



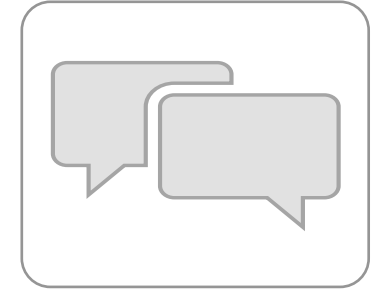
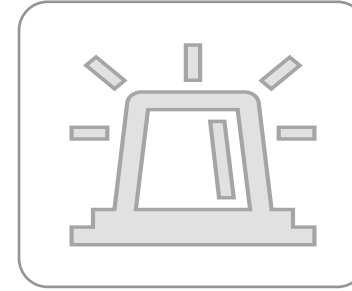
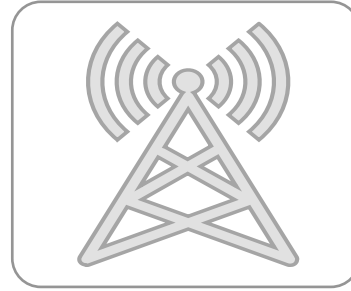
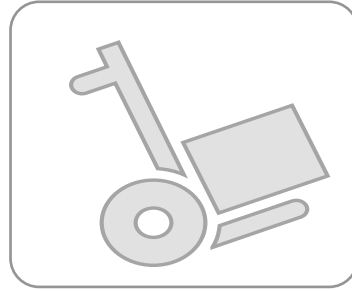
General Membership Meeting

August 2021



FEMA

Agenda



Program

- Denice Retirement
- Allen Car Show
- COVID Volunteer Appreciation

Training

- Basic Training
- 2021 In-Service Training

Logistics

- August Accomplishments
- Chainsaw Repair
- Map Books
- September Agenda

Communication

- Net Updates

Disaster Simulation

- Committee Kickoff
- Next Steps

Open Discussion

- Team

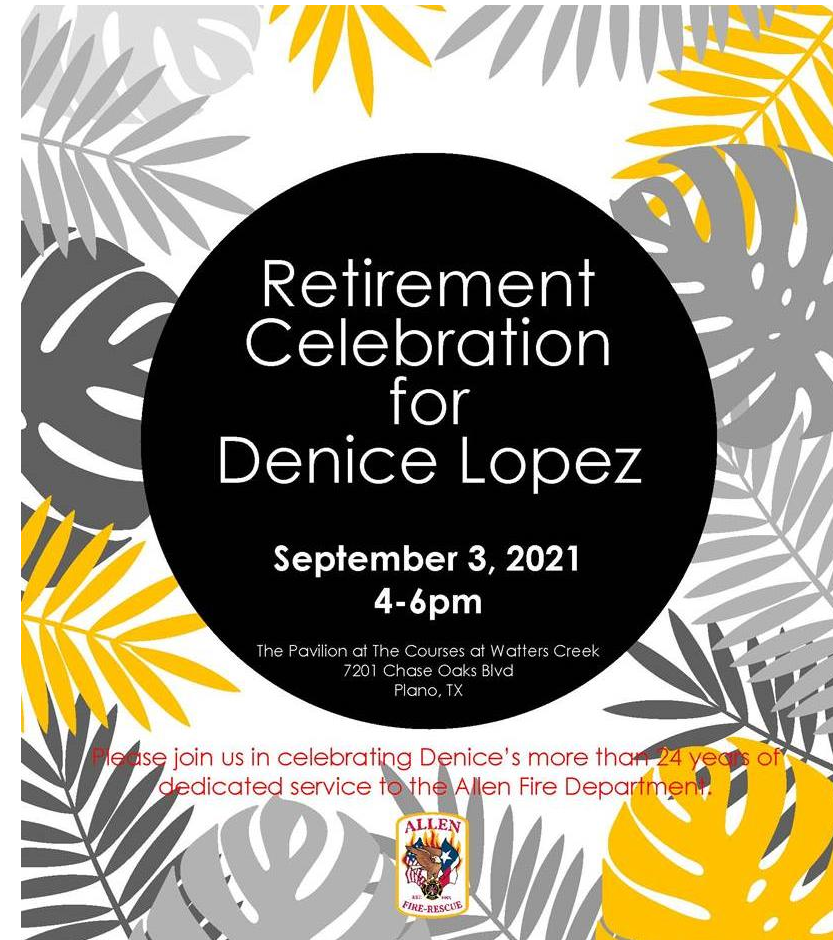
AFD Dinner & Awards

- Allen Event Center
- Thursday, October 7
- 6:00 – 8:00 PM
- Formal invitations coming from AFD



Denice Lopez Retirement

- Courses at Waters Creek
- Friday, September 2
- 4:00 – 6:00 PM
- Refreshments Served



Allen Car Show



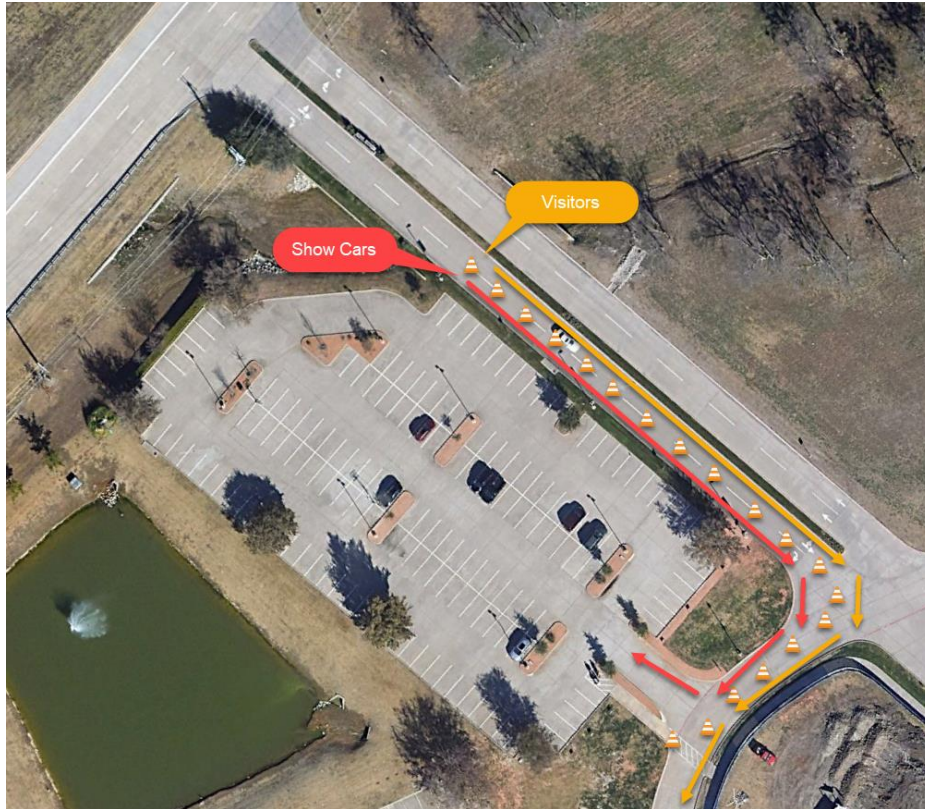
- Saturday, September 11, 0800-1600
- 3 Positions
 - Net Control
 - Comms Relay
 - Traffic Management
- 2 Shifts
 - 7:00 AM – Noon
 - Noon – 5:00 PM



Schedule

- 0700-0730: Setup
- 0800-1000: Registration
- 1100-1300: Voting
- 1500: Awards
- 1600: Teardown

Traffic Flow



Incoming traffic from Stacy split into two lanes



Visitor parking directly to south end of west lot. Overflow show cars and vendors to north end of west lot.

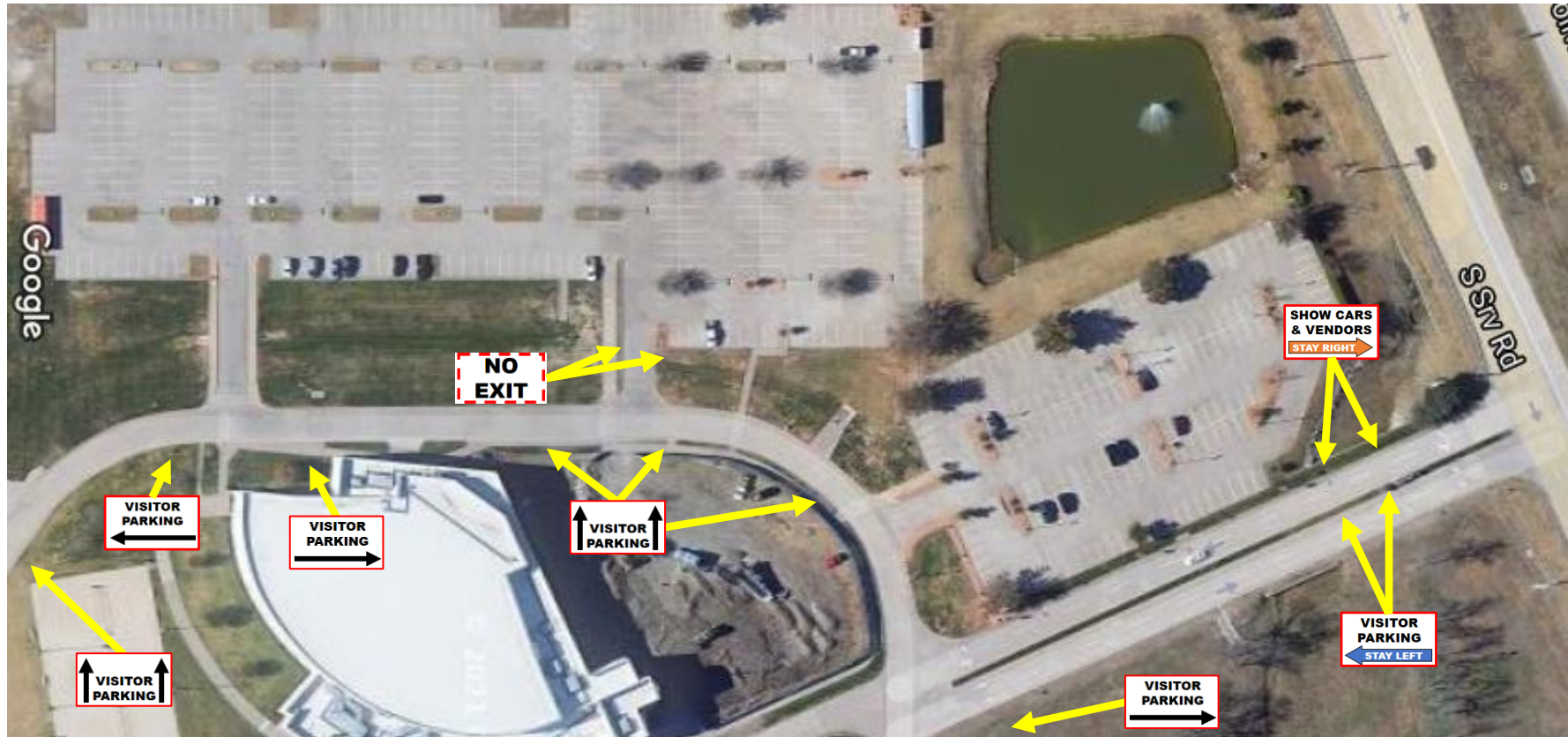
Traffic Flow



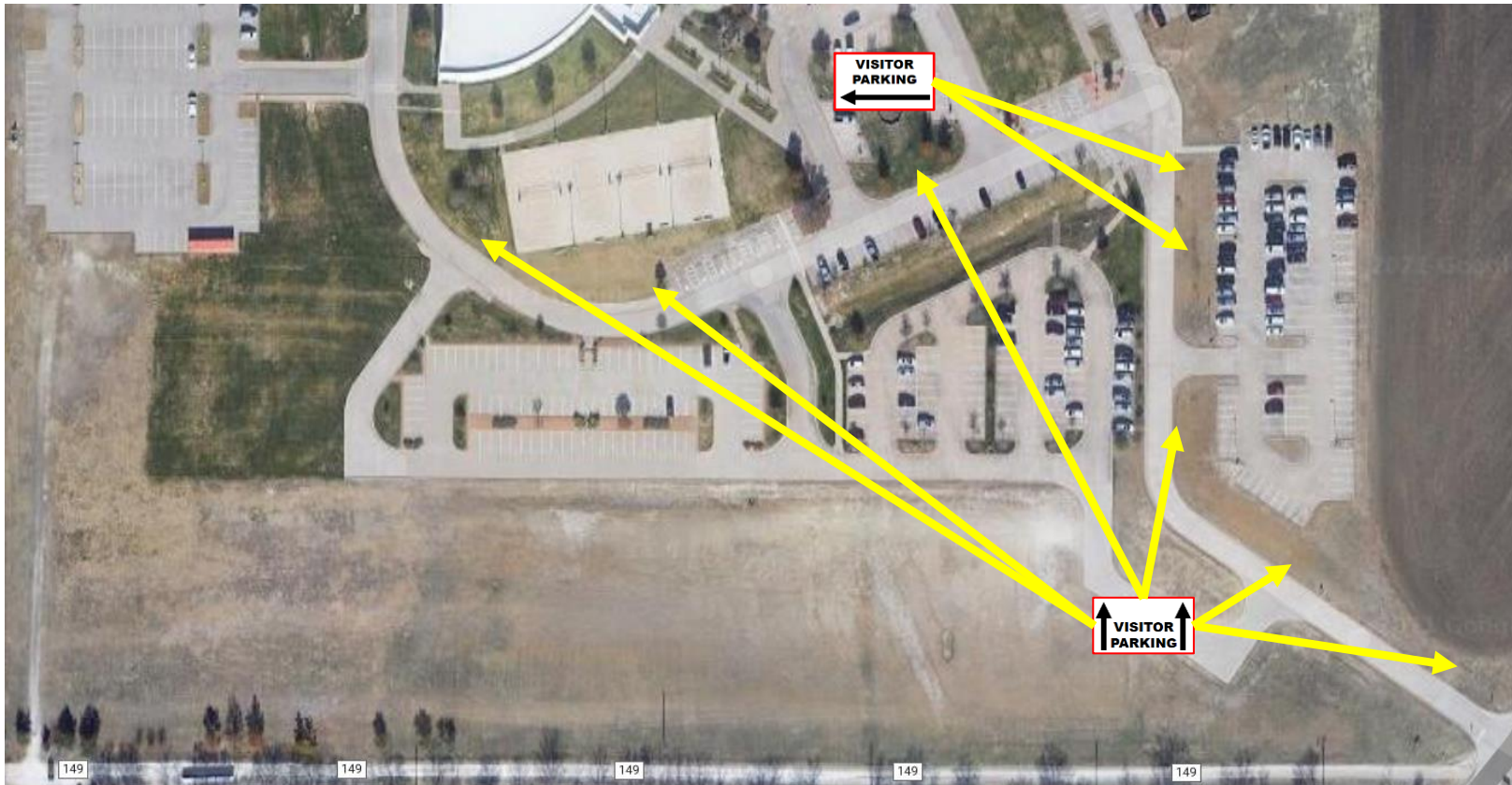
Incoming traffic from Ridgeview will travel around south side of church into the south entrance of the west lot



Sign Placement (Stacy Entrance)

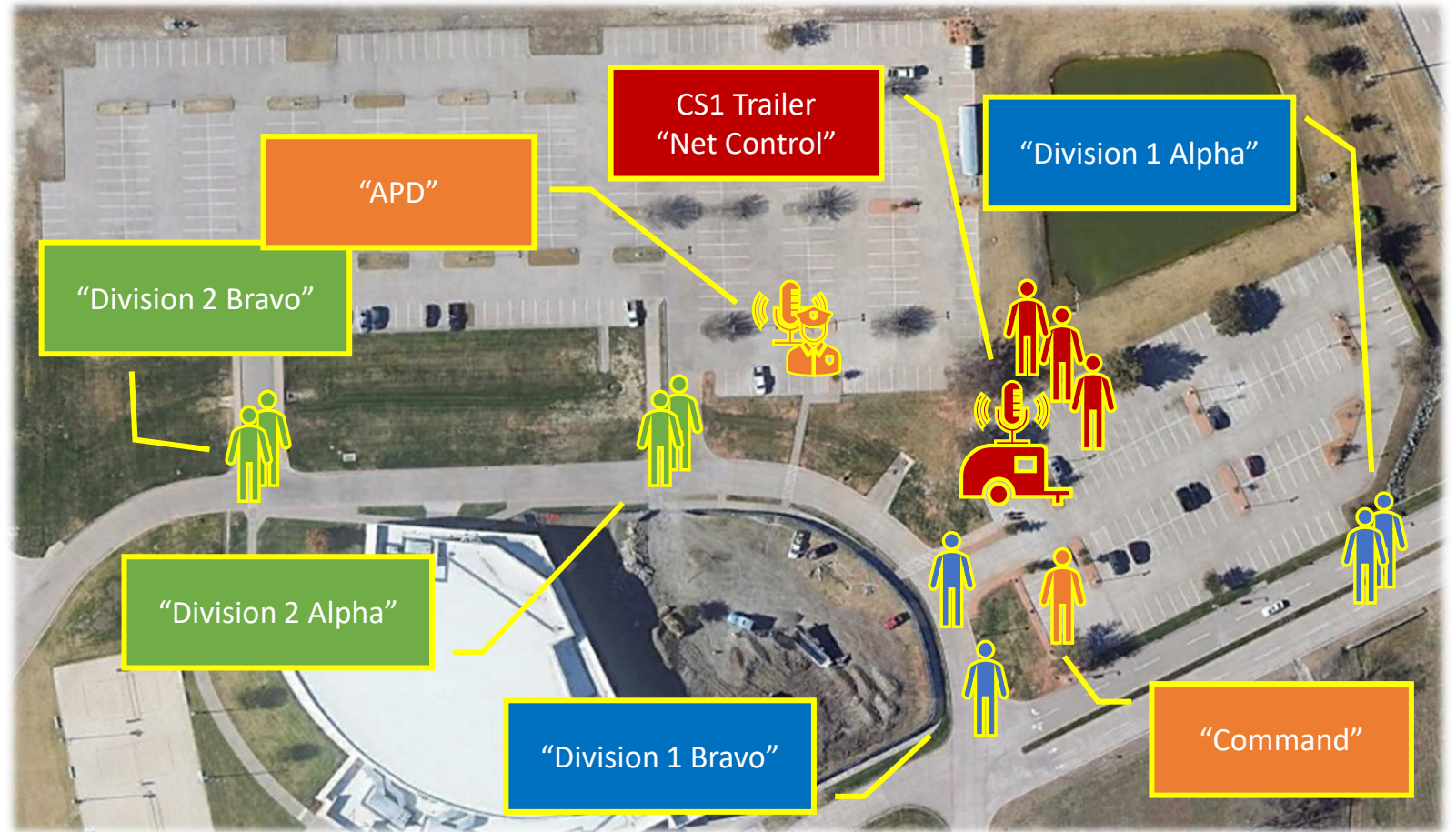


Sign Placement (Ridgeview Entrance)

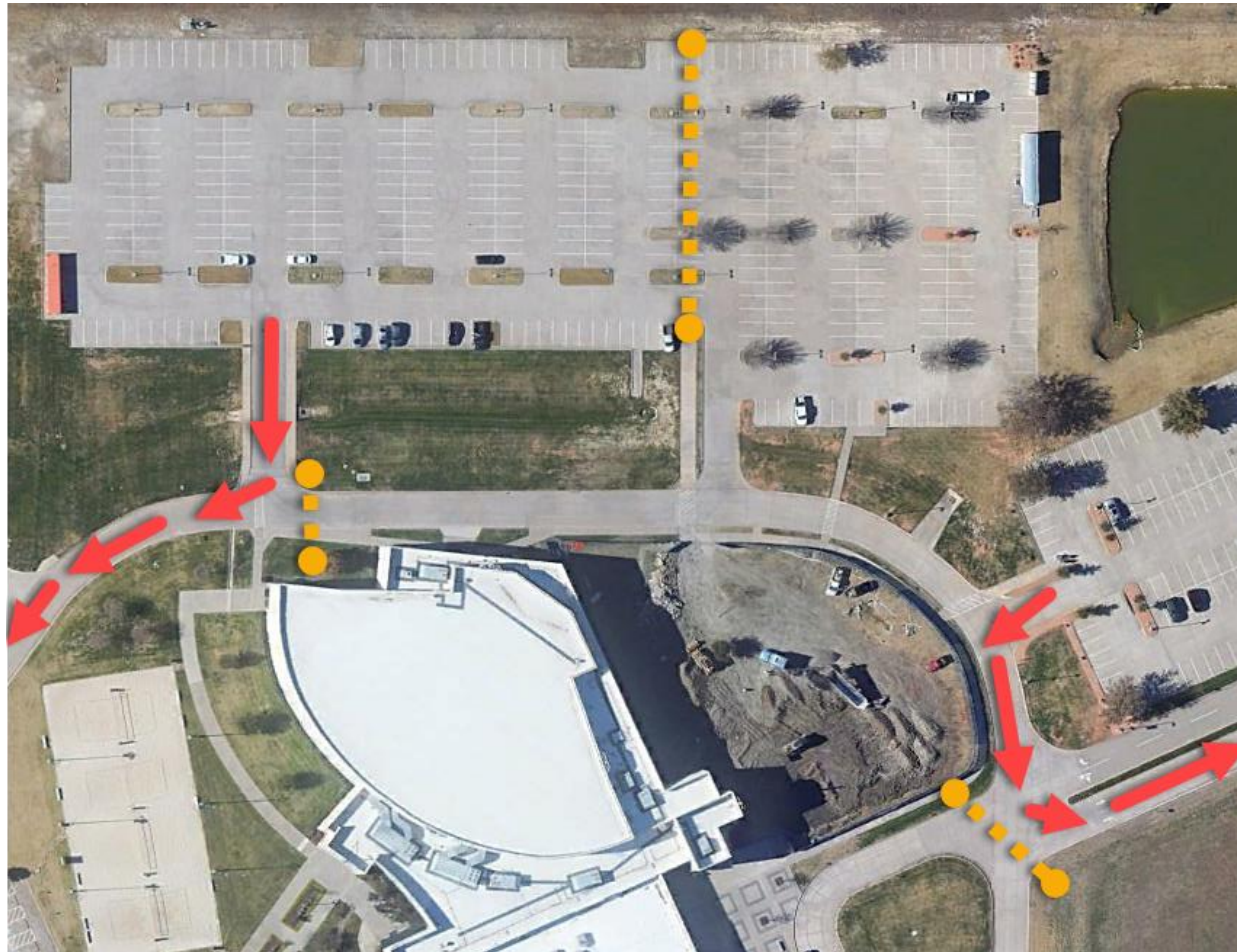


CERT Resource Deployment

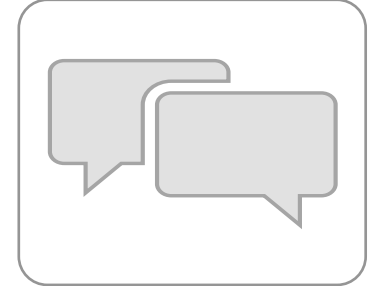
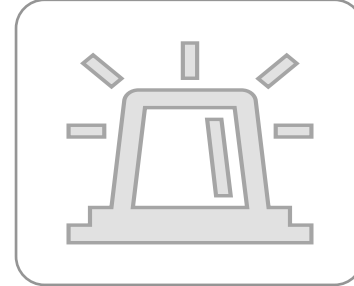
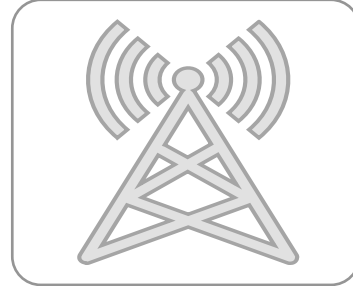
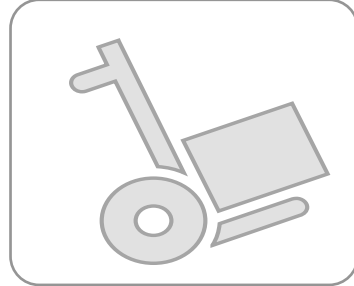
- Net Control and all stations on **CERT A**
- Intrateam
 - Division 1: CERT B
 - Division 2: CERT C
- Comms Relay for non-CERT positions



Exit Path



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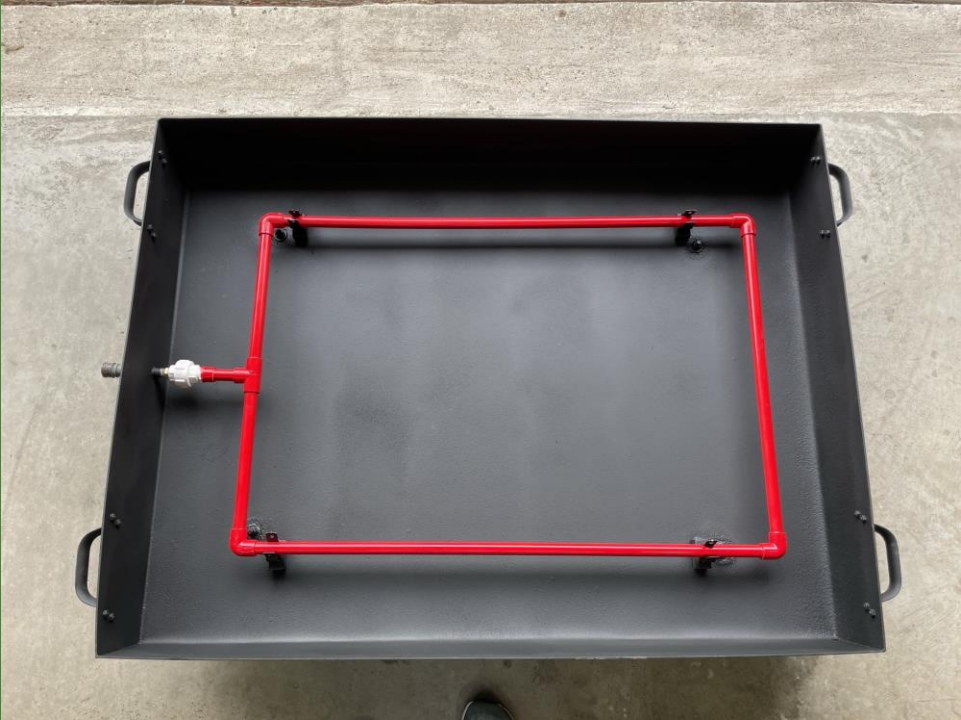


Basic Training

- Orientation
 - 18 attended
 - 3 additional (total 21)
- Burn pan

Continuing Education

- Wide Area Search
- Land Navigation





Map Reading & Land Navigation

Community Emergency Response Team



FEMA

What to expect

- Understand and use topographical maps
- Learn the difference types of compasses and how to use them
- Plot points and measure distance on maps using a compass and protractor
- Find your initial pace count
- Apply skills in a field exercise



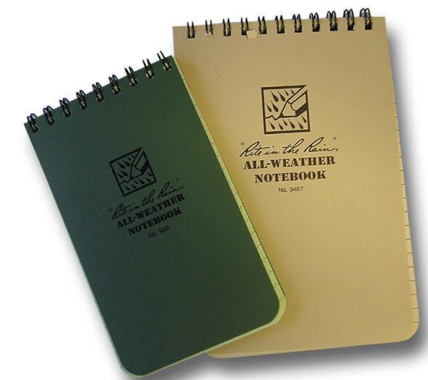
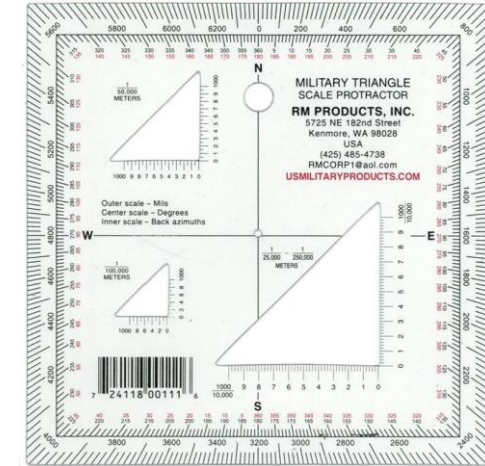
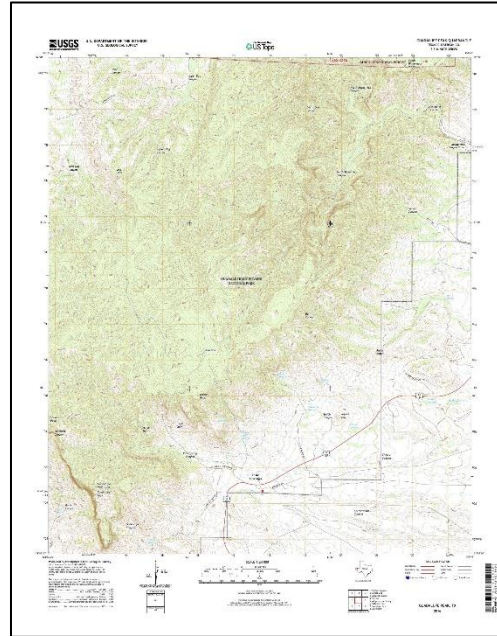
What you need

Provided:

- Map
- Compass
- Protractor

Need to bring:

- Notebook
- Mechanical Pencil



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF ARKANSAS
GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION
LITTLE ROCK

LANLEY QUADRANGLE
ARKANSAS
2.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
1:62,500 (1:62,500)



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Cover by USGS and ARKOM
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
June 1976; First edition 1976. Map edition 2000
Projection and 10,000-foot grid (U.S. Arkansas coordinate
system) north-south (east-west) interval:
10000 feet (east-west) Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1000 feet (north-south)
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508
This map conforms with National Map Accuracy Standards
and meets or exceeds the standards of the
National Geographic Society. This map is a derivative of the
data covered by United States Geological Survey
and is not to be construed as a warranty.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Primary highways | Light gray road, light or improved surface |
| Secondary highways | Light gray road, dark improved surface |
| Unimproved road | Light gray road, no improved surface |
| Interstate Route | Red shield |
| State Route | Blue shield |

USGS
Historical File
National Map & Data

LANLEY, ARK.
1:62,500 (1:62,500)
18415-69343-7
1989
DMA 200-IV-50 SERIES 1989

MAR 17 1991
2000

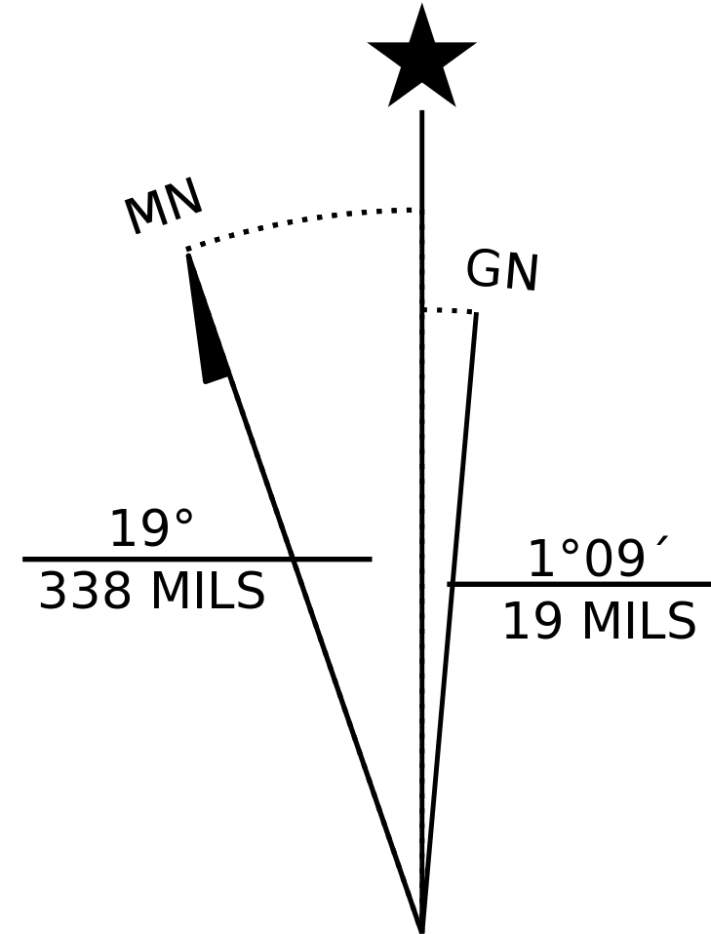
Parts of a map & marginal information



Magnetic Declination

3 Kinds of North:

- Grid – Where the map points
- Magnetic – Where the compass points
- True - Direction of the line of longitude that bisects the quadrangle. All longitude lines converge to points at the north and south poles.



Map colors



Black indicates cultural (man-made) features such as buildings and roads, surveyed spot elevations, and all labels.

Blue identifies hydrography or water features such as lakes, swamps, rivers, and drainage.

Green identifies vegetation with military significance such as woods, orchards, and vineyards.

Brown identifies all relief features and elevation such as contours on older edition maps and cultivated land on red-light readable maps.

Red classifies cultural features, such as populated areas, main roads, and boundaries, on older maps.

The colors **red** and **brown** are combined to identify cultural features, all relief features, nonsurveyed spot elevations, and elevation such as contour lines on red-light readable maps.

Occasionally, other colors may be used to show special information. These are indicated in the marginal information as a rule.

Terrain features

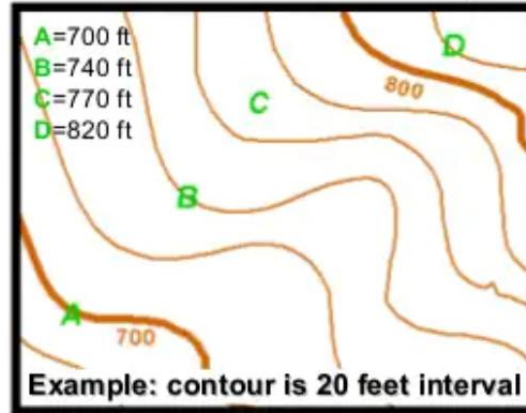


CONTOUR LINES

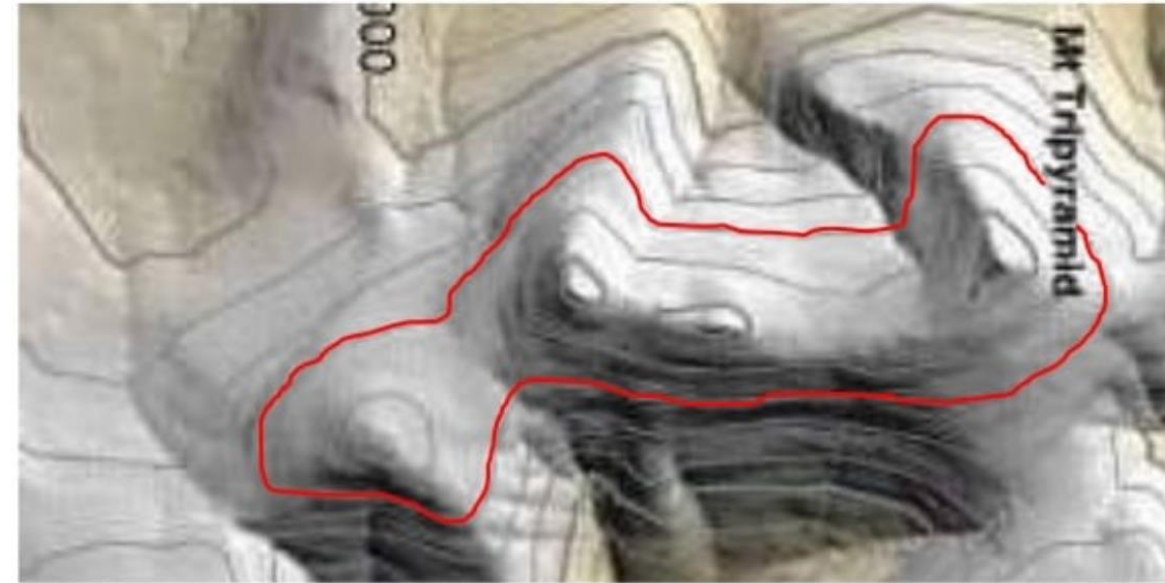
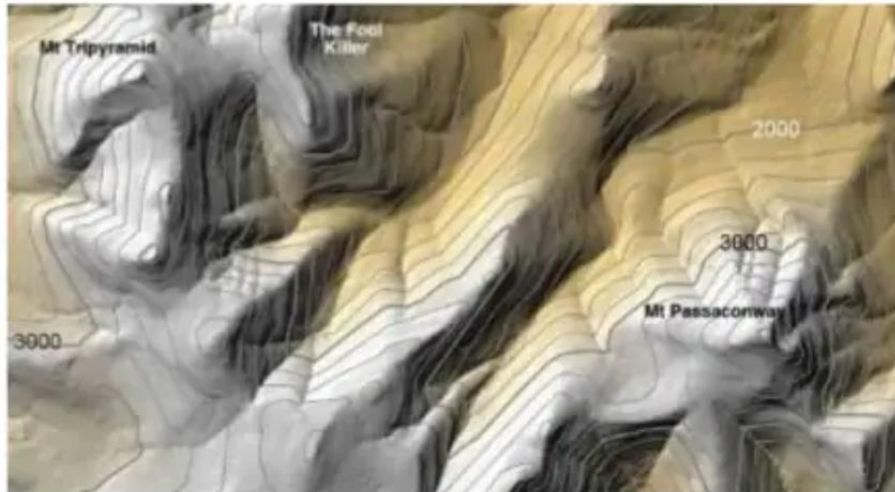
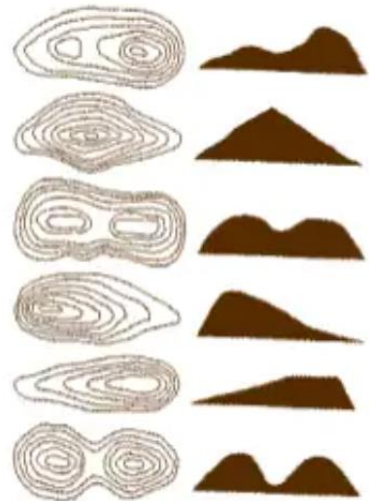
Contour Interval ~ The contour interval is the distance between each contour line. The contour interval is found along the bottom edge, center of the map.

Intermediate Contour ~ a brown line on a topographic map and represents a line of equal elevation.

Index Contour ~ a bolder/wider brown line that has the elevation value marked at various intervals as a part of the line.



- There is a dimension to establishing position which does depend on map reading skills.
- This is the vertical dimension. On a map it is referred to as "relief".
 - Knowledge of the relief of an area is extremely important to a wilderness navigator.
- The most graphic technique ever devised to show relief information is the contour line.
 - If you were to walk a contour line you would never go down hill and never up hill, and eventually you would arrive back where you started.



Terrain features



5 Major:

- Hill
- Valley
- Ridge
- Saddle
- Depression

3 Minor:

- Spur
- Draw
- Cliff

2 Supplemental:

- Cut
- Fill

Lenstatic compass



THE LENSATIC COMPASS

The genuine Lensatic compass differs from the type most hikers are familiar with, the traditional "orienteeing" compasses. The Lensatic, a design preferred by military forces for its precision and durability, is designed to take hyper-accurate bearings for land navigation and directing artillery fire!



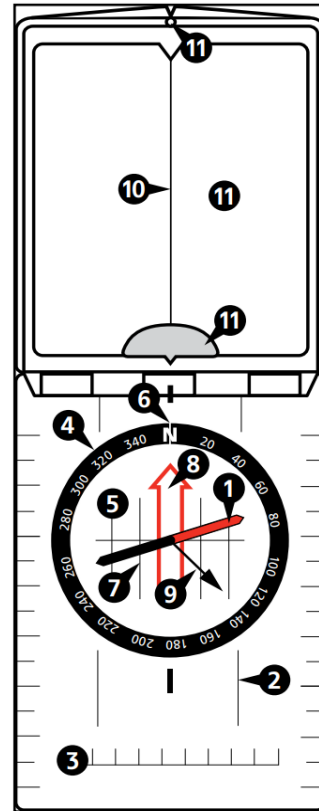
- Preferred by military for its precision and durability, and its hyper-accuracy in land navigation and combat.
- Battle tested - shock, water, sand proof, and functional from -50°F to +150°F.
- Uses a retractable lens to read the bearing while simultaneously sighting an object.
- With the Lensatic you just point and shoot one target and immediately move on to the next.
- Luminous Lights allow for navigation in low-light conditions and night navigation.
- Equipped with a magnifying lens, sight wire, and dial graduations in both degrees and mils to ensure accurate readings.
- Copper induction dampening system slows the rotation of the magnet without the use of liquids. Retractable lens locks the dial jewel bearing when stowed to lessen wear and tear.
- Employs a "Card" type compass Dial, and this makes for single handed operation. (Most magnetic "needle" type, always requires 2 hands.)
- A 'deep-well' design is used to allow the compass to be used globally with little or no effect in accuracy caused by a tilting compass dial.
- Lensatic sighting compasses are so simple and rugged and incredibly easy to use that it is no wonder they are the standard type used for navigation by the U. S. Military.

Orienting compass



Compass anatomy

1. Needle with red end that points to magnetic north
2. Direction-of-travel arrow for pointing to target on map and when moving
3. Baseplate with straight edges and scales for working on map
4. Bezel with directional scale for using as a protractor
5. Rotating capsule for setting direction to target
6. Bearing index for reading numerical bearing from bezel
7. Orienting lines used to align capsule with meridian lines on map
8. Orienting arrow for aligning with needle to find direction to target
9. Clinometer (select models only) for measuring vertical angle
10. Center line for aligning target and compass
11. Notch, mirror and hole (select models only) for precise sighting of an object



****Also called a “Baseplate” compass***

Orienting the map

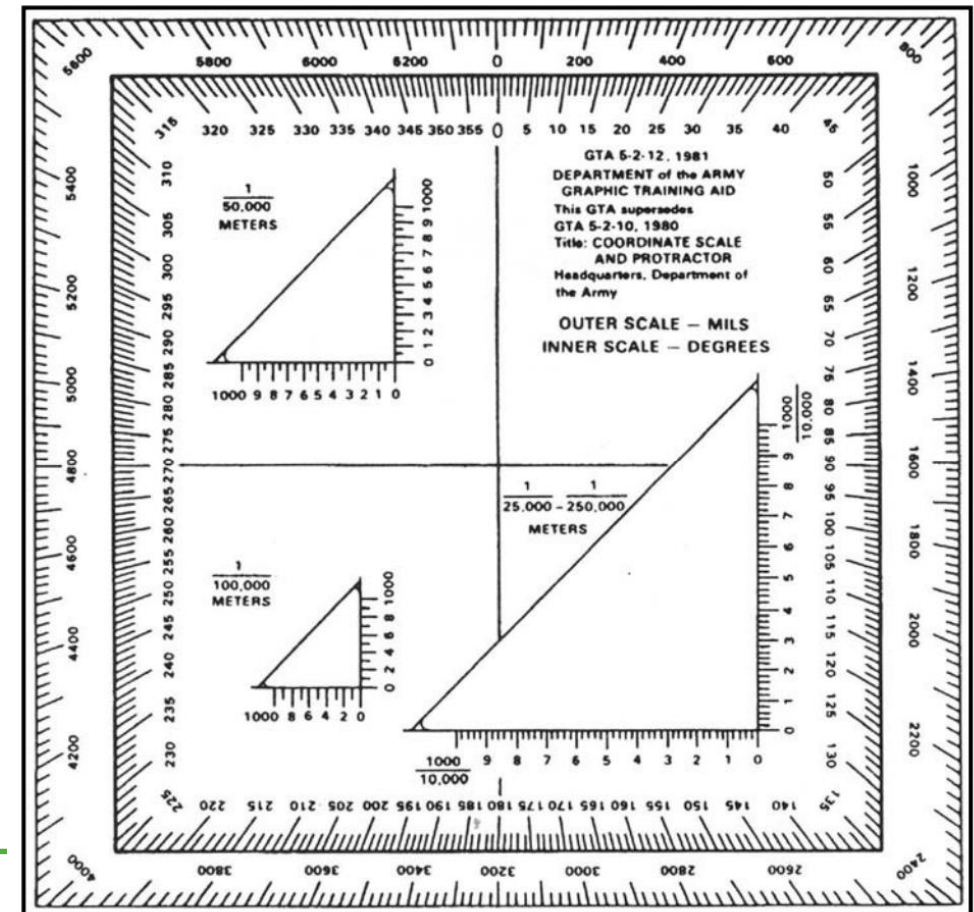
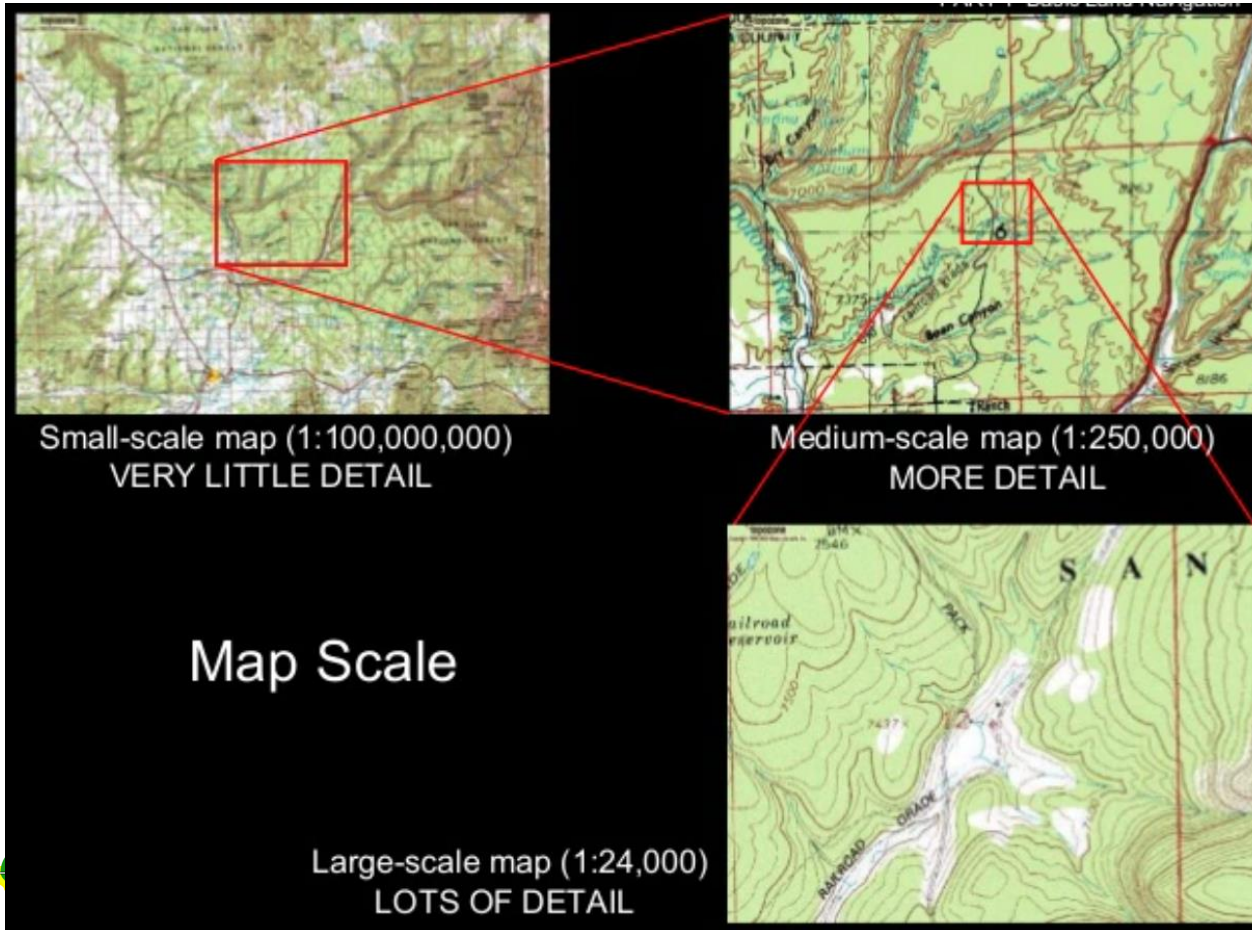
To better understand your surroundings, you should use your compass to first turn your map in the right direction. This ensures the geographic features around you are in the same general direction as you see them on the map.

1. Hold your compass level and look at the red end of the needle to see where north is.
2. Turn the map so that the northern upper edge is pointing north.

Plotting points with a protractor



Let's take a minute to look at scale again



Finding your pace count



- Determine your personal pace count
- Discuss ways to keep track

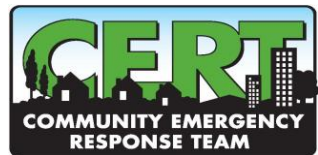
Field exercise





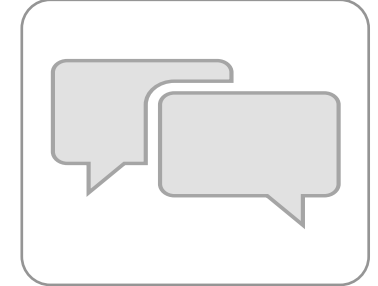
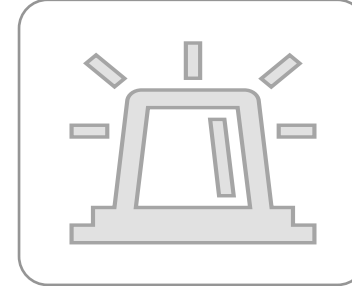
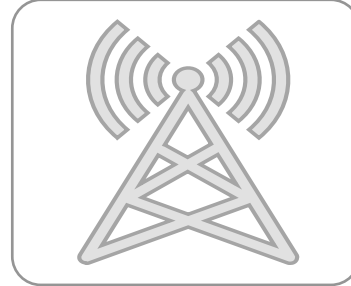
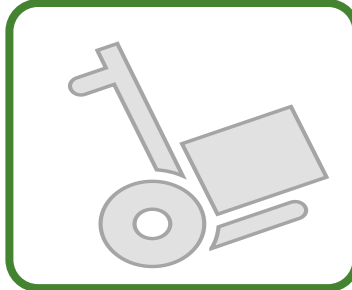
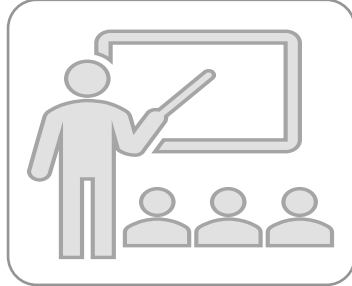
Map Reading & Land Navigation

Questions?



FEMA

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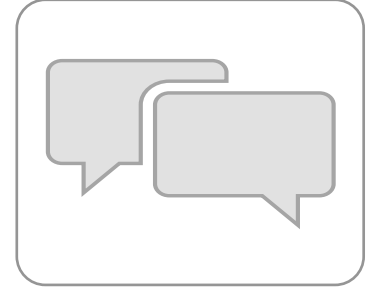
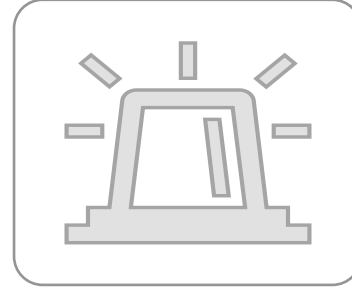
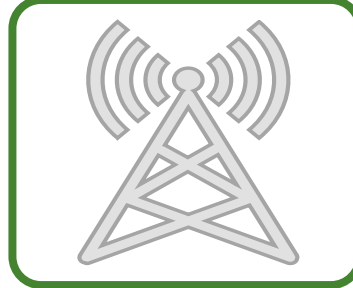
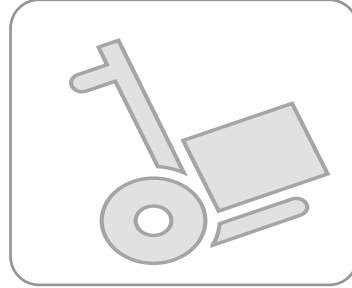
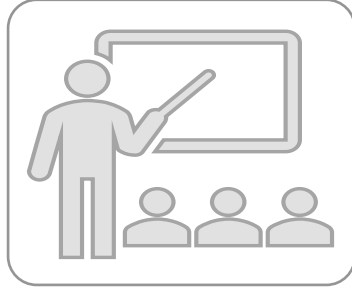
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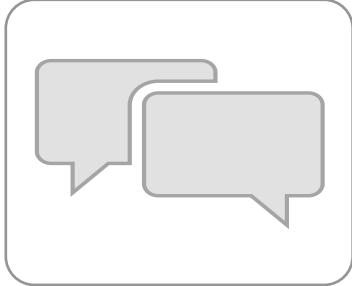
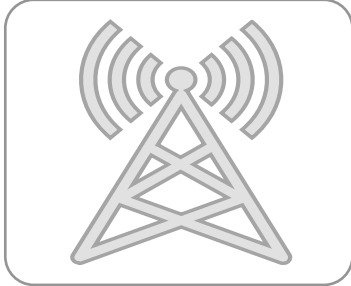
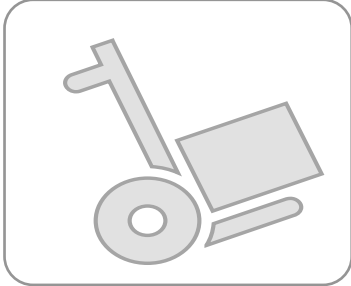
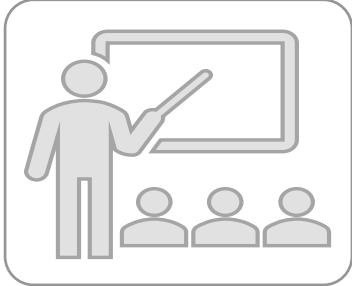
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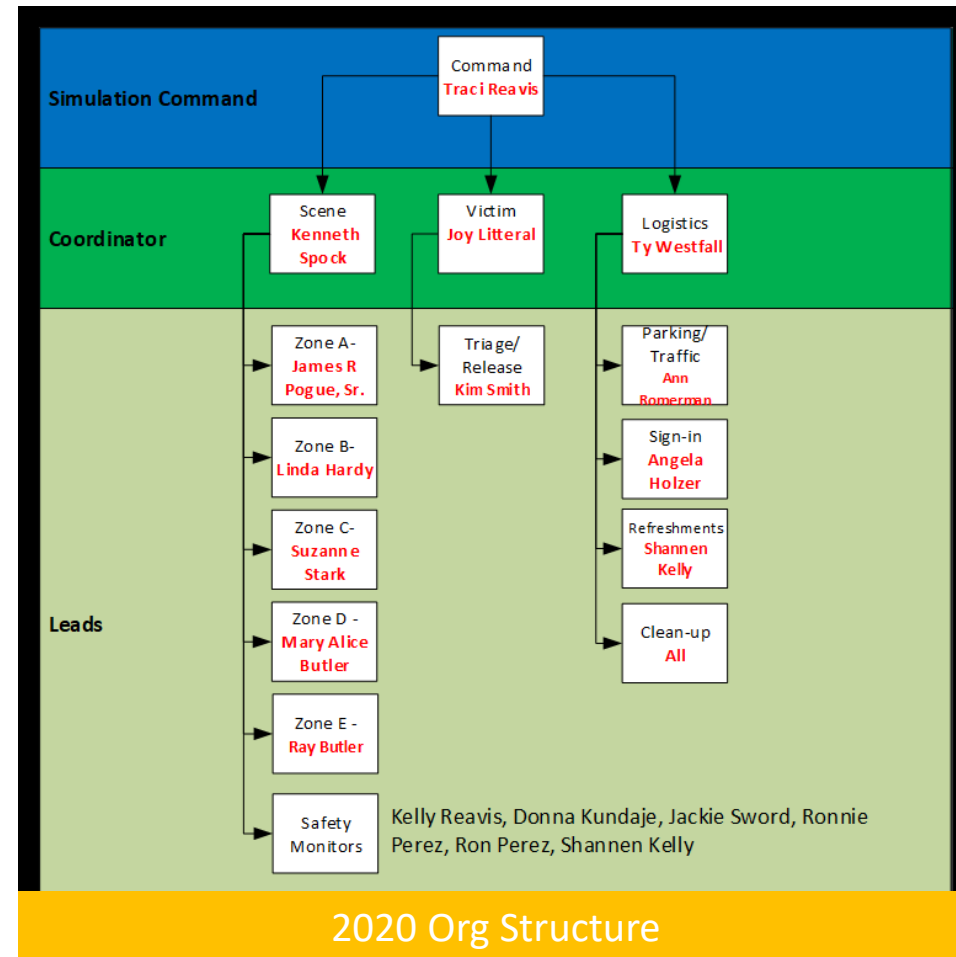
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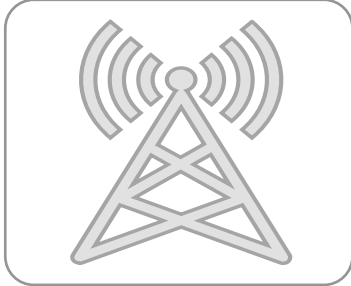
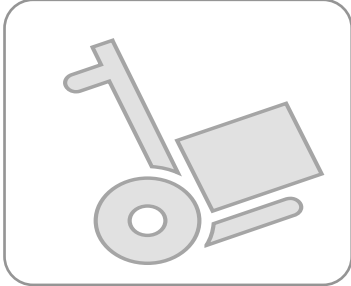
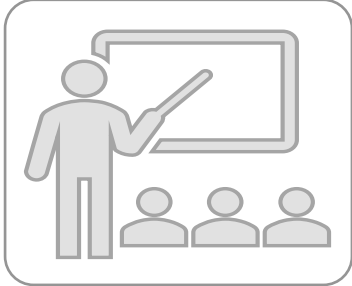
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Sim Planning Committee

- Kickoff (today) - still time to join
- Internal moulage training
- Location pending response from AISD
- Next planning meeting date
- Call for victim volunteers goes out first week of September



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