GPS Awareness

Special thanks to Matt Breininger with Sherman County Rural Fire Department and Kansas Task Force 7 for developing this GPS Awareness course.
Module 1

Maps and United States National Grid
Learning Objectives

By the End of this module the student will be able to:

■ Differentiate maps and information between multiple style maps.
■ Determine USNG coordinates from an assigned location.
■ Use scaled mapping tool to produce USNG coordinates.
Unit 1.1 – Map Styles and Features
Maps’ Purpose with a Technical Search Team

- Ways to navigate:
  - Hansel & Gretel / breadcrumb trail
  - Compass
  - Maps
  - GPS
Map Categories

- Planimetric maps:
  - Common road maps
  - Specific area maps
  - Schematic maps
Map Categories

- Topographic maps:
  - Contour maps
  - Shaded-relief maps: pictorial maps
Map Categories

- Orthophoto maps:
  - Depict terrain & other features by color-enhanced photographic images
  - Corrected for scale & same size as USGS topographic maps
Map Features

- Colors on maps:
  - *Black*: cultural (human-made) objects
  - *Red-brown*: often superimposed on maps to make readable in red light
  - *Blue*: water
  - *Green*: military areas / significant vegetation
  - *Brown*: relief features.
  - *Red*: main roads & boundaries
Map Features: Scale and Distance

Scale 1:50,000

ELEVATION IN METERS
Map Features

- Measuring direction:
  - *True north*
  - *Grid north*
  - *Magnetic north*
Unit 1.2 – United States National Grid
What do you do when the roads are gone?
What do you do when the Signs are gone?
United States National Grid (USNG)

- A Navigation System replicating the military system.
- Adopted by FEMA, SUSAR and most state emergency agencies for mapping.
The US National Grid

- USNG is a ground-based coordinate system that uses the meter as a basic unit of measure
- It is anchored by NAD 83
- It is nearly identical to the Military Grid Reference System (interoperable with military standards)
- It is composed of three parts:
  - A grid zone identification (number and a letter)
  - A sub-grid zone identification called the 100,000-m Square ID (2 letters)
  - A coordinate value, separated into east and north components and measured as ground distance from standardized reference lines
US National Grid format:

100,000-m Square ID

USNG format: 16R BU 1028 0976

Grid Zone Designation (GZD)
(6° lat x 8° longitude quad)

Easting
Northing

Grid Coordinates

UTM format: 16R, 210280mE, 2309760mN
(Well suited for surveying / distance and direction calculations and a component of the US National Grid.)
Louisiana 100,000-m Square IDs

Read right, then up.

Scale ~1:2,700,000
Reading USNG Grid Coordinates

Reading USNG Grid Coordinates

**Water Tank at grid: 12491084**

*(think 1249 / 1084)*

- 4-digit: 12 10 = 1,000m
- 6-digit: 124 108 = 100m
- 8-digit: 1249 1084 = 10m
- 10-digit: 12490 10840 = 1m precision

Read Right, Then Up.

**Water tank located at grid: 16R BU 1249 1084**

4-digit: 12 10 = 1,000m
6-digit: 124 108 = 100m
8-digit: 1249 1084 = 10m
10-digit: 12490 10840 = 1m precision
Unit 1.3 – USNG Mapping Tools
Map Tools

- 1:24,000 Scale Pocket Size UTM Grid
- 1:24,000 Pocket Sized Slot Tool
How to precisely position the grid reader...

Point of Interest

**Correct**

Point of Interest (POI)

Correct point is the *vertex*.

*Trim vertex of a new grid reader before using!*

**Wrong!**

Point of Interest (POI)

Grid: 1912, 1433

*Do not use like a sight cross-hair.*
1:24,000 Scale Pocket Size UTM Grid

10S 706800m E 4344600m N
Scale

- Representative Fractions... $\frac{1}{24,000}$ or 1:24,000
- 1 part on the map = 24,000 parts on the ground
- ATTENTION TO DETAIL IS CRITICAL
- At 1:24,000, a 0.5mm mechanical pencil lead dot on the map is equal to 12 meters!
USNG in Disaster Response

- Can be used to assign areas of responsibility without defined boundaries
- Coordinate point position can define:
  - Survivor Locations
  - Base of Operations
  - Address of Significance
  - Landing Zone (LZ)
  - Hazards
  - Survivor Collection Points
  - Other?
Summary

- Multiple SAR agencies used a variety of geo-referencing systems during Hurricane Katrina, causing confusion.

- USNG Geo-referencing scheme is to be used especially when a catastrophic incident is declared as required in the National Response Framework.

- ALWAYS READ RIGHT THEN UP.

- Attention to detail is key.
Learning Activity 1.1
Learning Activity 1.1

- FIND GEO-COORDINATES
  - Water Tank
  - Mile 78
  - Westernmost Radio Towers
Learning Activity 1.1 Answers

■ FIND GEO-COORDINATES
  - Water Tank  16R BU 1248 1086
  - Mile 78    16R BU 1330 0928
  - Radio Tower 16R BU 1010 0920
Module 2

Global Positioning Systems Operations
Learning Objectives

By the End of this module the student will be able to:

■ Recognize the operating principles of the GPS system.
■ Show operation of GPS handheld functions in a search operation.
■ Define Search Operations data collection information and procedures.
Unit 2.1 - Global Positioning System
What is GPS?

- Global Positioning System is a network of satellites that continually transmit coded information, which make it possible to identify positions on earth by measuring distance from satellites. Those positions are reported in coordinates. (i.e. Lat/Long, USNG, etc)
GPS Has 4 Primary Functions

- Provides a position and coordinates
- Can calculate distance and direction between any two waypoints, or a position and a waypoint.
- Provides travel progress reports, like estimated time to waypoint.
- Accurate time measurement
How Does it Work?

- GPS segments:
  - GPS monitor stations
  - User segment
- Location is everything
- Georeference format
Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)

- Ground based correction signal
- Corrects GPS satellite orbit and clock drift plus signal delays caused by atmosphere
- If your GPS is WAAS enabled be sure to have it turned on in the setup
- This will give an even more accurate location
Global Positioning System (GPS) Cautions and Considerations

- Cautions when using GPS mapping tool:
  - Satellite geometry
  - Clear overhead view
  - Multipath
  - Atmospheric effects
Global Positioning System (GPS) Cautions and Considerations

- Cold start up is when a unit is started for the first time in a new area or after a long time of no use. It will take longer for the unit to locate & identify satellites. Thus longer time to usable data.

- This can be overcome by turning on the GPS receiver prior to use. This way it can get your general location and be usable in a shorter time frame. This is termed a warm start up.

- If you are going to be using a GPS Unit, turn it on as soon as you can to allow for proper set up.
Selective Availability (S/A)

- Department of Defense placed “dithered” satellite time message to prevent GPS from being used against us. This made the coordinates only accurate to a set area which the military could change as they needed. In May 2000, Pentagon set S/A to Zero meters error. S/A can be reactivated, by the military, at any time.
Global Positioning System (GPS) Cautions and Considerations

Considerations:

- Using common datums
- Aligning coordinate systems & how to translate waypoints
- Allowing almanac downloads
- Moving the GPS while turned off
- Not allowing enough time for triangulation
- Deleting data from previous operational periods
Minimizing User Errors

- Keep GPS away from your body with antenna directed skyward for best reception
- Always verify your GPS is set to correct DATUM and coordinate system (This is the biggest cause of errors)
- Always verify you are receiving enough signals before making critical navigational decisions (at least three signals)
Unit 2.2 – GPS Handheld Units
GPS Use

- Compatible GPS Units
- Key functions and routines
- Basic features
- Proper initial setup
Only Select GPS Handhelds are currently compatible with the FEMA System.

- **Most Common Models include:**
  - Garmin 60 Series
  - Garmin 62 Series
  - Garmin 64 Series

- **64 Series Is Currently used by local Jurisdictions!**

- **Not as Common but still compatible models include:**
  - Astro 320
  - Dakota 10
  - Dakota 20
  - eTrex 20
  - Rino 655t
Garmin GPS 60 / 62 Series Key layout

- POWER Key
- IN/OUT Zoom Keys
- FIND/MOB Key
- MARK Key
- QUIT Key
- ROCKER Key
- PAGE/COMPASS Key
- MENU Key
- ENTER Key
Garmin 64 Series Key Layout

- Only main difference in layout of Keys is the location of Power Button!
- POWER BUTTON LOCATION
Power Considerations

- Two AA batteries, USB cable, 12v DC adapter
- Battery Life: 18 hours
- Alkaline batteries lose capacity in low temps
- Lithium batteries in below freezing temperatures
- Extensive use of backlighting, electronic compass, and audible tones significantly reduce battery life
Power On the GPS

- Press and Hold Power Key
- Title Screen will appear. Generally has the unit ID listed
- Once powered on First Screen will be Satellite Status Page
Satellite Status Page

- Outer ring is horizon
- Inner ring is 45 degrees from horizon
- Bar Graph at bottom is individual Satellite signal strength
- Small Silver Circle with Red Dot is your travel direction
Main Pages

Cycle through pages with the Page or Quit button

This is the Standard GPS Page Layout
Main Menu

- Pressing the Menu Button twice from any page will bring you to the main menu.
- Menu is also included in the main layout screens.
Main Menu (Continued)

- Setup Menu is underneath main menu
- This is only to be used to verify setup is correct.
- **DO NOT CHANGE ANY SETTINGS PROGRAMMED BY THE PLANS TEAM**
Setup

Setup Menu

System Page

Position Format

Page Sequence

Setup Menu:
- Route Planner
- Active Route
- Setup
-MEA Alert
- Area Calculation
- Calculator
- Profile Change
- Alarms Clock
- Calendar
- Sun and Moon
- Geocaches
- Waypoint Manager

System Page:
- Satellite System
  - GPS + GLONASS
- WAAS/EGNOS
  - On
- Language
  - English
- Interface
  - Garmin Serial
- AA Battery Type
  - Alkaline

Position Format:
- Position Format
  - US National Grid
- Map Datum
  - WGS 84
- Map Spheroid
  - WGS 84

Page Sequence:
- Satellite
- Map
- Track Manager
- Compass
- Trip Computer
- Main Menu
- Add Page
Mark Waypoints

- To mark a Waypoint click the Mark Button on GPS Unit.
- Verify the correct symbol is selected
- Check waypoint number
Unit 2.3 – Search Team Data Collection
What are we recording?

Geo-located waypoints shall be entered every time a search team encounters:

- Damaged structures
- Failed structures
- Destroyed structures
- Undamaged structures
- Possible victims detected
- Confirmed Victims
- Human remains located
- Persons rescued
What are we recording? continued

- Persons assisted
- Persons evacuated
- Persons needing Follow-up*
- Persons sheltering in place
- Animal problems
- Significant Hazardous materials incidents
- Fires
- Major transportation route disruptions (e.g. bridges or roads blocked or out)
- Representative waypoints showing edge of current water inundation shall be marked
- Targeted Searches
- Four “spare” mission specific icons are available for incident specific data, if required.
# Custom Waypoints

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Structure No Damage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Structure Damaged</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Structure Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Structure Destroyed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assisted</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Evacuated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rescued</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Follow-Up Form</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Victim Detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Confirmed Victim</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Human Remains</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Human Remains Removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Shelter in Place</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Animal Issue</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fire Incident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hazardous Material Incident</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Targeted Search</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Flood/Water Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Helicopter Landing Site</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Route Blocked</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Extra 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Extra 24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Extra 23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Extra 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What else?

- In addition, waypoints should be used to track AHJ/Mission specific data.
Follow up form documentation

- Select the “Follow up” icon
- Name the waypoint. This is typically a number
- Complete the necessary information in the form
Waypoints vs. paper documentation:

- Note: it may be necessary to enter multiple icons for each waypoint
  - *i.e.*, undamaged structure, shelter in place, animal issue

- Search Team leader's ICS 214 is still needed and applicable.

- Supplementary forms (e.g. US&R Follow-up Form) are recommended for:
Common Operating Picture

Updated: August 2014
Once back at the BoO, Plans will:

Immediately upon return from search assignments (or at intervals designated), the task force shall download and process the GPS data to create a .gpx file.

This allows the Plans team to build an image and overlay it into Google Earth!
What can we see on Google Earth with overlay?

Impact Area / Incident Location
- Trajectory (current & future status)
- Planned searches with grid of incident
- Resources at risk (critical infrastructure such as nuclear power plants, hospitals, etc.)
- Geographic work areas (Division and branch boundaries)
- ICS Facility Locations
- Jurisdictional boundaries (city, county/parish, state)
- Safety or security zones
- Drop points
- Date, time, initials and agency of map origin
- Annotations including US National Grid and Latitude & Longitude
- Roads (with names as scale allows)
- Map scale
- Water inundation boundaries (in flooded areas)
Summary

- GPS cautions & considerations
- GPS use in US&R operations
- How to use the Garmin GPS
- GPS unit buttons / function
- GPS waypoints
- Data Collection criteria
Module 3

Search strategies and definitions
Learning Objectives

By the End of this module the student will be able to:

■ Understand Search modes
■ Define FEMA Search Marking Systems
■ Discuss the Various methods of marking Search Data
■ Complete a search marking sticker in compliance with FEMA’s marking system.
Unit 3.1 – Search modes
SEARCH PHASES

• **PHASE ONE** – Assessment of the disaster area (Recon).
• **PHASE TWO** – Removal of surface victims (Primary).
• **PHASE THREE** – Search and rescue of victims from accessible voids (Primary and/or Secondary).
• **PHASE FOUR** – Selected debris removal to locate and rescue victims (Secondary).
• **PHASE FIVE** – General debris removal, usually conducted after all known victims have been removed (Secondary).
Search Types

1 Recon  Preliminary survey (not search), assessing structures, safety, and HAZMAT

2 Rapid/Hasty Search  Quick surface search of areas likely to contain victims, focusing on detection

3 Primary Search  Minimum 360 of every structure may include a quick interior search per the ROE

- Rapid / Hasty – Quick Search of Areas likely to contain victims.
- Primary Search – Minimum 360 of every structure may include a quick interior search.
Search Types

- **Secondary Search (Low)** - Systematic search of the interior and exterior of every structure
- **Secondary Search (High)** - Complete De-Layering Style search of EVERY void space in an affected area
- **Targeted Search** - Priority Search at a specific location requiring immediate attention and amplified effort
Recon

- **Recon is a State of Mind**
  - Do the Most good for the most people.
  - Give you your first real picture of the entire event
  - Quick and dirty
  - Information from recon will shape the response effort

- **Recon is triage....... NOT search or rescue!**
Rapid / Hasty Search

- Fast Paced search to locate and remove lightly trapped victims.
  - Victims moved to collection points
- Mark location of victims unable to be removed and call for resources while search continues.
- Documentation is Critical
Primary Search

- Quick search of Structures likely to Contain victims. **LOOKING IN... NOT GOING IN!**
- May include Physical, Canine and Technical.
- May perform actions to correct immediate life threatening injuries.
- Survivor and human remains locations marked with standard system per ROE.
Secondary Searches

- Complete systematic search of every structure
- This may involve EXTENSIVE debris removal
- Low coverage is searching the void spaces
- High coverage is de-layering down to ground level
- Remains and survivors marked with standard systems
Targeted Search

- Specific Location Search
- Usually Assigned by the AHJ or IC with local knowledge
- Pre Identified Facilities
- Search Phases will be done completely at location before moving on to next.
Search Phases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recon</th>
<th>Intelligence gathering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Hasty</td>
<td>Surface survivors removed and evacuated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Searching accessible voids that may contain survivors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Selected debris removal. Extended operations required to extricate survivors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Search completed</td>
<td>General debris removal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Understanding and utilizing the search strategies and standard definitions is necessary to accomplish the assigned search and rescue objectives
Unit 3.2 – Search Marking Systems
General Background

- During the 2005 Hurricane season 20,000+ Structures were searched
- Large amounts of Spray paint were used with varying visual effects
- Inconsistent markings were found or missed due to multiple styles from multiple agencies
- Multiple searches were done on structures due to inaccurate search info
- Search operations were redundant and that had a negative effect on teams
Inconsistent Markings
Consistency

- US&R Program directive established standards on Search markings in 2005
- To eliminate confusion while searching & marking, materials used & methods implemented should be coordinated between FEMA IST & local AHJ
Where do We Start?

- Standardization!
- The Street side is ALWAYS the Alpha side
- Markings are generally made immediately adjacent to entry point that has been identified as posing lowest amount of risk
Search Marking - Entering

- Entering a structure:
  - *Distinct marking at entrance*
  - *2 foot slash made upon start of search*
  - *Search team identifier, date, & time written to left of slash*
Search Marking - Exiting

- Exiting a structure (completed searches):
  - **Completion of search:**
    Add second slash to complete “X”
  - **Top quadrant:**
    Date & time team exited
  - **Right quadrant:**
    Hazards located
  - **Bottom quadrant:**
    Live (L) / deceased (D) victims inside structure
    No victims inside = 0
  - **Critical information:**
    Box under marking
Search Marking - Incomplete

- Exiting a structure (incomplete searches):
  - Large dot at midpoint of slash
  - Completed quadrant information
  - Incomplete search marking only used if level of search in IAP cannot be completed
  - Cross slash not applied
Interior Search Markings

- Same System just not as Detailed
- Made on the door of every room
Victim Marking System

■ Placed near each victim to identify person’s specific location & condition
■ If no victims found, area marked with “0”
■ Made by search team when known / potential victim is located & not immediately removed
■ Victim location marking symbols & number of victims, if known, keep on developing site map during search of structure / area
Victim Marking System

MA-TF1

MA-TF1

MA-TF1

MA-TF1

Potential victim and team identifier

Victim confirmed and alive; if more than one victim, place number below V. Arrow points towards victim with distance.

Victim confirmed and deceased; if more than one victim, place number below V.

Victim extricated
Unit 3.3 – Search Sticker and Marking Methods
How Do we Mark?

- Fluorescent-colored paint sticks
- lumber crayons
- aerosol spray paint used
Search Sticker

- Provides users with information to apply **CONSISTENT** FEMA search markings
- Doesn't permanently damage the structure!
- Keeps already distraught victims from becoming more upset upon return home!
Summary

- Search and Rescue responders must have a uniform standardized system for marking buildings and victims to indicate the status of searched structures.
- Common search marking systems reduce redundancy
- Marking methods are based on authority having jurisdiction
Learning Activity 3.1

- Practice Filling out search stickers based on the following Scenarios!
Scenario 1

At 1400 Hours on May 5th 2018 your Squad made entry into a 2 story home to conduct a primary search.

Search was completed at 1430 hours with no victims found but electrical was still energized to the home.
Scenario 2

You Squad has been tasked with a Primary search of a Structure on the Corner of Willow and 7th.

Your Squad makes entry at 1656 hours on July 20 2017 and finds 2 victims who insist on Sheltering in Place.

No hazards are found and you team exits at 1732.
Scenario 3

You Squad makes entry into a home at 0340 on December 12, 2017. Upon Entry your team finds 3 deceased victims in the front entryway.

As you make your way further into the home you hear a loud whistling noise and discover a strong smell of natural gas.

Your Squad boss orders an immediate evacuation and your team exits the structure at 0356.
Scenario 4

At 0915 on April 04, 2017 your squad make entry into a 5 story small apartment complex. The First story is flooded and 4 deceased victims are found. 2 live victims are found on the 2\textsuperscript{nd} story, The 3\textsuperscript{rd} and 4\textsuperscript{th} floors are clear and 3 additional live victims are found on the 5\textsuperscript{th} floor. All Victims are evacuated to a shelter and you exit the structure at 1052.
Module 4

Search Team Forms
Learning Objectives

By the End of this module the student will be able to:

- Prepare an ICS 214 Form
- Make use of a Search Team Follow up form
Unit 4.1 – ICS 214
What is the 214?

- The Activity Log (ICS 214) records details of notable activities at any ICS level, including single resources, equipment, Task Forces, etc. These logs provide basic incident activity documentation, and a reference for any after action report.

- Completed ICS 214s are submitted to supervisors, who forward them to the Documentation Unit. All completed original forms must be given to the Documentation Unit, which maintains a file of all ICS 214s.

- It is recommended that individuals retain a copy for their own records.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Number</th>
<th>Block Title</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Incident Name</td>
<td>Enter the name assigned to the incident.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2            | Operational Period                 | • Date and Time From  
• Date and Time To  

Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies. |
| 3            | Name                               | Enter the title of the organizational unit or resource designator (e.g., Facilities Unit, Safety Officer, Strike Team).                                                                           |
| 4            | ICS Position                       | Enter the name and ICS position of the individual in charge of the Unit.                                                                                                                            |
| 5            | Home Agency (and Unit)             | Enter the home agency of the individual completing the ICS 214. Enter a unit designator if utilized by the jurisdiction or discipline.                                                                |
| 6            | Resources Assigned                 | Enter the following information for resources assigned:  
• Name  
• ICS Position  
• Home Agency (and Unit)  

Use this section to enter the resource’s name. For all individuals, use at least the first initial and last name. Cell phone number for the individual can be added as an option.  
Use this section to enter the resource’s ICS position (e.g., Finance Section Chief).  
Use this section to enter the resource’s home agency and/or unit (e.g., Des Moines Public Works Department, Water Management Unit). |
| 7            | Activity Log                       | • Date/Time  
• Notable Activities  

Enter the time (24-hour clock) and briefly describe individual notable activities. Note the date as well if the operational period covers more than one day.  
Activities described may include notable occurrences or events such as task assignments, task completions, injuries, difficulties encountered, etc.  
This block can also be used to track personal work habits by adding columns such as “Action Required,” “Delegated To,” “Status,” etc. |
| 8            | Prepared by                        | Name  
Position/Title  
Signature  
Date/Time  

Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock). |
Unit 4.2 – Follow Up Form
Follow up form documentation

- Select the “Follow up” icon
- Name the waypoint. This is typically a number
- Complete the necessary information in the form
# FEMA Follow up Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waypoint Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Resident Name</th>
<th>House or Bldg Number / Street Name</th>
<th>Apartment / Unit #</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Residential/Commercial</th>
<th>EVAC</th>
<th>Evac Destination</th>
<th>Released To</th>
<th>Comments: Needs Name, rank, affiliation, etc.</th>
<th>Notes/Inc.</th>
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- **Legend:**
  - **F**: FEMA
  - **G**: GoDaddy

- **OP. PERIOD:**
  - **107**
What do we record?

- Multi Story Buildings
- Multi Occupancy Buildings
- Any Additional information regarding the residents from that location that will not be clarified from the custom waypoints or on an IS 214
Summary

- Search and Rescue responders must have a working knowledge of how to utilize the ICS 214 form.
- The FEMA follow up form is used to mark any additional information from a location.
This completes the general training requirement for GPS Awareness

Click the box below to take a quiz and receive a Certificate of Completion.

**FINAL QUIZ**