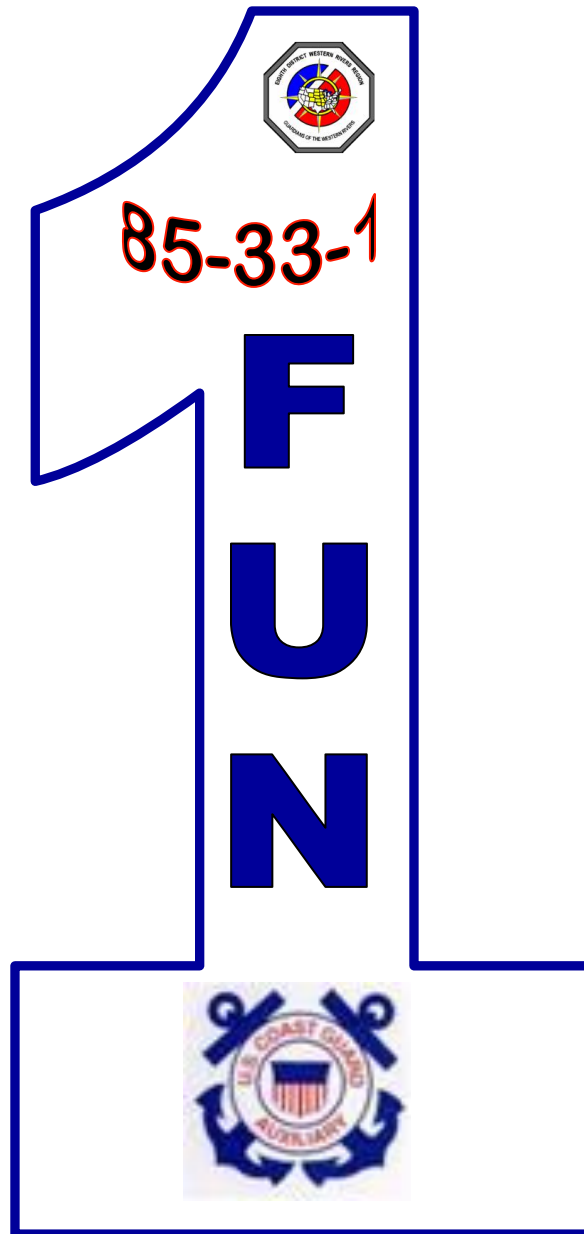


# “The Fun One”

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 2 FEBRUARY 2016



**Flotilla 33-1  
40 & 8 Club  
3113 S. 70 St.  
Omaha, Nebraska**

## FLOTILLA 33-1 OFFICERS

Flotilla Commander (FC) - Barb Westcott  
Vice Flotilla Commander (VFC) -  
James Miller  
Immediate Past Flotilla Commander (IPFC) -  
Jim Westcott  
Secretary (FSO-SR) - Jean Goble  
Treasurer (FSO-FN) - George McNary  
Communications (FSO-CM) - James Miller  
Communication Services (FSO-CS) -  
Barb Westcott  
Information Services (FSO-IS) -  
Barclay Stebbins  
Materials (FSO-MA) - Bernie McNary  
Marine Safety (FSO-MS) - Shane Wilson  
Aids to Navigation (FSO-NS) - Shane Wilson  
Member Training (FSO-MT) - George McNary  
Operations (FSO-OP) - Warren Koehler  
Public Affairs (FSO-PA) - Jim Westcott  
Publications (FSO-PB) - Barb Westcott  
Public Education (FSO-PE) - Richard Goble  
Human Resources (FSO-HR) - Richard Goble  
Program Visitor (FSO-PV) - Dan Groenendyk  
Vessel Examiner (FSO-VE) - Dan Groenendyk

Send articles for "The Fun One" to:  
Barb Westcott  
1808 Franklin St.  
Bellevue, NE 68005-3456  
Fax: 402-397-2306  
E-mail: kc0h1b@cox.net

Published by and for members  
of Flotilla 33-1 U.S. Coast  
Guard Auxiliary 8th Western  
Rivers Region. Opinions  
expressed herein are not  
necessarily those of the  
U.S. Coast Guard or U.S. Coast  
Guard Auxiliary.

**On Facebook we are found at:  
USCGAUX Flotilla 85-33-01**

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

06 February	Division Meeting and Training @ CQuence
06 February	Division Change of Watch @ Caddy's in Council Bluffs, IA
14 February	Valentines Day
15 February	Flotilla Meeting
17 March	St. Patrick's Day
21 March	Flotilla Meeting

**See the calendars and check our website  
for possible date changes**

## INSIDE THIS EDITION

Flotilla Officers .....	2
Schedule of Events .....	2
Flotilla Commander's Message .....	3
Leadership Link .....	4
U.S. Coast Guard Academy: A History .....	5-6
River City Hunting & Fishing Expo .....	7
Information Bug .....	8-13
February Calendar .....	14
March Calendar .....	15

**Want to see more pictures?  
Please remember to check out the website at:  
[http://wow.uscgaux.info/WO\\_W\\_signin.php](http://wow.uscgaux.info/WO_W_signin.php)**



**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE-PRIVACY ACT OF 1974**  
The disclosure of the personal information contained in this publication is subject to the provisions contained in the Privacy Act of 1974. The subject Act, with certain exceptions, prohibits the disclosure, distribution, dissemination or copying of any material containing the home addresses, home telephone number, spouses names and social security numbers, except for official business. Violations may result in disciplinary action by the Coast Guard

## FLOTILLA COMMANDER'S MESSAGE



### FEBRUARY 2016

This month we have our Division Change of Watch, I hope to see as many of you there as possible. We need to support our leadership whenever we get that chance. This is also another opportunity for some really great fellowship with other members of the auxiliary and also members of the Gold side, as there will be a few members of the crew of the USCGC Gasconade in attendance.

Remember that we have Boating Safety Classes starting this month, and if you know anyone interested please have them sign up to take a class.

I look forward to working with each of you this coming year. We will have some great training after our next meeting, come and find out what we are doing.

*Barb*

Barb Westcott FC  
8WR 33-1



# **L<sup>2</sup>** Auxiliary Leadership Link

## **UPDATE FOR VESSEL EXAMINERS AND STAFF SIRIUS SIGNAL LIGHT**

Vessel Examiners should be aware of the capabilities and approvals of the SIRIUS SOS C-1001 electronic distress light. **This light is acceptable as a nighttime visual distress signal.**

SIRIUS has included a daytime distress flag in the SOS C-1001 packaging so that it can market the package as a solution for a combined day/night signal, and as a replacement for flares. **As long as the SIRIUS Signal Model SOS C-1001 is carried in conjunction with an acceptable daytime distress signal, this satisfies the daytime/nighttime signaling requirement.**

All electronic visual distress signals, in order to be acceptable, must be legibly and indelibly marked with the statement: *“Night Visual Distress Signal for Boats Complies with U.S. Coast Guard Requirements in 46 CFR §161.013. For Emergency Use Only”*, and must also be marked with the manufacturer’s name, replacement battery type and lamp size.

If an electric light is designed for use with dry cell batteries the label must advise the consumer on the battery replacement schedule, which under normal conditions would maintain performance requirements of 46 §CFR 161.013-3

When conducting a vessel safety check, all Auxiliary Vessel Examiners (VEs) are to check/verify this piece of safety equipment in accordance with the Vessel Safety Check Manual, COMDTINST M16796.8A. Any further questions or concerns regarding this equipment should be routed appropriately via the Auxiliary's chain of leadership and management.



# U.S. Coast Guard Academy: A History

by

Shane Wilson



The first Coast Guard Academy, then called the Revenue Cutter School of Instruction was established near New Bedford, Ma. in 1876. The school used the USRC Dobbin for exercises. Captain John Henriques served as Superintendent from 1876-1883. The first class of nine cadets boarded the Dobbin near Baltimore, Maryland for a two year training mission. The academy was mostly a shipboard operation until 1890, when the first land based campus was established in Curtis Bay, Maryland. In 1910, the academy was moved to the Revolutionary War era Army post, Fort Trumbull in New London, Ct. In 1876, the first academy had one civilian instructor, Professor Edwin Emery, who taught mathematics, astronomy, English composition, French, Physics, Theoretical Steam Engineering, History, International Law, and Revenue Law. The school was a two year apprenticeship supplemented by minimal classroom work. In 1914, the school became the Revenue Cutter Academy and with the 1915 merger of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service became the modern Coast Guard Academy located in New London, Ct. on 103 acres of land on the banks of the Thames River. The land for the present Academy was purchased in 1930 from the Allyn and Payne estates for \$100,000. The contract was awarded to Murch Brothers Construction Company of St. Louis and ground was broken in January of 1931 by Jean Hamlet, daughter of RADM Harry G. Hamlet, Academy Superintendent from 1928-1932. On May 15, 1931 Treasury Secretary, Andrew W. Mellon laid the cornerstone of Hamilton Hall. Construction proceeded on schedule and Cadets moved into the new buildings on September 20, 1932. In 1946, the Academy received as a war reparation from Germany, the 295 ft. barque Horst Wessel renamed USCGC Eagle. It remains the main training vessel for Cadets and Officer Candidates School located on the grounds of the Academy. While Superintendent of the Academy in 1929 VADM Harry G. Hamlet composed the Academy mission statement which all Cadets entering the Academy must memorize within their first few days.



Continued n the next page

"The mission of the United States Coast Guard Academy is to graduate young men and women with sound bodies, stout hearts and alert minds, with a liking for the sea and its lore, and with that high sense of Honor, Loyalty, and Obedience which goes with trained initiative and leadership, well grounded in seamanship, the sciences and the amenities, and strong in the resolve to be worthy of the traditions of commissioned officers in the United States Coast Guard, in the service of their Country and humanity."

The Coast Guard Academy is the smallest and most specialized of America's five Federal service academies. Unlike the U.S. Naval Academy, U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Air Force Academy admission into the Coast Guard Academy does not require a Congressional appointment. Students are officers-in-training and referred to as Cadets. Tuition is fully funded by the Coast Guard in exchange for five years of active duty service upon graduation. This obligation increases if the Cadet chooses to go to flight school or graduate school. Approximately 250 Cadets enter the Academy each summer with about 200 graduating. Graduates are commissioned as ensigns. The academic program grants a Bachelor of Science degree in one of eight majors, with a curriculum that grades Cadets performance upon a holistic education of academics, physical fitness, character and leadership. Cadets are required to adhere to the Academy's Honor Concept: "Who lives here reveres honor, honors duty" which is emblazoned in the halls of the Academy's entrance. The Academy's motto: Scientiae Cedit Mare, Latin for "The Sea yields to Knowledge."

Sources:

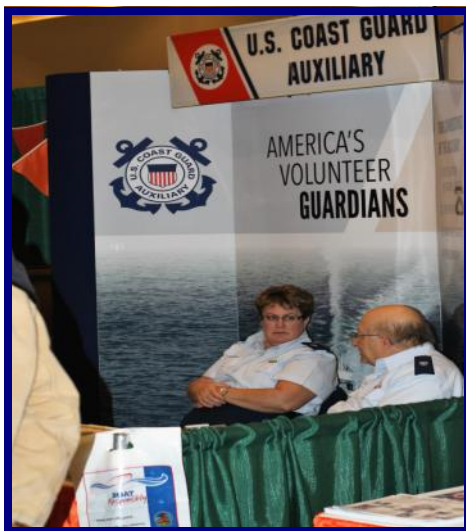
United States Coast Guard Academy Website

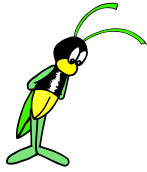
U.S. Coast Guard Historians Office





**River City Hunting & Fishing Expo**  
**Photos by Jim & Barb Westcott**





# ***BY THE INFORMATION BUG***

## ***FEBRUARY NOTES***



<http://www.ready.gov/winter-weather#>



### **Winter Storms & Extreme Cold**



While the danger from winter weather varies across the country, nearly all Americans, regardless of where they live, are likely to face some type of severe winter weather at some point in their lives. Winter storms can range from a moderate snow over a few hours to a blizzard with blinding, wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Many winter storms are accompanied by dangerously low temperatures and sometimes by strong winds, icing, sleet and freezing rain.

One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to knock out heat, power and communications services to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time. Heavy snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize an entire region.

The National Weather Service refers to winter storms as the “Deceptive Killers” because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm. Instead, people die in traffic accidents on icy roads and of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold. It is important to be prepared for winter weather before it strikes.



Continued on the next page



## BEFORE WINTER STORMS AND EXTREME COLD

To prepare for a winter storm you should do the following:

- Before winter approaches, add the following supplies to your [emergency kit](#):
- Rock salt or more environmentally safe products to melt ice on walkways. Visit the [Environmental Protection Agency](#) for a complete list of recommended products.
- Sand to improve traction.
- Snow shovels and other snow removal equipment.
- Sufficient heating fuel. You may become isolated in your home and regular fuel sources may be cut off. Store a good supply of dry, seasoned wood for your fire place or wood burning stove.
- Adequate clothing and blankets to keep you warm.
- Make a [Family Communications Plan](#). Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what you will do in case of an emergency.
- A NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts alerts and warnings directly from the NWS for all hazards. You may also sign up in advance to receive notifications from your local emergency services.
- Download FEMA's Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings for a summary of notifications at: [www.ready.gov/prepare](http://www.ready.gov/prepare). Free smart phone apps, such as those available from FEMA and the American Red Cross, provide information about finding shelters, providing first aid, and seeking assistance for recovery.
- Minimize travel. If travel is necessary, keep a disaster supplies kit in your vehicle.
- Bring pets/companion animals inside during winter weather. Move other animals or livestock to sheltered areas with non-frozen drinking water.



Continued on the next page

## Winterize Your Vehicle



**Check or have a mechanic check the following items on your car:**

- **Antifreeze levels** - ensure they are sufficient to avoid freezing.
- **Battery and ignition system** - should be in top condition and battery terminals should be clean.
- **Brakes** - check for wear and fluid levels.
- **Exhaust system** - check for leaks and crimped pipes and repair or replace as necessary. Carbon monoxide is deadly and usually gives no warning.
- **Fuel and air filters** - replace and keep water out of the system by using additives and maintaining a full tank of gas. A full tank will keep the fuel line from freezing.
- **Heater and defroster** - ensure they work properly.
- **Lights and flashing hazard lights** - check for serviceability.
- **Oil** - check for level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well.
- **Thermostat** - ensure it works properly.
- **Windshield wiper equipment** - repair any problems and maintain proper washer fluid level.
- **Install good winter tires** - Make sure the tires have adequate tread. All-weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions. However, some jurisdictions require that to drive on their roads, vehicles must be equipped with chains or snow tires with studs.



**Update the [emergency kits](#) in your vehicles with:**

- A shovel
- Windshield scraper and small broom
- Flashlight
- Battery powered radio
- Extra batteries
- Water
- Snack food
- Matches
- Extra hats, socks and mittens
- First aid kit with pocket knife
- Necessary medications
- Blanket(s)
- Tow chain or rope
- Road salt and sand
- Booster cables
- Emergency flares
- Fluorescent distress flag



Continued on the next page

## Winterize Your Home

- Winterize your home to extend the life of your fuel supply by insulating walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows, and installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic.
- Winterize your house, barn, shed or any other structure that may provide shelter for your family, neighbors, livestock or equipment. Clear rain gutters; repair roof leaks and cut away tree branches that could fall on a house or other structure during a storm.
- Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected every year.
- Insulate pipes with insulation or newspapers and plastic and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing. Running water, even at a trickle, helps prevent pipes from freezing.
- All fuel-burning equipment should be vented to the outside and kept clear.
- Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk, as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.
- Learn how to [shut off water valves](#) (in case a pipe bursts).
- Insulate your home by installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic from the inside to keep cold air out.
- Hire a contractor to check the structural ability of the roof to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow - or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.



Continued on the next page

## Know the Terms

Know the terms used to describe changing winter weather conditions and what actions to take. These terms can be used to determine the timeline and severity of an approaching storm. (Advisory / Watch / Warning). The NWS also issues advisories and warnings for other winter weather, including blizzards, freezes, wind chill, lake effect snow, and dense fog. Be alert to weather reports and tune in for specific guidance when these conditions develop.



**Freezing Rain** - Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees and power lines.

**Sleet** - Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes moisture on roads to freeze and become slippery.

**Wind Chill**- Wind chill is the temperature it “feels like” when you are outside. The NWS provides a Wind chill Chart to show the difference between air temperature and the perceived temperature and the amount of time until frostbite occurs. For more information, visit: [www.nws.noaa.gov/om/windchill](http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/windchill).

**Winter Weather Advisory** - The NWS issues a winter weather advisory when conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences that may be hazardous. If caution is used, these situations should not be life-threatening.

**Winter Storm Watch** - A winter storm is possible in your area. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for more information. The NWS issues a winter storm watch when severe winter conditions, such as heavy snow and/or ice, may affect your area but the location and timing are still uncertain. A winter storm watch is issued 12 to 36 hours in advance of a potential severe storm. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, local radio, TV, or other news sources for more information. Monitor alerts, check your emergency supplies, and gather any items you may need if you lose power.

**Winter Storm Warning** - A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in your area.

**Blizzard Warning** - Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 miles per hour or greater and considerable amounts of falling or blowing snow (reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile) are expected to prevail for a period of three hours or longer.


**Frost/Freeze Warning** - Below freezing temperatures are expected.



Continued on the next page

## Carbon Monoxide


Caution: Each year, an average of 430 Americans die from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning, and there are more than 20,000 visits to the emergency room with more than 4,000 hospitalizations. Carbon monoxide-related deaths are highest during colder months. These deaths are likely due to increased use of gas-powered furnaces and alternative heating, cooking, and power sources used inappropriately indoors during power outages.

-  use a generator, grill, camp stove or other gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal-burning devices inside a home, garage, basement, crawlspace or any partially enclosed area. Locate unit away from doors, windows and vents that could allow carbon monoxide to come indoors. Keep these devices at least 20 feet from doors, windows, and vents.
- The primary hazards to avoid when using alternate sources for electricity, heating or cooking are carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock and fire.
- Install carbon monoxide alarms in central locations on every level of your home and outside sleeping areas to provide early warning of accumulating carbon monoxide.
- If the carbon monoxide alarm sounds, move quickly to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door.
- Call for help from the fresh air location and remain there until emergency personnel arrive to assist you.



# February 2016



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6 Division 33 Meeting & Training Change of Watch
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 	15 Flotilla 33-1 Meeting Forty & Eight Club	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27 
28	29					



# March 2016



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day 	18	19 
20	21 Flotilla 33-1 Meeting Forty & Eight Club	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		