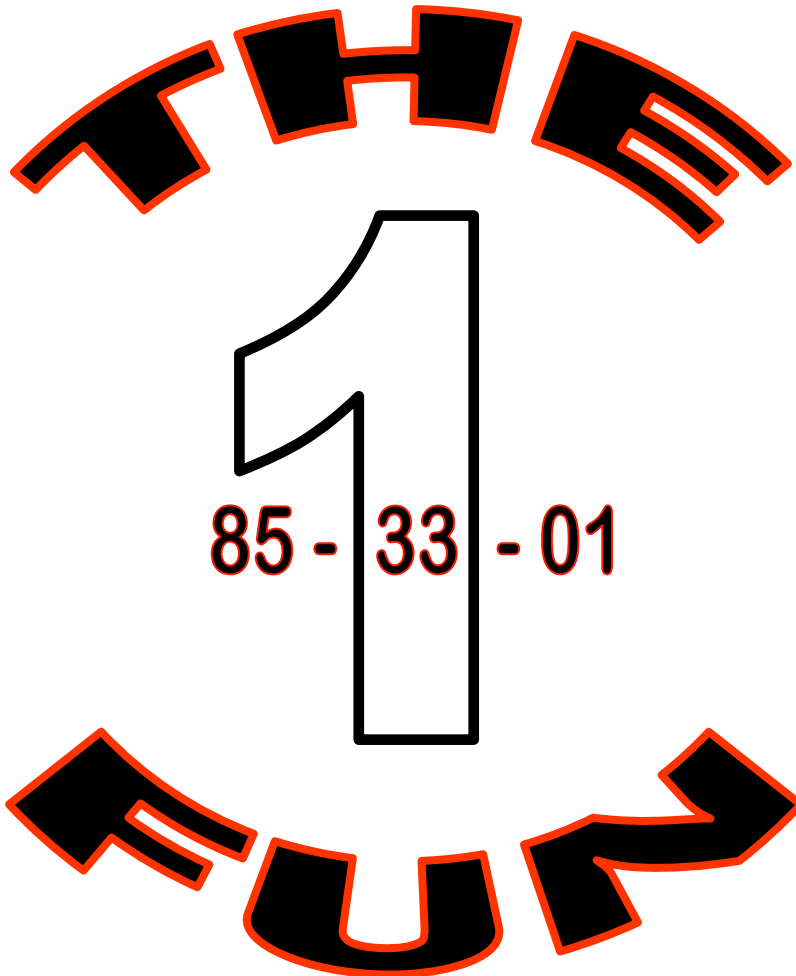


“The Fun One”

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 4, APRIL 2018



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

FLOTILLA 33-1 OFFICERS

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

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Published by and for members
of Flotilla 33-1 U.S. Coast
Guard Auxiliary 8th Western
Rivers Region. Opinions
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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

01 April	Easter
04-08 April	Spring D Train
16 April	Flotilla Meeting
05 May	Division Meeting, Training and Awards Dinner
13 May	Mother's Day
21 May	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?](http://wow.uscgaux.info/WOW_signin.php?unit=)
[unit=](http://wow.uscgaux.info/WOW_signin.php?unit=)**



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FLOTILLA COMMANDER'S MESSAGE



Commander's Note April 2018

Commander's Remarks

Teammates,

Flotilla One has had a rough start to 2018. Two meetings were held at member's homes, one of the meetings postponed three weeks due to weather. Now there is the potential that we will lose our meeting place. Then my computer crashes and I lose all of my emails and am trying to recover that. One has to think that things can only get better from here.

There are a lot of things coming due in the next couple of weeks. We have two recreational boating classes between now and the next meeting, and a third scheduled for the end of April. Of course, with the loss of the computer, I've also lost the list of registered students. But that can be managed. That means I'm also struggling to ensure we have all instructor slots filled.

If you attended the March meeting, you are aware that we are looking at an OpEx to be conducted in August, World O' Water in September and other PA events over the summer. I encourage everyone to try to help us ensure Flotilla One has a good representation. I understand there will also be a "half-boat" party early in the Spring.

As stated during the meeting, it's necessary for everyone to bring their PPE for inspection and inventory at the next meeting.

Should there be a change in location for our next meeting, I will send an email to everyone when I call for reports.

Semper Paratus
James Miller, FC
085-33-01





THE DIVERSITY MINUTE

By Jim Westcott, FSO-DV/PA

It has been my observation that in 30+ years in the law enforcement profession that while everyone looks, not all see. You go to investigate an accident and interview five witnesses and receive five slightly different versions on what they looked at. The same holds true when you interview the victims and witnesses on a physical assault, you will get different versions of what took place. All who were interviewed will be telling the truth (hopefully) as they saw it from their perception. Unfortunately that point of view may not be the best for the person collecting the information in his/her quest for the common good.

Diversity has the same problem. We all joined the Auxiliary for our own reasons. That is, what we look to the organizations combined purpose from our own point of view. That point of view can, at times, be very narrow or concentrated, and not for the best of the team. I challenge you to look at your shipmates and prospective members and see, not their weaknesses and shortcomings rather look beyond the obvious and investigate. Find out what that person desires to do, and help him/her toward that goal within the Auxiliary. There is room for everybody and their skills no matter what is looked at if we take the time to see. Everyone will tell us to think outside the "box." I would challenge you to look and see and throw the box away



This article can be found at:

<http://cgaux.org/about.php>

About The Auxiliary

Agency Overview

Established by Congress in 1939 under *title 14, §§ 23* of the U.S. Code, the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary is Semper Paratus(Always Ready). We invite you to explore our site and learn more about who we are and what we do to be "Semper Paratus."

The Auxiliary operates in

- Safety and Security Patrols
- Search and Rescue
- Mass Casualty or Disasters
- Pollution Response & Patrols
- Homeland Security
- Recreational Boating Safety
- Commercial Fishing and Vessel Exams
- Platforms for Boarding Parties
- Recruit for all service in the Coast Guard

In addition to the above, the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary operates in any mission as directed by the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard or Secretary of Homeland Security.

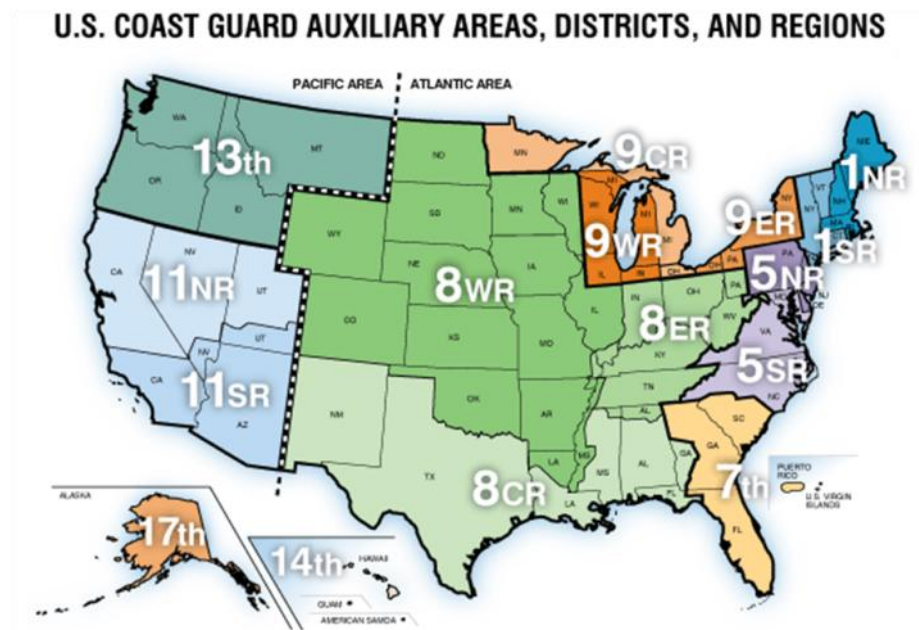
Our Mission

- To promote and improve Recreational Boating Safety
- To provide trained crews and facilities to augment the Coast Guard and enhance safety and security of our ports, waterways, and coastal regions
- To support Coast Guard operational, administrative, and logistical Requirements

Organization

The Auxiliary has units in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

Under the direct authority of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security via the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Auxiliary's internally operating levels are broken down into four organizational levels: Flotilla, Division, District and National.



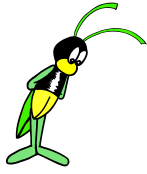
- **National** - The national staff officers are responsible, along with the Commandant, for the administration and policy-making for the entire Auxiliary.
- **District** - The District provides administrative and supervisory support to Divisions, promotes policies of both the District Commander and National Committee.
- **Division** - Flotillas in the same general geographic area are grouped into Divisions. The Division provides administrative, training and supervisory support to Flotillas and promotes District & National policy.
- **Flotilla** - The Flotilla is the basic organizational unit of the Auxiliary and is comprised of at least 15 qualified members who carry out the day-to-day missions of "Team Coast Guard". Every Auxiliary member is part of a Flotilla.

Auxiliary History

When the Coast Guard "Reserve" was authorized by act of Congress on June 23, 1939, the Coast Guard was given a legislative mandate to use civilian to promote safety on and over the high seas and the nation's navigable waters.

Two years later, on Feb. 19, Congress amended the 1939 act with passage of the Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941. Passage of this act designated the Reserve as a military branch of the active service, while the civilian section, formerly referred to as the Coast Guard Reserve, became the Auxiliary under title 14, chapter 23 of the USC.

When we entered World War II, 50,000 Auxiliary members joined the war effort as military teams. Many of their private vessels were placed into service in an effort to protect the U.S.



BY THE INFORMATION BUG

By Barb Westcott

APRIL NOTES

<https://www.ready.gov/tornadoes>

Tornadoes

This page explains what actions to take when you receive a tornado watch or warning alert from the National Weather Service for your local area and what to do before, during, and after a tornado.

Know your risk

What

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground and is often—although not always—visible as a funnel cloud. Lightning and hail are common in thunderstorms that produce tornadoes. Tornadoes cause extensive damage to structures and disrupt transportation, power, water, gas, communications, and other services in its direct path and in neighboring areas. Related thunderstorms can cause heavy rains, flash flooding, and hail

Where

About 1,200 tornadoes hit the United States every year and every state is at risk. Most tornadoes in the United States occur east of the Rocky Mountains with concentrations in the central and southern plains, the Gulf Coast and Florida.

When

Tornadoes can strike in any season, but occur most often in the spring and summer months. They can occur at all hours of the day and night, but are most likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Before a Tornado

- Identify safe rooms built to FEMA criteria or ICC500 storm shelters or other potential protective locations in sturdy buildings near your home, work, and other locations you frequent so you have a plan for where you will go quickly for safety when there is a Warning or an approaching tornado.
- For schools, malls, and other buildings with long-span roofs or open space plans, or many occupants, ask the building manager to identify the best available refuge.
- Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or to commercial radio or television newscasts for the latest information. In any emergency, always listen to the instructions given by local emergency management officials.

Continued on the next page

- Be alert to changing weather conditions. Look for approaching storms.
- Look for the following danger signs:
 1. Dark, often greenish sky
 2. Large hail
 3. A large, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotating)
 4. Loud roar, similar to a freight train.
 5. If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately.

Tornado Facts

The extent of destruction caused by tornadoes depends on the tornado's intensity, size, path, time of day, and amount of time it is on the ground. Wind from tornadoes can reach more than 300 miles per hour, and damage paths can be more than 1 mile wide and 50 miles long. Wind from tornadoes can destroy buildings and trees, transform debris into deadly projectiles, and roll vehicles.

- They may strike quickly, with little or no warning.
- They may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms in the funnel.
- The average tornado moves Southwest to Northeast, but tornadoes have been known to move in any direction.
- Tornadoes can accompany tropical storms and hurricanes as they move onto land.
- Waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water.

Know the Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a tornado hazard:

- **Tornado Watch** - Tornadoes are possible. When there is a Watch, move to be near enough to a shelter or sturdy building to be able to get there quickly in a few minutes if there is a Warning or if you see signs of a tornado approaching. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.
- **Tornado Warning** - A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

During a Tornado

If you are under a tornado warning, seek shelter immediately! Most injuries associated with high winds are from flying debris, so remember to protect your head.

If you are in school, nursing home, hospital, factory, shopping center, high-rise building pre-identified best available refuge then:

- Go to a pre-designated area such as a safe room built to FEMA criteria, or a small interior windowless room on the lowest level, below ground in a basement, or storm cellar, is best. (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and cover your head and neck with your arms and cover your body as best you can e.g., with a heavy coat or blankets, pillows. .
- In a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.
- Do not open windows.
- A sturdy structure (e.g. residence, small building) , school, nursing home, hospital, factory, shopping center, high-rise building)

Continued on the next page

<https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/staysafe/frostbite.html>

A manufactured home or office then:

- Get out immediately and go to a pre-identified location such as the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building or a storm shelter. Mobile homes, even if tied down, do not offer protection from tornadoes.

The outside with no shelter then:

- If you are not in a sturdy building, there is no single research-based recommendation for what last-resort action to take because many factors can affect your decision. Possible actions include:
- Immediately get into a vehicle, buckle your seat belt and try to drive to the closest sturdy shelter. If your vehicle is hit by flying debris while you are driving, pull over and park.
- Take cover in a stationary vehicle. Put the seat belt on and cover your head with your arms and a blanket, coat or other cushion if possible.
- In all situations:
- Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location.
- Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for protection in a sturdy building. .
- Outdoor areas are not protected from flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

After a Tornado

- If you are trapped, do not move about or kick up dust. Tap on a pipe or wall or use a whistle, if you have one, so that rescuers can locate you.
- Listen to local officials for updates and instructions.
- Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.
- Watch out for debris and downed power lines.
- Stay out of damaged buildings and homes until local authorities indicate it is safe.
- Use extreme caution during post-disaster clean-up of buildings and around debris. Do not attempt to remove heavy debris by yourself. Wear protective clothing, including a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, work gloves, and sturdy, thick-soled shoes during clean-up.
- Photograph the damage to your property in order to assist in filing an insurance claim.
- Do what you can to prevent further damage to your property, (e.g., putting a tarp on a damaged roof), as insurance may not cover additional damage that occurs after the storm.
- If your home is without power, use flashlights or battery-powered lanterns rather than candles to prevent accidental fires.

Build a Safe Room

Extreme windstorms in many parts of the country pose a serious threat to buildings and their occupants. Your residence may be built "to code" but that does not mean it can withstand winds from extreme events such as tornadoes and major hurricanes. The purpose of a safe room built to FEMA criteria or a storm shelter built to ICC 500 standards is to provide a space where you and your family can seek refuge that provides a high level of protection. You can build a safe room in one of several places in your home.

Continued on the next page

- .Your basement
- Atop a concrete slab-on-grade foundation or garage floor.
- An interior room on the first floor

Safe rooms built below ground level provide the greatest protection, but a safe room built in a first-floor interior room also can provide the necessary protection. Below-ground safe rooms must be designed to avoid accumulating water during the heavy rains that often accompany severe windstorms.

To protect its occupants, a safe room must be built to withstand high winds and flying debris, even if the rest of the residence is severely damaged or destroyed. Consider the following when building a safe room:

- The safe room must be adequately anchored to resist overturning and uplift.
- The walls, ceiling and door of the shelter must withstand wind pressure and resist penetration by windborne objects and falling debris.
- The connections between all parts of the safe room must be strong enough to resist the wind.
- Sections of either interior or exterior residence walls that are used as walls of the safe room must be separated from the structure of the residence so that damage to the residence will not cause damage to the safe room.

PREPARING YOUR SAFE ROOM

THINGS YOUR SAFE ROOM SHOULD INCLUDE:

✓AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER	✓MOBILE PHONE W/ CHARGER
✓NON-PERISHABLE FOODS	✓NOTEBOOK COMPUTER
✓A FIRST AID KIT	✓DRINK COOLER W/ ICE
✓NECESSARY PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES	✓DOUBLE BURNER STOVE TOP
✓A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	✓HAND SANITIZER
✓WIRELESS INTERNET CONNECTION	✓WEAPON STOCK PILE
✓VITAMINS AND HERBAL SUPPLEMENTS	✓AMMO



**NOTE: IT IS IMPORTANT TO
TO BE HEAVILY ARMED.
FIREARM POSSESSION IS
NOT ONLY PERMITTED,
IT'S MANDATORY.**

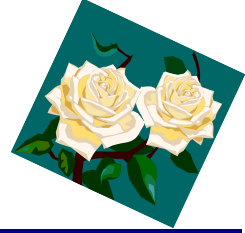


April 2018



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

May 2018



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5 Division 33 Meeting, Training & Dinner
6 Happy Mother's Day	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		