

# The InfoGram



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## How solar radiation storms affect emergency response

In addition to [solar flares \(radio blackouts\)](#), large-scale magnetic eruptions from the sun also cause [solar radiation storms](#) through [coronal mass ejections](#). These storms accelerate protons to the point they can reach earth in only 30 minutes, penetrating the [magnetosphere](#) and can cause DNA damage and harm electronic circuits.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) [rates solar radiation storms on a scale from S 1 to S 5](#). The scale and duration determine the [impact on radio](#) and [navigational systems](#). Storms rated S 2 or higher expose people on high-flying aircraft at high latitudes to radiation.

The strongest storms can affect [high frequency \(HF\) radio](#), making communications difficult or impossible. HF communications degradation could prevent emergency response units and agencies from collaborating during emergency response and disasters.

First responders and emergency managers can receive [daily space weather predictions](#) from the NOAA Space Weather Prediction Center, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency provides space weather preparedness information at [Ready.gov](#).

(Source: [NOAA](#))

## LIFEPAK15 Monitor/Defibrillator recalled due to device lockup

On February 1, 2019, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a [recall of the Physio-Control, Inc. LIFEPAK15 Monitor/Defibrillator \(LP15\) due to the risk of serious injuries or death](#).

The FDA says “the device may ‘lockup’ (freeze) after a shock is delivered. When this occurs, the device’s monitor display goes blank and there is no response from the keypad or the device although the device’s LED lights remain on and indicates the device still has power.”

There are approximately 8,200 devices recalled in the United States. All hospitals, health care providers and first responders should check their defibrillator equipment to see if they are affected.

Customers who have questions or need additional information should contact Stryker at 1-800-442-1142 (select option 7), from 6 a.m-4 p.m, Monday through Friday (Pacific Time), or by emailing [rsfa281@stryker.com](mailto:rsfa281@stryker.com). See the FDA’s recall page for additional details and a list of actions to take.

(Source: [FDA](#))

## Working with youth groups toward wildfire community risk reduction

Community wildfire risk reduction is more effective when the whole community is involved. Getting homeowners, civic groups and religious institutions involved

### Highlights

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LIFEPAK15 Monitor/Defibrillator recalled due to device lockup

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Crisis Event Response and Recovery Access Framework Webinar



U.S. Fire Administration

The InfoGram is distributed weekly to provide members of the Emergency Services Sector with information concerning the protection of their critical infrastructures.

goes a long way, but another audience that can be rewarding to work with is youth groups.

As many schools now require community service hours as part of graduation requirements, fire departments and community groups have a prime opportunity to engage teens as a renewable resource. Recent research shows [teens in wildfire-prone areas want to know more about the risks and how they can help their communities and families prepare](#) (PDF, 960 Kb).

Working with kids has the added benefit of teaching them early about the realities of wildfire hazards. When they become established members of a community at risk from wildfires, they will remember the work they did as kids and will likely take their responsibilities more seriously. [Getting kids involved is ultimately a long-term investment](#).

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) [TakeAction campaign](#) gives young adults age-appropriate tools to use when helping their communities. TakeAction's list of [videos](#), service project ideas and other resources give teens ideas of what they can do and where to start. Adult program directors can also use these resources for ideas, tailoring service programs to the age group and setting projects up for success.

(Source: [NFPA](#))

## Crisis Event Response and Recovery Access Framework Webinar

The National Information Sharing Consortium (NISC) is hosting a presentation on the [Crisis Event Response and Recovery Access \(CERRA\) Framework](#) (PDF, 4.73 Mb). Subject matter experts from both NISC and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) will provide an overview of the best practices guide.

The CERRA Framework is for state, local, tribal and territorial government and law enforcement entities to use when planning and developing an access management plan or program for post-disaster response and recovery. Effective control of personnel and coordination of resources are critical factors during an emergency.

Keep in mind this framework is voluntary guidance and is not intended as a directive. It is to supplement existing preparedness doctrine such as the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System.

The webinar is scheduled for Wednesday, March 13, 2019, from 1-2 p.m. Eastern. [Registration is required](#).

(Source: [NISC](#))

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DHS and the FBI encourage recipients of this document to report information concerning suspicious or criminal activity to the local [FBI office](#) and also the [State or Major Urban Area Fusion Center](#).

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For information specifically affecting the private sector critical infrastructure contact the **National Infrastructure Coordinating Center** by phone at **202-282-9201**, or by email at **nicc@dhs.gov**.

The U.S. Fire Administration maintains the Emergency Management and Response – Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EMR-ISAC). For information regarding the EMR-ISAC visit [www.usfa.dhs.gov/emr-isac](http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/emr-isac) or contact the EMR-ISAC office at: (301) 447-1325 and/or [emr-isac@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:emr-isac@fema.dhs.gov).

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