"The Fun One"

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 7 JULY 2017



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

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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

30 June-02July	Operation Dry Water
01 July	Boating Safety Class
08 July	Boating Safety Class
15 July	Boating Safety Class
17 July	Flotilla Meeting
22 July	Boating Safety Class
19 August	Boating Safety Class
04 August	US COAST GUARD DAY
19 August	Boating Safety Class
21 August	Flotilla Meeting

See the calendars and check our website for possible date changes

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Want to see more pictures?
Please remember to check out the website at:
http://wow.uscgaux.info/WOW_signin.php?
unit=



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FLOTILLA COMMANDER'S MESSAGE



Commander's Note July 2017

Dear Ship Mates:

We are in the heart of the recreational boating season; safety on the water continues to be our primary goal. I recently received notice that the 2017 Operation Dry Water is scheduled for June 30 – July 2, 2017. That notification reported that alcohol continues to be a major contributor to recreational boating safety accidents with 15 percent of the fatalities having that alcohol relation during 2016. Operation Dry Water will be conducted in all 56 states and territories to intensify Boating Under the Influence awareness and enforcement. There will be increased patrols and sobriety checkpoints will be established. In 2016 Operation Dry Water made contact with over 130,000 boaters on over 55,000 recreational vehicles. The 538 law enforcement agencies issued almost 5,000 citations, gave out over 13,500 warnings and made 367 arrests during the three day period. The operation directly supports the training we provide during our boating safety classes.

July will be a busy month for education. There are classes scheduled for July 1 at Bellevue Medical Center, July 8 at Papillion South High School for the JROTC, July 15 at Midlands Hospital in Papillion, July 22 again at Bellevue Medical Center. We also have a class scheduled for August 19 at Midlands Hospital. Anyone needing training hours should let me know when they are available.

James Miller, FC 085-33-01





THE DIVERSITY MINUTE

By Jim Westcott, VFC, FSO-DV/PA

Diversity Lessons From The **National Park** Service

by The Trust for Public Land



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If you've ever explored a national park—especially one of the busier ones, like Yosemite or Yellowstone—you might have noticed all kinds of staff working to make your visit a good one: from the friendly face that greeted you at the entrance gate, to trail crews and firefighters, botanists and wild-life biologists.

But there's another part of the National Park Service that few visitors have heard of. It's called the Office of Relevancy, Diversity, and Inclusion, and though the name is a mouthful, the idea is simple: national parks should be for everybody.

Even as the National Park Service celebrates its centennial, it's grappling with 21st-century problems: from climate change to the unprecedented attacks on public land. With so much at stake, it's more important than ever to ensure the national parks are for all Americans so that so all Americans are for the national parks.

How will the agency meet the challenges of the next hundred years? We asked Sangita Chari, head of the Office of Relevancy, Diversity, and Inclusion since 2013.

Relevancy, diversity, and inclusion are big—and abstract—ideas. What do they actually look like in practice?

To practice diversity is to seek difference—to ask ourselves whose perspective is still missing. Inclusion is making sure everyone who's participating in a conversation is heard. And relevancy is an outcome: by practicing diversity and inclusion, we become and stay relevant.

Like any skill, you have to train to improve. So that's what this office does: we help employees have these hard conversations about our assumptions and identities, and get more comfortable with the discomfort that can result. When we do it right, we understand ourselves and each other better—who we are as Americans and how we're all connected.

Why is an agency like the National Park Service interested in work like this?

The National Park Service has this broad umbrella of a mission. We're responsible for protecting hundreds of millions of acres of land, building trails, monitoring wildlife, and keeping visitors safe. But we're also here to tell the stories of places that define our social and cultural history—places like Civil War battlefields and the Stonewall Inn, to name just a few.

Taking a hard look at our agency's internal culture is going to help us tell the American story—both the struggles and the triumphs—in an an accurate and authentic way. We have to be true to ourselves before we can speak truthfully about these issues to others.

What brought you to this job?

I'm a cultural anthropologist by training. Before I stepped into this role, I was the National Park Service grants coordinator for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)—which gives tribes the authority to repatriate human remains and certain sacred items from federally funded museums and agencies. I supported tribes and museums with the repatriation of those remains, and saw firsthand the importance of the laws and policies of our agency to Native American people.

And as an employee of the National Park Service, I've had my own personal experiences of isolation and lack of inclusion. So when I got the opportunity to take on this position, I was excited to see what I could do to move us forward.

Today, people of color make up less than 20 percent of national park staff—and about the same percentage of park visitors. Is the National Park Service doing enough to diversify its ranks and appeal to diverse communities?

Nobody ever doubted it would be a difficult journey, but I know there are thousands of people in the service who are committed and passionate about this issue. Of course, I'd like for us to go faster. That was one of the best outcomes of this year's big centennial celebration, actually: along with the positive coverage and pride in our history, we also had critical conversations about how to advance relevancy, diversity, and inclusion in our national parks. Even if the centennial was nothing but a push to keep us moving in that direction, that's a huge win.

At a time when the country feels starkly divided, are the national parks still something that can unite us?

No matter who you are, you can't walk up to the rim of the Grand Canyon and not feel awe. That's a start. From there, we can invite our visitors to hear the stories of these places, and maybe help them discover a deeper personal connection to the land. Every time I go to a national park I'm reminded of how complex and interesting our country really is. When we tell its stories well, we can remind people of our potential as a country. I believe our national parks really do have that power.





BY THE INFORMATION BUG

By Barb Westcott

JULY NOTES

http://coastguard.dodlive.mil/2014/06/5-facts-you-may-not-know-about-the-coast-guard-at-normandy/

5 facts you may not know about the Coast Guard at Normandy

Posted by LT Stephanie Young, Thursday, June 5, 2014

When the Allied Forces landed on Normandy Beach, the U.S. Coast Guard took part in the greatest amphibious operation the world had ever seen. On <u>June 6, 1944</u>, the Coast Guard joined the other U.S. military branches and Allied Forces in the operation code-named Overlord. As the world commemorates the <u>70th anniversary of D-Day</u>, we bring you five facts you may not know about the Coast Guard at Normandy.



"The Jaws of Death." A photo by CPHOM Robert F. Sargent, USCG. A Coast Guard-manned LCVP from the USS Samuel Chase disembarks troops of Company E, 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division on the morning of June 6, 1944, at Omaha Beach.

1. The Coast Guard played a critical role in Operation Neptune.

Operation Neptune, the naval assault phase of <u>Operation Overlord</u>, was the largest single combat operation the Coast Guard has ever taken part in. During the initial days of the liberation of Western Europe, the Coast Guard demonstrated its expertise, versatility and value in the maritime domain in a number of ways including combat operations; ship and small boat handling; loading and discharging cargo at sea and ashore; directing vessel traffic; and search and rescue operations – in most cases under enemy fire.

2. Coast Guard-manned landing craft carried troops to the beach.

There were a variety of Coast Guard cutters and Coast Guard-manned Navy vessels that participated in the Normandy invasion. The smallest sea-going amphibious craft involved in the invasion were <u>landing crafts</u>. These vessels, crewed by less than 30 men, carried troops or equipment into the invasion and then pulled the soldiers of the beaches of France.

The various types of landing craft included:



A landing craft approaches the beach on D-Day. U.S. Coast Guard photo.

• LCI(L): Landing Craft, Infantry (Large)

• LCH: Landing Craft, Headquarters

• LST: Landing Ship, Tank

LSI(L): Landing Ship, Infantry (Large)LCVP: Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel

LCA: Landing Craft, AssaultLCM: Landing Craft, Mechanized

3. Sixty Coast Guard cutters formed Rescue Flotilla One.

A few weeks prior to D-Day, <u>President Franklin D. Roosevelt</u> suggested that Operation Neptune needed a rescue flotilla. Roosevelt ordered <u>U.S. Navy Adm. Ernest J. King</u>, chief of naval operations, to work out the details. King in turn contacted Commandant of the Coast Guard <u>Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche</u>, who noted that there were dozens of coastal patrol craft that would do the job. Sixty 83-footers were selected and each cutter was transported "piggy-back" on freighters to the U.K. where they were offloaded. The cutters of Rescue Flotilla One saved more than 400 men on D-Day alone and by the time the unit was decommissioned in December 1944 they had saved 1,438 souls.

4. The Coast Guard played an important role in capturing a port for the Allies.



Omaha Beach, secured. U.S. Coast Guard photo.

Coast Guard Cmdr. Quentin R. Walsh, while assigned to <u>Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force</u>, helped develop artificial harbors and <u>planned the occupation</u> of the French port of Cherbourg. He and 16 men were sent in to assess the port's condition. Approaching a German--held fortress, Walsh waved a torn parachute fragment as a flag of truce. He was invited to meet with the fort's commander who ultimately surrendered the fort. The Americans then began the dangerous job of clearing the demolished and booby-trapped port with Walsh's assistance. They cleared it in time for the Allies to begin unloading supplies in July. For his actions Walsh was awarded a Navy Cross.

5. The day was filled with both triumph and tragedy.

More Coast Guard vessels were lost or damaged that day than at any time in its history. Destroyed in action were LCI(L)-85, 91, 92 and 93. The latter three were lost on Omaha Beach while the 85 sank offshore. Their burning wrecks served as navigation markers that day. Fifteen Coast Guardsmen died in the invasion on D-Day. Most were crewmen from the landing craft that participated in the Omaha Beach assault. Six of those who were killed in action are buried in the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial in France.

The above article was taken from the:

COAST GUARD <u>COMPASS</u>
OFFICIAL BLOG OF THE U.S. COAST
GUARD





The Division 33 Color Guard was invited to return to present the colors at the State Lacrosse Tournament held at Creighton Prep on 3 Jun 17. We were first invited 2 years ago when Dan and Jackie Groenendyk were involved with the Lacrosse Tournament. Last year we had to cancel due to the event being rescheduled because of weather, and us working. We were absolutely thrilled that they came to us again for the opportunity to be there for the 11 Team Tournament. Presenting the Colors, are Barclay Stebbins, James Miller, and Randy Evans. Photographer - Bonnie Stebbins





Getting ready to cook those steaks



Pictures by Jim Westcott, VFC



Clock given to Jean & Richard Goble in appreciation of 15 years of service to the members of Flotilla 085-33-01



Warren Koehler, FSO-OP, enjoying the fellowship



The following information can be found at: http://www.nrs.com/learn/uscg-regulations-for-sup.asp

U.S. Coast Guard Regulations for Stand Up Paddlers



The sport of SUP boarding has exploded. Thousands of new folks are getting on the water with their boards for the first time. It's great, it's fun, but do you know what you need to have and do to be legal on the water?

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has determined that SUP boards operated outside a surfing, swimming or bathing area are "vessels" under USCG regulations. The following refers to what that means for you when you're outside those areas.

Life Jackets:

- → Each paddler 13 years of age or older must have a USCG-approved Type I, II, III, or appropriate Type V (see below) life jacket. It doesn't have to be worn, although that's certainly the wisest plan, and one which we strongly recommend.
- → A child 12-years old or younger must wear their USCG-approved life jacket.
- → The jacket must be in "serviceable condition," without rips, tears or deterioration that will diminish its performance.
- → The jacket must be of an appropriate size and fit for the wearer.
- → A Type V jacket can be used as long as it's USCG-approved and applicable for the activity.

→ Belt pouch-type inflatable PFDs, such as the ones we carry, must be worn on the person to meet the life jacket regulation. For other types of inflatable PFDs, check the approval description printed on the unit for restrictions.

For all life jackets, be sure to read the label to know if special requirements pertain to that device.

Other Required Gear:

→ A whistle or other sound producing device must be carried to warn other boaters.

If you're on the water after sunset, you need to have a flashlight, or similar lighting device, to warn other boaters.

What You Need to Do:

→ As the operator of a vessel, you need to follow the Navigation Rules. You are also required to report any boating accident or injury to the local reporting authority, either the USCG or other agency that has been delegated that authority.



So, if you have this gear and follow these rules you should be legal under USCG regulations. State and local agencies may have additional rules or more restrictive versions of the federal ones.

Remember, on a SUP board you're about the most vulnerable person on the water. Watch out for power boats and other crafts; use your signaling devices to help them spot you. Wearing brightly colored life jackets and apparel in well traveled waterways can be a life saver. Also, many boating accidents involve alcohol; it's best to leave the celebration until you're back on shore. Have a great time on the water and above all, boat safe!

July 2017



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	* * * * * Happy 4th of July!	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Flotilla 33-1 Meeting Forty & Eight Club	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August 2017



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