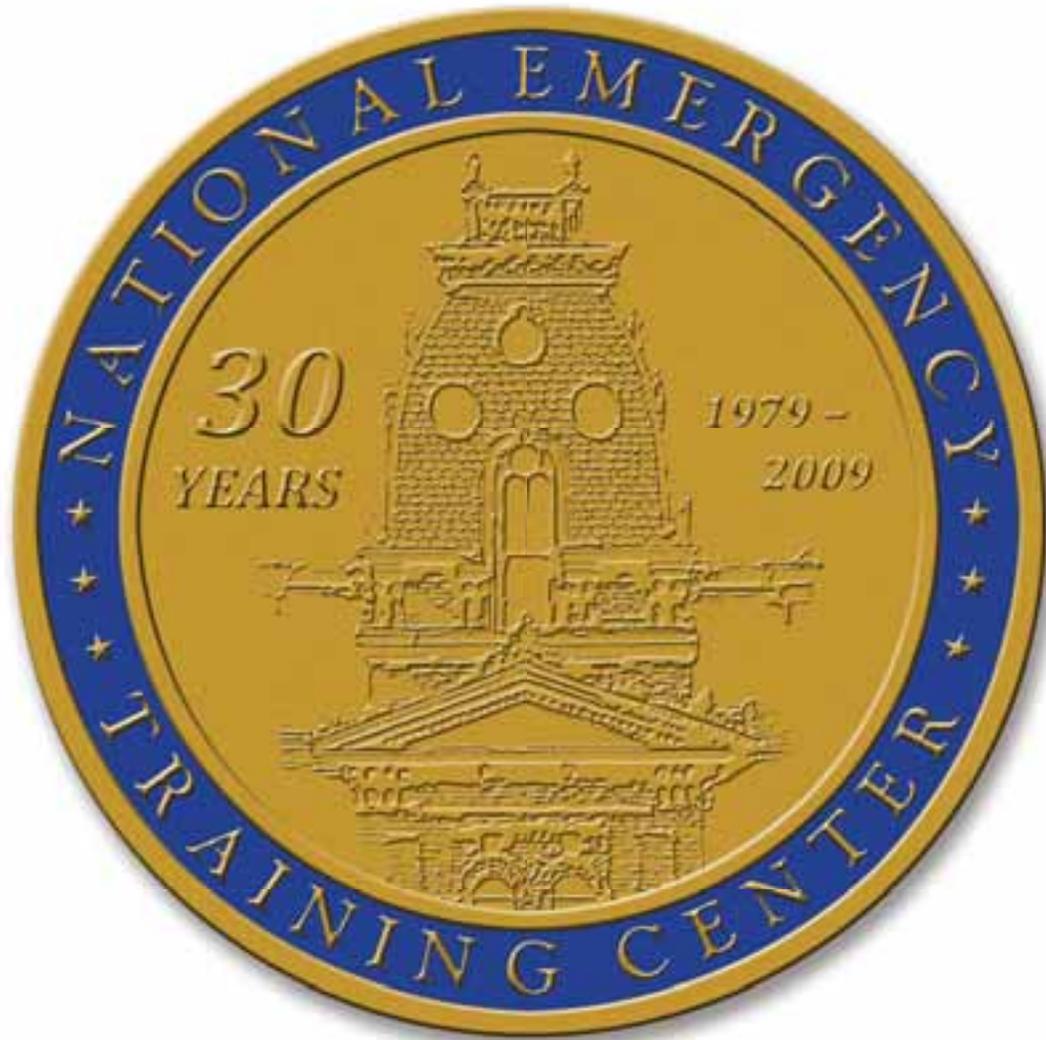


# *Celebrating 30 Years of Service*



THE CREATION OF THE  
**NATIONAL EMERGENCY TRAINING CENTER**  
HOME OF THE  
**UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION  
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE**



30TH ANNIVERSARY



NATIONAL EMERGENCY  
TRAINING CENTER  
EMMITSBURG, MD

1979-2009





## Introduction:

The National Emergency Training Center (NETC) campus is located in Frederick County, Maryland, about 70 miles north of Washington, D.C. The facility, which was formerly St. Joseph's College, contains 107 acres and includes 22 buildings that are utilized for classrooms, dormitories, administration, and maintenance. There is significant history associated with St. Joseph's College, the predecessor of which was founded by Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton in 1809. She is the first American born citizen to be canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. From a humble beginning in 1809, the campus was operated by the Daughters of Charity as an Academy, and later as a four-year liberal arts college for women until its official closing in 1973. The Federal government acquired this facility in 1979 for the National Fire Academy.

## Brief History of the Campus Prior to Purchase by the Federal Government:

In 1786, a parcel of land which included this site was sold by Charles Carroll to Samuel Emmit. The deed provided for division of the 2,250 acres into farm tracts and town lots. This land in a valley was originally settled by seven families who built homes in the fertile countryside. By 1809, a community of several hundred people had grown up around the village at the crossroads. The missionary pastor serving the townsfolk was Father Jean Dubois. One of the farmers was Robert Fleming.

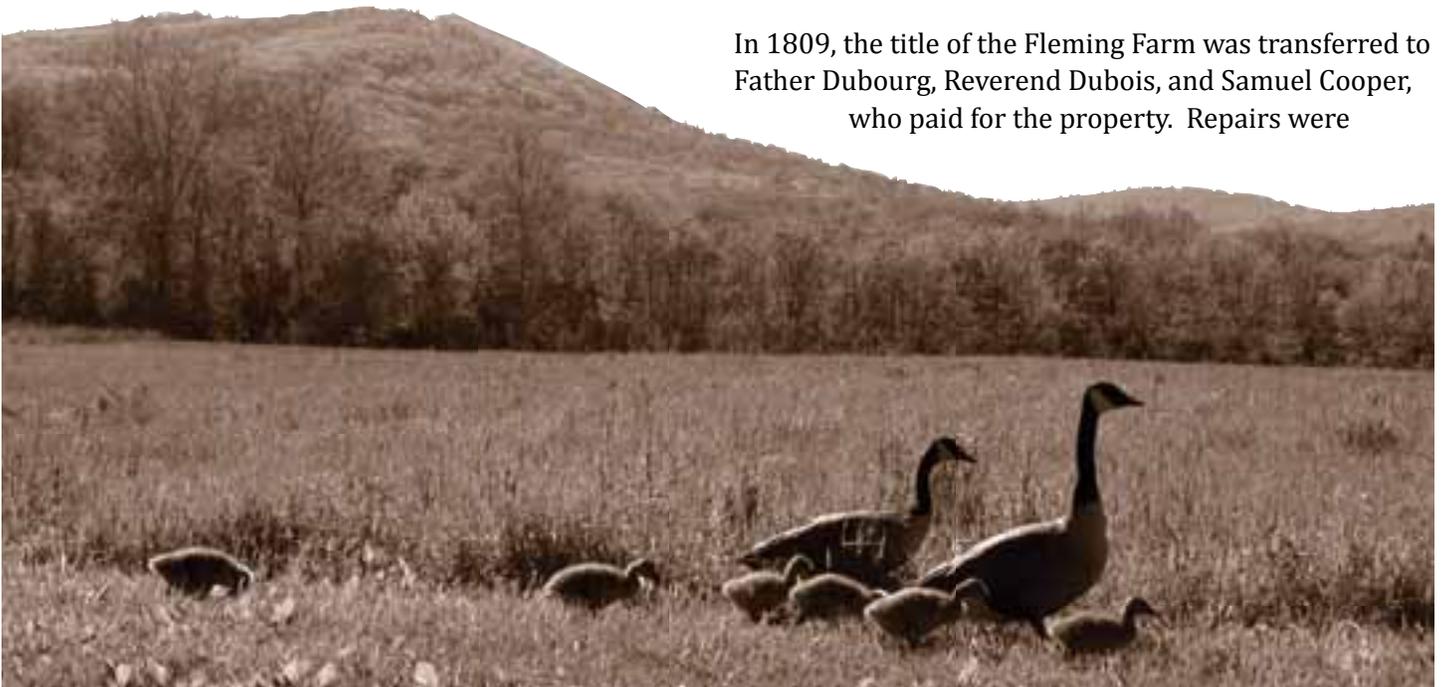
Around 1809, in Baltimore, Maryland, Elizabeth Seton was forming the nucleus of the American Sisters of Charity. Designated "Mother" of the community of sisters by the First Bishop of Baltimore, she was pioneering in social work and education with the establishment of a small school and sisterhood on Paca Street. As the school in Baltimore grew, a new location with larger premises was needed.

Samuel Cooper, a Virginia gentleman preparing for the priesthood, was inspired by the activities of Mother Seton. He offered \$10,000 to the Rector of the Seminary, Father William Dubourg, for the establishment of an institution to be directed by Mother Seton. There was one stipulation—that the establishment be located in Emmitsburg, an area Cooper had been introduced to through his friendship with Father Dubois.

On a spring morning in 1809, Father Dubourg and Samuel Cooper set out on horseback for Emmitsburg in search of a location for the school. It was Reverend Dubois, the local pastor, whom they asked for advice, at his schoolhouse for boys on St. Mary's Mountain. Reverend DuBois of the St. Mary's Seminary supported Seton's vision to form an order of sisters who would provide religious education as well as a charitable ministry. Samuel Cooper aided Elizabeth Seton in securing a new location for her boarding school and the funds to purchase a parcel of land near Emmitsburg.

From the top of a hill, their guide pointed out an abandoned farmhouse on a tract of land known as "Fleming's Farm." Father Dubourg and Samuel Cooper had found the ideal site for the school.

In 1809, the title of the Fleming Farm was transferred to Father Dubourg, Reverend Dubois, and Samuel Cooper, who paid for the property. Repairs were



undertaken on a dilapidated stone house which then stood on a knoll facing Tom's Creek. On July 31, 1809, Mother Seton and her sisters took possession of the stone house for her school. Reverend Cooper and Reverend Dubois conveyed the same parcel to Elizabeth Seton and the other Sisters of Charity in 1819. Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton died in 1821. This property became the setting of St. Joseph's Academy, which was the first American free parochial educational institution for girls. The Academy was in operation from 1809 until 1902 when it became St. Joseph's College, a four-year liberal arts college. After the U.S. Government purchased the property from the Sisters of Charity in 1979, the 1770 Stone House was moved to the Sisters of Charity property north of the campus.



At the time the Sisters of Charity began residing on the property, the only structure present was the small stone house that had been owned by Robert Fleming. The Sisters built a second structure, the White House in 1809. The House was originally located in front of what is now the Chapel. It was later relocated to its present site adjacent to the campus. This house provided both dormitory and classroom space for the small school. At this time, the Sisters of Charity established a small free school and eventually a boarding school for girls. Despite the early years of living in cramped and impoverished conditions, the small academy flourished. St. Joseph's Academy was chartered in 1816.

During the next three decades funding for the additional buildings was acquired. Several large brick buildings were constructed during the 1830s and 1840s. These new structures were eventually connected by courtyards providing dormitory and classroom space for a larger order of sisters and the academic institution that Mother Seton had envisioned.

While recognized primarily as an educational and religious institution, St. Joseph's also had its place in Civil War history. It is a little-known historical fact that the most famous of Civil War battles could have been the Battle of Emmitsburg; Gettysburg would have remained a remote little town from which General Lee's army maneuvered en route to Baltimore and Washington. Instead, according to one account, it was from a cupola on one of the buildings of St. Joseph's Academy that a Federal officer surveyed the

surrounding area and selected the site on which the Union Army later encamped to fight the battle of Gettysburg, eleven miles away.

Because of the location of St. Joseph's Academy near the Pennsylvania border, the movement of troops through Emmitsburg in the summer of 1863 involved the Sisters of Charity prior to and after the Battle of Gettysburg. In late June, and early July 1863, Union troops camped on the fields of St. Joseph's Campus. For a period of days, the Sisters provided food for the hundreds of soldiers and accommodations for some of the officers. On July 5, 1863, following the

battle, the Sisters attended to the needs of the wounded soldiers on the Gettysburg battlefields. They were the primary group of organized nurses in the area and also worked tirelessly in nearby hospitals.

St. Joseph's Academy became St. Joseph's College in 1902 when it acquired certification to operate as an undergraduate institution. To accommodate the growing number of students at the college during the twentieth century, twelve brick buildings were erected as part of the academic complex. During the 1920s, three distinctive Colonial Revival style buildings added much needed instructional and dormitory space to the college. Demolition of several of the earliest academy structures occurred in the 1960s.

### **History After Purchase by the Federal Government:**

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-498) directed the Secretary of Commerce to establish at the earliest practicable date, a National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control. Pursuant to Section 7 of that Act, a three-member Site Selection Board was established in January 1976 to make a recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce for the selection of a site for the Academy.

In making its recommendation, the Board gave consideration to the training and facility needs of the Academy, environmental effects, the possibility of using a surplus government facility, and a range of program options for Academy operations. A one-time appropriation of \$9,000,000 was provided "for the construction of facilities" of the National Fire Academy.

In July 1976, the Board recommended the former Marjorie Webster College in the District of Columbia as its choice and gave an alternative choice of the St. Joseph's College facility located in Emmitsburg, Maryland (St. Joseph's was not available for purchase at that time). These were the only two locations recommended by the Board of the more than 200 sites which had been reviewed as candidates. Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson announced in August 1976, that Marjorie Webster Junior College had been selected as the site for the new National Fire Academy. It was purchased for \$2,600,000.

Originally, the Site Selection Board would have recommended the St. Joseph's site as its first choice except for three conditions that existed at that time:

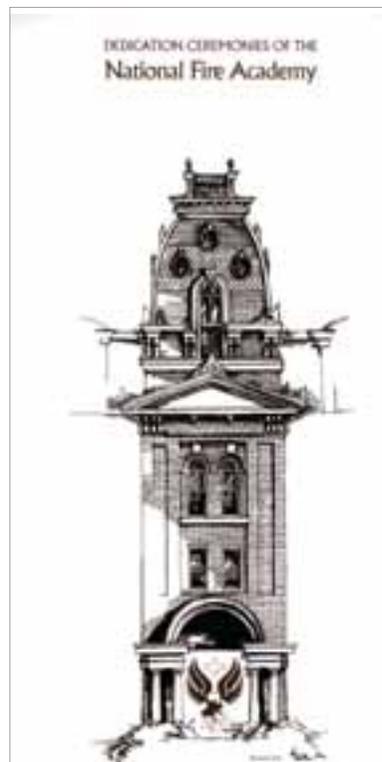
- Property was originally available only through lease.
- Shared use of part of the facility with the present owners.
- Co-location of all elements of USFA on site with the Academy was desired.

The Department of Commerce submitted an FY 1978 supplemental budget request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for \$6.43 million to renovate and rehabilitate the Marjorie Webster site as the permanent location for the Academy. It also requested that only the National Fire Academy be housed at the site with the remainder of the Fire Administration remaining at 2400 M Street.

The Office of Management and Budget did not submit a request for funds to the Congress in either 1978 or 1979 for renovation or operation of the Fire Academy facility. Instead, OMB directed that the Department undertake a study to reassess the need for a National Fire Academy and consider its appropriate role in relation to federal, state, and local governments and the design and delivery of further fire education courses. It further requested that the Department reassess the space requirements of the Academy and other elements of the U.S. Fire Administration as well as the suitability of the Webster site. In April 1978, an independent analysis was completed and submitted to the Department of Commerce and to the Office of Management and Budget.

In August 1978, legislation was enacted that appropriated the balance of the funds authorized (\$6.15 million) for acquisition, construction and/or rehabilitation of a site for the National Fire Academy with direction that the Fire Administration not use the Marjorie Webster site, but expedite acquisition of a new site. Further, it authorized the Administrator to sell the former Marjorie Webster College facility and apply the proceeds of that sale up to the limit of \$9 million authorization for an Academy site. Congress also provided that money for Academy facility acquisition and development would not remain available after September 30, 1980. The appropriated amount of \$6.15 million was available now but, because of the need for locating a purchaser and complying with federal procedures, funds from the sale of Marjorie Webster could not be considered available in the near future.

On March 6, 1979, the Daughters of Charity (who had now agreed to sell rather than lease), and the Acting Administrator of the United States Fire Administration settled on a price of \$3,514,000 dollars for 107 acres and the 19 buildings of St. Joseph's College. Marjorie Webster Junior College was ultimately transferred by the Congress to Gallaudet College with no proceeds being realized by FEMA. Academy staff was transferred from Washington to Emmitsburg in May 1979. The site at Emmitsburg was officially dedicated as the National Fire Academy on October 8, 1979.



The first National Fire Academy resident program catalog was issued on December 3, 1979. The Academy opened to students in January 1980. The remainder of USFA was transferred to NETC in 1984.

On April 1, 1979, President Jimmy Carter formed the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by consolidating several government organizations. Among them were USFA from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) from the Department of Defense. NFA was a division within USFA and the Defense Civil Preparedness Staff College was the training entity within DCPA.

Because of the available space excess to the needs of the Academy, the unnecessary duplicate funding of leased space by the Civil Defense Staff College, and the interest in consolidating the FEMA training activities in one location, it was determined that the Civil Defense Staff College would move from Battle Creek, Michigan, to Emmitsburg. The relocation was to take place at the end of the final quarter of FY 1980. The first catalog for EMI resident classes was published in September 1980. The Staff College was to be renamed the "Emergency Management Institute" and it began operations at Emmitsburg in January 1981.

With a change in the Presidential administration in 1981, new Presidential appointees came to FEMA. They determined that a restructuring of the training program was necessary. In July 1981, the Associate Director for Training and Education announced the structure for the creation of the Training and Education Directorate. The new Directorate, which was established on August 26, 1981, included the Emergency Management Institute, the National Fire Academy, the Office of Curriculum and Programs Coordination and Evaluation, and the Office of Management and Administration.

On May 19, 1982, FEMA Director Louis O. Giuffrida advised Maryland Governor Harry Hughes that FEMA was accepting concurrent jurisdiction of the federally-owned property and buildings known as the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland. This laid the basis for the creation of the NETC Recreation Association and the operation of a pub.

In the 1983 budget submission to Congress, no resources were requested for USFA. Based on this

proposal, USFA operations at FEMA Headquarters began phasing down. Congress subsequently provided resources. However, it was decided that USFA would be relocated to Emmitsburg from FEMA Headquarters.

On February 4, 1983, the Training and Education Directorate was reorganized into the Training and Fire Programs Directorate and USFA incorporated into the new organization.

On December 21, 1987, the Office of Training was established to replace the Training and Fire Programs Directorate. NFA and EMI were under the same organization.

On November 6, 1990, FEMA Director Wallace E. Stickney announced reunification of NFA and USFA; EMI transferred to State and Local Programs and Support Directorate.

In the Conference Report accompanying the appropriation for the Academy, Congress very strongly expressed that the National Fire Academy begin operations at the central facility as quickly as possible. In view of this, the Academy would propose to occupy the Emmitsburg facility within 6 months of purchase and begin a half academic program in January 1980 for 150 students. The majority of the Academy staff would move to the facility by the fall, and, upon completion of the fiscal year 1979 outreach program in mid-August, the full Academy would function from the Emmitsburg campus. The Academy would propose to conduct some shake-down activities in the fall; begin operation with a student enrollment of 150 students on January 1, 1980, and expand to a full 300 student enrollment by April 1, 1980.

With the acquisition of St. Joseph's College, there was a need to renovate some of the facilities. In determining the priority of the renovation work, the U.S. Fire Administration and the Academy management decided on the following ranking of importance:

1. Educational facilities
2. Student comfort, and related facilities
3. Administrative facilities and all other



The National Fire Academy carefully analyzed the Feasibility Assessment of the Emmitsburg, Maryland, site as developed by HTB, Inc., the USFA Management-Architectural Consultants. In general, the estimates provided by HTB were treated as the rehabilitation database, with options to be chosen by the Academy and the USFA as to how much would be completed and in what time frame. The Academy and the USFA management assessed these estimates with two major policy guidelines in mind, namely:

1. With the sale of the previous site property at Marjorie Webster College not yet consummated, it was the plan to keep the renovation/rehabilitation expenses, including the new purchase price, to within the \$6.1 million approved authorization level (Phase I). The balance of the rehabilitation expense (Phase II) would be planned, but not incurred, until the proceeds of the sale of the Webster site were received by the USFA to stay within the \$9 million authorization level.
2. With the rehabilitation plan divided into two Phases, careful planning of Phase I expenses would result in an "adequate" resident facility to begin on site programs. The Phase II expenses; however, were necessary to bring the resident facility up to the standards planned for a National Fire Academy.

With a purchase price of \$3.7 million, the total cost of Phase I Renovation Plan would be within the \$6.1 million level and the overall total with the \$9 million level.

In arriving at the Phase I and Phase II estimates, the USFA and the Academy made some major decisions on space utilization and cost, namely:

1. That the ventilation and air-conditioning improvement costs were better incurred on a balanced basis over several years.
2. To use only the dining facilities in Building K, for an indefinite period with the rest of the building boarded up.
3. Renovation expenses for Buildings G, L, and N were not considered essential to the Academy program. Buildings M and O would be used as they are.

4. Although it was recommended that G, K, L, and N should be boarded up, this decision would be delayed, pending the resolution of the co-location matter.

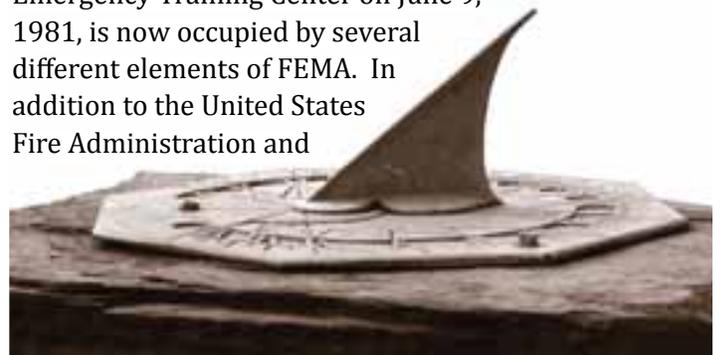
As a result of this Renovation Plan, it was the conclusion of USFA and the Academy that the resident program could begin in a most reasonable time with adequate facilities being available and with a proper use of funds. However, the expenses in Phase II are essential to the Academy's becoming the kind of facility as planned and should not be deferred.

Needed renovation would be undertaken in two phases while the campus was occupied and functioning. The Phase I renovation program included the purchase of the St. Joseph's campus and initial renovation up to the \$6.1 million appropriated. After the sale of the Marjorie Webster site, those remaining authorized funds would then be used to complete Phase II renovations.

After completion of Phase I, the Academy would have a dormitory capacity of 300 students (double occupancy) with adequate classroom and food services capability. It would have limited physical fitness and library facilities, and limited audio-visual or graphics capacity. The Academy would be able to operate an adequate central teaching facility at this time, but not up to the full standards planned for a National Fire Academy. The rest of Phase I and Phase II renovations would allow those standards to be met.

With the planned completion of Phases I and II by October 1981, the Emmitsburg campus would be one of the finest educational institutions of its kind anywhere in the world, with single room dormitory capacity for 300 adults. The food service facility would have a dining capacity in excess of 500, the physical fitness testing and exercise facility would be as fine as any in the country. In addition, the Academy would have excellent library and printing reproduction capacities.

The campus, which became known as the National Emergency Training Center on June 9, 1981, is now occupied by several different elements of FEMA. In addition to the United States Fire Administration and



its National Fire Academy and the Emergency Management Institute, the facility houses the Satellite Procurement Office and a staff member from the Human Capital Office. It also serves as the workplace for the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation.

## Programs:

Although EMI and USFA's NFA share the 107-acre National Emergency Training Center campus, they are managed independently with unique student audiences and curricula for the emergency management and national fire service communities respectively. Both training and education centers routinely collaborate on curricula development, as well as training and education programs.

USFA was chartered by Public Law 93-498, the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, which called for the establishment of NFA to promote the professional development of the fire and emergency response community and its allied professionals; the development of a technology development program to improve fire protection and suppression technologies; the operation of a National Fire Data Center to collect, analyze and disseminate information on the national fire problem; and the education of the public regarding fire prevention.

The USFA's NFA supports State and local training organizations to fulfill their obligation to the career and volunteer fire and emergency services. USFA's NFA also develops, delivers and manages educational and training programs having a National focus and which are outside state and local training missions or exceed State and local capabilities because of cost or audience. The programs are designed to support the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA goals to help State and local response agencies prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to local, regional and national emergencies.

Today, EMI is accomplishing its mission of improving the competencies of United States officials at all levels of government to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from, and mitigate the potential effects of disasters and emergencies. EMI promotes integrated emergency management principles and practices through application of the National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and an all hazards approach. EMI is the leading national emergency management training, exercise and education institution.

EMI offers a full spectrum of emergency management curriculum with over 400 courses available to the integrated emergency management community which includes FEMA staff and disaster employees, Federal partners, State, Tribal and Local emergency managers, volunteer organizations, and first responders from across the Nation. EMI supports international emergency management with more than 50 countries participating in EMI's training and educational activities through the years both in residence and through internationally deployed training teams.

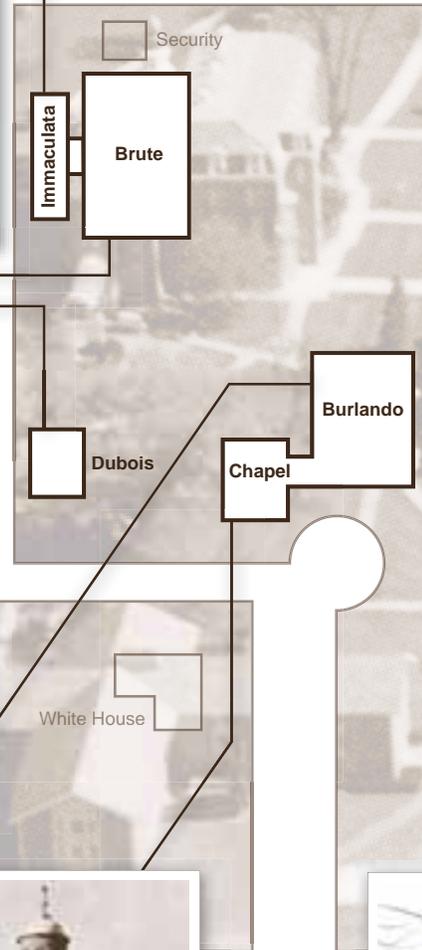
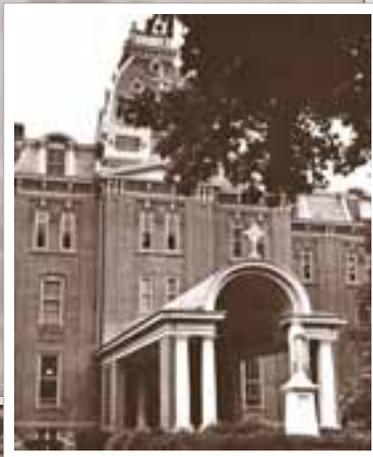


Classes are conducted approximately 47 weeks a year and the student body includes representatives of the Federal, State, Tribal and Local government; volunteer organizations; private industry; and educational institutions. Students attend classes for a period of 2 days to 2 weeks and come from all over the United States. There is no tuition cost. Students are generally reimbursed for transportation to and from Emmitsburg, and ground transportation is provided between Emmitsburg and airports in the Baltimore-Washington area. The only cost to the student is their meal ticket and local transportation at their point of departure. Students apply for and are accepted into specific courses. Acceptance is generally based on the benefit the community will derive from the training and improvement of present job knowledge and skills. Classes are not open to the general public. In FY 2009, over 15,000 students attended classes on the campus.

# *Saint Joseph College*

*Emmitsburg, Maryland*

1979





Dodd

Maintenance

To Toms Creek & Log Cabin

Verdier

Home Ec



Marillac

Stone House



Vincent De Paul

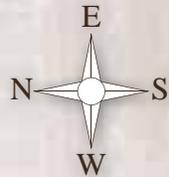
Seton



Student Center

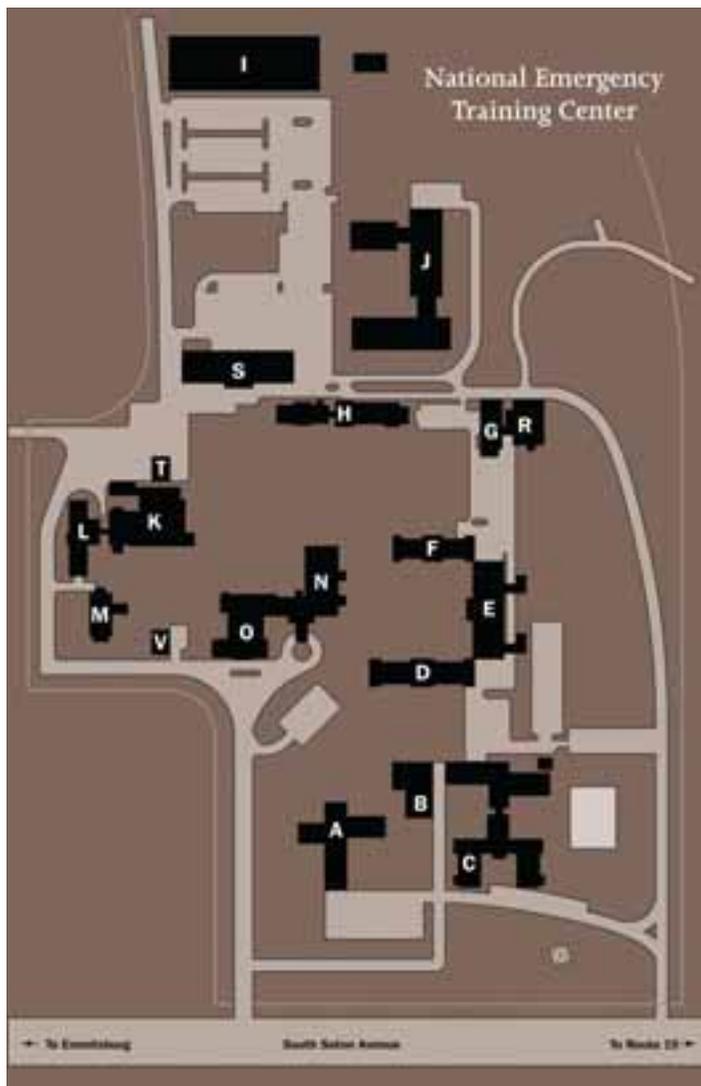
Rosary

Kelley



## Campus Tour:

There are 18 classrooms, 5 labs, an arson investigation lab complex, Learning Resource Center, auditorium with television studio, lecture hall, and two incident management simulation areas to support the educational programs. There are 464 single-occupancy dormitory rooms, Publications Center, Media Production Center, dining hall, indoor swimming pool, gymnasium with running track, weight room, Student Center with Pub, Log Cabin, convenience store, and chapel. The campus currently consists of 30 buildings on 107 acres of land. The Chapel, which was built in 1839, is the oldest building on the campus. The building housing the cafeteria and the building housing the Learning Resource Center were both built in 1870. The buildings on the campus date from 1839 to 1996 with most of the buildings being built between 1925 and 1965.



**Building A (Kelley)** was built in 1964 and renovated in 1996. It is a dormitory with a capacity of 96 single-occupancy rooms.

**Building B (Student Center)** serves as a place for relaxation, fellowship, and networking. Built in 1956, it



is the location of a game room, pub, and recreational activities. A large picture window overlooks the scenic Catoctin Mountain range.

**Building C (Rosary)** is a dormitory which was built in 1956 and renovated in 1995. It has a capacity of 216. Contained within this building is the Housing Office, which is staffed 24 hours a day when guests are on the campus.

**Building D (Seton)** was built in 1926 and renovated in 1965 and 1995. It consists of 65 dormitory rooms with offices and a convenience shop in the basement.

**Building E (St. Vincent)** houses the Media Production Center (MPC); campus local area network administration; EMI's Distance Learning Branch, the National Preparedness Network (Prepnet) television studio; auditorium; and a portion of the USFA Management, Operations, and Support Services Division. It was built in 1926 and renovated in 1966 and 1993.



**Building F (Marillac)** was built in 1925 and renovated in 1965 and 1995. It has 45 dormitory rooms.

**Building G (Home Economics)** was built in 1948 and renovated in 1984 and 2001. This building houses staff of the National Fire Programs Directorate.

**Building H (Verdier)** houses NFA staff on the third floor; the Office of the Superintendent on the second floor; the gymnasium and swimming pool on the first floor; and the exercise room in the basement. It was built in 1923 and renovated in 1993.

**Building I** was built in 1996 and serves as the Material Receipt and Distribution Center, Maintenance Facility offices, Support Services Division offices, and the USFA Publications Center. The original Building I is now Building S.

**Building J (Dodd Science)** houses most of the NFA staff on the second floor in the west wing and the Academy's classrooms on the first and second floors.



Also contained in the building is a lecture hall that can be used for briefings and larger classes. It was built in 1966 and renovated in 1993.

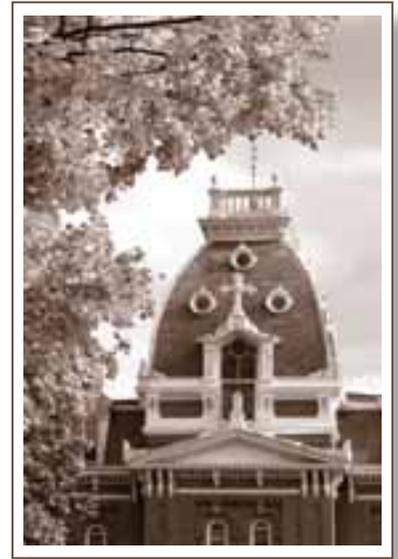
**Building K (Brute)** This post-Civil War structure, built in 1870 and renovated in 1982 and 1993, houses the EMI classrooms, a Dining Hall capable of seating 500 people, and the EMI Independent Study offices. The second and third floors of Building K are used for EMI classes and the first floor is still used as the cafeteria. Three meals are served 7-days a week when students are on campus, which is 47 weeks a year.

**Building L (Immaculata)** was built in 1959, renovated in 1993, and consists of 42 dormitory rooms and a conference room.

**Building M (Dubois)** houses EMI's computer laboratory on the first floor and a portion of the second floor. Various classes use this area when the classroom instruction includes the use of computers. It was built in 1965 and renovated in 1989.

**Building N (Burlando)** This prominent four-story brick building with a four-side French dome houses the Fire Administrator and Deputy Fire Administrator on the first floor, the Learning Resource Center on the first and second floors, and the EMI staff on the third and fourth floors. It was constructed in 1870 and is on the National Register of Historic Buildings. Designed by E.G. Lind, it is a fine example of the Second Empire style of architecture which was popular in the second half of the 19th century. It is nine bays long, six bays deep, and four stories are topped by a mansard roof. The three central bays, projecting from the wall as a tower, have an ornate pedimented and bracketed cornice which acts as a base for the three-story French dome. The dome has

round windows with cartouche frames and is surrounded on top by an iron railing. The building bears the name of Father Francis Burlando, who had an active role in the development of the college and the conception of the design of the building.



### **Building O (Chapel)**

Erected in 1839, Saint Joseph Chapel is the oldest building on the campus. The chapel is connected to Building N (Burlando Hall) by an enclosed brick cloister. The Chapel is noted on the National Register of Historic Buildings as a good, provincial ecclesiastical building with a slightly Italianate or Romanesque feeling conveyed by the roundheaded windows. Fundamentally rectangular, the building derives its ornamentation from the simple brick trim. Flat pilasters on this building were later repeated in the design of Burlando. A recessed brick arch frames the single rounded window in each bay. The pilasters separate plain brick cornice which is topped with brick dentril decoration. Above the entrance gable is a two stage octagonal turret. A small dome caps the Chapel tower. The marble, alabaster altars and stained glass windows were retained when it was renovated. It is now known as the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Chapel. The Fallen Firefighters Foundation has their offices on both sides of the altar.

**Building P** is the Log Cabin. The rustic but spacious cabin, which serves as a recreational facility overlooking Tom's Creek, contains an enormous stone fireplace, cathedral ceiling, exposed beams, and wood floors. It was built in 1935.



**Building Q** is the brick barn that is used as a service facility. It was built in 1840.

**Building R (Home Economics)** contains the fire protection laboratory and smoke model. These areas provide an opportunity for students to get visual and hands-on experience to support their training. It was built in 1948 and renovated in 1993. It also houses the National Fire Program Director and staff offices.



**Building S**, which was built in 1926, was originally the Maintenance Shop. It was renovated in 2002 to serve as



the Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy Simulation Laboratories. In the south section of Building S, NFA students have the opportunity to practice the incident command system using simulated fires and other emergencies. In other rooms, the students get a



different perspective of the emergency and must make decisions on how to control and contain. In the north section of Building S, EMI students have the opportunity to practice integrated emergency management. Students work together to deal with single or multiple emergencies such as fires, floods, hurricanes, or earthquakes for fictitious or real communities. The teamwork includes operational personnel, command staff, and policy makers which are usually elected officials.

**Building T** is the old Milk House when the College was operational.



**Building U** is the burn building complex used by the NFA for arson investigation and demonstration.

**Building V**, which was built in 1992, houses the Security Office.

The **Fallen Firefighters Memorial** is located between Buildings H and K. The memorial plaza was dedicated on October 4, 1981, when the first National Fallen Firefighters Ceremony took place. Adjacent to the Memorial is the Walk of Honor which honors all members of the fire service. The Fallen Firefighters Ceremony is held the first Sunday of October each year to recognize those firefighters who have died in the line of duty during the previous year. The Memorial was designated as the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial by the Congress in October 1990.



The **National Civil Defense/Emergency Management Monument** is located between Buildings C and D. It was dedicated on April 6, 2002, to honor the thousands of Civil Defense and Emergency Management professionals and volunteers who have worked hard and faithfully to protect the public from both man-made and natural hazards.

The **To Lift a Nation Statue** is located adjacent to Buildings F and G. It was dedicated on November 5, 2007, to honor all firefighters lost on September 11, 2001, and as a symbol of hope to those left behind.



An **Indian Burial Ground** or **Circle of Oaks** is located to the southeast corner of Building J. According to legend, long before the white man came to the Monocacy Valley, the Susquehanna and Conewaugh Indians, the least war-like of the five Great Tribes of the Iroquois, roamed its fields, fished its streams, and hunted in the dense forest covering the Catoctin spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Conewaughas moved westward but the Susequehannas stayed in the valley. The smoke of their camp fires and signal fires by night were plainly visible to the scouts who watched friend and foe from the Indian lookout atop the mountain.

On the banks of Tom's Creek, a tributary of the Monocacy, dwelt a portion of the tribe ruled by Chief Ottowanta, a brave and fearless warrior—but a gentle and kindly man. Here, with his squaw, six stalwart sons, and a daughter, the chieftain lived and ruled the destinies of his people wisely and well. It is said that sometime after the Jesuit, Father White landed with the first colonists in Southern Maryland in 1634, some of his fellow priests traveled through the western part of the State and up through Pennsylvania and New York in missionary activities among the Indians.



Telling the Indians the story of Christ and His Mother, Mary, he stirred their interest, their confidence, and their

faith. Ottowanta and his people were baptized before the coming of the snows. A hard winter and a great sickness ravaged the Indian villages in the Monocacy Valley, and Ottowanta's family was not spared. One by one, the plague carried off his six sons, his daughter, and his wife. Ottowanta buried each in the clearing at the top of a small hill above the creek where the missionary had erected a tall cross. At the head and foot of each grave, as was the Indian custom, the Chief planted a young oak tree. Eight graves and sixteen young oak trees now encircled the clearing—a living memorial to his beloved dead. Thirteen trees now make up the circle.

Many times, so the legend says, as he climbed the hill to the clearing, the memory of the missionary's teaching

returned to Ottowanta—of the land of Promise, where Christ and His Mother waited to welcome His Indian children. He longed for his day of release from his lonely life on earth. One night, according to the legend, as the Chief prayed to Mary and told her of his sorrows, a soft light suffused the darkness and a beautiful lady stood, smiling gently at him and beckoning him close to her side. She spoke these words in a silver cadence:

“Where now the stag and prowling panther lead  
a glittering convent spire shall pierce the skies.  
At early morn, at noon, at eve, my praise  
shall rise to heaven in fervent loving lays,  
where the wild flowers to the breeze incline  
my children oft shall gather round my shrine.  
Yon rugged peak my name shall bear  
a temple to my praise shall flourish there;  
whence mitered heads and Levites shall go forth  
to bear the torch of faith o'er all the earth.  
Yes, here where oft my Indian child has knelt  
and poured into my heart the woes he felt,  
I here shall become the Lily of the Valley,  
a lily fair, when other flowers are pale.  
The honored Queen, the Blossom of the field,  
I here shall be, all hearts to me shall yield.”

Before many moons had passed, Ottowanta sickened and died and was laid to rest in the clearing where stood the tall cross surrounded by the graves of his dear ones. Ottowanta had come home at last.

The size of some of the trees puts their age at more than 250 years, though several of them may be more recent replacements. A statue of the supposed vision of the Lady of the Field was erected in 1900 but has since been removed. The cross is not at the Circle of Oaks at present.

# *Anniversary Tidbits and Memories*

The Civil Defense Staff College (later the Emergency Management Institute) was founded in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1954, according to the Emergency Management Institute website.

Gordon Vickery was appointed as the U.S. Fire Administrator on March 1, 1979.



FEMA was officially created on April 1, 1979, and Gordon Vickery was designated as the Acting Director until John Macy took office as the first Director.

In May 1979, the National Fire Academy staff was notified that they were being relocated from Washington, DC, to Emmitsburg, MD. This was the establishment of the National Fire Academy as a facility.

In 1979, all the National Fire Academy staff, except the site startup team, was located in Building E, including the Learning Resource Center. The site startup team was located in the basement of Building K.

In 1979, all activities, except security, were handled by government employees – there were no contractors; even the facility maintenance was performed by government employees.

The Stone House, originally located next to Building G, was the first site of St. Joseph Academy (later St. Joseph College) and was started by Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton in 1809. The house was moved to the Provincial House property in 1979.

The Maryland State Firemen's Association held a welcoming ceremony on September 10, 1979, to welcome NFA to Maryland.

The National Fire Academy was officially dedicated on October 8, 1979. The Governor of Maryland and Senator Paul Sarbanes were among the attendees. Former EMI Superintendent and U.S. Fire Administration employee

John McKay was responsible for the planning and coordination of this dedication ceremony.

The first Academy catalog for classes at Emmitsburg was issued on December 3, 1979. It was produced using an on-site copier.

The first NFA Superintendent on the Emmitsburg campus was Dr. B.J. Thompson. He came on board in January 1980.

The first food service vendor on the campus was Marriott Corporation, which held the contract until the end of Fiscal Year 1982.

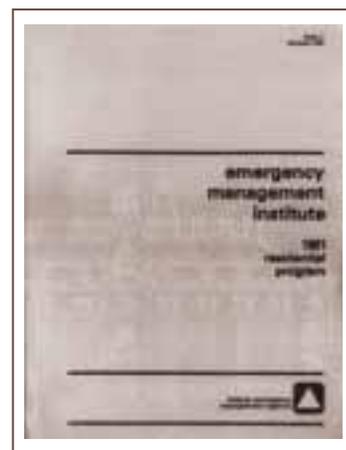
The National Fire Academy's first classes at the Emmitsburg campus began on January 21, 1980, and included Educational Methodology with 26 students; Executive Development III with 45 students, and Arson Investigation with 23 students.

The Civil Defense Preparedness Staff College was relocated from Battle Creek, MI, to Emmitsburg, MD, in 1980, and renamed the Emergency Management Institute.

The first EMI Superintendent was Dr. Ralph Bledsoe.

The first catalog for EMI resident classes was published in September 1980.

The U.S. Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy were organizationally and programmatically separated in 1980 and remained so until 1991.



The first United States Fire Administration Fellowship Program (predecessor of the National Fire Academy Executive Fire Officer Program) began on July 7, 1980, and ran through September 7, 1980. The program consisted of seven back-to-back courses.

The first Emergency Management Institute class scheduled for the Emmitsburg campus was Radiological Emergency Planning which took place on January 12-16, 1981.

The Emmitsburg campus was renamed to the National Emergency Training Center on June 9, 1981. Prior to this, it was known as the National Fire Academy.



The first buses for student transportation were retired from the National Zoological Park in Washington and had animals painted on the sides. Prior to this, students were transported using vans and station wagons.

The National Fallen Firefighters Memorial was designed by Don Begg of our own Media Production Center and the landscaping was designed by Charles Cline of Treeland Nurseries, Frederick.

The Fallen Firefighters Memorial was dedicated on the campus on October 4, 1981. Richard Johnson was instrumental in the planning of the event. The Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992 established the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation.



On May 19, 1982, FEMA Director Louis O. Giuffrida sent a letter to Maryland Governor Harry Hughes accepting concurrent jurisdiction of the federally-owned property and buildings known as the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland. On July 16, 1982, Governor Hughes acknowledged receipt of the May 16 letter and notification to the State of Maryland that FEMA has accepted concurrent jurisdiction. This became the basis for allowing Maryland alcoholic beverage wholesalers to sell certain beverages to the Recreation Association.

On May 19, 1982, FEMA Director Louis O. Giuffrida approved the Charter establishing the National

Emergency Training Center Recreation Association. In a May 21, 1982, memo from Director Giuffrida to Associate Director for Training and Education Fred Villella, the following individuals were appointed to serve as interim Directors and Officers of the Recreation Association until the initial election was conducted: "Smiley" White, President and Director; Lou Murphy, Vice President and Director; Roger Lanahan, Secretary and Director; Chuck Boehne, Treasurer; and Tom Berrey, Director's Representative to the Board.

At a June 2, 1982, meeting, the Recreation Association Board approved the By-Laws.

On June 28, 1982, the first Recreation Association election was held. The following individuals were elected: Eileen Harrison, President; John Turley, Vice President; "Smiley" White, Secretary; Don Manno, Director; Chuck Burkell, Director; and Wayne Long, Director. Mary Wyatt (later Crilley) was appointed as the Treasurer and Tom Berrey continued as the Director's Representative.

In 1982, the Admissions System was automated and operated on a mainframe computer at Olney, MD. Previously, all the admissions paperwork and recordkeeping was done using paper including scheduling of classes.

The Emergency Management Institute Integrated Emergency Management Course was first conducted in 1983.

The first National Fire Academy State Weekend Program took place on September 24, 1983, for the State of Virginia.

O'Leary's Emporium opened for business on January 9, 1984.

The U.S. Fire Administration sponsored the first Harvard Fellowship Program in the summer of 1984. The Executive Fire Officer Program was created in 1985.

The first Emergency Education Network (EENET)



broadcast from the NETC campus was in April 1988.

The first USFA Web Page was launched in November 1995.

Voice mail was established on the campus in the spring of 1996.

The Emergency Management Institute Master Trainer Program began in 1996.

There is a time capsule in the "Widow's Walk" on the roof of Building N. Inside the capsule there are photographs, pieces of currency, and campus literature. The items were placed there in 1997.



On February 4, 1998, the NETC Chapel was dedicated as the Chief A. Marvin Gibbons National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Chapel.

EMI's Higher Education Program has an Emergency Management Degree Program in every state except Wyoming.

While the Emergency Education Network (EENET) was on the air, 643 programs were broadcast and the network received 130 national awards between 1996 and 2005 for the programming.

Lloyd Layman, retired Fire Chief of the Parkersburg, WV, Fire Department, was asked to serve as the Director of the Fire Office, Federal Civil Defense Administration, the first Federal position having an advocacy responsibility to the Nation's fire service. He played a major role in preparing the Fire Safety and Research Act of 1968 but died shortly before its enactment.

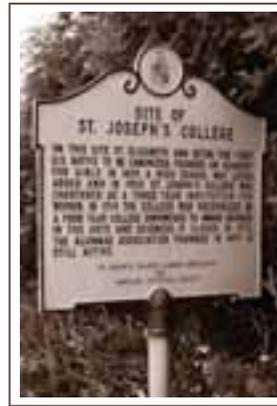
Members of the Site Selection Committee reviewed over 200 sites before the Emmitsburg facility was finally acquired in 1979. Prior to this, in 1976, the former Marjorie Webster College in Washington, DC, had been



purchased to be the home of the National Fire Academy. It was later determined to be too small to be used for that purpose.

Building O (Chapel) is the oldest building on the campus, dating back to 1839. Building I (Warehouse) is

the newest building on the campus, having been completed in 1996. The original Building I was built in 1926. It is now known as Building S.

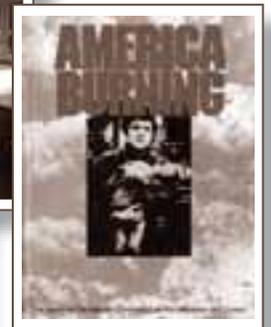
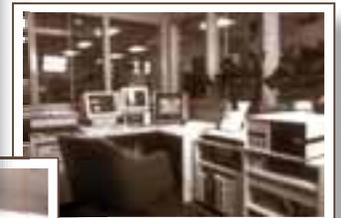


The National Emergency Training Center is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. Specifically, Buildings N, O, and Q (Barn) are also listed on this National Register.

An Indian Burial Ground is located on this campus behind Building J.

There were approximately 500,000 square feet of building space on the campus when it was purchased.

The first personal computer on the campus was a Radio Shack TRS-80 that was excess from the Fire Administration. Wayne Long was able to get it working and it was used to manage student ground transportation.



With the purchase of the Emmitsburg facility, the Academy staff was relocated from Washington to Emmitsburg in May 1979. In addition, others were hired in the initial period to fill vacant positions as well as assist with getting the facility up and running for classes that were planned to start the following January. Based on the collective memories of several individuals, the following individuals were identified as having worked on the campus during the first year or so. We apologize if anyone was overlooked.

Cindy Adams	Becky Eiker	Don Manno	Carl Schram
Jim Ahern	Denise Fair	Carolyn Marrazzo	Bill Seifried
Edwina Arnold	Jim Feld	Bruce Marshall	Phyllis (Seiss) Krietz
Joseph Bachtler	Jim Fox	Joe Massa	Duncan Sells
Julie (Baker) Davis	Annie Gordon	Jim McDermott	Karen Setz
Gerry Bassett	Dawn (Gravels) Warehime	Rosemary McDermott	Charlie Sickle
Don Begg	Tom Green	Jim McNeill	Pete Smith
Anne Bergner	Alan Greenwald	Alice Megles	Larry Snell
Ralph Bledsoe	Jim Grinder	Beth Miller	Jane (Sorenberger) DeKay
Chuck Boehne	Eileen Harrison	Tom Minnich	Diane (Stambaugh) Close
Tom Boven	John Hart	Myrna Mood	Roger Stempley
Wanda (Brake) Mathias	Bill Hertel	Pam (Mumma) Kemenyas	Ron Sweeney
Romey Brooks	Steve Hill	Lou Murphy	Sue Szulman
Jim Bunton	Wayner Hooper	Marilyn Osborn	B.J. Thompson
Bonnie Butler	Perry Joy	Jack Ott	Mike Trout
Adele Chiesa	Ed Kaplan	Richard Ott	Charlie Turner
Burt Clark	Linda Kaplan	Vic Palumbo	Pete Vogel
Jim Craig	Rick Kemenyas	Jim Phelan	Paul Watson
Dennis Crosby	Bob Kemp	Terry (Pickett) Gladhill	Stacey (Webber) Gerard
Anne (Currier) Fabyan	Al Kirchner	Doris (Pine) Face	"Smiley" White
Frank Davis	Betty (Kolb) Riffle	Wayne Powell	Shirley Williams
Julie Demarr	Joe Kuhn	Jack Price	Mary (Wyatt) Crilley
Bill Denton	Mary Leonard	Ed Rollins	Edna Zimmerman
Liz Dorsey	Peggy Linden	Warren Rucker	
Sue Downin	Jack Linnan	Becky Ryan	
Pauline Drury	Dave Loughrey	Steve Sachs	

### **NFA Superintendents:**

David McCormack – 1/76 to 2/79  
 B. J. Thompson – 1/80 to 7/81  
 Joseph L. Donovan – 1/82 to 7/86  
 William Neville – 12/86 to 7/88  
 Albert G. Kirchner, Jr. – 6/91 to 1/93  
 Denis G. Onieal – 7/95 to Present

### **EMI Superintendents:**

Ralph Bledsoe – 9/80 to 9/81 and 1/82 to 5/82  
 William Seifried – 7/82 to 2/83  
 James Kellett – 4/83 to 4/84  
 Joseph LaFleur – 7/84 to 5/86  
 Laura Buchbinder – 9/87 to 1/93  
 John McKay – 11/93 to 2/00  
 Stephen Sharro – 10/00 to 12/05  
 Cortez Lawrence – 10/06 to Present

# Personal Recollections

When asked, past and present staff members have a variety of special recollections of their time at NETC.

Linda  
Hurley

I came to the campus in early spring of 1981. I had previously worked at the Energy Research & Development Administration (now the Department of Energy) in Germantown, MD. I was thrilled to get a job closer to home (looking back, the traffic wasn't even bad in those days), and I didn't mind taking a grade cut. Since I had a small child, the luxury of having a couple of hours extra to spend with her each day was what motivated me most. I interviewed with Bob Petersen and started my on-campus journey as a Secretary at the Emergency Management Institute.



I worked for Charlie Turner, in the office where we handled the EMI admissions and procurement. Our offices were on the second floor of M Building. As spring turned to summer, the heat in those offices was unbelievable (I had been spoiled by working in an air conditioned office for the previous 14+ years). There were no computers—IBM Selectric typewriters were still going strong. Fax machines were around, but they used the onion skin paper.

All of the U. S. Fire Administration staff were located on the 1st floor of E building including the LRC.

The original location of the Stone House was next to Building G, (now a parking lot). It was moved to the Daughters of Charity property. The significance of this is that it was the original structure of the St. Joseph Academy, started by Sister Elizabeth Ann Seton.

Phyllis Krietz



The first NFA course catalog produced on this campus was in November, 1979 on the Xerox machine in J Building. The first NFA classes on the campus began in January, 1980.

The first Emergency Education NETwork (EENET) program aired April 26 & 27, 1988, and was entitled "Introduction to Hazardous Materials." This was a 2-day partnership course with the Commonwealth of Virginia to certify first responders in Hazardous Materials Level 1.

When EENET began airing programs from "E" auditorium in 1988, staff and crew were forced to access the production area via a circular staircase and equipment was moved through a large freight elevator in the hallway floor. This continued until the 1994 renovation of the auditorium and the addition of the stair and elevator towers

"Bert & Ernie" came to NETC in July 1988, when EENET aired the "National Sesame Street Fire Program." This was a Fire Safety program for young children, so kids from the Emmitsburg and Frederick areas were brought to campus to participate in the production..

Sue  
Downin



Federal staff were also expected to count dirty linen when not registering students on the weekend.

The original mailing address for the National Fire Academy was Route 1, Box 10A, Emmitsburg, and the letterhead was printed in red. The original FEMA symbol was a blue square with a white triangle inside it.



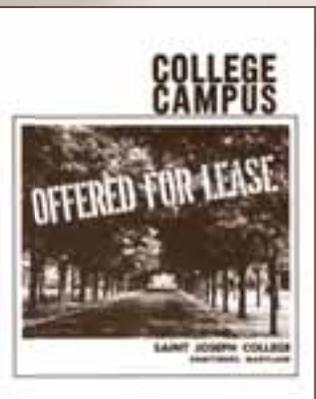
The Auditorium in Building E originally had a balcony and a projection room with two carbon arc movie projectors, one of which is on display outside the Auditorium. There were also dressing rooms behind the stage. The balcony has since been converted to office space and the dressing room area converted to equipment rooms for the satellite television activity.

## "Smiley" White

Student transportation initially consisted of vans and station wagons that had been rented from a local automobile dealership. There was no set schedule and the vans would make pickups where there was a group gathered at the airport.

Buildings A, C, D, and F had common bathroom and shower areas rather than private bathrooms, which necessitated separating male and female students by floor. The plumbing fixtures in these buildings were designed for female occupants.

When the staff was notified that they were being transferred from Washington to Emmitsburg, they could either commute or use a shuttle service that ran between the Washington office and the Emmitsburg site. The shuttle operated until permanent changes of duty station were done in the fall of 1979.



While we were using the "Zoo" buses to transport students to the airport after graduation, we always had someone in the Admissions Office at lunch time in case the bus broke down. One Friday, the bus broke down near the Hyattstown exit. I contacted a local school bus contractor and made arrangements to rent a school bus. I drove the bus from Thurmont to Hyattstown with Liz Dorsey following behind in a station wagon. We also contacted Don's Towing. The students boarded the bus and the bus driver continued on to the airport while Liz and I returned to the campus.

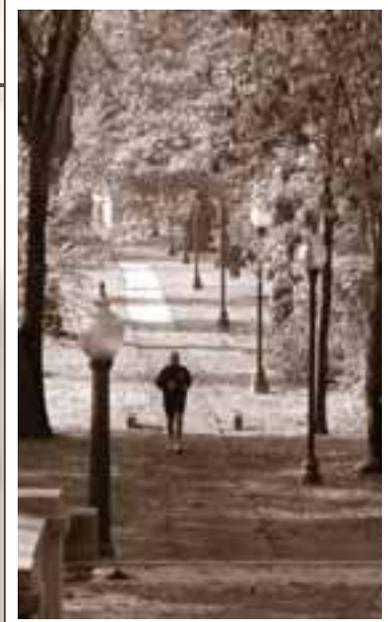
One thing that still stands out in my mind of the early days is that all of the employees were in one building—E building. (We've obviously grown a little since then.)

Pam  
Kemenyas



Of course the most memorable event to me that occurred, was that Rick and I were married in the campus chapel on May 16, 1981.

I remember the first day I reported to work (October 17, 1982). As I traveled down Route 15, I was greatly impressed with no traffic jams or polluted sky. The beautiful scenery, mountains and the campus was a sight to behold. That was a fall day I will not forget. My thoughts were, "This is going to be a beautiful place to work with fresh country air, no car pollution, and we are so lucky—we don't have to drive around looking for a parking space." I started work in the Admissions Office (Bldg. E), as a part time Data Entry clerk. I remember two tables, 4 chairs and 2 computers and a printer. All data entry work was done by Dave Loughrey, Tammy Ware and myself. It was first-come, first-chair. We did have some trouble with the first computers not retaining all the application information, and some applications were re-entered many times.



Mary  
Leslie

I also remember mailing acceptance and rejection letters. All the female staff sat in the hallway of E Building, and did the mass mailing. We all loved pitching in to get the job done. I remember how nice it was to sit on the floor and work together. We got the job done.

Remember when we used to have a Curriculum Development Branch, and they developed our courses? We used to type the course materials on the Lexitron.

I remember when the students came from Kuwait to attend the NFA for 6-8 weeks. They brought a large amount of cash with them and I was designated to keep track of their money in the safe in E Bldg. Looking back, I must have been crazy to do this.



Cindy Adams

Remember when we had an infirmary on campus and Dottie Riddle was the nurse?

Remember when we used to get together at the Shamrock or at Stavro's and have fun?

I remember sitting with Wayne Long in the computer room entering the student stipend information into the computer. I would enter the information on the computer screen in about 40 seconds and then I'd have to wait at least 3 minutes for the screen to come up again and enter the next student's information. I used to get so frustrated and wanted to continue doing the entries manually. But this was the beginning of automating the student records!

Ed  
Kaplan

My first response when Gordon Vickery told us we were moving there was, "Where on earth is that?" Lou became the facilities manager and I retained my student enrollment duties after the move making the first admissions officer at the National Fire Academy campus. At some point, some one realized that we needed to buy stuff to run an academy, so Denny and I were assigned the responsibility for procuring the essentials, including student center furniture, kitchen supplies and equipment, classroom chairs and tables, etc.. We worked in the unfinished, un-air conditioned basement of K building, cockroaches and all. Denny stayed in procurement and I then went to work with Don Manno starting up the first weekend course deliveries that evolved into the Direct Delivery program.

Rick Kemenyas, Denny Crosby, Smiley White and I all started at 2400 M Street on the same day, February 1, 1978. Lou Murphy hired me to take over his student enrollment duties for the 1979 "Cluster Program."



My first visit to the campus was in conjunction with planning the dedication ceremony for NFA. I talked to Bill Seifried who was the, or acting as, NFA Superintendent. Bill had a reputation of being tough as nails and hard as a rock. When I asked him how we could contact the "Head Nun" who sold us the place, he got a little nervous and asked his secretary to call over to the Mother Superior and, at her pleasure, if she had time, etc. etc., if we could come over and invite her to the dedication ceremony. When he hung up I asked him if he had gone to Catholic schools. His reply was yes and that he was scared to death of the sisters. I met the Mother Superior at the dedication ceremony and she was a sweet little old lady. I never could figure out why Bill was so afraid. But, then again, I did not go to Catholic schools.

John  
McKay

Much later I had the honor and privilege of being the Superintendent of EMI. One of my fondest memories is when NFA Superintendent Onieal challenged EMI to a softball tournament. I think we played three games, and EMI still has the trophy in its trophy case in N building. Those were fun times. Denis and I worked hard getting the two schools to collaborate and work together on projects.

I also remember when Ron Face, who is still the only person I know who ever said: "I paid more for that motorcycle than I did my first house." It was a nice bike.

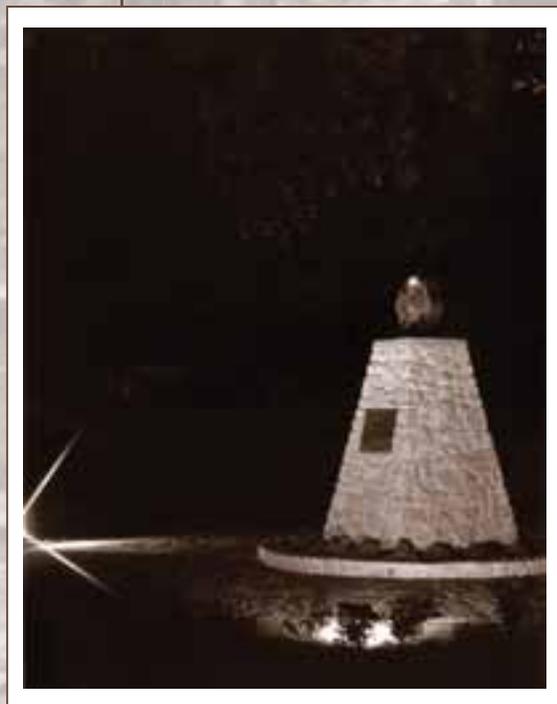


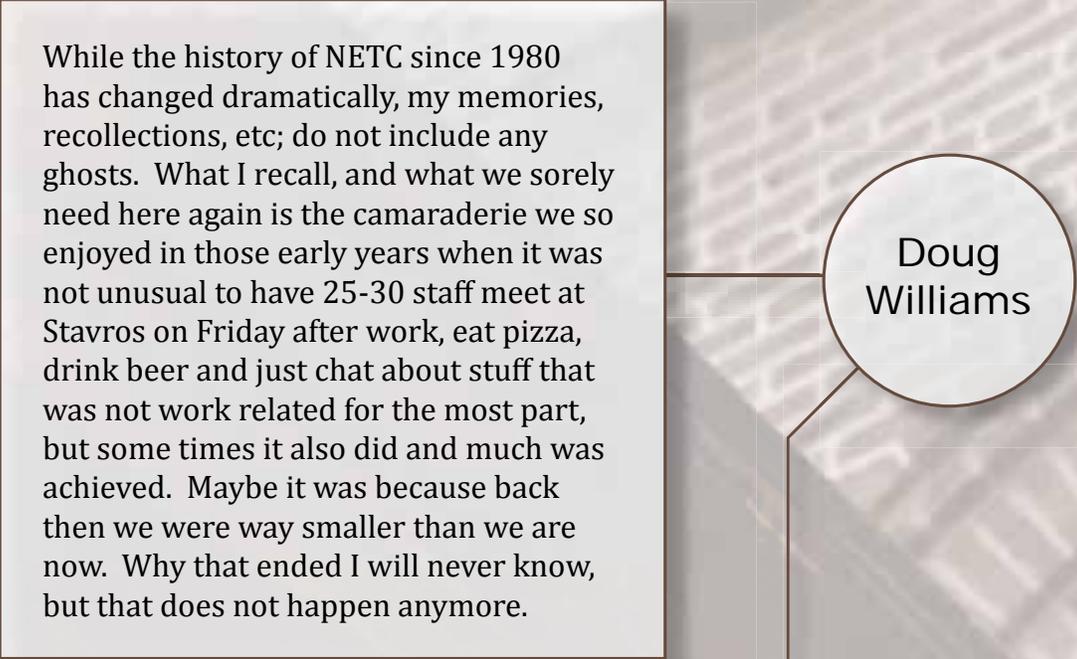
In 1979, most employees were commuting long distances to NETC, and were issued letters from the state police indicating they had permission to purchase gasoline every day. If you remember, there was a gas crisis going on, and people were only able to purchase on odd or even days, depending on their tag number.

The day before the first Memorial dedication it was decided we would present a matted 11" x 14" photograph of the Memorial to the dignitaries attending the ceremony. At that point we only had construction photos; nothing official. So, on that rainy evening I took a photo, and by 3:00 the next morning, had 25 black and white photos ready for the mattes Richard Johnson was picking up that morning in Rockville.

Rick  
Kemenyas

I just look back and appreciate all the great friends that helped build this beautiful campus and hope this little bit of history helps with understanding the unique foundation it is built on.





Doug  
Williams

While the history of NETC since 1980 has changed dramatically, my memories, recollections, etc; do not include any ghosts. What I recall, and what we sorely need here again is the camaraderie we so enjoyed in those early years when it was not unusual to have 25-30 staff meet at Stavros on Friday after work, eat pizza, drink beer and just chat about stuff that was not work related for the most part, but some times it also did and much was achieved. Maybe it was because back then we were way smaller than we are now. Why that ended I will never know, but that does not happen anymore.

As for stories, none that I wish to submit, others may. I have many fond memories that I will always cherish of NFA/NETC, and some that will never be forgotten. My only submission is as follows.

1983, March—Connecticut State Weekend...snow began late Thursday evening into Friday, when we realized that a full blown “Nor’Easter” was hitting the mid-atlantic. Calls were frantically made Friday mid-morning to CT to get the buses cancelled due to expected snow amounts...no luck. Remember, no cell phones back then. State Police from CT to MD were notified to find them and turn ‘em around. PA State Police found the buses early Friday evening near Dillsburg—normally 30 minutes north of here. We made plans to continue with the weekend, and do so under rather trying weather—38" of snow by Saturday morning and all was well. It was the first and only time that I ever stayed on campus as we could not get out. The Pub was kept open until 3:00 AM as more than 100 motorists were “rescued” from Route 15 and housed on campus for the weekend...another first and not done since. A rather interesting story with great endings for students, citizens who stayed here and staff who were fortunate to have experienced it.

We had something special in the earlier days. We worked together to get things done. No one cared whose job it was, everyone pitched in until the work got done. Thirty years of memories but the first years, no doubt, were the best!

First memory is my interview with Smiley White.

Everyone worked together to help Frank Davis with copying and mailing the first copies of the National Fire Academy catalog. Day and night we worked together until we got the job done! It went out on December 3, 1979!

## Dawn Warehime

I will always remember January 21, 1980, the first day of classes at the National Fire Academy. Everyone worked together as a team to make that day possible. No doubt the first year was special!

Fondest memory is Pam and Rick being married in the chapel on May 16, 1981.

Bill Seifried carrying Eileen's baby, Adam, in one hand around the office with Eileen's mom following closely behind in case Bill dropped her grandson.



They made the mistake of transferring me from the Academy to the Fire Administration with the hope that I would help them close the Fire Administration and therefore eliminate my job. Poor decision on their part. With the help of Clyde Bragdon, the Fire Administrator, I was able to work the Hill (Congress) and inform the Senators and Congressmen of what the Reagan people were up to. Thank God we were successful and in the end saved the Fire Administration and the Academy from harm. This could not have been accomplished without the hard work and devotion of the career civil service workers at Emmitsburg.



Ed  
Wall

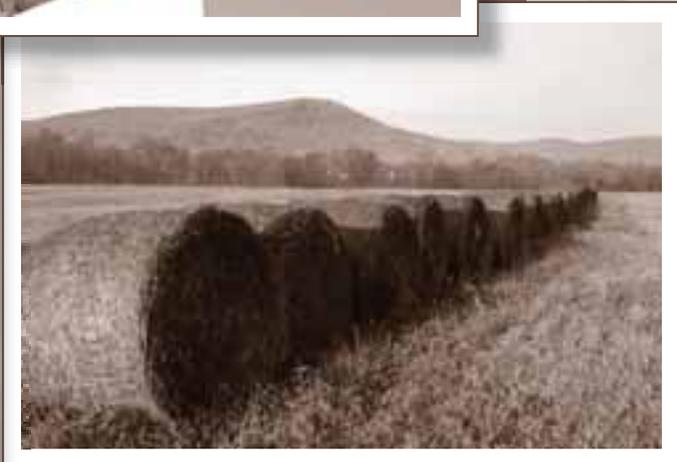
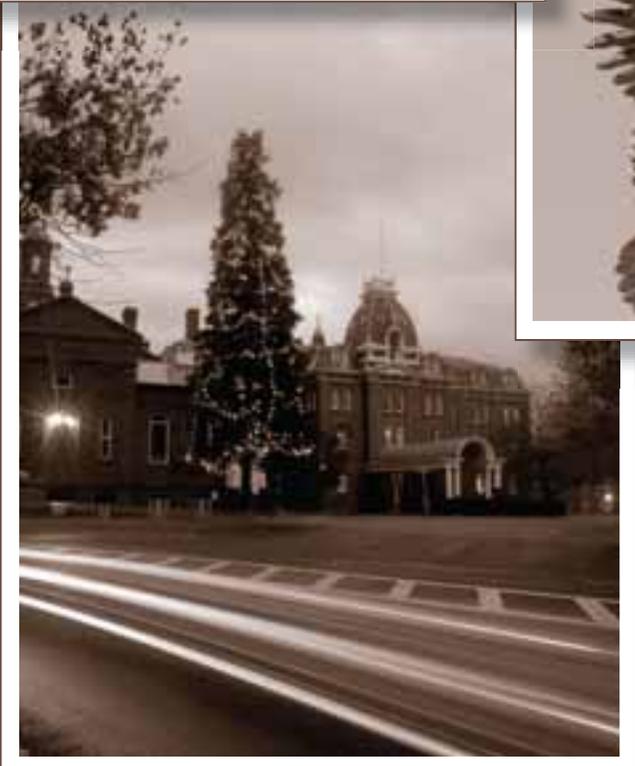
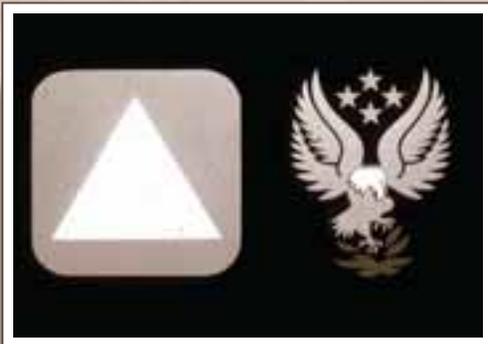
The value of the Fire Administration and the Academy to the Fire Service has been proven over and over. I wish you and the people who now serve the fire service the very best. May you have many more years in helping the fire service to protect and serve the American people.

Warren  
Rucker

I remember well (and fondly in retrospect) my move with FEMA's Emergency Management Staff College from Battle Creek to the newly-acquired campus of the up-and-coming Fire Academy in Emmitsburg. Those very earliest days were a bit rough, but it was mostly an organizational thing, not personal. The "merger" had been an arranged marriage of two unwilling participants coerced into saying "I do" and "I will" and then having to learn how to live together. The first few years were made easier by the superb support I had from Doris Face, Don Begg, Peter Vogel, Edna Zimmerman, Lou Murphy, Linda Hurley, Ed Wall, Smiley White, Rick and Pam, Dawn, Adele, and many others in the following years.

One memory from my first visit to the Fire Academy involves a briefing that the Academy provided for three of us who had come down from Battle Creek to look over what was to be our new home. Our facility in Battle Creek was well equipped (elaborately so in some ways, and we found the Fire Academy not yet up and running... a lovely campus but with much yet to be done to turn it into a national training center. As we waited for the briefing to begin, I stood at a back window and watched Ed Rollins alone pushing and pulling a wheeled table down the road. On it was the overhead projector to be used in our briefing. I've forgotten the details of the briefing, but I remember liking Ed's work ethic.











# *Special Thanks to:*

## **The Anniversary Committee**

Gerry Bassett

John Hoyle

Ed Kaplan

Rick Kemenyas

Myrna Mood

Teresa Neal

Smiley White

The Media Production Center

Coin Design by Cathy Madrzykowski

