



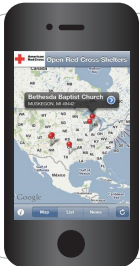
**March 2012**

The Red Cross opens its Digital Operations Center—powered by Dell—and launches its digital volunteer program.



**Spring 2011**

Red Cross digital volunteers connect people affected by disasters to real-time information, resources and comfort. The Red Cross also introduces a free iPhone app to help people find shelters.



**2006-2007**

The Red Cross begins actively listening and engaging online communities on social platforms.



**2002-2004**

Innovations like mobile satellite dishes, laptop computers and voice-over IP technology improve efficiency during disaster response.



**2000**

Modern satellite technology enables full connectivity in disaster zones when local infrastructure is wiped out.



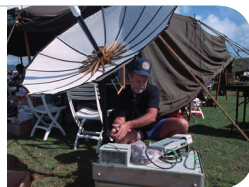
**1992**

The Red Cross uses cell phones to support relief efforts after Hurricane Andrew hits South Florida.



**Late 1980s to Early 1990s**

Satellite phones provide communication in areas lacking infrastructure post-disaster.



**Early 1900s**

Responders utilize telephone lines for the first time.



**June 2011**

The Red Cross introduces S.O.S. app for Android to guide responses to emergency situations.



**2008**

Disaster relief workers begin using handheld GPS devices to upload disaster response maps.



**2005**

Interactive geographic information system (GIS) mapping goes online to support Hurricane Katrina response.



**2002**

Trucks equipped with satellite technology improve communications in remote areas and allow for pre-positioning of assets.



**1995**

Geographic information system - enabled maps aid Red Cross response work.



**1989**

The Red Cross deploys computers and floppy disks to track records at disaster sites.



**1931**

Amateur two-way radio users and Red Cross radio frequencies help relay messages across the country to aid disaster response.



**1881**

Telegraphs relay the first Red Cross disaster response communications.

