOLLAND	KURT E.	CIV	BRUMMOND	REBECCA R.	94
BATTENFELD	BRYAN C.	CIV	BOLT	RALPH	29	BRYANT	DAVID M.	60
BAUGH	MACK E.	104	BOLT	THOMAS E.	39	BUCHANAN	CLYDE M.	60
BAUGHAN	KEITH	94	BOMAR	CATHY	CIV	BUCKLEY	CRAIG N.	49
BAUGHMAN, JR.	WALTER L.	21	BONIFAS	BRIAN A.	90	BUCKLEY	GARY L.	CIV
BAUSERMAN	RONALD	96	BONKOSKI	BRIAN J.	99	BUCKLEY	JAMES E.	24
BEACH	EUGENE W.	45	BOOKWALTER, JR.	JAMES R.	70	BUCKLEY	MICHAEL J.	97
BEACH	NORMAN F.	08	BOONE	REBECCA	92	BUDD	DONNA M.	CIV
BEADLE, JR.	JAMES E.	16	BOOTH	DONALD C.	29	BULL	ANTHONY P.	28
BEALL, JR.	CLAYTON L.	58	BORDEN	DANIEL B.	88	BULLOCK	WILLIAM L.	39
BEARDMORE	PAUL T.	58	BORDEN	GERALD W.	49	BUNCH	GARY B.	42
BEASLEY	DONALD R.	07	BORGER	WILLIAM S.	60	BUNCH	GREGORY A.	43
BEASLEY, JR.	OSCAR L.	64	BOSTIC	ROBERT	11	BUNDRICK	MARTIN J.	43
BEATTY	JAMES R.	12	BOSWORTH	BOB	07	BUNDY, JR.	WILLIAM F.	65
BEAVER	RAYMOND K.	94	BOTELER	KEVIN S.	97	BURBANK	RICHARD W.	1-4
BEAVERS	JOSEPH W.	23	BOUB	MICHAEL R.	106	BURGESS	WAYNE T.	CIV
BEAZER	SHARON	CIV	BOUCHER	DUANE	36	BURKE	JOHN A.	49
BECK	CHRISTOPHER E.	25	BOURJAILY	GAVIN D.	57	BURKHAMMER	CARLTON G.	70
BECKER	CHRISTOPHER A.	53	BOWERS	DONALD E.	84	BURLINGAME	ROBERT L.	71
BECKER	DAVID J.	63	BOWIE	GEORGE	29	BURLINGAME, JR.	EDGAR I.	51
BECKNER	ELIZABETH V.	CIV	BOWLER	ROBERT M.	24	BURNS	FRANCIS X.	CIV
BEEBE	STEVEN C.	24	BOWMAN	EDWARD D.	58	BURNS	MATTHEW C.	97
BEEBE	STEVEN C.	CIV	BOWMAN	RONALD L.	25	BURRIS	WALLY	15
BEEMER	CHARLES	21	BOYER	JOHN L.	90	BURROUGHS	EARL J.	83
BEITZEL	EDITH V.	CIV	BOYLE	HUGH S.	70	BURT	LEO B.	52
BEITZEL	RONALD E.	09	BOYLE	VINCENT L.	100	BURTLOW	TIE L.	95
BELCHER	JAMES	1-4	BRACY III	ALFRED M.	74	BURTON	MARGURITE	CIV
BELCHER	JIM	07	BRAGG	ROY C.	1-4	BURTON	RICHARD L.	35