Multiple Choice (Select all that are correct)

1. ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?
   - a) Infrastructure dependent
   - b) Transfer of Command
   - c) Ethnocentric methodologies
   - d) Educational resources
   - e) Accountability of resources

2. ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?
   - a) Establishing incident mobilization and staging areas
   - b) Competitiveness
   - c) Reliance on Information Technology
   - d) Transfer of Command
   - e) Accountability

3. Responsibilities of the Operations Section include which of the following?
   - a) Providing intelligence to Planning and Command
   - b) Designating facilities to be used for incidents.
   - c) Maintaining discipline and accountability
   - d) Obtain supplies and resources
   - e) Achieving command objectives

4. Helicopters are a common resource. Which of the following are uses for a helicopter during a search?
   - a) Extracting searchers
   - b) Searching in certain types of terrain
   - c) Evacuation of a victim
   - d) The ability to hoist vehicles
   - e) Aerial photographs
5) Given the necessity of occasional detours, you can come close to your destination by using which of the following?
   a) Make careful, accurate sightings on both destination and intermediate landmarks.
   b) Recheck bearings often, to avoid accumulation of small errors (lateral drift).
   c) Continually determine the azimuth to a landmark that is 90º to your left or right
   d) Continually relate your progress to the map.
   e) Align the fixed Index Line with the Luminous Bezel Line

6) Approaching and leaving safely from the helicopter include:
   a) Approach and leave in a crouched position
   b) Always approach a helicopter from the rear
   c) Always approach a helicopter from the front
   d) Approach a helicopter only when the pilot gives the signal
   e) Approach a helicopter from the direction indicated by the helicopter crew

7) Which of the following are TRUE regarding the Incident Commander function?
   a) Single Incident Commander - Most incidents involve a single Incident Commander and is the decision-making final authority.
   b) Area Commands usually include a Planning Section, Operations Section and Logistics Section.
   c) Unified Command - A Unified Command is used on larger incidents usually when multiple agencies are involved.
   d) A Unified Command acts as multiple Single Incident Command entities, each of which can perform the functions of another.
   e) Area Command - During multiple-incident situations, an Area Command may be established to provide for Incident Commanders at separate locations.

8) Helicopters are a common resource. Which of the following are uses for a helicopter during a search?
   a) Reconnaissance of search area
   b) Ultraviolet scans of areas with heavy vegetation
   c) Moving supplies
   d) Casualty evacuation
   e) As a forward observation post

9) Confinement procedures ensure that the subject of a search cannot leave the area without the searchers being aware of the departure. Some of the techniques used include:
   a) Road blocks
   b) Trail blocks
   c) String lines
   d) Lookouts
   e) Camp-ins

10) Containment procedures ensure that the subject of a search cannot leave the area without the searchers being aware of the departure. Some of the techniques used include:
    a) Road blocks
    b) Trail blocks
    c) Use of whistles
    d) Lookouts
    e) Camp-ins
11 b Searchers look for and are able to discern the various types of clues that a subject leaves. This is known as:
   a) Clue discrimination
   b) Clue awareness
   c) Clue gathering
   d) Clue identification
   e) Clue logging

12 abd Responsibilities of the Operations Section include which of the following?
   a) Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations
   b) Has direct involvement in the preparation of the Incident Action Plan
   c) Preparing the Demobilization Plan
   d) Establishes tactical objectives for each operational period
   e) Communications

13 ace Responsibilities of the Planning Section include which of the following?
   a) Providing displays of situation status
   b) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies
   c) Estimating future probabilities
   d) Directing rescue operations
   e) Compiling and distributing approved Action Plans

14 bce Responsibilities of the Planning Section include which of the following?
   a) Directing rescue operations
   b) Preparing alternative strategies
   c) Providing intelligence to Planning and Command
   d) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies
   e) Conducting planning meetings

15 acd Which of the following could be useful to a clue aware searcher
   a) Freshly broken branches
   b) Deer tracks
   c) An empty name-brand water bottle
   d) Trail log with MP name
   e) Coyote feces on the trail

16 ac Which of the following would be classified as DISTURBANCE?
   a) Dislodged items
   b) Continuity
   c) Broken Twigs
   d) Shine
   e) Crying

17 acde Which of the following are TRUE statements regarding helicopter safety?
   a) If blinded by swirling dust or grit, STOP – crouch lower, or sit down and wait for assistance.
   b) If an item you are carrying gets blown away chase it down quickly before it gets sucked into the rotors
   c) If disembarking while the helicopter is hovering, get out slowly and smoothly when cleared to by the pilot.
   d) Crouch while walking for extra rotor clearance. Always remove hats. Never reach up or chase after anything that blows away.
   e) Do not approach or leave a helicopter when the engine and rotors are running down or starting up.
The Bezel Ring of your compass has which of the following features.

- Device clicks when turned
- Turns clockwise (right) and counterclockwise (left)
- Turns only clockwise (right)
- Rotates a full 360°
- Each division equals 2°

When determining the Urgency of Response for a search incident, which of the following are factors to consider in the Subject Terrain and Hazardous Terrain Profile.

- Known hazards
- Difficult terrain
- Few hazards
- Extreme terrain
- Easy terrain, no known hazards

Which of the following are TRUE statements regarding helicopter safety?

- If blinded by swirling dust or grit, stand up and move in a direction away from where you think the helicopter is.
- Fasten and adjust your seat belt on entering the helicopter and leave it fastened until the pilot signals you to get out.
- When directing the pilot by radio, remember they may be too busy to give a reply.
- After hooking up a Bauman Bag, move forward and to the side to signal the pilot.
- Ensure the Bauman Bag tag line is attached to the plastic wire-tie.

When determining the Urgency of Response for a search incident, which of the following are factors to consider in the Subject Experience Profile.

- Not experienced, familiar with similar areas
- Not experienced, not familiar with the area
- Not experienced, knows the area
- Experienced, not familiar with the area
- Experienced, knows the area

Which of the following would lower a POD when searching for an unresponsive subject?

- Rate of progress greater than two mph
- Difficult terrain
- Subject wearing camo/green
- Failure to use whistles and yells
- Few searchers in a large area

Which of the following could be useful to a clue aware searcher?

- Bits of gear dropped accidentally
- Gear left behind in an attempt to lighten a load
- Footprints that resemble the track you drew
- Knowing that the subject has a beard and mustache
- Finding a candy bar wrapper

Your required tracking equipment should include which of the following:

- Gloves
- Tracking card or notebook
- Tracking stick
- Sharp Knife (3" to 5" blade, non-folding)
- Flagging tape or chalk
Which of the following are TRUE statements regarding helicopter safety?

a) If a helicopter has a main rotor and a tail rotor, never approach a helicopter by coming down a hill to the front of the helicopter
b) If a helicopter has a main rotor and a tail rotor, never approach a helicopter from the rear
c) If an item you are carrying gets blown away do not chase it
d) Always contact the helicopter and tell the pilot how you will be approaching the helicopter
e) Hold onto all light weight items as they could be blown away

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
b) Stress Free Work environment
c) Competitiveness
d) Ensuring integrated communications.

26. ad
Which of the following are TRUE statements regarding helicopter safety?

Which of the following are measurements placed on the tracking card?

a) Stride Interval
b) Width of the heel
c) Width at the ball of the foot
d) Length from forward edge of heel to toe
e) Length from back of heel to toe

Six major components make up the NIMS systems approach. Which of the following are among those six:

a) Resource Management
b) Service equipment
c) Incident Commander
d) Preparedness

e) Logistics

Responsibilities of the Logistics Section include which of the following?

a) Directing rescue operations
b) Obtain supplies and resources
c) Gathering and analyzing situation data
d) Servicing nonexpendable supplies and equipment
e) Maintaining accurate resource status

Responsibilities of the Finance/Admin Section include which of the following?

a) Providing displays of situation status
b) Arrange contracting with vendors for all services not available through involved agencies
c) Providing intelligence to Planning and Command
d) Handles claims related to property damage, injuries, or fatalities at the incident
e) Maintaining accurate resource status

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Spreadsheet maintenance
b) Compensation Management
c) Implementing resource management practices
d) Performance Management
e) Management by Objectives
ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Critical incident technique  
b) Pacesetting  
c) Mobilization  
d) Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP)  
e) Management by Objectives

Your required tracking equipment should include which of the following:

a) Compass  
b) Boots  
c) Mirror  
d) Whistle  
e) Measuring tape

Responsibilities of the Logistics Section include which of the following?

a) Communications  
b) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies  
c) Food services  
d) Incident Commander  
e) Medical care

Responsibilities of the Finance/Admin Section include which of the following?

a) Responsible for prompt recording of all injuries to incident personnel  
b) Authorizes expenditures  
c) Achieving command objectives  
d) Coordinate with state and federal representatives for reimbursement  
e) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies

Six major components make up the NIMS systems approach. Which of the following are among those six:

a) Preparedness  
b) Operations  
c) Logistics  
d) Resource Management  
e) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies

Responsibilities of the Planning Section include which of the following?

a) Maintain accurate resource status  
b) Coordinate with state and federal representatives for reimbursement  
c) Service equipment  
d) Gathering and analyzing situation data  
e) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies

Which of the following are TRUE statements regarding helicopter safety?

a) Do not approach without receiving a visual signal from the pilot or crew member.  
b) Do not leave the helicopter without a visual or spoken instruction to do so.  
c) Once the helicopter is airborne, it is acceptable to move to a better seating location  
d) Stay where the pilot or crew member can see you at all times.  
e) On sloping ground always approach or leave on the downslope side for maximum rotor clearance
Six major components make up the NIMS systems approach. Which of the following are among those six:

a) Preparedness
b) Supporting Technologies
c) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies
d) Service equipment
e) Ongoing Management and Maintenance

While carrying objects near the helicopter you should

a) Carry objects below the waist
b) Carry objects on your shoulder where they can be seen by the helicopter crew
c) Carry objects above your head where they can be seen by the helicopter crew
d) Carry the object in an upright position where they can be seen by the helicopter crew
e) Only carry objects that can be attached to your pack

Six major components make up the NIMS systems approach. Which of the following are among those six:

a) Command and Management
b) Service equipment
c) Communications and Information Management
d) Incident Commander
e) Operations

Six major components make up the NIMS systems approach. Which of the following are among those six:

a) Ongoing Management and Maintenance
b) Planning
c) Preparedness
d) Modifying Action Plans to meet contingencies
e) Operations

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Resource Management
b) Decentralized command and control
c) Information and Intelligence Management
d) Integrated Communications
e) Participative Management of incidents

When determining the Urgency of Response for a search incident, the Subject profile consists of the following factors.

a) Number of Subjects
b) Equipment Profile
c) Age
d) Medical Condition
e) Physical Condition

Which of the following can be found on all USGS Topographical maps

a) True North
b) Grid North
c) Topographic North
d) Magnetic North
e) Polar North
When determining the Urgency of Response for a search incident, which of the following are factors to consider in the Subject Medical Condition.

a) Known illness requiring medication
b) Suspected illness or injury
c) Healthy
d) Known fatality
e) Potential vision impairment

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Unified Command
b) Team building
c) Manageable Span of Control
d) Industry certifications
e) Establishing resource staging areas

Which of the following would lower a POD when searching for a responsive subject?

a) High winds
b) Dense vegetation
c) Failure to use whistles and yells
d) Bright daylight
e) Rate of progress less than one mph

Which of the following are members of the Command Staff?

a) Safety Officer
b) Public Information Officer
c) Incident Commander
d) Liaison
e) Resource Officer

Responsibilities of the Logistics Section include which of the following?

a) Communications
b) Providing intelligence to Planning and Command
c) Obtain supplies and resources
d) Directing rescue operations
e) Service equipment

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Micromanagement
b) Establishing resource staging areas
c) Omnipotence.
d) Modular Organization
e) Sharing

Which of the following is TRUE regarding SIGN CUTTING?

a) SIGN CUTTING is a methodology of using multiple tracking teams to move sign in a rapid but controlled manner.
b) SIGN CUTTING is the use of machetes in heavy brush to quickly advance sign.
c) SIGN CUTTING is the process of removing fabricated sign
d) SIGN CUTTING is an operation used in conjunction with multiple team operations to advance the prime sign in an organized manner.
e) SIGN CUTTING is a tracking operation used principally along natural and man-made barriers to locate human sign
Which of the following is TRUE regarding SIGN CUTTING?

a) SIGN CUTTING is a methodology of using multiple tracking teams to move sign in a rapid but controlled manner. 

b) SIGN CUTTING is the use of additional teams to advance sign.

c) SIGN CUTTING is the process of removing fabricated sign

d) SIGN CUTTING is an operation optimally used with a single three man team to advance the prime sign in an organized manner.

e) SIGN CUTTING is a tracking operation used principally along natural and man-made barriers to locate human sign

Containment procedures ensure that the subject of a search cannot leave the area without the searchers being aware of the departure. Some of the techniques used include:

a) Helicopter fly-overs

b) Trail blocks

c) String lines

d) Lookouts

e) Signal mirrors

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?

a) Maintaining a manageable span of control

b) Industry certifications

c) Common Terminology

d) Infrastructure dependent

e) Stress Free Work environment

Which of the following are measurements placed on the tracking card?

a) length from back of heel to toe

b) Width of the heel

c) Width at the ball of the foot

d) length from back of heel to front of heel

e) Stride Interval

Which of the following are TRUE statements?

a) STRIDE is the measurement from the heel (or toe) of one footprint to the heel (or toe) of the subsequent footprint.

b) STRIDE is the measurement from the toe of one footprint to the heel of the subsequent footprint.

c) STRIDE INTERVAL is the measurement from the toe of one footprint to the heel of the subsequent footprint.

d) STRIDE is the distance between footsteps plus the length of the foot.

e) STRIDE INTERVAL is the measurement from the heel (or toe) of one footprint to the heel (or toe) of the subsequent footprint.

Disturbance in tracking refers to which of the following

a) Morning dew removed

b) Vegetation damage

c) Sun angle is directly above

d) Rocks and twigs dislodged

e) tenting of pine needles
To assist in determining the Urgency of Response, which of the following factors are included:

a) Subject profile  
b) Weather profile  
c) Equipment profile  
d) Subject experience profile  
e) Terrain and hazard profile

Which of the following is TRUE about PRIME SIGN AREA?

a) The area ahead of the last footstep, where the next footstep should be.  
b) The tracking stick will aid in finding the “prime sign area”.  
c) The area that could be traveled by the missing person since being reported missing  
d) The area where the next footprint or sign should appear, within the 60 degree arc, in front of the tip of the point person’s sign cut stick when the stick is properly “set-up” and on the last identified footprint.  
e) The area of contiguous sign found step by step that are all attributed to the same person.

SIGNATURE TRACK:Footprint characteristics such as marks, dimensions, and tread patterns that are unique only to the person being followed.

a) The area where the next footprint or sign should appear  
b) Footprint characteristics such as marks, dimensions, and tread patterns that are unique only to the person being followed.  
c) Footprint evidence clearly displaying unique characteristics so as to be unmistakably identifiable as the footwear being followed  
d) Footprint evidence clearly displaying unique characteristics so as to be unmistakably identifiable  
e) The area within the 60 degree arc, in front of the tip of the point person’s sign cut stick.

'Sign' is defined as, "any evidence of change from the natural state that is inflicted on an area by a person's passage." Which of the following would not be considered 'sign'?

a) A bent blade of grass in the direction of travel.  
b) The angle of the sun relative to a footprint.  
c) A cigar butt  
d) Small clumps of mud on freshly fallen leaves.  
e) The composition of the soil

Which of the following define the term "CONTINUITY OF SIGN"?

a) The evidence of footsteps in proper sequence along a line of sign  
b) Finding sign that is in the area expected, and can be positively identified as from the person being tracked  
c) The evidence of footprints in proper sequence and spacing along a line of sign that may or may not be unidentifiable  
d) Finding contiguous sign at regular intervals and of similar identity  
e) The evidence of footsteps is unbroken, in sequence and properly spaced

Which of the following is TRUE regarding the role of a Flanker on a Tracking Team?

a) The flankers on a tracking team should be spending the majority of their time in an upright position.  
b) By standing, the flankers have a different sight angle than the point person  
c) A responsibility of the tracking team flankers is to cast a shadow on the next track allowing use of the flashlight and mirror.  
d) Flankers should move off to the side of the point person 20-30 feet in order to increase the probability of discovering sign.  
e) The flankers on a tracking team also assist the point person in locating and following the "prime sign".
Which of the following is TRUE regarding the role of a Flanker on a Tracking Team?
a) Flankers are the tracking team members on the right and left of the point person.
b) The responsibility of a tracking team flanker is to watch for sign leaving or coming into the "prime sign area".
c) The flankers on a tracking team also assist the point person in locating and following the "prime sign".
d) The flankers on a tracking team are primarily responsible for looking ahead to locate the next track.
e) The flankers on a tracking team are primarily responsible for the 60-degree arc on their side of the Point person.

Which of the following is TRUE regarding SHINE?
a) Shine is the light reflection from compressed surfaces on the ground.
b) Shine refers to the angle from the light source to the ground, and effects the amount of shadow cast within the footprint.
c) Examples of shine can be found on surfaces such as soil, grass, or moss.
d) Shine refers to the absence of shadow within the footprint.
e) The shine is a reflection that will be very different from the undisturbed area surrounding the compressed areas.

In a three-person tracking team, the point-person is positioned slightly ahead of the flankers. One reason this practice is followed is for the following:
a) To prevent the flankers from accidentally obliterating tracks.
b) The point person is in charge and should be the one to find the next track.
c) Flankers should remain slightly behind in order to rest their eyes.
d) Flankers should be looking for tracks on either side of the main line of sign.
e) To prevent flankers from casting their shadow across the track.

ICS helps ensure full utilization of all incident resources. Which of the following is an ICS feature?
a) Strong organizational memory.
b) Chain of Command.
c) Lack of urgency.
d) Reliance on Information Technology.
e) Unity of Command.

When determining the Urgency of Response for a search incident, which of the following are factors to consider in the Subject Equipment Profile?
a) Inadequate for activity / environment.
b) Questionable.
c) Over prepared.
d) Adequate.
e) Very well equipped.

Select the TWO correct statements
a) When using a map - use the bezel/protractor to measure GRID azimuth bearings.
b) When using a map - use a compass to measure GRID azimuth bearings.
c) When using the ground – use a Compass to Measure MAGNETIC azimuth bearings.
d) When using the ground – use the bezel/protractor to Measure MAGNETIC azimuth bearings.
e) When using the ground or the map – use the bezel/protractor to Measure MAGNETIC azimuth bearings.
Multiple Choice (Select the single best answer)

71 b What does UTM stand for?
   a) Universal Two-dimensional Mapping
   b) Universal Transverse Mercator
   c) Universal Time Meridians
   d) Universal Trapezoidal Mapping
   e) Universal Transverse Meridians

72 c The MP is walking at a rate of 2 mph. The terrain is Class 1. The MP has been missing for 4 hours. The direction of travel is due east, reducing the search area to a 30° segment. The theoretical search area is closest to which of the following:
   a) 28.2 sq-mi
   b) 2.5 sq-mi
   c) 16.6 sq-mi
   d) 6.5 sq-mi
   e) 36.6 sq-mi

73 d The MP is walking at a rate of 2 mph. The terrain is Class 1. The MP has been missing for 4 hours. The direction of travel is unknown. The theoretical search area is closest to which of the following:
   a) 8 sq-mi
   b) 25 sq-mi
   c) 78 sq-mi
   d) 200 sq-mi
   e) 4000 sq-mi

74 d The most common scale for a USGS topographic map is 1:24,000. What would one inch on the map represent on the earth’s surface?
   a) 4 miles
   b) 5280 feet
   c) 1.6 miles
   d) 2,000 feet
   e) 5 miles

75 d To initialize the L-Pers in DF mode, which is the proper sequence?
   a) After initializing the L-Pers in DF mode, turn VOL up until meter needle goes left or right and signal is audible
   b) After initializing the L-Pers in DF mode, turn FREQ up until meter needle goes left or right and signal is audible
   c) After initializing the L-Pers in DF mode, turn SENS down until meter needle goes left or right and signal is audible
   d) After initializing the L-Pers in DF mode, turn SENS up until meter needle goes left or right and signal is audible
   e) After initializing the L-Pers in DF mode, turn SENS down until meter needle goes left or right and signal is audible

76 e This tracking process takes into consideration the effects of natural elements (rain, sun, dew, etc.) on the ground and vegetation impacted by footsteps.
   a) Dew point
   b) Vegetation Index
   c) Aging Index
   d) Natural deterioration
   e) Aging
77 a Which of the following search techniques is classified as a thorough search?
   a) Grid Search
   b) Evidence Search
   c) Hasty Search
   d) Area Search
   e) Canine Search

78 a Which type search technique requires a large number of people to cover a relatively small area with a high probability of detection.
   a) Grid Search
   b) Evidence Search
   c) Hasty Search
   d) Area Search
   e) Canine Search

79 d Which of the following searches is classified as an efficient search?
   a) Grid Search
   b) Evidence Search
   c) Hasty Search
   d) Area Search
   e) Canine Search

80 c Which search technique is generally the first tactic used in the early hours of a search.
   a) Grid Search
   b) Evidence Search
   c) Hasty Search
   d) Area Search
   e) Canine Search

81 d In which type of search technique is it common for spacing to be as much as 100 feet between searchers.
   a) Grid Search
   b) Evidence Search
   c) Hasty Search
   d) Area Search
   e) Canine Search

82 d Which of the following search techniques is classified as an organized, yet rapid, search of a large area?
   a) Grid Search
   b) Evidence Search
   c) Hasty Search
   d) Area Search
   e) Canine Search

83 d Which of the following list contains an item that is not particularly useful for tracking?
   a) Tracking stick, mirror, radio
   b) Silva Ranger compass, tracking tape, tracking card
   c) Pen, measuring tape, notepad
   d) Hat, flashlight, gloves
   e) Chalk, knee pads, map
84 a The term referring to disguising or concealing sign
   a) Camouflage
   b) Masking
   c) Concealment
   d) Screening
   e) deceptive sign

85 d When tracks are effected by wind, rain, heat, animal and foot traffic, this is known as:
   a) Weathering
   b) Deterioration
   c) Erosion
   d) Aging
   e) Destruction

86 c Lines on a map comprising an often irregular closed loop that connects points of equal
elevation are known as:
   a) Declination Lines
   b) Slope Angle Lines
   c) Contour Lines
   d) Slope Indicators
   e) Elevation

87 d Elevations are printed on some of the lines on a map on a regular basis. These elevations refer to:
   a) Elevation from the datum located in the lower left margin of the map
   b) Elevation above the lowest point on the map
   c) Highest elevation found in the quadrant considered
   d) Elevation above sea level.
   e) Elevation at that point

88 b In tracking, SIGN can be grouped into two broad categories. These are
   a) Definitive and Speculative
   b) Conclusive and Substantiating
   c) High Probability and Low Probability
   d) Decisive and Questionable
   e) Evidence and Non-evidence

89 d An open ground area that can be manmade or occur naturally, that will often provide evidence in the form of a signature print.
   a) Signature print area
   b) Open area
   c) Natural or manmade trap
   d) Track trap
   e) Evidence trap

90 c A search management team (overhead team) consists of all the following EXCEPT:
   a) Operations
   b) Logistics/communications
   c) Facilities
   d) Incident Commander
   e) Finance/Administration
A search management team (overhead team) consists of all the following EXCEPT:

a) Logistics/communications
b) Operations
c) Planning
d) Transportation
e) Finance/Administration

On a map, North, South, East, and West are known as:

a) Degrees  b) Bearings  c) Azimuth  d) Cardinal Points  e) Headings

A search management team (overhead team) consists of all the following EXCEPT:

a) Operations  b) Finance/Administration  c) Equipment  d) Logistics/communications  e) Incident Commander

A search management team (overhead team) consists of all the following EXCEPT:

a) Logistics/communications  b) Resource Deployment  c) Planning  d) Finance/Administration  e) Incident Commander

The compass provides the ability to navigate forward; but by itself it has no way of preventing drift. This drift is known as?

a) Longitudinal errors (errors in compass readings due to magnetic declination)  
b) Lateral errors (drifting left or right while walking the same azimuth bearing)  
c) Azimuth errors (the compass needle drifting several degrees left or right while walking)  
d) Bearing errors (miscalculating the azimuth to your destination by several degrees and walking it)  
e) Intermediate errors (selecting an intermediate landmark, walking to it, but reaching the wrong landmark)

The PCSO standard for providing GPS coordinates in UTM is to provide:

a) Full 7 x Full 7  b) First 3 x First 3  c) Full 5 x Full 5  d) First 5 x First 5  e) Last 5 x Last 5

When vegetation heals, the aging process will go through which of the following color change sequences.

a) Dark-green, Tan, Grey  b) Dark-brown, Grey, Yellow  c) Green, Yellow, Black  d) Grey, Tan, Dark-green  e) Light-green, Dark-green, blackish-green
When tracking a missing person, manmade or natural objects such as fences, roads, ditches, creeks, hills, and banks are referred to as:

a) Impediments  
b) Barriers  
c) Obstacles  
d) Channels  
e) Obstructions

When tracking at night, the light is best positioned:

a) On your head or helmet, in order to best simulate the angle of the morning or late afternoon sun.  
b) Flankers should move forward and shine the light back toward the point-person between ankle and knee level.  
c) Flankers should illuminate the area from only one side, forward at a 45o angle to the direction of travel.  
d) Both flankers and the point-person should direct their light forward to provide as much illumination as possible.  
e) One flanker may reach forward to shine the light from the side to simulate a good sun angle.

When using RESECTION, INTERSECTION, or TRIANGULATION, what must you do first?

a) Select an azimuth  
b) Preset the compass to an azimuth  
c) Select a landmark  
d) Using your GPS, turn TRACKS ON  
e) Orient the map

A three person team composed of a "point person" and two "flankers".

a) Tracking squad  
b) Tracking team  
c) Search team  
d) Triad  
e) Point and Flanking team

Which is the term used to describe the likelihood or probability that the subject is located in a specific search sector; expressed as a percentage (e.g. 50%) or decimal number (e.g. .50):

a) Probability of Area (POA)  
b) Probability of Determination (POD)  
c) Probability of Detection (POD)  
d) Probability of Success (POS)  
e) Probability of Subject (POS)

Which is the term used to describe the likelihood or probability of finding clues, given the nature of the search and the type of resources employed; expressed as a percentage (e.g. 50%) or decimal number (e.g. .50):

a) Probability of Area (POA)  
b) Probability of Determination (POD)  
c) Probability of Detection (POD)  
d) Probability of Success (POS)  
e) Probability of Subject (POS)
Which is the term used to describe the likelihood or probability of finding the subject in a specific place or area, given the type of search tactic employed. Derived from the formula Probability = POA x POD

a) Probability of Area (POA)
b) Probability of Determination (POD)
c) Probability of Detection (POD)
d) Probability of Success (POS)
e) Probability of Subject (POS)

When tracking at night, the best light source to use is:

a) Incandescent
b) Trackers choice
c) Fluorescent
d) LED
e) Red filtered light

You notice the line of sign is between two bushes that are growing close together. You notice that the branches of the bushes are 'interlaced' as though your subject walked between the bushes. The interlacing of the branches is an example of:

a) Scuff
b) Color Change
c) Disturbance
d) Transfer
e) Regularity

What is all evidence of a person's presence or passage called?

a) Trail
b) Tracks
c) Sign
d) Footprints
e) Scent

Using leaves or other natural vegetation to cover sign in an attempt to confuse direction of travel and/or number of persons in the area.

a) Concealment
b) Deceptive sign
c) Cloaking
d) Camouflage
e) Screening

Jump-tracking refers to the practice of:

a) Identifying each track on a line of sign.
b) Looking ahead to the next obvious track and immediately moving forward to that point and moving along the direction of travel until the next sign is found.
c) Sending a member of your tracking team ahead, to approach the line of sign from an angle to pick up the sign
d) Periodically jumping in order to land on the ground forcefully, to assess the clarity of tracks made in the soil..
e) Sending another team ahead, to approach the line of sign from an angle to pick up the sign
When using DF Mode on the L-Pers, which is the proper setup sequence?

a) Set DF mode, frequency, SENs minimum, VOL at 12 o'clock  
b) Set frequency, DF mode, SENs minimum, VOL at 12 o'clock  
c) Set VOL at 12 o'clock, set frequency, DF mode, SENs minimum, VOL at 12 o'clock  
d) Set SENs minimum, Set frequency, DF mode, SENs minimum, VOL at 12 o'clock  
e) Set frequency, DF mode, SENs minimum, VOL at 6 o'clock

To initialize the L-Pers in REC mode, which is the proper sequence?

a) Set Frequency, REC mode, SENS at 6 o'clock, VOL at 6 o'clock  
b) Set Frequency, REC mode, SENS minimum, VOL at 12 o'clock  
c) Set SENS maximum, Frequency, REC mode, SENS minimum, VOL at 12 o'clock  
d) Set VOL at 12 o'clock, set Frequency, REC mode, SENS minimum  
e) Set VOL at 6 o'clock, set Frequency, REC mode, SENS maximum

The tracking process for determining the time lapse since sign was made is known as:

a) Print lapse  
b) Deterioration  
c) Aging  
d) Track deterioration  
e) Sign deterioration

Your tracking team has been tracking the MP along a riverbank when you come upon a track that clearly shows the pattern you have been following and is of the correct measurements. This track is referred to as:

a) A prime sign  
b) A signature print  
c) A corroborating print  
d) A sign  
e) Subjects footprint

An open ground area that usually will allow for sign to be seen much more readily because of the lack of ground cover.

a) Loam  
b) Track trap  
c) Uncovered area  
d) Impressionable area  
e) Terrain trap

A back azimuth is?

a) The 90º turn of direction from an azimuth. It is comparable to doing a right or left turn.  
b) The 180º reverse direction of an azimuth. It is comparable to doing an about face.  
c) The 180º intermediate landmark behind you. It is comparable to watching your back.  
d) The 270º turn of a landmark (right or left). It is comparable to getting around an obstacle  
e) The 90º turn of a landmark (right or left). It is comparable to getting around an obstacle

When approaching a vehicle known to belong to the MP, your approach should be:

a) The passenger door  
b) The driver’s door  
c) Towards the right-rear bumper  
d) The direct front-center of the vehicle  
e) The direct rear-center of the vehicle
117  d  To prevent lateral drift you need to use?
   a) The Luminous Magnetic Arrow aligned with the Fixed Index Line
   b) One distant landmark beyond your destination, until your destination is reached
   c) The Luminous Magnetic Arrow aligned with the Luminous Bezel Line
   d) Intermediate landmarks that are a short distances between each, until destination is reached
   e) The fixed Index Line aligned with the Luminous Bezel Line

118  d  The stride is measured and marked on the tracking stick using rubber bands. The stride is:
   a) The measure from the toe of one print to the toe of the next.
   b) The measure from the heel of one print to the toe of the next.
   c) The measure from the toe of one print to the heel of the next.
   d) The measure from the heel of one print to the heel of the next.
   e) The measure from the leading edge of the heel of one print to the toe of the next.

119  d  What is ‘backing’ in relation to man tracking?
   a) That part of the sole of a shoe that holds the sole pattern.
   b) The process of returning to your last know print when you are no longer able to advance the sign.
   c) The process whereby the flankers walk backwards in order to see a footprint using the proper sun angle.
   d) Walking backwards usually with the intent to confuse the sign by trying to indicate a different direction of travel.
   e) The process used by flankers to provide the point person with consensus that the team remains on sign.

120  b  A person will have a tendency to move toward, or along, man-made and natural objects such as power lines, roads, a prominent distant tree and a mountain peak. These types of objects are known as:
   a) Track Channels
   b) Route Influencers
   c) Tracking Barriers
   d) Track Traps
   e) Track Containers

121  c  Man-made and natural objects such as walls, fences, rivers and cliffs tend to force a person to alter their route. These types of objects are known as:
   a) Track Channels
   b) Route Influencers
   c) Tracking Barriers
   d) Track Traps
   e) Track Containers

122  d  Man-made and natural areas such as mud flats, fields of high grass, river banks, dirt road and plowed fields are examples of:
   a) Track Channels
   b) Route Influencers
   c) Tracking Barriers
   d) Track Traps
   e) Track Containers
Knowing these four basic skills, it is impossible to be totally lost; what are they?

a) Track Present Location / Determine Distance / Sense of Direction / How to Read a Topographic Map
b) Track Present Location / Determine Distance / Night Navigation / How to Read a Topographic Map
c) Track Present Location / Staying on Course / Sense of Direction / Terrain and Map Association
d) Track Present Location / Plan to Navigate / Sense of Direction / How to Read a Topographic Map
e) Track Present Location / Plan to Navigate / Triangulation / How to Read a Topographic Map

The term that describes damage to vegetation from footsteps usually depicted by a darker coloration than the natural color of the plant itself.

a) Discoloration
b) Flattening
c) Bruising
d) Blemish
e) Trounce

Ideally, a Tracking Team is composed of

a) A "point person" and two "flankers".
b) Two "point persons" and two "flankers".
c) Two "point persons" and one "flanker".
d) A "point person" and a "flanker".
e) Two "point persons" and one "flanker".

Which search technique is generally the first tactic used in the early hours and days of a search.

a) Type I
b) Type II
c) Type III
d) Type IV
e) Type V

Which Type of search is a HASTY SEARCH

a) Type I
b) Type II
c) Type III
d) Type IV
e) Type V

In which type of search technique is it common for spacing to be as much as 100 feet between searchers.

a) Type I
b) Type II
c) Type III
d) Type IV
e) Type V

Which Type of search is an AREA SEARCH

a) Type I
b) Type II
c) Type III
d) Type IV
e) Type V
130  c  Which Type of search is a GRID SEARCH
   a) Type I
   b) Type II
   c) Type III
   d) Type IV
   e) Type V

131  c  Which type of search technique is used in the later stages of a search when the chance the subject is down and not responsive has increased.
   a) Type I
   b) Type II
   c) Type III
   d) Type IV
   e) Type V

132  c  Which type search technique requires a large number of people to cover a relatively small area with a high probability of detection.
   a) Type I
   b) Type II
   c) Type III
   d) Type IV
   e) Type V

133  d  Which Type of search is a EVIDENCE SEARCH
   a) Type I
   b) Type II
   c) Type III
   d) Type IV
   e) Type V

134  d  Which type of search technique is a very thorough search, with team members shoulder to shoulder on hands and knees, clearing brush down to bare earth and looking for small evidence items
   a) Type I
   b) Type II
   c) Type III
   d) Type IV
   e) Type V

135  b  UTM grid & Zone can be found on the map margin, what is it used for?
   a) United Tracker Members – Rescue teams that locate lost hikers
   b) Universal Transverse Mercator – world grid map coordinates system and GN refers to UTM grid
   c) Unit Tick Marks – tick marks on the side of the map border, used for plotting azimuths
   d) Unified Transverse Marks - The process of placing grid lines on a map corresponding to Township and Range
   e) Universal Travel Measurement – a measuring system to calculate distance on the ground

136  a  You are following a line of sign on a hard-packed dirt trail, devoid of vegetation or leaf litter. You enter a shaded stand of trees. The time is 13:00. To continue following the line of sign your best course of action would be to:
   a) Use a mirror or flashlight to create an artificial light source
   b) Break for lunch while you allow your eyes to adjust before continuing
   c) Lightly sweep the ground with your fingertips to detect the contours of the print
   d) Move out of the shaded area and attempt to reacquire the line of sign
   e) Use your compass to determine the direction of travel
137  a  A compass reading of 225° would be the same as:
   a)  SW
   b)  WSW
   c)  S45E
   d)  NE
   e)  W45E

138  a  You are tracking a lost subject in the Foresthill area. It is 0900 on a clear day and you have been tracking on a bearing of 270°. Your position relative to the line of sign should generally be:
   a)  To the right of the line of sign
   b)  To the left of the line of sign
   c)  Alternating to the left and right
   d)  Directly on the line of sign
   e)  Walk backward

139  a  Which measurement is not recorded on a tracking card?
   a)  Leading edge of heel to toe
   b)  Heel width
   c)  Heal Length
   d)  Overall sole length
   e)  Width  at the ball of the foot

140  d  Topographic map features use different colors - green areas are woodlands, brown is for contour lines . . . what color shows features that are added from aerial photographs and other sources, but are not field checked?
   a)  Red
   b)  Black
   c)  Blue
   d)  Purple
   e)  Yellow
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>True/False</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A &quot;POINT PERSON&quot; cannot exist on a two person tracking team. Both must be flankers to detect sign coming into or going out of the prime sign area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A compass bearing and a compass azimuth are the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A dislodged item is positive proof the items was moved by footsteps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A DISTURBANCE in the soil is generally considered to be conclusive evidence of the passing of your subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A FALSE TRAIL refers to an attempt by the subject to evade your tracking attempt. Unrelated human passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A full UTM coordinate number is as follows Zone 12 E 5597551 N 42812651 m. This value is accurate to 1cm x 1cm (1 sq-centimeter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A Hasty Search is classified as a Type II Search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A Hasty Search is classified as a Type III Search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A hasty team is performing their search correctly if they have a 'hunch' and divert a long distances off their assigned route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A helicopter has less lifting ability at lower altitudes than at higher altitudes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A helicopter has less lifting ability in warm weather than in colder weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>A skilled searcher can find his latitude and longitude location using only a compass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Although it may slow the team somewhat, it is OK for a hasty team to spread out parallel to the designated route, instead of all walking in each other's footprints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>An altimeter can help you determine your location by contour elevation and never has to be calibrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>An ELT signal will always radiate from the device in donut shaped concentric rings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>As you move you can use your GPS to remain aware of the terrain you are leaving, of the terrain you are passing, and of the terrain that is ahead of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>As you near the ELT, the signal will become stronger, and the closer you get, the Doppler will decrease in rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Binoculars with a built-in compass and rangefinder are essential equipment for a skilled searcher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Critical separation means searchers can see the person on either side of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Crying in a plant is usually considered conclusive evidence that your subject passed the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Estimating your rate of travel is not necessary when calculating the amount of time it will take to traverse a route; unless a group is hiking at the pace of the fastest group member.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hasty teams are on scene quickly and search the areas of high probability. They should report a POD well above .5.

If you do not know the TIME of sunrise and sunset, you can calculate the hours of daylight left with your hands. Every finger is about 60 minutes of daylight left before sunset.

In general, efficiency implies rather slow passage while thoroughness denotes a faster pace.

In the hands of a skilled woodsman, a button compass embedded in the handle of a walking stick is more powerful than the most expensive GPS.

Map scale is the relationship between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the compass Graduated Straight Edge measurement, not on the ground.

Measuring the width of a print at the ball of the foot is more important than measuring the width of the heel.

On a topographic map, contour lines will cross over each other at geographic fault lines.

On foggy/hazy days the light is too diffused to do any effective sign cutting. Wait till dark.

Planning Section is charged with carrying out the direction provided by Operations Section.

Operations is the "support arm" in the organization.

Rest breaks start immediately when the first person stops, don’t worry about the last person behind, on the trail. When the last person arrives, do not let them rest, immediately continue the hike.

The mountaineer’s “REST STEP” is your greatest ally on steep ascents. With every step, you briefly transfer weight the skeletal system to your leg muscles.

The Operations Section Chief is tasked with providing all resources, services, and support required by the incident.

The Operations Section responsibilities are of a staff nature, rather than a command nature.

The POINT PERSON on a three person tracking team should spend the majority of his time in an upright position, slightly higher than the flankers, who should be squatting to take advantage of the sun angle.

The Resource Section Chief is tasked with the collection and display of incident information, primarily consisting of the status of all resources and overall status of the incident.

The search manager tells you he does not want a thorough search done in your sector. Lack of thoroughness in this sense implies a less-than-desirable search.

The term "CLOSING THE GATE or BOX" refers to a methodology in cutting sign. It is the effort to continue cutting sign from one point by moving your tracking stick in a 30-degree arc to detect, or close on, the next track.
The term, "BARRIER" is used to describe the inability of the tracker to continue tracking due to factors such as fatigue and eyestrain.

The term, "COUNTER TRACKING" refers to sign that is not related to the primary sign. Counter Tracking could include sign from other unrelated human passage.

The term, "COUNTER TRACKING" refers to using similar methods to disguise or confuse sign by making it appear that the same individual made all present sign.

The term, "DISTURBANCE" refers to the natural sounds that occur as a tracking subject walks upon debris on the ground.

The term, "FLAGGING" refers to the practice among trackers of placing a small piece of Flagging Tape or Construction Chalk at the heel of each footprint.

The Term, "HEALING" refers to the natural process which occurs when vegetation repairs itself after being damaged. Recognizing the stages of healing is an important factor in aging sign.

The term, "HEEL MARKS" refers to the manufacturer’s pattern on the heel of footwear, whereas "HEEL STRIKE" refers to the indentation of the ground made from the impact of the heel of the footwear.

The term, "INVENTING SIGN" refers to lying in order to focus attention of a search on your location.

The Term, "KICK" refers to the interval between the toe of one footprint and the heel of the next.

The Term, "LIGHT ANGLE" refers to the angle from the observer to the footprint and effects the ability of the observer to detect shadows.

The term, "LINE OF SIGN" refers to a continuous series of identifiable signature footprints belonging to the person of interest.

The term, "LINE OF SIGN" refers to the tracker practice of dragging the tracking stick to scribe a line, so others will know the footprints in the area do not belong to the person of interest.

The term, "PLS" refers to the Past Location Scene, and a reference to any former search location for the person of interest.

The term, "PLS" refers to the Primary Landing Site when evacuating a subject from the field.

The term, "POINT PERSON" on a three person tracking team refers to any member of the tracking team that locates the next track.

The term, "SCUFF MARK", refers to the measured length of footprint, and is often confused with the term "SCUFF" that refers to a disturbance.

The term, "STRIDE INTERVAL" is the measurement from the toe of one footprint to the toe of the subsequent footprint.

The term, "TRANSFER" refers to the soil, debris, vegetation, etc. that adheres to the tracker. This material may be inadvertently deposited by the tracker in the prime sign area.
The term, "VEGETATION DAMAGE" refers to potential personal injury to trackers and damage to clothing and equipment.

The UTM grid is based on the Degree, minutes, seconds, and grid lines are always one mile apart, making it much easier to estimate distance on a map and coordinate grid position.

To get around an obstacle like a hill; you take a 45º turn (left), pace count till you clear hill, turn 45º (right), walk till you clear hill, turn 45º (right), pace count same amount as before, turn 45º (left) and continue on your course bearing.

Visual separation means that searchers can see some midpoint between them, and must stay in continuous visual contact with each other.

When describing a foot print over the radio, it would be useful to describe the impact the sole appeared to have on vegetation, in that vegetation was bruised and crushed.

When navigating the wilderness all you need is a good compass and a map, no other equipment is necessary.

When searching for a lost child, caution in residential or camping areas should be used so as not to awaken someone who would take offense to the noise.

When using the L-Pers in DF mode, to evaluate the quality of a bearing, turn a half circle. If needle centers more than twice 90 deg apart, move to another location.

When using the L-Pers in DF mode, turn toward the needle (in the direction the needle is leaning). When the needle is fully pinned left or right; you are facing the target.

When using the L-Pers to locate an ELT, the signal becomes weaker as you approach the ELT, thus requiring fine-tuning by continual adjustments to the SENS.

When using the L-Pers, be careful, because the signal is very likely to be absorbed by mountains, trees and other large objects.

When using the L-pers, carefully setting the SENS in REC mode will almost always assure an accurate signal.

When vegetation is flagged, sometimes the vegetation will be intertwined. Intertwining of flagged vegetation will always occur opposite to the direction of travel.

A Hasty Search is classified as a Type III Search.

A helicopter has less lifting ability at lower altitudes.

A low POD is unacceptable, and not expected, of hasty teams.

A search area may NOT have multiple POD’s assigned to it. For example, the probability of Detection for a responsive subject, should be the same as for an Unresponsive subject.

HEALING of vegetation refers to the result of the heal of footwear striking vegetation.

HEALING of vegetation is directly related to SUN ANGLE.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>COMPRESSION and FLATTENING are two unrelated characteristics in tracking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>FLATTENING refers to the natural tendency of grasses to lay close to the ground due to weather, whereas COMPRESSION is the result of footsteps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The Term, &quot;COUNTER TRACKING&quot; refers to small broken particles occurring from footsteps on twigs or branches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;FLANKERS&quot; refers to an ambush technique, whereby the person being tracked circles back and lies in wait at the side of his track.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;BROKEN TWIG&quot; refers to using different methods, such as BRUSHING OUT, to disguise or confuse sign making it difficult to follow or interpret.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;SEEPAGE&quot; is a UTS Tracking Services term referring to the resulting leaking of fluids from the injured area of a plant that has been damaged by footsteps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;FLAGGING&quot; refers to vegetation encountered by the tracker that has foliage on one side only, due to wind and other weather conditions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;FLANKERS&quot; refers to additional tracking teams located on the right and left of your tracking team.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;SCUFF MARK&quot; refers to an attempt by the person being tracked to obscure his trail by rubbing out his sole pattern.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The term, &quot;TRACKER BURNOUT&quot; refers to a condition where the tracker can become permanently ineffective because of disinterest and muscle strain.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>When using an L-Pers to locate an ELT, always start with the Sensitivity control at maximum and decrease it until the signal is just audible.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>When using the L-Pers in DF mode, to evaluate the quality of a bearing, turn a half-circle. If needle centers more than twice 180 deg apart, move through the other half-circle.</td>
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<td>When using the L-Pers in REC mode, turn toward the needle (in the direction the needle is leaning). When the needle centers, you are facing the target.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>When using the L-Pers in REC mode, be careful, because the signal is very likely to reflect off of mountains and other large objects. This will not occur in DF mode.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>It is not required to know the map scale to determine ground distances between objects or locations on the map, the size of the area covered, and how the scale may affect the amount of detail being shown.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>A &quot;CAST&quot; refers to mud that had been embedded in the sole pattern, that subsequently drops off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>A full UTM coordinate number is as follows Zone 12 E 5597551 N 42812651 m. This value is accurate to 1m x 1m (1 sq-meter).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>A helicopter has greater lifting ability at lower elevations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A missing fisherman is more likely to be near the stream than on top of the hill, so the initial POA's of areas near the stream would be higher than the ones near the top of the hill.

An area search team is performing poorly if they rush through the area and return with a low unresponsive POD.

An ELT signal will always travel in a straight line unless something obstructs it.

L-Pers volume increases and/or needle nears right-hand stop, reduce 1) SENS, 2) increase SENS until the meter goes up and signal is audible. 3) Turn in a circle until needle goes furthest upscale. The arrows on left arm of antenna point to source.

L-Pers volume increases and/or the needle nears right-hand stop, decrease SENS, as the volume increases and/or needle nears right-hand stop, decrease SENS.

As you near the ELT, the signal will become stronger, and the closer you get, the faster the Doppler will increase.

Compass Following is when you drift (Lateral Error) left or right unknowingly, but you remain on the same azimuth.

Confinement and containment both refer to procedures ensure that the subject of a search cannot leave the area without the searchers being aware of the departure.

Critical separation means searchers can see some midpoint between them, but do not necessarily attempt to stay in visual contact with each other.

Crying in a plant is usually manifested by a dark green color in the damaged area.

Direction of travel can be determined by the direction of the flagging of vegetation.

Early morning or evenings are your best times to search with natural light.

Estimating your rate of travel is essential when calculating the amount of time it will take to traverse a route; especially when a group is hiking at the pace of the slowest group member.

Every single spot on the earth can be identified by a global latitude and longitude coordinate system.

False trails could include animal sign or sign from other unrelated human passage.

Hasty teams are intended to perform `efficient' searches as opposed to `thorough' ones.

Hasty techniques generally involve searching on routes where a person most likely would travel, such as trails, canyons, arroyos, ridge tops.

HEALING of vegetation is an important factor in aging sign.

If any of the nine categories in the Urgency of Response chart are rated at one (1), regardless of the total, the search may require an immediate response.
If you do not know the TIME of sunrise and sunset, you can calculate the hours of daylight left with your hand with the arm extended. Every finger is about 15 minutes of daylight left before sunset.

In general, efficiency implies rather swift passage while thoroughness denotes a slower pace.

INVENTING SIGN: Fabrication of sign happens when students misinterpret the evidence of sign found or try to make unrelated sign fit.

Loose soil or sand is more advantages as a "track trap".

L-pers are direction finding (DF) equipment used to locate the source of the signal. These receivers give you two types of information: direction and strength of signal.

Many planes have an Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT). This is equipment that puts out a radio distress signal at 121.5 MHz or 406 MHz upon impact.

Many times COMPRESSION includes loose debris pressed into the soil.

Navigation is not about finding yourself after you are lost. Navigation is about keeping track of your position as you move away from a known point.

On a topographic map, contour lines can cross over each other at an overhang.

One could generally expect a hasty team to progress at least two miles per hour, while an area search team should be no faster than one mph.

One of the factors in POD is the type of terrain. In Hiking Guides, this usually is a function of the steepness and altitude. But in the context of POD, it refers to the difficulty of seeing every place where a person could be concealed.

Operations is charged with carrying out directions from the Incident Commander.

Operations is the "doer" in the organization, where the real work of incident control is accomplished.

POD for visual separation would usually be larger than that for critical separation.

Purple was once used as a photo revision color to show all feature changes. Currently, purple is not used in our revision program, but purple features are still present on many existing maps.

Recognizing the stages of healing is an important factor in aging sign.

RYTHMIC BREATHING - you should move at a pace that allows you to breathe comfortably and be able to speak comfortably. If you are constantly gasping for breath or if you can't keep up a conversation, then you are hiking too fast, slow down.

SIGN is all evidence of human passage.

Studies show that hasty teams most often find the subject.
The "POINT PERSON" on a three person tracking team is primarily responsible for locating and following the prime sign.

The Finance/Admin. Section Chief is tasked with tracking incident related costs, personnel records, requisitions, and administrating procurement contracts required by Logistics.

The LARGE scale map shows less land area, but more detail. And the SMALL scale map shows more land area, but less detail.

The Logistics Section Chief is tasked with providing all resources, services, and support required by the incident.

The mountaineer’s "REST STEP" is your greatest ally on steep ascents. With every step, you briefly transfer weight from your leg muscles to the skeletal system.

The Operations Section Chief is tasked with directing all actions to meet the incident objectives.

Under Cal EMA guidelines, a Type I team member should be familiar with the “Standardized Emergency Management System/ICS.

The path of a searcher is not a straight line. Small detours are made when following a general bearing, like around a log or a boulder, etc. If you must make a sizeable detour, you are better off plotting a new travel bearing.

The path of a searcher is not a straight line. Small detours are made when following a general bearing, like around a log or a boulder, etc. The idea is to be conscious of the detours, keep them short, and try to zig as often as you zag.

The POINT PERSON on a three person tracking team should spend the majority of his time in a position lower than the flankers.

The Safety Officer monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring the safety of all assigned personnel.

The Search Urgency Chart provides a relative urgency measurement in order that the appropriate initial response can be initiated.

The term "BRUSHING OUT" refers to the attempt to obliterate sign using branches, grass, or clothing articles to “brush” the area containing sign.

The term "CLOSING THE GATE or BOX" refers to a methodology in cutting sign. It is the effort to continue cutting sign from one point and completing a 360 degree cut back to that point.

The term, “BARRIER” is used to describe man made or natural objects such as fences, roads, ditches, creeks, hills, and banks.

The term, "COMPRESSED AREAS" refers to an area of ground surface which shows compression or flattening from footsteps.

The term, "COMPRESSED AREAS" refers to an area of ground surface which shows discoloration from a footstep.
The term, "CONTINUITY OF SIGN" refers to finding contiguous sign at regular intervals and of similar identity to that of the subject being tracked.

The term, "CRYING" refers to the resulting leaking of fluids from the injured area of a plant that has been damaged by footsteps.

The term, "DISLODGED ITEMS" refers to sticks, rocks, and other items that have been moved by footsteps; usually from incidental tripping, kicking, or scuffing.

The term, "DISTURBANCE" refers to the displacement of naturally occurring items or debris on the ground.

The term, "FALSE TRAIL" refers to sign that is not related to the primary sign. False trails could include animal sign or sign from other unrelated human passage.

The term, "FLAGGING" refers to vegetation pushed or forced forward from footsteps or passage.

The term, "FLANKERS" refers to the tracking team members on the right and left of the point person.

The term, "HEALING" refers to the natural process which occurs when vegetation repairs itself after being damaged. Recognizing the stages of healing is an important factor in aging sign.

The term, "HEEL MARKS" refers to the indentation of the ground made from the impact of the heel of the footwear.

The term, "HEEL STRIKE" refers to the indentation of the ground made from the impact of the heel of the footwear.

The term, "INTERLACED VEGETATION" refers to brush, weeds or long grass stems that become intertwined due to footprint and lower leg travel brushing them in the direction of travel.

The term, "INVENTING SIGN" refers to a trackers tendency to try to make footprint characteristics where natural surface imperfections, shadowing, or disturbance occurs.

The Term, "KICK" refers to the forceful impact of footwear to the ground usually causing significant disturbance including the scattering of debris forward of and around the impact area.

The Term, "LIGHT ANGLE" refers to the angle from the light source to the ground, and effects the amount of shadow cast within the footprint.

The term, "LINE OF SIGN" refers to the contiguous sign found that is all attributed to the same person.

The term, "PLS" refers to the Place Last Seen and is the last place the person of interest was seen.

The term, "POINT PERSON" on a three person tracking team refers to the middle team member.
The term, "STRIDE INTERVAL" is the measurement from the toe of one footprint to the heel of the subsequent footprint.

The term, "TOE DIG" refers to the resulting impression on the ground surface from the toe of the foot as the foot moves forward from the heel to the ball of the foot.

The term, "TRACKER BURNOUT" refers to a condition reached when a tracker becomes fatigued, experiences eyestrain and loses concentration.

The UTM grid is based on the METRIC SYSTEM, and grid lines are always one kilometer apart (1,000 meters), making it much easier to estimate distance on a map and coordinate grid position.

Thoroughness on a search means ignoring time/personnel constraints and looking "everywhere".

To get around an obstacle like a hill; you take a 90º turn (left), pace count till you clear hill, turn 90º (right), walk till you clear hill, turn 90º (right), pace count same amount as before, turn 90º (left) and continue on your course bearing.

To locate an ELT using body shielding, tune a radio to the proper frequency. Hold the radio a few inches from your body at belt level with the antenna pointed up. Turn a full circle. The signal will be loudest when you are facing the ELT.

To locate an ELT using body shielding, tune a radio to the proper frequency. Hold the radio a few inches from your body at belt level with the antenna pointed up. Turn a full circle. The signal will be weakest when your body blocks or shields the signal's path.

Visual separation means that searchers can see the person on either side of them.

When team members are in the AREA SEARCH mode (Type II), they spread out from each other.

When using an L-Pers to locate an ELT, to minimize the effects of nearby reflections, move while watching the DF meter. Keep left-right swings about equal. The average will be the TRUE direction.

When using the L-Pers in the DF mode, if you are facing the ELT, each side of the antenna sees an equally strong signal so the DF needle centers and the tone nearly disappears.

When using the L-Pers in the DF mode, the antennas are electrically switched back and forth rapidly (producing a tone or hum), causing the meter to point to the side having the strongest signal.

When you have located a downed plane using an L-Pers, always approach Uphill, because fuel and precariously perched parts go downhill.

When you have located a downed plane using an L-Pers, always approach upwind-because of the danger of noxious fumes.

Ideally, three persons compose a "tracking team" consisting of a "point person" and two "flankers".