

**Arizona Alliance for
Response
Planning Forum**

**January 24, 2025
S'edav Va'aki Museum**



Museum of Northern Arizona 2021

Biographies



Christina Cain

Christina Cain is the new Emergency Programs Manager for the Foundation for Advancement in Conservation, where she manages the National Heritage Responders and Alliance for Response initiatives. She's also the co-chair of the Colorado Cultural and Historic Resources Task Force and Emergency Preparedness Chair for the Colorado-Wyoming Association of Museums. Christina has been involved in emergency management for cultural institutions for the last 12 years. Additionally, she has over 26 years of experience in collections management in art and anthropology museums, such as the Eiteljorg Museum, Denver Art Museum, and University of Colorado Museum of Natural History.



Charles Kmet

Chuck is the Emergency Manager for Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community. Chuck has over 32 years of progressive experience in public safety, comprehensive emergency management and homeland security from various levels of government and the private sector.

In his career, he worked up from Firefighter/Paramedic to Assistant Fire Chief before becoming an Emergency Manager in 2007. Chuck has managed 13 Federal/State disaster declarations and has secured and managed over \$22M in State/Federal grant and disaster relief funding. He has served on numerous state & national committees including FEMA's National Advisory Council and chairperson of IAEM's Tribal Affairs Caucus and State EM Association Caucus. He is also a graduate of Cohort XII of the National Emergency Management Executive Academy and a Certified Emergency Manager.

Gabe Lavine

Gabe Lavine serves as the director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management, one of five divisions in the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. In this role, he manages the state's emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts, and supports county and tribal emergency managers.

Gabe has more than 19 years of experience in emergency services and management, public safety first response, military combat arms, reconnaissance, specialized operations, diplomatic security, intelligence, special weapons and tactics, incident management team leadership, and recovery operations. His emergency management experience encompasses both the city and county levels, including serving in Arizona as the Cochise County Director of Emergency Management and Office of Emergency Services.

Most recently, Gabe worked in Texas as the Administrator of the Office of Emergency Management for the City of Sugar Land. In addition to several state and federal disaster declarations, his diverse experiences included serving on the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Regional Collaboration Committee, UASI Technology Work Group as Chair, Levee Improvement District Ambassador, the Texas All Hazards Incident Management Team Region 2 as Deputy Team Leader, and on the Texas Disaster Recovery Task Force. Serving as incident commander, Lavine was also intimately involved with the Hurricane Ian response and recovery efforts as well as deploying in various team lead, section chief and liaison roles in support of other statewide incidents including the Uvalde Mass Casualty Incident, Houston Tornado Outbreak, and San Jacinto County Fugitive Recovery efforts.

Lavine served in the United States Marine Corps (USMC) for nine years with domestic and international assignments as an infantry and reconnaissance officer; including multiple deployments to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Additionally, he served as a civilian contractor with the Department of State's High Threat Protection Detail assigned to the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan for more than 2 years. Prior to joining the USMC, he worked in a variety of public safety roles in Virginia.

Certified by the International Association of Emergency Managers, Lavine completed his undergraduate degree at Virginia Tech and earned a Graduate Certificate in Infrastructure Disaster Management from Texas A&M University. He also has completed three graduate programs at Walden University- a Master of Public Administration, and Master of Science degrees in Criminal Justice, Executive Leadership, and Emergency Management.



Joseph Urrea

Joseph Urrea is an Emergency Management Coordinator with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC). He started working in Emergency Management in 2002 and began working for SRPMIC in 2022.

He is a Certified Emergency Manager, a Master Exercise Practitioner (MEP), and a FEMA-certified Incident Command System, Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) instructor. He has developed various plans for SRPMIC and regularly provides ICS training for Tribal departments. He has also developed a number of exercises.

Over his career he has worked with partners from Federal, State, County and Tribal jurisdictions as well as the Private Sector, Non-governmental Organizations, and Higher Education.

Understanding Arizona's Statewide and Regional Hazards

Statewide Hazards

These hazards affect all regions in Arizona and require proactive planning:

- **Flash Floods**
Sudden heavy rains, particularly during monsoon season, can cause rapid and severe flooding. Dry washes and canyons amplify the impact, especially in arid regions.
 - **Wildfires**
Both forested and desert areas face wildfire risks during dry seasons. Human activity and lightning strikes are common causes.
 - **Severe Weather**
Arizona experiences extreme heat, dust storms (haboobs), and occasional thunderstorms. These events can disrupt operations and damage sensitive cultural resources.
-

Regional Hazards

Northern Arizona

- **Landslides and Debris Flows**
Mountainous terrain can experience landslides during heavy rains or rapid snowmelt.
- **Earthquakes**
Active faults in the region can lead to occasional seismic activity.
- **Extreme Cold and Snowstorms**
Areas like Flagstaff face significant snowfall and freezing temperatures, which can damage infrastructure and cultural assets.

Central Arizona

- **Urban Flooding**
Cities like Phoenix are prone to urban flooding due to heavy rains overwhelming drainage systems.

- **Extreme Heat**
Extended periods of high temperatures strain infrastructure and pose risks to staff and visitors.
- **Dust Storms (Haboobs)**
Large-scale dust storms reduce visibility and can damage equipment and artifacts.

Southern Arizona

- **Monsoon Flooding**
Intense rains during monsoon season cause flash floods, particularly in low-lying areas.
- **Wildfires**
Grasslands and desert scrub areas are vulnerable during dry periods.
- **Earth Fissures**
Ground fissures caused by groundwater depletion pose risks to buildings and infrastructure.

Hazards on Tribal Lands

Tribal communities across Arizona face many of these hazards, often compounded by unique challenges such as remote locations and limited resources. Collaborating with tribal emergency management teams ensures cultural heritage and community needs are prioritized.

Mitigation and Preparedness Tips

1. **Know Your Region**
 - Assess the specific hazards in your area.
 - Map out vulnerabilities for your cultural resources and buildings.
2. **Partner with Local and Tribal Emergency Managers**
 - Work closely with regional and tribal experts to align response plans.
3. **Develop a Tailored Plan**
 - Include hazard-specific strategies, such as freezing documents for flood damage or using fireproof storage for artifacts.

4. Stay Informed

- Use tools like the Arizona Geological Survey's Natural Hazards Viewer to monitor risks.

5. Train Staff

- Conduct hazard-specific training and drills to ensure readiness.

Resources for More Information

- **Arizona Geological Survey – Natural Hazards Viewer**

Interactive map of earthquakes, landslides, and earth fissures:

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=98729f76e4644f1093d1c2cd6dabb584>

- **Maricopa County Threats and Hazards**

Details on hazards specific to central Arizona:

<https://www.maricopa.gov/5143/Most-Common-Natural-Hazards>

Take Action

Use this knowledge to enhance your institution's emergency preparedness plan. Be proactive in protecting Arizona's cultural and tribal heritage for future generations.

Emergency Preparedness Checklist

Steps to Protect Cultural Resources

Before a Disaster: Prepare and Plan

1. Assess Risks to Cultural Assets

- Identify specific hazards (e.g., floods, fires, earthquakes) that could affect your region.
- Prioritize collections, artifacts, and infrastructure at greatest risk.

2. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Plan

- Write a clear disaster preparedness and response plan tailored to your institution.
- Include evacuation procedures, artifact protection strategies, and communication plans.

3. Build Relationships with Key Stakeholders

- Partner with local emergency responders, tribal emergency planners, and cultural networks.
- Establish agreements for mutual aid with nearby organizations.

4. Prepare Emergency Resources

- Assemble kits with gloves, masks, plastic sheeting, archival boxes, and desiccants.
- Ensure critical records and inventories are backed up digitally and stored offsite.

5. Train and Empower Your Team

- Conduct regular training sessions and tabletop exercises.
- Assign specific roles to staff members for disaster response.

During a Disaster: Take Action

1. Prioritize Life Safety

- Evacuate staff and visitors according to the emergency plan.
- Ensure everyone is accounted for and out of harm's way.

2. Protect Cultural Assets

- Secure high-priority items using plastic sheeting or temporary barriers.
- Relocate artifacts if possible to a safe, dry location.

3. Document Damage

- Take detailed photographs and written notes of affected areas and items.
 - Record initial observations for insurance and recovery planning.
-

After a Disaster: Recover Thoughtfully

1. Engage Recovery Teams

- Contact local and regional emergency response networks.
- Coordinate with tribal emergency planners and restoration professionals.

2. Begin Salvage and Restoration

- Use appropriate methods to stabilize damaged items (e.g., freezing wet books).
- Prevent cross-contamination by isolating affected areas.

3. Evaluate and Update Plans

- Review the effectiveness of your response.
 - Incorporate lessons learned into your emergency plan.
-

Pro Tips for Success

- **Build a Network:** Stay active in local and tribal cultural response groups.
- **Be Proactive:** Regularly update inventories and emergency contacts.
- **Use Available Resources:** Leverage guidance from today's speakers and organizations like the Arizona Alliance for Response.

Northern Arizona Heritage Response Cache

Item	Amount
Bankers Boxes, unassembled	1 carton, 30 count
Box fan	1
Caution tape, roll	1
Flashlight, LED	1
Freezer paper, roll	3 (150 sq. ft.)
Gloves, Medical, Nitril L	1 box
Gloves, Medical, Nitril M	1 box
Face mask, medical, box	50 count
Mop bucket, industrial	1
Mop, handle and cotton mop	1 set
Newsprint paper, box	1 box, 400 sheets
Paper towels, rolls	4
Plastic sheeting, roll	1 (100 ft.)
Power strip	1
Safety glasses	1 box, 3 count
Sharpie markers	1 box, 12 count
Sponges	8 (3 different sizes)
Storage bags, plastic, 3"x5"	30 (3 bags of 10)
Storage bags, plastic, 4"x6"	200 (2 bags of 100)
Storage bags, plastic, 9"x12"	300 (3 bags of 100)
Storage bags, plastic, 12"x15"	200 (2 bags of 100)

Next Steps Building a Stronger Future for Arizona's Cultural Resources

1. Establish Regional Working Groups

- Form collaborative teams with cultural institutions, tribal leaders, and emergency planners.
 - Assign a leader for each group to coordinate meetings and track progress.
 - Focus on key areas such as risk assessment, disaster planning, and resource sharing.
-

2. Strengthen Local and Tribal Partnerships

- Build relationships with first responders, emergency managers, and neighboring organizations.
 - Include tribal emergency planners to ensure cultural sensitivity and relevance.
 - Host joint preparedness activities to deepen collaboration.
-

3. Organize Preparedness Drills and Training

- Schedule annual tabletop exercises and live drills to practice emergency responses.
 - Use insights from today's sessions to simulate real-world disaster scenarios.
 - Involve key stakeholders, including staff, volunteers, and local emergency services.
-

4. Develop a Shared Resource Hub

- Work with the Arizona Alliance for Response to create a centralized database.
 - Include templates, guides, contact lists, and case studies from today's conference.
 - Ensure accessibility for cultural and tribal institutions across the state.
-

5. Advocate for Funding and Awareness

- Identify grant opportunities to support preparedness and preservation efforts.

- Use case studies from today's sessions to demonstrate the value of protecting cultural assets.
 - Engage your community by hosting public events or exhibitions focused on disaster preparedness.
-

6. Set Long-Term Goals for Collaboration

- Use the conference discussions to identify shared priorities for the next five years.
 - Break larger goals into achievable milestones with clear deadlines.
 - Regularly review progress and adjust plans as needed.
-

7. Share Lessons Learned

- Document and share your institution's experiences, successes, and challenges.
 - Contribute to future forums to inspire and guide others.
 - Submit case studies to networks like the Arizona Alliance for Response.
-

Take Action Now

- Schedule a follow-up meeting with your team to review insights from this conference.
 - Assign responsibilities for creating or updating your institution's emergency plan.
 - Reach out to today's speakers and panelists for additional guidance or resources.
-

Need More Help?

Visit the Museum Association of Arizona's Emergency Preparedness Resource page:

<https://www.azmuseums.org/Emergency-Preparedness/>

Contact:

- **JoAnne Martinez-Kilgore** – JMartinezKilgore@azlibrary.gov
- **Janice Klein** – azmuseums@gmail.com

Sponsors



**This event was made possible in part
by support from the
National Endowment for the Humanities.**



**Alliance for
Response**



BELFOR (●)

 **POLYGON**

DISASTER BASIC GUIDELINES

WHAT YOU CAN DO WHEN DISASTER STRIKES



THIS IS A DISASTER - WHAT NOW?

There are simple steps that can be taken to limit the damage to your business or property.



BASIC GUIDELINES

The basic actions you take may depend on different factors (cause and condition) but there are some general rules that can be applied to almost all types of damage:

- Life safety issues should always be addressed first.
- Shore up, secure and/or evacuate all areas in danger of collapse.
- Secure the scene to prevent unauthorized entry.
- Install protection barriers or secondary containment systems to prevent pollutants from flowing into drains or absorbing into the soil.
- Switch off all equipment immediately. Do not reconnect them, even for test purposes, until it is safe.
- Shut down all systems - power, water, gas, compressed air supply and air conditioning. Do not reconnect them until it is safe.
- Document damage with photographs and written records.
- Notify your insurance company.

WATER DAMAGE

- Extract water to stop damage which cannot be reversed such as swelling and discoloration.
- Remove soaked objects such as furniture, curtains, carpet, floor coverings and more.
- Apply corrosion prevention agents to protect and preserve equipment, electronics and machinery.
- Demolition or special drying efforts may be essential if walls, floors and ceilings are very wet or totally saturated.
- Reduce the relative humidity to less than 40% as quickly as possible to slow corrosion and discourage mold growth.
- Raise furniture and insert plastic wedges or styrofoam blocks underneath to prevent moisture wicking up from below.
- Begin drying as soon as possible with desiccant or refrigerant dehumidifiers. Use a professional service as some items can be damaged by inappropriate drying techniques.
- Pack books and documents in a cardboard box lined with a plastic trash bag.
- For valuable items and bound materials, use a wax paper sling to prevent color transfer.
- Freeze any wet books or documents as quickly as possible. A refrigerator freezer or upright/chest freezer is acceptable.
- Maintain a good inventory of wet materials.



FIRE DAMAGE

- Allow smoke to escape by opening vents, windows and doors. Turn on or install fans as needed.
- Organize a fire watch in your community and review emergency plans regularly.
- Cover electronics, machines and equipment with plastic sheeting as long as extinguishing water is flowing or dripping.
- Pump out or extract residual extinguishing water into tanks for temporary storage.



- Remove soaked objects such as furniture, curtains, carpets, floor covering and more.
- Disconnect electrical supply to equipment and disconnect back-up batteries.
- Place electronic devices, machines, stock and inventory in dry storage.
- To minimize further corrosion, try to keep the relative humidity at less than 40% in the room or inside plastic sheeting tents erected to protect valuable items. Blow in dry air or set up an air dehumidifier.
- Apply corrosion prevention agents to machinery and technical equipment.
- Safeguard unaffected areas. Isolate fire contaminated areas to prevent cross-contamination.

DUST DAMAGE

- Switch off and do not operate equipment or electronic devices if possible.
- If damage is caused by a Type ABC powder extinguishing agent, attempt to maintain humidity levels below 40% to minimize corrosion.

