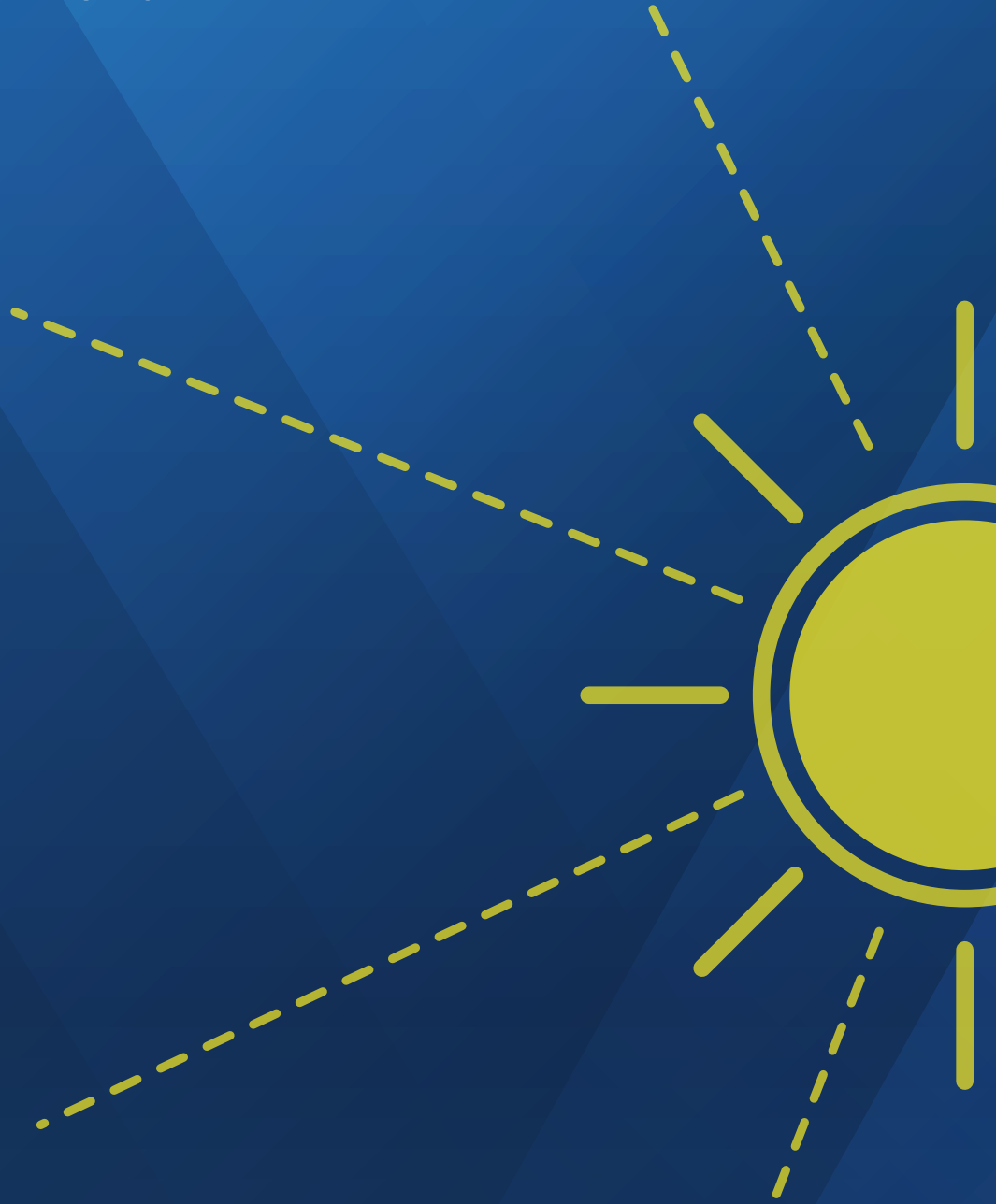
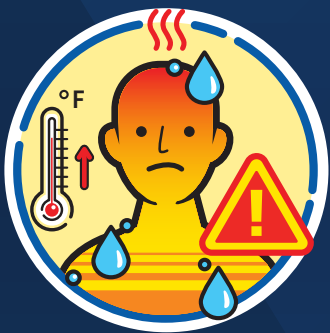


Cooling Center Toolkit:

Guide to Establishing and Operating Cooling Centers
in Pima County, Arizona



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
MEL & ENID ZUCKERMAN COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

**Southwest Center on
Resilience for Climate
& Health**



PIMA COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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About Us

The **Southwest Center on Resilience for Climate and Health (SCORCH)** is an NIH-funded center that collaborates with communities and cross-disciplinary researchers in hot, dry regions to co-design solutions to extreme weather-related health risks including extreme heat, air quality and drought. The Center focuses on translating evidence-based science into community-driven strategies that reduce heat risk and strengthen long-term heat resilience. This project was supported by the National Institute Of Environmental Health Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number P20ES036112 and P30 ES006694. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

The **Pima County Health Department's (PCHD) Office of Heat Response and Relief (OHRR)** leads the county's comprehensive efforts to protect residents from the growing health risks of extreme heat. The office coordinates planning, response, and community partnerships to reduce heat-related illness and death, with a strong focus on supporting populations most vulnerable to heat exposure. Through continuous monitoring of heat-related data, public education, and the coordination of cooling centers, hydration stations, and other relief resources, the office ensures that residents have access to lifesaving services during dangerous temperatures. It also works closely with local governments, healthcare providers, nonprofits, and community organizations to strengthen the countywide heat-relief network and build long-term resilience through shade expansion, cooling infrastructure, and climate-adaptation strategies. Together, these efforts help ensure that Pima County is better prepared, more responsive, and increasingly resilient in the face of extreme heat.

For all inquiries, please contact heat@pima.gov

Distributed March 2026

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Acknowledgements

We extend our gratitude to our partners and cooling centers, especially members of the Pima County Heat Network and the Joint Heat Action Team (JHAT). We are deeply thankful to our partners who dedicate themselves to safeguarding residents and ensuring access to life-saving cooling services during these unprecedented times. Special thanks also go to the Arizona Extreme Heat Preparedness Network and to heat-relief leaders across the state who have supported the development of this toolkit.

We also extend our heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Julie Robinson, former Program Officer at the Office of Climate & Environmental Health Justice, Pima County Health Department, for her invaluable support and guidance throughout the development of this cooling center guidebook. Her expertise and insights have been instrumental in shaping this resource to address community needs effectively.

We would also like to sincerely thank Amber Matthewson, Director of Pima County Libraries, for generously sharing her time and expertise during the interview process. Her thoughtful feedback and real-world perspectives have greatly contributed to validating and refining the guidebook, ensuring its practical applicability.

We also thank all our cooling center partners who participated in interviews to share their feedback and knowledge about effectively operating cooling centers. Your insight and expertise have helped shape this toolkit and will guide future operations and best practices to effectively serve our community. A special thank you to all the staff from City of Tucson, Parks and Recreation Facilities, Pima County Public Libraries, Pima County Kino Service Center, Salvation Army, and Sister Jose Women's Shelter who contributed their time to the 2025 heat season interviews.

This guidebook reflects the collaborative efforts of dedicated professionals committed to improving public health and community resilience in the face of extreme heat events.

Introduction

In recent years, historically high temperatures have highlighted the need for a coordinated heat response in order to minimize the impacts extreme heat has on our community. In 2025, Tucson broke a record with the earliest ever high temperature of 100 °F on April 11, 2025, highlighting the need for heat-relief sites that are both supplied and staffed well. This toolkit, collaboratively created by Pima County Health Department (PCHD) and the University of Arizona, identifies best practices for establishing and operating cooling centers.

This document was developed to support PCHD’s mission to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of our community through leadership, collaboration, and education. The County’s primary role in heat relief is to coordinate and strengthen the efforts of community organizations. The following recommendations aim to guide the establishment and operation of cooling centers throughout Pima County. These best practices draw from existing projects, strategies, and policies focused on heat relief implemented by organizations within Pima County and surrounding communities.

Purpose

Extreme heat is a challenge that extends beyond county and state boundaries. Addressing it requires continued collaboration and innovative strategies to reduce risk and protect public health. Cooling centers are a crucial part of keeping our community safe during heat season. This toolkit provides evidence-based guidance to assist community partners in establishing inclusive, safe, and effective heat relief or cooling centers that benefit our most vulnerable populations. The guidelines can be used by any community organization in preparing for and operating a cooling center to serve community members.

Why do we need cooling centers in our community?

Extreme heat is one of the leading weather-related causes of illness and death across the United States. However, its impacts are not felt equally—some populations face greater risk of heat-related illness due to health, social, or economic factors.

Cooling centers are community spaces open to the public that provide air-conditioned environments, hydration, and other basic services suited to each location’s capacity. They also serve as community hubs for sharing essential information and resources such as hydration kits, Meals on Wheels, preventive health services, and overdose prevention supplies like Narcan, all of which promote community resilience.

PCHD’s heat relief program includes cooling centers, respite centers, and hydration stations. Cooling centers that offer places to rest and recover in comfort are called Respite Centers. While not all facilities offer expanded services, each one plays a crucial role in helping individuals find relief from the prolonged and intense heat during the hottest months of the year. Hydration stations or sites offer access to

clean, cold, drinking water and may distribute educational materials or other heat-relief supplies. Hydration stations often function as “pass-through” locations and may be situated in high-traffic outdoor areas to ensure easy access to life-saving hydration.

The figure below outlines the different types of cooling centers and the services typically available at each.

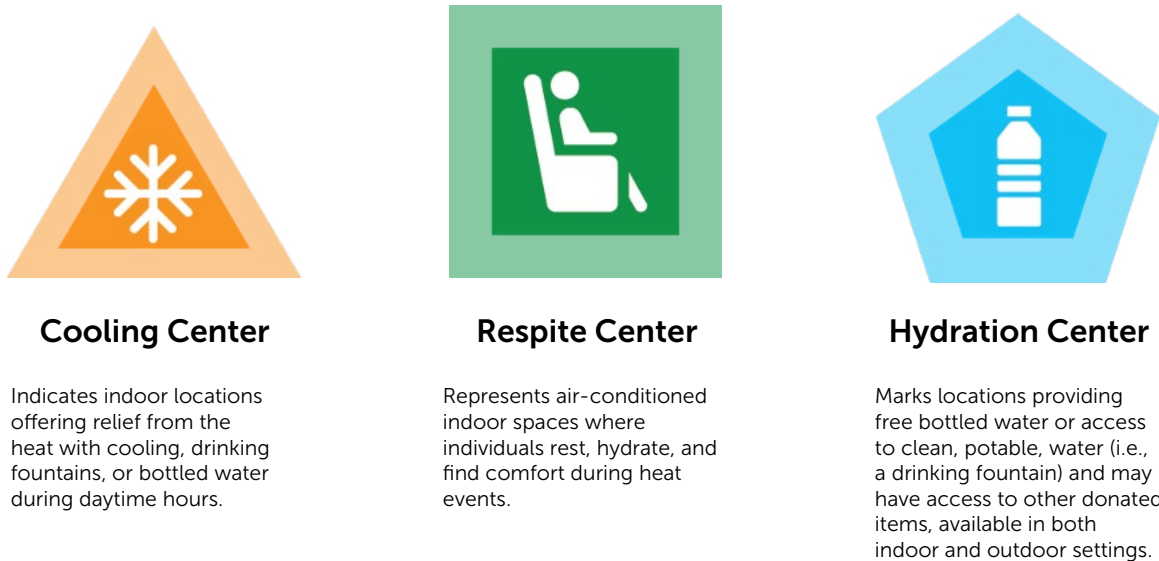


Figure 1: Heat relief approaches in Pima County

How and when to use this toolkit?

The contents of this toolkit are presented as a roadmap that community partners can use to prepare for becoming a cooling center and providing services to the community during the heat season. Additional checklists are provided in the Appendices to facilitate and organize action.

This toolkit serves as a roadmap to help community partners—including nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, libraries, recreation centers, community centers and local governments—prepare to operate a cooling center and provide essential services during the heat season.

We recommend that partners review and utilize this toolkit prior to heat season, ideally January-April to prepare for heat response during our heat season beginning in May and lasting through October. We also encourage community partners to participate in annual heat planning efforts including:

- Southern Arizona Heat Summit led by the City of Tucson (February)
- Heat Awareness week: PCHD, City of Tucson, and National Weather Service (May)
- Heat Season Hotwash (October)

Use the checklists in the appendices to guide your team in preparing your facility and coordinate heat relief efforts with the health department.

Feel free to adapt the toolkit's resources and practices to match your community's needs, facility capacity, and organizational strengths. If you have questions or need additional support, contact PCHD Heat Relief Team (heat@pima.gov).

Your feedback is important—please share your suggestions and experiences to help us keep this toolkit current and responsive to community needs.



Tip: Reach out to the PCHD Heat Team at heat@pima.gov for more information and questions!

Section 1. Understanding Cooling Centers

A cooling center—sometimes called a cooling shelter or heat relief center—is a public space designated to provide a cool, air-conditioned environment for anyone seeking relief from extreme heat. These centers are essential for preventing heat-related illnesses and deaths, particularly among vulnerable groups such as older adults, children, and people with underlying health conditions. For example, a study by Bedi et al. found that access to cooling centers reduced the risk of heat-related death by 66%.¹

Cooling centers also serve unhoused individuals, people with disabilities or other functional needs, low-income residents, outdoor workers, and pregnant women—all of whom are at higher risk during heat events.² These centers are especially important for people who may not have residential air conditioning, or who cannot afford the high costs of running it. Cooling centers not only provide a safe place to rest and cool off but can also help people save on electricity and avoid exacerbating existing health conditions.

These cooling centers provide a safe and easy way to escape extreme heat, are conveniently located along the bus routes, and provide heat relief during peak hours.

In general, cooling centers are one component of a heat relief strategy that is employed by communities, including the Pima County Health Department and the City of Tucson.

Overall, cooling centers are a key part of a community's heat relief strategy, including efforts by the Pima County Health Department and the City of Tucson. In this document, the term "cooling center" refers broadly to any space that offers the public access to a safe, air-conditioned environment. While this guide focuses on cooling centers, the information can also be helpful for those operating respite or hydration centers.

A cooling center PROVIDES the following services:

- Comfortable space to cool down
- Air conditioning
- Water
- Public restrooms

A cooling center is NOT:

- An overnight shelter or place to sleep
- A daycare
- A place to receive medical services beyond basic first aid

¹ Bedi NS, Adams QH, Hess JJ, Wellenius GA. The Role of Cooling Centers in Protecting Vulnerable Individuals from Extreme Heat. *Epidemiology*. 2022 Sep 1;33(5):611-615. doi: 10.1097/EDE.0000000000001503. Epub 2022 Jun 16. PMID: 35706096; PMCID: PMC9378433.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The use of cooling centers to prevent heat-related illness: Summary of evidence and strategies for implementation. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/climate-health/media/pdfs/useofcoolingcenters.pdf>

Featured Website: For more detailed location information across Pima County, this interactive map displays cooling centers, respite centers, hydration stations, and other heat relief facilities. Please visit <https://www.pima.gov/2307/Cooling-Centers> and click on “View Map: Cooling Center Locations”. This map is updated in real time with updated hours and services by site. You can also filter by service/location type and other information like pet or family friend locations.

How does the Pima County Health Department coordinate cooling centers?

Ensuring equitable access to heat relief requires collaboration and partnerships among community groups, government agencies, and private organizations. The PCHD has adopted an equity-centered approach to ensuring that cooling centers are geographically distributed across the county, particularly in areas that are more vulnerable. This approach follows national best practices that indicate strategically placing cooling centers rather than clustering them helps serve more people and improve accessibility.³

The PCHD implements a county-wide “Heat Relief Network (HRN)”, a regional partnership of partners across the county including City of Tucson, Tohono O’odham Nation, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and libraries. Each year, the HRN coordinates the mapping of heat relief locations, water stations, splash pads, public water fountains, and water donation sites throughout Pima County with the goal of preventing heat-related illnesses and deaths among vulnerable populations. The PCHD Beat the Heat website provides a website of all partnering organizations that provide heat relief services and resources during the summer heat season, usually mid-April to mid-October.

What support is provided to my organization to become a cooling center?

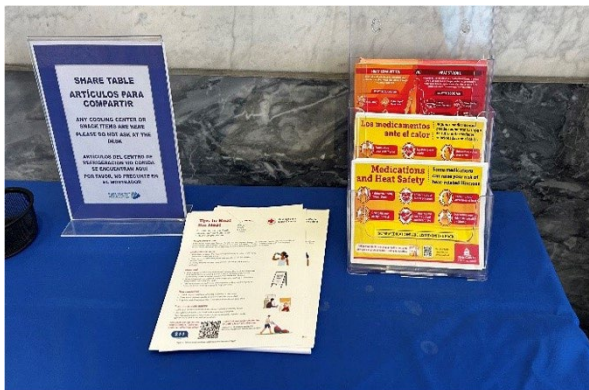
The PCHD can provide the following support to community organizations activating and coordinating a cooling center:

1. Prior to Heat Season:
 - a. Connect to training opportunities for staff and volunteers on heat safety.
 - b. Provide planning resources such as this Toolkit, Checklists, guideline documents and other safety information.
 - c. Provide communication and outreach materials such as flyers, digital ads, multilingual resources.
 - d. Provide technical support with setting up a cooling center, ordering available supplies and establishing communication campaign.

³ Kim, K., Jung, J., Schollaert, C., & Spector, J. T. (2021). A Comparative Assessment of Cooling Center Preparedness across Twenty-Five U.S. Cities. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 18(9), 4801. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18094801>

2. During Heat Season:
 - a. Share regular and timely updates about heat alerts, safety guidance, and ongoing heat season surveillance data (e.g., heat related illness and death rates).
 - b. Provide weekly situation updates on heat wave forecasts to help partners plan their operations.
 - c. Design and provide bilingual (English and Spanish) cooling center signage (e.g., A-frame signs designating a cooling center location and the type of services offered at the location).
 - d. Provide bilingual (English and Spanish) informational and educational resources on preventing heat-related illness and other risk factors for community members in both print and display formats (e.g., postcards, heat related illness x-frames, a-frames, informational handouts or brochures).
 - e. Provide media and communication messaging, infographics, and information sharing materials
 - f. Centralize mapping and promotion of cooling center locations for public access.
 - g. Coordinate and promote training and capacity building opportunities for cooling center staff (e.g., heat related illness training, first aid trainings, Narcan, harm reduction training).
 - h. Distribute Heat Relief Supplies *
 - i. Water bottles (reusable and disposable)
 - ii. Sunscreen
 - iii. Electrolyte packets
 - iv. Cooling towels(* based on availability and request)
3. After Heat Season:
 - a. Assist with reporting cooling center use and outcomes.
 - b. Conducting heat season debrief to share feedback, collect lessons learned, and improve strategies.
 - c. Engage with community and government partners to plan for the next heat season response.
 - d. Identify best practices and develop final report of heat season outcomes for distribution among internal and external partners.
 - e. Use a data-informed strategy to identify high risk and vulnerable areas and populations for targeted outreach, messaging, and promotion of heat relief services.

- f. Collaborate with other community organizations to establish new cooling center partners.
4. Additional roles of the PCHD (based on capacity and internal limitations):
- a. Conduct mid-season check-ins with cooling center staff and informal evaluations to ensure effective operations and to troubleshoot problems in a timely manner.
 - b. Promote and recruit additional partners to provide respite services.
 - c. Provide systems, funding, or programming to promote transportation services to and from cooling centers.
 - d. Promote access to heat relief services and resources via other programs and organizations.
 - e. Communicate and promote additional services, extended hours, and resources during periods of extreme heat and/or multiple emergencies (e.g., power outages + extreme heat + monsoons).



Figures 2 & 3: Heat relief signage in Pima County

What Does It Mean to Be a Cooling Center?

Being a cooling center involves offering a safe, accessible, and comfortable environment where community members can escape from extreme heat. It requires a commitment to public health and safety, ensuring that community members can cool down, stay hydrated, and avoid heat-related illnesses during heatwaves.⁴

In Pima County, cooling centers are requested to engage and participate in a series of coordinated activities to ensure that the community is supported through the heat season.

These activities include the following:

- Register as a Cooling Center – Update hours and days of operation and the services offered by each site every heat season

⁴ Sipe, C. (2022, July 26). How to turn facilities into public cooling centers during extreme heat. Facilities Management Advisor. Updated June 19, 2024. Retrieved from <https://facilitiesmanagementadvisor.com/emergency-preparedness/how-to-turn-facilities-into-public-cooling-centers-during-extreme-heat/>

- Ensure Adequate Stock of Heat Relief Resources – Cooling centers should ensure that they have an adequate supply of water bottles and/or to accessible water fountains during their hours of operation. PCHD will coordinate the distribution of water bottles and other available supplies based on timely requests through established heat season communication channels (e.g., supply request form). Other heat relief supplies are also available and should be requested from PCHD Heat Team - this may or may not include the following items: electrolyte packets, cooling towels, reusable water bottles, sunscreen, heat relief education materials, etc.
- Update Cooling Center Hours – Do so regularly and in a timely manner to ensure community members, staff, and volunteers can prepare and access accurate information. This is done via the online platform on the [Cooling Center Partner Application](#). In the event of technical difficulties updates should be emailed to the PCHD Heat Team for manual updates. *See Appendix A for more information about status updates.*
- Support Data Collection – Provide weekly updates via a web form on visitor counts at cooling center locations.
- Attend Weekly Heat Briefings – Get updates on the heat impacts, weather forecasts, information on training opportunities, opportunities for partner collaboration and provide field reports that help inform operation and programming efforts and/or updates on additional resources and services.

Other services that may be offered by cooling centers and are highly valued by community members include:

- Public Restrooms Access – While not required, it is helpful for visitors to have access to a clean, public restroom while they are at the cooling center. This may require additional staffing and cleaning measures. If maintaining restrooms becomes difficult, cooling centers are encouraged to reach out to PCHD Heat Team.
- Pet Friendly Spaces – Most centers, historically, will allow service animals to enter cooling spaces but it is highly encouraged that sites welcome visitors with pets as well. Restricting pets can prevent people from seeking help and can endanger both owners and animals. Sites are encouraged to review their facility layout and capacity and consider policies that support all individuals and their pets.
- Wi-Fi and Charging Stations – Providing access to public Wi-Fi and charging outlets can help cooling center visitors relax and connect to important resources and services beyond immediate heat relief. Cooling centers are encouraged to provide free wi-fi access and charging stations to support community members seeking heat relief.
- Food Distribution – While some cooling centers have established partnership(s) with local community food bank(s) or provide meals on site (e.g., respite centers), those that do not are encouraged to explore available opportunities to develop partnerships to meet food insecurity needs among vulnerable visitors. Offering food distribution services allows community members to cool off without having to choose between staying safe or accessing food.
- Health Screenings and Referrals – Sites are also encouraged to explore partnership with the local Medical Reserve Corps or healthcare services to provide basic health screenings and connect visitors to healthcare or mental health resources as needed.

Section 2: Preparing Your Facility – Recommendations and Considerations to Prepare for Cooling Center Operations

Types of Cooling Centers

Examples of Government-Owned Buildings	Examples of Other Types of Cooling Centers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries • Public Schools • Senior centers • Recreation centers • Indoor community pools • Community centers and/or meeting spaces • Town halls • Municipal buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith-based organizations (e.g., churches) • Convention Centers • Other nonprofit organization facilities • Shelters • COOLTainer or other converted cooling structure

Cooling Center Selection and Location

Cooling centers can be housed in many types of building types and are designed to welcome community members of varied demographics. Cooling center locations may include nonprofits, shelters, libraries, churches, and/or recreation centers. Historically, cooling center locations were chosen based on several factors. In 2025, PCHD prioritized implementing cooling centers in areas that would reach community members who may be highly vulnerable to heat. These areas were identified using priority zip codes with high rates of heat-related illness and heat-related mortality in the year prior (2024). PCHD also used data from the CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index, which includes demographic and socioeconomic factors (such as poverty and availability of transportation) to identify communities disproportionately affected by hazards such as extreme heat.

Below is a list of factors that should be considered when identifying locations of cooling centers:

- Heat related illness and death data from prior years
- Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) with particular focus on areas with high poverty levels, high rent-to-income ratios, and low access to adequate cooling methods
- Populations at higher risk and ease of access to population specific groups (e.g., congregate



Figure 4: El Pueblo COOLTainer

spaces tailored and welcoming to older adults, unhoused individuals, individuals with disabilities, families with young children, pregnant women, individuals with chronic conditions)

- Distance from an existing cooling center
- Proximity to public transportation
- Urban heat island effects and areas of high heat index
- Areas of low tree canopy cover and/or natural shading
- Capacity of nearby locations (limitations of visitor capacity and/or service capacity such as respite or pet-friendly spaces)



Figure 5: Ajo COOLTainer

OTHER HEAT RESOURCES
OTROS RECURSOS PARA CUIDARSE DEL CALOR

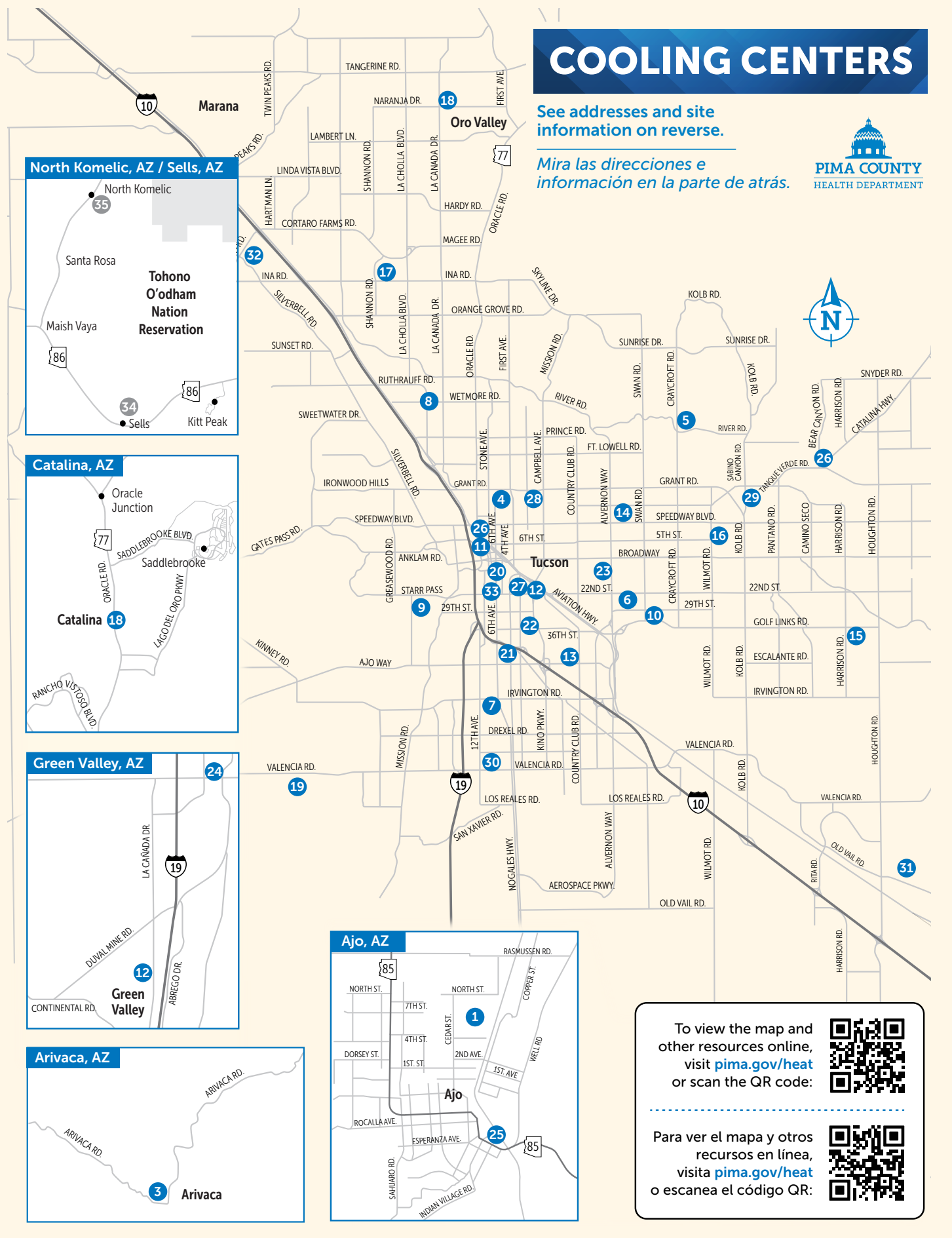
Extreme Weather Heat Safety, Arizona Department of Health Services
Statewide heat resources and data
Recursos y datos sobre el calor a nivel estatal

Get help:
Find community resources
Encuentra recursos comunitarios

National Weather Service – Tucson:
Check the local weather
Revisa el clima local

4604510-062625-WEB DR

Figure 6: Resource links and QR codes examples taken from Cooling Center Maps.



COOLING CENTERS

See addresses and site information on reverse.

Mira las direcciones e información en la parte de atrás.



North Komelic, AZ / Sells, AZ

North Komelic 35

Santa Rosa

Maish Vaya 86

Tohono O'odham Nation Reservation

Sells 34

Kitt Peak 86

Catalina, AZ

Oracle Junction

Saddlebrooke

Catalina 18

Rancho Listado Blvd.

Lago del Oro Pkwy

Green Valley, AZ

Green Valley 12

LA CAÑADA DR.

DUVAL MINE RD.

ABREGO DR.

Arivaca, AZ

Arivaca 3

ARIVACA RD.

Ajo, AZ

Ajo 1

Ajo 25

NORTH ST.

7TH ST.

4TH ST.

DORSEY ST.

ROCALLA AVE.

SAHUARO RD.

INDIAN VILLAGE RD.

RASMUSSEN RD.


COPPER ST.

WELL RD.


1ST AVE.

ESPERANZA AVE.

To view the map and other resources online, visit pima.gov/heat or scan the QR code:



Para ver el mapa y otros recursos en línea, visita pima.gov/heat o escanea el código QR:



COOLING CENTERS

AVAILABLE IN PIMA COUNTY

DISPONIBLES EN PIMA COUNTY



PIMA COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- 1 Ajo COOLtainer**
On-site at Ajo Swimming Pool
290 W. 5th St.
Ajo, AZ 85321
Sat, Sun: 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A **N**
- 2 Casa Paloma Drop-In Center**
Call for address
Tucson, AZ 85705
(520) 882-0820
Mon-Fri: 8 a.m. - 12 p.m.
Sat: 9 a.m. - 12 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A **N**
- 3 Caviglia-Arivaca Library**
17050 W. Arivaca Rd.
Arivaca, AZ 85601
(520) 594-5235
Tue-Thu: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A **N**
- 4 Donna Liggins Center**
2160 N. 6th Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85705
(520) 791-3247
Sun-Sat: 12 - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **9**
- 5 Dusenberry-River Library**
5605 E. River Rd., Unit 105
Tucson, AZ 85750
(520) 594-5345
Mon, Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **34** **N**
- 6 Eckstrom Columbus Library**
4350 E. 22nd St.
Tucson AZ 85711
(520) 594-5285
Mon-Thu: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **7** **N**
- 7 El Pueblo COOLtainer**
195 W. Irvington Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85714
(520) 791-5155
Tue-Sun: 12 - 8 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:
2 12 18 23 24 25 26 27 29
- 8 Flowing Wells Library**
1730 W. Wetmore Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85705
(520) 594-5228
Tue-Thu: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **10 61** **N**
- 9 Fred Archer Center**
1665 S. Cholla Blvd.
Tucson, AZ 85713
(520) 791-4353
Sun-Sat: 12 - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **23**
- 10 Freedom Park Center**
5000 E. 29th St.
Tucson, AZ 85711
(520) 791-4969
Mon-Fri: 7:30 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Sat-Sun: 12 - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **17**
- 11 Joel D. Valdez Main Library**
101 N. Stone Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 594-5500
Mon: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue-Thu: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:
1 2 6 7 8 12 25 **N**
- 12 Joyner-Green Valley Library**
601 N. La Cañada Dr.
Green Valley, AZ 85614
(520) 594-5295
Mon, Wed: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Thu: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Fri: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A **N**
- 13 Kino Service Center**
2797 E. Ajo Way
Tucson, AZ 85713
(520) 724-7700
Mon-Fri: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **2 11 15** **N**
- 14 Martha Cooper Library**
1377 N. Catalina Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85712
(520) 594-5315
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **4** **N**
- 15 Miller-Golf Links Library**
9640 E. Golf Links Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85730
(520) 594-5355
Mon, Wed: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **17** **N**
- 16 Murphy-Wilmot Library**
530 N. Wilmot Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85711
(520) 594-5420
Mon-Thu: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **3 8** **N**
- 17 Nanini Library**
7300 N. Shannon Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85741
(520) 594-5369
Mon, Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Thurs: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **16 61** **N**
- 18 Oro Valley Library**
1305 W. Naranja Dr.
Tucson, AZ 85737
(520) 594-5580
Mon-Thu: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A **N**
- 19 Pascua Yaqui Housing Dept.**
Hydration Station only – no cooling center/rest services available
7474 S. Camino de Oeste
Tucson, AZ 85757
(520) 879-5890
Mon-Thu: 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **29**
- 20 Primavera Foundation - HIP Drop-In Center**
702 S. 6th Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85701
(520) 623-5111
Mon, Wed, Thu, Fri: 9 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **18** **N**
- 21 Primavera Foundation - Men's Shelter**
200 E. Benson Hwy.
Tucson, AZ 85713
(520) 623-4300
Mon-Fri: 12 - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **18** **N**
- 22 Quincie Douglas Library**
1585 E. 36th St.
Tucson, AZ 85713
(520) 594-5335
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: **2 15** **N**

LEGEND

Women only
Solo mujeres

Single men only/
Solo hombres no acompañados



Respite Center/Centro de Respiro
Allows sitting or lying down without interruption
Permite sentarse o acostarse sin interrupción.



Pets allowed/Mascotas permitidas
All other locations only allow service animals/
Las otras ubicaciones solo permiten animales de servicios



Naloxone available/Naloxona disponible

Mon/Monday= Lunes

Fri/Friday= Viernes

Tue/Tuesday= Martes

Sat/Saturday= Sábado

Wed/Wednesday= Miércoles

Sun/Sunday= Domingo

Thu/Thursday= Jueves

23 Randolph Recreation Center
200 S. Alvernon Way
Tucson, AZ 85711
(520) 791-4560
Mon-Fri: 6:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Sun: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

24 Sahuarita Library
670 W. Sahuarita Rd
Tucson, AZ 85629
(520) 594-5490
Mon: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue-Thu: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri, Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A

25 Salazar-Ajo Library
15 Plaza #179
Ajo, AZ 85321
(520) 387-6075
Mon: 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Tue-Fri: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A

26 Salvation Army Hospitality House
1002 N. Main Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85705
(520) 622-5411
Sun-Sat: 12:30 - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

27 Sister Jose Women's Shelter
1050 S. Park Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520) 849-5631
Mon-Tue: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Wed, Sat: 9 a.m. - 12 p.m.
Thu-Fri: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

28 St. Francis Shelter Community,
Ward 3 Community Room
1510 E. Grant Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520) 658-0552
Mon-Fri: 1 - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

29 Udall Recreation Center
7200 E. Tanque Verde Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85715
(520) 791-4931
Mon-Fri: 6 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat: 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Sun: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

30 Valencia Library
202 W. Valencia Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85706
(520) 594-5390
Mon, Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

31 W. Anne Gibson-Esmond Station Library
10931 E. Mary Ann Cleveland Way
Tucson, AZ 85747
(520) 594-5460
Mon, Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A

32 Wheeler Taft Abbett, Sr. Library
7800 N. Schisler Dr.
Tucson, AZ 85743
(520) 594-5200
Mon, Wed: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Tue, Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A

33 Woods Memorial Library
3455 N. 1st Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520) 594-5445
Mon-Thu: 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
SUNTRAN LINE:

EMERGENCY USE ONLY,
call the listed number.

34 Miguel COOLtainer
Miguel Community Center
Sells, AZ 85639
510-993-1072
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A

35 North Komelik COOLtainer
North Komelik, AZ
510-993-1072
SUNTRAN LINE: N/A

DOWNTOWN WATER STATIONS

Refillable Water Bottle Stations in Downtown Tucson

- 1 North Stone Ave.**
near Joel D. Valdez Main Library
- 2 West Alameda St.**
near El Presidio Garage
- 3 North Church Ave.**
near Pima County Historic Courthouse
- 4 West Pennington St.**
in the Stone Plaza
- 5 North Scott Ave.**
south of the Pennington St. Garage
- 6 West Congress St.**
near Pima County Superior Court



* Please call to confirm hours.
Locations may be closed during holidays.
Por favor llama para verificar los horarios.
Ubicaciones pueden estar cerradas durante días festivos.

** Pets and service animals must always be accompanied
and on a leash or in a crate.
Mascotas y animales de servicio siempre deben estar
acompañados y con correa o dentro de una jaula.



Section 2: Preparing Your Facility – Recommendations and Considerations for an Organization Seeking to Become a Cooling Center

Organizations providing cooling center services can provide effective and welcoming environments by implementing the recommended steps outlined below. We acknowledge the time and resources required by partners to address this critical need in our community and are committed to working collaboratively with our partners.

Appendix B provides a pre-heat season checklist to prepare your facility for operating a cooling center that is safe, effective, and welcoming.

Recommendations	Other Considerations
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide an air-conditioned environment by ensuring the facility has reliable air-conditioning or sufficient cooling mechanisms to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature. 2. Ensure the center is easily accessible to the public, including people with disabilities, and fully ADA-compliant. 3. Clearly advertise the cooling center’s location, services, and operating hours in English, Spanish, and other community-relevant languages. 4. Know the signs and symptoms of heat related illness, when to provide basic first aid and when to call 911 or emergency services. Maintain a first-aid kit on-site for any minor medical needs. 5. Offer free water bottles and/or refill stations so visitors can stay hydrated. 6. Supply multilingual signage and assistance such as printed guides in English and Spanish—to serve a diverse population. 7. Ensure there is adequate, comfortable seating available for all visitors. 8. Maintain clean, publicly available restrooms stocked with hand soap, hand sanitizer, paper towels, and feminine-hygiene products. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the facility is easily accessible via public transportation routes to improve reach and access. 2. Allow pets in designated areas or provide guidance or other site referrals for pet owners seeking relief. 3. Keep visitors engaged and comfortable by offering activities like books, puzzles, and/or coloring materials for children, and magazines for adults. 4. Train staff and volunteers on how to assist visitors and recognize symptoms of heat-related illnesses and basic first aid 5. During heat waves, extend operating hours to accommodate visitors throughout the day, evening, and weekends. 6. Provide charging stations or access to outlets so visitors can recharge electronic devices and stay connected. 7. Notify your visitors and heat-relief partners of any unexpected closings or changes in operations. 8. Offer referral services or information to other resources that may be helpful to someone experiencing heat burden (e.g., 211, utility assistance programs, home weatherization programs, food resources). 9. Develop plans for extreme heat, power outages, and/or procedures for referrals to other sites when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. visitor capacity is reached, b. visitors arrive with pets or need of other accommodations, and/or c. visitors require respite services.

A cooling center is a public space that is both safe and welcoming to community members. This section provides information that can help organizations in setting up their facility for a cooling center. An accompanying facility **checklist** (See [Appendix B](#)) is provided.

Section	Guidance
Assessing Facility Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate whether your facility can accommodate an increased number of visitors during heatwaves. • Verify that your facility has adequate air conditioning to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature.
Ensuring Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure the facility complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). • Ensure that all areas of the facility are accessible to individuals with mobility issues, including entrances, restrooms, and cooling areas. • Provide signage and information in multiple languages if your community is linguistically diverse. <i>Recommended languages for Pima County are English and Spanish.</i>
HVAC System & Climate Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly inspect and maintain the HVAC system to ensure it is functioning correctly and can handle the increased load during heat waves. • Set up additional fans or portable air conditioners if necessary to ensure even cooling throughout the facility. • During a power outage, your facility should have access to a backup generator or other power source to ensure adequate cooling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ If not, have a plan to refer individuals to another nearby location.
Resources & Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock up on essential supplies such as water, snacks, and first aid kits. • Provide comfortable seating for visitors. • Ensure that there are sufficient electrical outlets for visitors to charge personal devices. • Ensure easy access to Narcan or other overdose prevention supplies.
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff to recognize and respond to signs of heat-related illness. • Conduct fire safety and emergency protocol training for staff and volunteers. • Run annual drills for quick and coordinated responses. • Provide staff with Harm Reduction training and overdose intervention protocols. • Regularly monitor bathroom usage and checks to ensure accidental overdose has not occurred.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement visitor safety and security protocols (e.g., sign-in sheets, security at entry/exit points). • Maintain communication with local law enforcement or emergency services. • Assign staff to regularly monitor facility security.

Section	Guidance
Volunteer & Organizational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other programs, organizations, or volunteers might help facilitate cooling center operations and provide additional support to visitors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Community Health Workers: Specially trained lay health workers that could provide resource and service navigation or other programming to help visitors. ◦ Medical Reserve Corps: A volunteer-based organization comprised mostly of retired military personnel, who are trained in providing community health and safety, especially during emergencies. ◦ Mobile Health Services or Outreach/Educational Teams: PCHD and other organizations offer mobile health services or other education outreach teams that could provide visitors with additional information or health services to improve their health and reduce burdens outside of heat. • Contact PCHD Heat Team to connect with other local partners and organizations to see how Community Health Workers (CHWs), MRC Volunteers, and/or outreach teams could help you and your visitors gain access to other services and resources

Other Policies or Protocols to Consider

While we want to promote public, welcoming spaces for everyone, there are times when there are disruptive guests or unattended children that might be left in your care. Having clear and set guidelines, policies, and protocols in place that consider the following situations might be helpful to you and your staff and establish expectations for your visitors.

Disruptive Guests

- If guests are rude or disruptive, what will your staff be advised to do? How many warnings will be given? Will they ask the individual to leave?
- If guests refuse to leave, what will they do? Is there security nearby? When should they call police or sheriff for additional help?
- If the situation becomes urgent or there is an immediate threat, is a space identified that will keep your other guests and staff safe from harm?
- How will your policy be communicated to visitors?

Unattended Children, Unaccompanied Minors, and Vulnerable Adults

- If unattended children, unaccompanied minors, and/or vulnerable adults are left at the cooling center, what will your staff be advised to do?
- How will you get in touch with parents or legal guardians?
- How will your policy be communicated to visitors and/or their guardians?

Example policies used by the Pima County Health Department COOLTainer Operations Policy and Procedure.

Disruptive Guests

- *If guests are rude or disruptive, staff should ask them to leave the premises.*
- *If guests refuse to leave, call the sheriff's department and ask them to remove the individual from the premises.*
- *If the situation is emergent or there is a threat, move all staff and guests to a safe location and call 911. Wait for the sheriff's department to respond and return to COOLTainer when safe.*

Unattended Children, Unaccompanied Minors, and Vulnerable Adults

Pima County welcomes all members of the public and hopes that visitors. Parents, guardians and caregivers must realize that there can be risks associated with leaving children or vulnerable adults unattended at the COOLTainer. COOLTainer staff do not and cannot act as a baby-sitter or day care center and will not monitor children or vulnerable adults who are left unattended. To enhance the COOLTainer experience for, and minimize the risk to, children and vulnerable adults, the following requirements apply:

- *The responsibility for the safety and well-being of every child and vulnerable adult using the COOLTainer rests with the parent, guardian or caregiver, not with PCHD personnel.*
- *Children under the age of eight (8) must be always attended by a responsible adult or caregiver who is at least 14 years old.*
- *Children aged eight (8) and older and vulnerable adults who can understand and follow the Customer Code of Conduct are welcome to be in the COOLTainer unattended if they have contact information for a responsible adult or teen who will be available to provide assistance if needed.*
- *Children are not to remain at the COOLTainer after closing. If a child under 18 or a vulnerable adult is left alone at a Pima County Facility at closing or if a facility closes due to an emergency, COOLTainer staff will attempt to contact a parent, guardian, or caregiver. If a parent, guardian, or caregiver cannot be contacted or the child or vulnerable adult is not picked up within 10 minutes after closing, COOLTainer staff will call law enforcement who will assume responsibility for the individual.*

Section 3: Ensuring Health and Safety

Ensuring the health and safety of all visitors is paramount for any cooling center. This section outlines recommended practices and guidelines to maintain a safe environment and effectively manage health-related issues that may arise during extreme heat events.

Monitor Visitors for Signs of Heat-Related Illnesses

A key step in preventing heat-related illness among community members visiting your cooling center is to ensure that all staff and volunteers are trained to recognize the symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat stroke, and heat-related illness. Timely recognition of symptoms and rendering of care can be lifesaving. Below are telltale signs of heat-related illness.⁵



Tip: Collaborate with the American Red Cross and/or the Medical Reserve Corps of Southern Arizona to train staff and volunteers to recognize the symptoms of heat-related illnesses such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

Heat Exhaustion - Symptoms	Heat Stroke - Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy sweating • Cold, pale, and clammy skin • Fast, weak pulse • Tiredness or weakness • Fainting (passing out) • Dizziness • Nausea or vomiting • Muscle cramps • Headache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High body temperature (above 103°F) • Hot, red, dry, or damp skin • Fast, strong pulse • Headache • Dizziness • Nausea • Confusion • Losing consciousness (passing out)
Heat Exhaustion - Basic First Aid	Heat Stroke - Basic First Aid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the individual to a clinic or emergency room or call 911. • Stay with the individual. • Remove from the heat and provide fluids. • Remove unnecessary clothing. • Cool the individual with cold compresses or have them wash their head, face, and neck with cold water. • Encourage frequent sips of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call 911, immediately. • Stay with individual. • Move to a shaded, cool area. • Remove outer clothing. • Cool down with cold water immersion or an ice bath, wet the skin, place cold cloth on the head, neck, armpits, and/or groin, or soak their clothing. • Circulate air around the individual.

⁵ World Health Organization. (2024, May 28). Climate change and health: Heat and health. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-heat-and-health>

⁶ Pima County Health Department. (n.d.). Beat the Heat. Pima County Government. <https://www.pima.gov/2042/Beat-the-Heat>

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. (2024, September 10). Heat-related illnesses. <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/heat-stress/about/illnesses.html>

Other Ways to Protect Against Heat-Related Illness Among Visitors

Display educational materials and posters about recognizing and preventing heat-related illnesses.

- Providing educational materials and visible information about heat-related illnesses is essential for both visitors and staff at cooling centers. This proactive approach helps to increase awareness, prevent illness, and ensure that everyone knows how to respond in the event of an emergency. Access additional heat safety resources including posters and flyers on the Pima County website: <https://www.pima.gov/2042/Beat-the-Heat>



Tips:

- Ensure that all posted information is available in multiple languages to ensure relevance and accessibility to community members. Common languages in Pima County include English and Spanish.
- Stay informed on local heat risks, updates, and resources.
 - Join the Pima County Heat Relief Network Roundtable to connect with local partners and receive updates related to resources, trainings, weather alerts, and other opportunities to engage with other partners and organizations involved in cooling center efforts. Reach out to the PCHD Heat Team for more information.
 - Join the ADHS's Civic Roundtable to connect with statewide partners and receive updates. Reach out to PCHD Heat Team or click [here](#).
 - Participate in weekly PCHD Joint Heat Action Team (JHAT) meetings to receive current weather outlooks and understand heat impacts in the community.
 - Receive National Weather Service automatic alerts on your phone.

Heat-Related Illness Prevention & Risk Reduction Literature Review

Prevention and risk reduction efforts should be action-oriented and large-scale. They should also engage stakeholders across health sectors in a coordinated approach to reduce the health risks of extreme heat, particularly for vulnerable populations, and should focus on health equity and systemic solutions (Noor et al., 2025)⁸. Strategies include, but are not limited to the following:

- Organizational-level prevention methods – Surveillance, heat response plans, communication, education activities, and cooling centers (Vaidyanathan et al., 2020)⁹
- Overall education – Cooling methods, cooling center locations, limiting physical activity, increased water intake, wearing lightweight clothing, self-dousing, and the signs/symptoms of HRIs⁹

⁸ Noor, J., Bezgrebelna, M., Kerman, N., Farooq, M., Green, S., Hajat, S., Kenny, G.P., Meade, R.D., Metz, C., Stergiopoulos, V., McKenzie, K., Daley, M., Lacap, L., Amoah, Y., Kidd, S.A. (2025). Heat-related health risks for people experiencing homelessness: a rapid review. *Journal of Urban Health*. 102(305-331). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-025-00968-x>

⁹ Vaidyanathan, A., Malilay, J., Schramm, P., & Saha, S. (2020). Heat-related deaths – United States 2004-2018. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. 69(24):729-734. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6924a1>

- Prioritization of heat-vulnerable individuals – Educate on high-risk conditions and provide instructions on when to seek medical care (Sorensen & Hess, 2022)¹⁰
- Promoting prevention methods among vulnerable populations
 - Outdoor workers (athletes, agricultural workers, etc.) – Educate on acclimatization and cold-water immersion method (Sorensen & Hess, 2022)¹⁰
 - Pregnant women – Prioritize drinking water, avoid long periods of extreme heat exposure and strenuous activities outside during hot parts of the day, and wear loose-fitting clothing (Konkel, 2019)¹¹
 - Unhoused individuals – Educate on heat waves and safety, promote cooling centers, increase physical, psychological, and social accessibility, eliminate barriers to access (e.g., mobile health clinics), tailor health services to mental and physical health care, and address systemic barriers (Noor et al., 2025)⁸

Overall, prevention and risk reduction methods prioritize education, including targeted education for vulnerable populations. These strategies should be promoted year-round, but especially from May through September when heat-related illness is most common, with 90% of heat-related deaths occurring during these months (Mallen et al., 2022)¹² & (Vaidyanathan et al., 2020)⁹. It is essential to identify and implement preventative measures for HRIs to create safer, healthier communities.

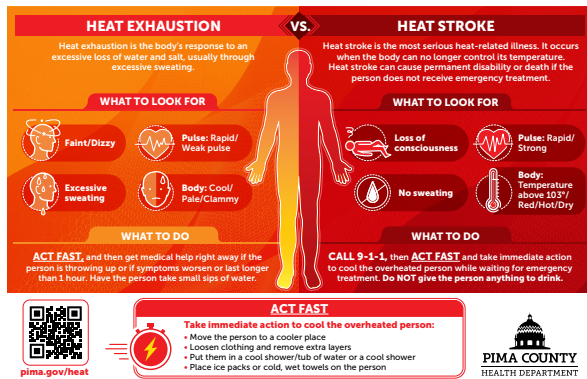


Figure 7. Heat Related Illness infographic featuring signs, symptoms and specific actions to take when someone is in heat distress.

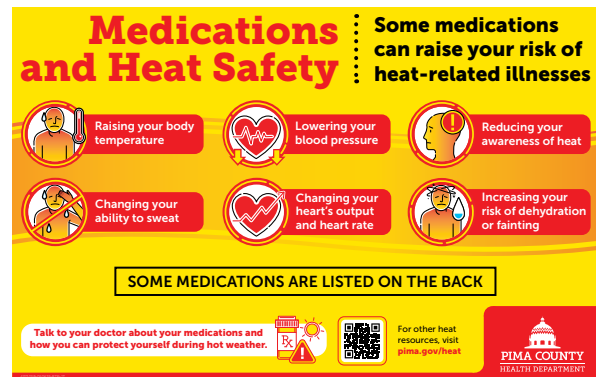


Figure 8. Heat and Medication Safety infographic providing information on signs and symptoms.

¹⁰ Sorensen, C. & Hess, J. (2022). Treatment and prevention of heat-related illness. *The New England Journal of Medicine*. 387:15. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMcp2210623

¹¹ Konkel, Lindsey. (2019). Taking the heat: potential fetal health effects of hot temperatures. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 127(10):102002. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6910775/>

¹² Mallen, E., Roach, M., Fox, L., Gillespie, E., Watkins, L., Hondula, D.M., Vaidyanathan, A., Manangan, A., Perkins, A.N., & Schramm, P.J. (2022). Extreme heat exposure: access and barriers to cooling centers – Maricopa and Yuma Counties, Arizona, 2010-2020. *CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*. 71(24):781-785. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7124a1>

Maintaining Clean and Sanitary Conditions

Maintaining cleanliness and sanitation in a cooling center is essential for preventing the spread of infections- such as the common cold, flu or norovirus-and for providing a safe environment for all visitors. This section outlines the key practices for keeping the facility clean and hygienic.^{13,14}

Regular Cleaning and Disinfecting

- Clean surfaces with soap or detergent and water to remove dirt, dust, and most germs.
- **DfE-certified disinfectants** meet EPA effectiveness standards for killing bacteria and viruses while using active ingredients with safer human-health and environmental profiles.

High-Touch Surfaces

- Clean surfaces with soap or detergent and water to remove dirt, dust, and most germs.
- Disinfect surfaces with **EPA-approved disinfectants** to kill bacteria and viruses after cleaning.

Restrooms

- Ensure restrooms are cleaned daily and disinfected frequently.
- Regularly walk through and monitor bathrooms or establish a notification system for visitors to let you know when restrooms need some extra attention.

Communal Areas

- Clean communal areas such as waiting rooms, hydration stations, and rest areas once a day to maintain hygiene.
- Wipe down chairs after use or provide access to wipes for visitors to clean up their chair or space after use, especially if the area becomes sweaty, dusty, or dirty.

Waste Basket Management

- Regularly empty waste baskets to prevent overflow, maintain hygiene, and enhance visitor comfort.

Pet Waste Disposal

- Provide separate pet waste garbage cans in designated pet areas; empty these regularly to ensure cleanliness.
- Use clear signage to guide visitors to pet waste disposal bins.

Hand Sanitizing Stations

- Placement – Install hand sanitizing stations at key locations including entrances, restrooms, and near hydration stations. Ensure that these stations are easily accessible to all visitors.

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024, April 24). When and how to clean and disinfect a facility. <https://www.cdc.gov/hygiene/about/when-and-how-to-clean-and-disinfect-a-facility.html>

¹⁴ Boone, S. A., & Gerba, C. P. (2007). Significance of fomites in the spread of respiratory and enteric viral disease. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 73(6), 1687–1696. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.02051-06>

- Encouragement – Encourage visitors to use hand sanitizers upon entering and exiting the facility and after touching shared surfaces. Clear signs and prompts at sanitizer stations can help reinforce this habit.

Have Basic First Aid Supplies Readily Available

Stock First Aid Kits

According to the American Red Cross, first-aid kits in any public facility should be easily accessible and stored in clearly marked locations. Place these kits at check-in counters or reception desks. Ensure that first aid kits are stocked with essential items including the following:¹⁵

- Electrolytes
- Bandages (various sizes)
- Antiseptic wipes and ointments
- Gauze pads and adhesive tape
- Cold packs
- Disposable gloves
- Over-the-counter medications (e.g., pain relievers, antihistamines)
- CPR face shields
- Specialized Items: Consider additional supplies based on specific needs, such as glucose tablets for diabetic emergencies.
- NARCAN/NALOXENE (should be placed with the first aid kit) *
* Should be co-located with your first-aid supplies in clearly marked, easily reachable spots where a trained staff member can retrieve it in seconds. See [PCHD Naloxone Guidelines](#). These kits must remain readily available to staff while being secured from public access to prevent misuse.

Accessibility and Visibility

- Strategic Placement – Install first-aid kits in key locations like at reception/check-in, break rooms/kitchenettes, restroom corridors, central gathering areas, hydration stations, and staff/volunteer stations so they can be reached within minutes without navigating multiple doors or stairways.
- Clear Visibility – Mark each kit with the ANSI/ISEA “First Aid” symbol or bold “FIRST AID” text and supplement with directional signage (wall placards, or overhead signs) to ensure staff and visitors can locate them instantly.

Regular Maintenance

- Inspection – Implement a regular inspection schedule to check the contents of first aid kits. Replace used or expired items promptly to maintain readiness. Monthly inspections are a good practice, but you may consider an alternate schedule depending on your usage.
- Restocking – Keep an inventory of first aid supplies and restock as needed. Ensure that critical items are always available.

¹⁵ American Red Cross. (n.d.). Anatomy of a first aid kit.
<https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/anatomy-of-a-first-aid-kit.html>

Section 4: Staff Training

Staff training can help site personnel feel confident and prepared to respond to community needs during heat season. In interviews with cooling center staff conducted in June and July 2025, the majority reported receiving little to no training before the heat season. Many indicated they would have benefited from guidance on running a cooling center, recognizing and responding to heat-related illness, harm reduction and Narcan use, de-escalation techniques, and other relevant topics. PCHD and partner organizations can connect staff with many of these training opportunities, as well as additional programs based on staff requests. Below is a list of organizations and websites offering helpful training resources for cooling center staff.

Organization Name	Training Provided	Accessibility
Pima County Health Department	Hard Reduction and Narcan, Heat Related Illness Education, other education topics on health-related topics as requested	Free, scheduled as needed Harm Reduction/Narcan: https://bit.ly/NarcanInterestForm Other Education Requests: Community Outreach Event Request Pima County, AZ
Medical Reserve Corps of Southern Arizona	Identifying Heat Related Illness and Basic First Aid	Free, scheduled as needed Reach out to PCHD Heat Team for contact information
Integrated Community Solutions To Active Violence Events (ICSAVE)	De-escalation, first-aid, and crisis response trainings	Free online trainings upon registration: ICSAVE – Integrated Community Solutions to Active Violence Events Reach out directly for in-person trainings
National Alliance to End Homelessness	Topics on working with unhouse populations from diverse backgrounds	Free and Paid webinars/trainings Center for Learning - National Alliance to End Homelessness - Store
Homeless and Housing Resource Center (HHRC)	Self-paced training courses on housing and treatment models focused on adults, children, and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness	Must register to access resources Training Courses HHRC
Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH)	De-escalation, trauma-informed care, resource navigation, trafficking awareness, and assorted trainings related to homeless services.	Must register to access resources TPCH

This section lists training topics and essential knowledge that all cooling center staff should have before the heat season begins, focusing on heat-related illness and basic first aid.

Recognizing Heat-Related Illness

Muscle Cramps	Sudden, painful spasms (arms, legs, abdomen) usually after exertion
Heat Exhaustion	Fatigue, nausea, dizziness, clammy skin; occurs when the body cannot cope with heat
Heat Stroke	Life-threatening; marked by altered mental status, and requires immediate, aggressive cooling

Immediate First Aid Actions During Heat Emergencies

Muscle Cramps	Stop the activity, rest, gently stretch or massage the muscle, and rehydrate with electrolyte solutions.
Heat Exhaustion	Move the person to a cooler area, remove excess clothing, cool the skin with cool water and fans, and offer fluids. Call 9-1-1 if mental status worsens
Heat Stroke	Call 9-1-1 immediately. Remove the individual from the hot environment, remove excess clothing, and begin aggressive cooling—preferably through cold water immersion or cold-water application with fanning

Prevention Measures to Heat Related Illness

Hydration and Clothing	Encourage regular water breaks, wear light-colored, loose-fitting clothing, and use hats
Environmental Adjustments	Schedule strenuous activities during cooler times (early morning or after sunset), create shaded/rest areas, and monitor staff closely during peak heat

• Training Techniques to Consider

- Use role-plays and scenario-based exercises to ensure staff can quickly identify symptoms and apply the appropriate first aid.
- Conduct regular knowledge checks and refresher courses to maintain readiness.
- Offer in person and online options to increase attendance and provide flexibility in scheduling.
- Work with local partners and experts to provide training. Reach out to PCHD, American Red Cross, or MRC Volunteers to host training.
 - Consider scheduling evacuation or emergency drill trainings in the mornings to avoid the hottest parts of the day

For more detailed information, please refer to the full [advisory document on heat-related illness](#).



Information About Shelter Management

- https://preparecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Community_Cooling_Centre_Manual.pdf
- https://www.nationalmasscarestrategy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Shelter-Field-Guide-508_f3.pdf
- https://apic.org/Resource_/TinyMceFileManager/Practice_Guidance/Emergency_Preparedness/Shelters_Disasters.pdf

Section 5: Addressing Needs of Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Communities

Ensuring that a cooling center is inclusive and accessible to all individuals, especially those with access and functional needs (AFN), is crucial for providing equitable heat relief. This section outlines strategies and guidelines to accommodate vulnerable populations and ensure compliance with accessibility standards.¹⁶ It is recommended that site staff or volunteers are trained to assist individuals with specific needs, such as those requiring help with mobility or communication.

ADA Compliance and Accessibility

Cooling centers can take several practical steps to ensure accessibility for people with disabilities and those with other functional needs. The below recommendations should be considered by facilities in planning for cooling center operations:

- Facility Compliance – Ensure the cooling center complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This includes having accessible entrances, restrooms, and seating areas.
- Pathways and Entrances – Verify that all pathways and entrances are wide enough and free of obstructions to accommodate wheelchairs and mobility aids.
- Restrooms – Ensure that restrooms are equipped with grab bars and other ADA-required features, and that at least one stall is wheelchair accessible.
- Accessible water fountains and refillable stations.
- Service Animals and Companion Support – Allow service animals and, when possible, pets who support guests' comfort and wellbeing.

¹⁶ Institute for Human Centered Design. (2010). ADA checklist for existing facilities. <https://www.adachecklist.org/doc/fullchecklist/ada-checklist.pdf>

Communications

- Signage and Information – Use clear and visible signage throughout the facility, including directions and information about services in multiple languages and formats (e.g., Braille, audio).
- Multilingual Resources – Provide brochures, informational handouts including health messaging in multiple languages.
- Accessible Documents – To ensure your documents are accessible, begin by using a PDF accessibility checker ([Check PDF accessibility](#)); for a more thorough approach use Acrobat Pro's tools [Create and Verify PDF accessibility](#). The PCHD Communications Team can also help co-create accessible documents. Reach out to heat@pima.gov to get more information.
- Accessibility Plans and Surveys – Consider creating an accessibility plan that proactively identifies areas of improvement and lists steps to address them. Conducting annual surveys with staff and participants on facility accessibility can help organizations identify issues and improve overall accessibility ([ADA Tool Kit: Appendices 1 and 2, ADA Accessibility Survey Forms and Instructions](#)).
- Accessible Transportation Options – Share information about accessible transportation options to and from the cooling center (e.g., paratransit, shuttle service, proximity to accessible bus stops).

Section 6: Creating Open and Engaging Environments

Creating a welcoming and engaging environment in a cooling center is essential to ensure that visitors feel comfortable and supported. This requires cooling center managers and staff to know and understand their community. Questions to consider when planning for a cooling center include:

- What ages, genders, and demographics live/work/play in the surrounding community?
- Are there any language preferences?
- What services are already provided that can be co-implemented during cooling center hours to maximize community benefit?

This section provides guidance on how to enhance the atmosphere of the cooling center and foster community engagement.

Making the Physical Environment Welcoming and Comfortable

Some strategies for making the physical environment more welcoming and comfortable include the following:

- **Comfortable Seating** – Provide a variety of seating options, including chairs, benches, and cushioned seats to cater to different preferences and needs.
- **Climate Control** – Ensure that the indoor temperature is comfortable for all visitors by regularly monitoring and adjusting the air conditioning system and/or using fans and cross-ventilation to keep indoor air cool.
- **Lighting and Electricity** – Ensure the cooling center has even, glare-free lighting while maintaining a reliable power supply. Install a backup generator to keep lights, air conditioning, and charging stations running during outages and choose energy-efficient fixtures to reduce heat and lower operating costs.
- **Quiet Zones** – Consider designating low noise or quiet areas to accommodate individuals who may be overstimulated by crowds.
- **Child and Family-friendly Spaces** – Consider providing a play corner or area to accommodate young children and families.
- **Resource and Information Table** – If space allows, consider setting up an area with resource guides, pamphlets and other information to connect visitors to support services beyond immediate heat relief.

Offering Engaging Activities

Cooling centers can play a key role in bringing together community members in a space that is both welcoming and safe. Strategies to ensure an engaging cooling center include:

- Friendly Staff and Volunteers – Site leadership is encouraged to train staff and volunteers to greet visitors warmly, be prepared to answer questions and offer help without judgement.
- Clear Signage and Information – Ensure that simple, multilingual signs are provided to guide visitors to key cooling centers areas or amenities such as restrooms, water fountains, seating areas, etc. and to communicate what other services are available onsite.
- Safe and Respectful Atmosphere – Sites are encouraged to post and enforce clear codes of conduct to ensure visitors feel safe. Facilities should also have clear procedures in place to de-escalate conflicts or handle emergencies.
- Reading Materials – Sites are encouraged to provide a selection of books, magazines, board games and newspapers as well as free Wi-Fi for visitors. If facility space accommodates, cooling centers may designate areas where a tv or music is provided for visitors.
- Coloring Books, Board games, and Activities – Sites should also consider providing age-appropriate resources and activities particularly for children and older adults.

Examples from Libraries:

- *New York Public Library: Offers a wide range of books and periodicals in its air-conditioned branches during heatwaves. Visitors can enjoy a quiet, cool space while reading. Visit to know more <https://www.nypl.org/community/resources/health-wellness/cooling-centers>.*
- *Los Angeles Public Library: Provides a vast selection of reading materials and comfortable seating areas, making it an ideal place for people to cool down and engage in reading. Visit to know more: <https://lacountylibrary.org/coolingcenters/>*

Community Engagement and Communication

Cooling Centers are encouraged to collaborate closely with the PCHD and the City of Tucson (COT) prior to and during heat season to ensure your site is included in the heat season’s outreach and communication efforts including the “Beat the Heat” website.

Additional outreach efforts that sites and partners can utilize include the following:

- Promoting Your Cooling Center
 - Local Media – Use newspapers, radio, and television to inform the public.
 - Social Media – Create engaging posts on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.
 - Community Networks – Distribute flyers and posters in high-traffic areas and community spaces.
 - Public Transportation – Advertise cooling centers and heat relief services on public buses and bus shelters, especially in high risk and vulnerable neighborhoods.

- Information & Services to Highlight in Your Communications
 - Emphasize services like hydration stations, comfortable seating, and health monitoring.
 - Times of operation, when the cooling center is open, and any upcoming closures for holidays or maintenance.
 - Stress the importance of using the facility during extreme heat for safety.
 - Promote education on heat related illness warning signs and when to seek emergency services.
 - Promote resources and services available to Pima County residents to reduce utility costs, promote home weatherization programs, and/or other resources to help with home repair services.

SIGN UP FOR HEAT ALERTS

An **Extreme Heat Watch** is issued when dangerous heat is possible.

An **Extreme Heat Warning** is issued when dangerous heat is expected or happening.

BE PREPARED:

- Reschedule upcoming outdoor activities.
- Make sure kids, older adults, and pets have a cool place.

TAKE ACTION:

- Avoid heavy outdoor activity and direct sun.
- Drink plenty of water and take breaks in the shade.
- Stay indoors in A/C.

BEAT THE HEAT Learn more about alerts and extreme heat at pima.gov/heat

PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

HEAT CAN KILL!

Know the warning signs for heat stroke and exhaustion.

PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAY SAFE

- Do outdoor activities early or late in the day
- Carry and drink water often
- Watch for heat illness: cramps, headache, dizziness

BEAT THE HEAT pima.gov/heat PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

DRINK MORE WATER THAN USUAL

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU'RE THIRSTY

GET HELP DURING HEAT

There are programs that can help with rent, utilities, and other costs!

BEAT THE HEAT PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Examples of Heat Safety messaging for Social Media.

Checklist for Social Media Messaging – Include the Following Elements

- Hours of Operation
- Services offered and/or not offered
- Type of locations (Cooling vs Respite vs Hydration vs Emergency Use Only)
- Location Address
- Nearest bus stops and routes

Section 7: Pets at Cooling Centers

Accommodating pets at cooling centers ensures that both people and their animals can stay safe and cool during extreme heat. Restricting pets can be a huge barrier to receiving heat relief services and staying safe during extreme heat. This section outlines the facilities, policies, and considerations needed to effectively support pets at cooling centers and reduce barriers in access for visitors.¹⁷

Allow Pets in Designated Areas

- Designate specific areas within the cooling center where pets are allowed.
- Ensure these areas are clearly marked and separate from human-only areas to maintain hygiene and order.
- Ensure all pets are either on a leash (no longer than 6 feet) or securely crated at all times while inside the cooling center.
 - PCHD and Pima Animal Care Center (PACC) may offer animal crates to your organization. Please reach out to heat@pima.gov for more information.

Provide Water and Shaded Areas for Pets

- Set up hydration stations for pets with fresh, clean water in disposable bowls or pet-safe water fountains.
 - PCHD may have access to dog bowls that visitors could take with them. Please reach out for more information.
- Create shaded areas to prevent pets from experiencing heat exhaustion. Use tents, awnings, or shaded spots for outdoor facilities or hydration stations.

Educate Pet Owners on Keeping Pets Cool

- Display informational posters and handouts with tips on how to keep pets cool and hydrated.
- Include advice on recognizing signs of heat stress in pets and how to respond.
- Connect individuals to and provide information on pet resources through PACC or Cody's Friends. Please reach out for more information on how to get connected to resources and promote other services.

Waste Cleanup

- Designate specific areas outside the cooling center where pets can relieve themselves. These areas should be clearly marked and easily accessible to pet owners.
- Provide clear signage directing pet owners to these areas to ensure they are used appropriately.
- Supply dog waste bags in pet relief areas. Ensure there are dispensers with waste bags and nearby trash bins for disposal.

¹⁷ Petco. (2023, July 28). PSA: Petco locations nationwide double as cooling centers to help pets beat the heat this summer. <https://corporate.petco.com/2023-07-28-PSA-Petco-Locations-Nationwide-Double-as-Cooling-Centers-to-Help-Pets-Beat-the-Heat-This-Summer>

Note: If you are unable to provide pet friendly services or allow pets to enter your facility, consider providing these other accommodations:

- Create shaded areas to prevent pets from experiencing heat exhaustion. Use tents, awnings, or shaded spots for outdoor activities outside of the facilities.
- Provide information about the nearest pet friendly cooling center and directions on how to access that location.
- Connect individuals to and provide information on pet resources through Pima Animal Care Center (PACC) or Cody's Friends. Please reach out for more information on how to get connected to resources and promote other services.

Facility Characteristics for Accommodating Pets at Cooling Centers

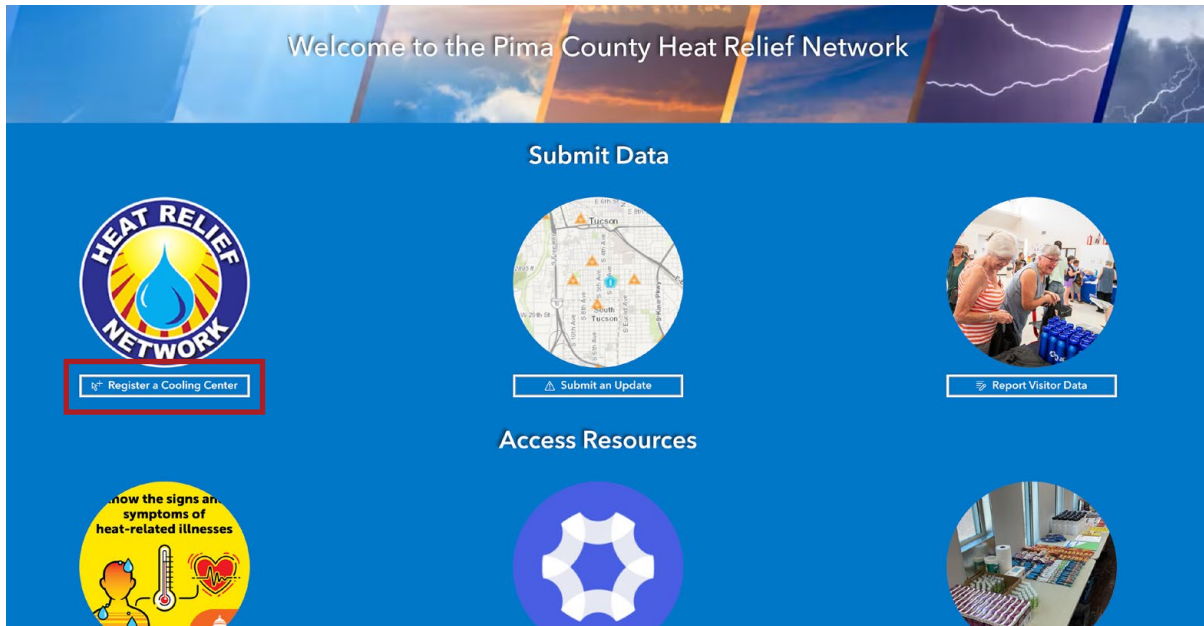
Facility Features	Details
Hydration Stations	Cooling centers should provide fresh, clean water in disposable bowls for pets.
Shade Areas	Designated shaded areas should be available to prevent heat exhaustion in pets.
Pet Relief Areas	Provide designated pet relief areas with disposable litter boxes/bags, ensuring these are placed in specific locations for easy cleanup.
Crates and Containment	Cooling centers should have crates for dogs and require pets to be on a leash or in carriers.
Communication and Policies	Clearly communicate that pets cannot be left in vehicles and provide information about pet-friendly cooling centers if necessary.

Appendix A

Registration and Status Updates in the Cooling Center Partner Application

Registration

1. Navigate to the **Cooling Center Partner Application** and select “Register a Cooling Center”



2. Select “Cooling Center Registration” and complete the following questions to register your location for 2026.

Organization ▼

Please select if you are providing a status update or registering a cooling center location:*

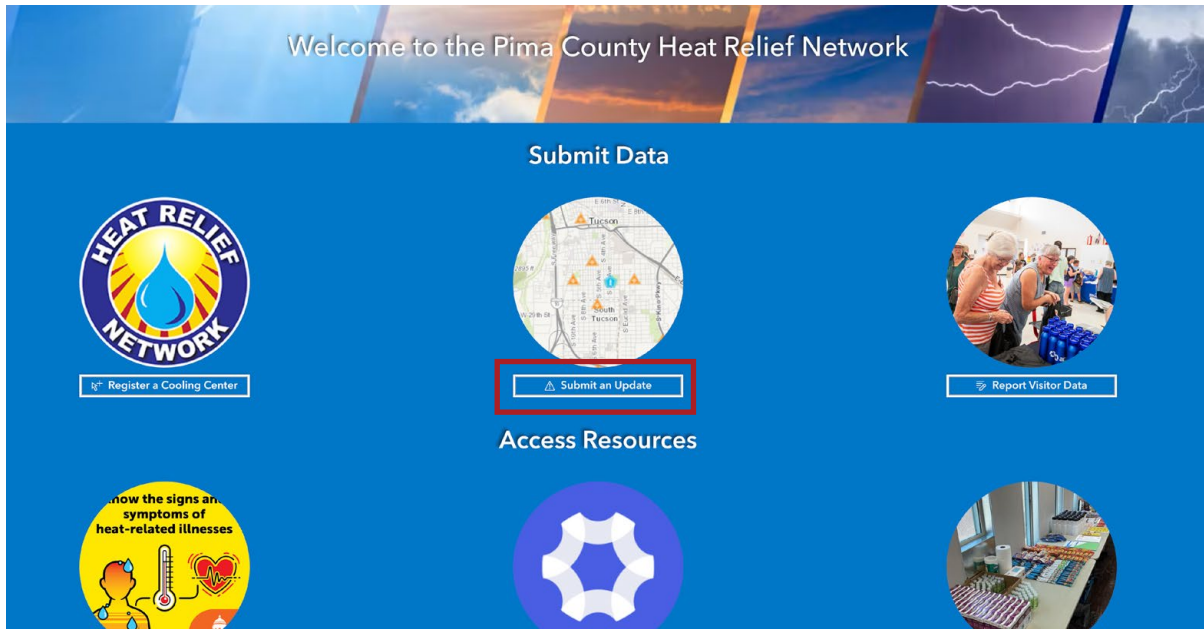
Status updates are for temporary changes in operations such as unexpeted closures. Please use the registration to update permanent changes in hours, days of operation, and services.

Cooling Center Registration

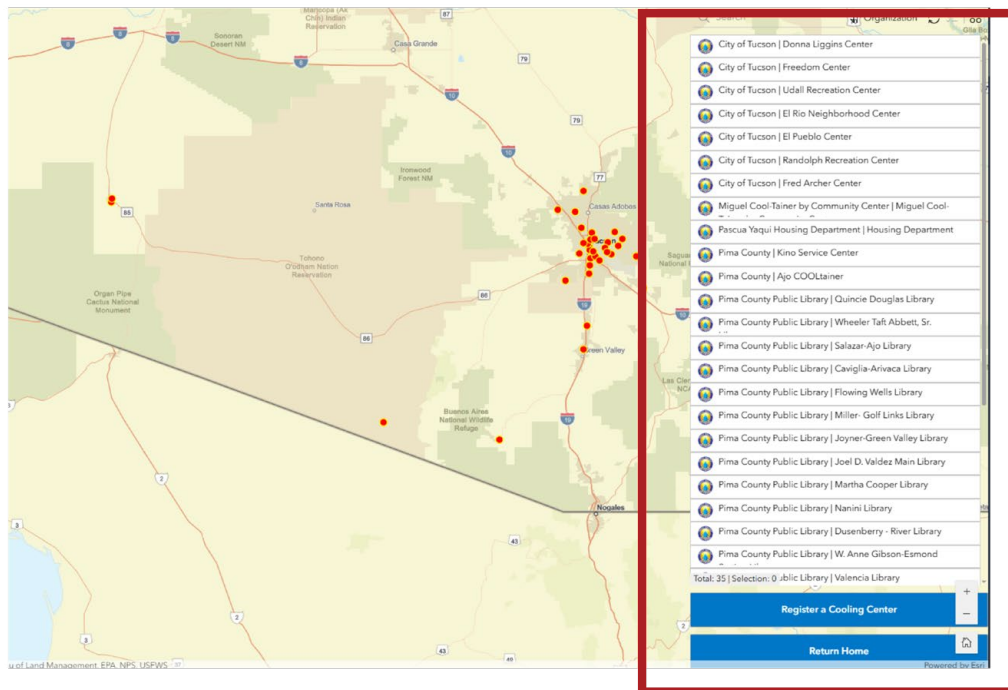
Status Update

Updates

1. Navigate to the 'Submit an Update' page of the Cooling Center Partner Application.



2. After closing the pop-up on the new page, select your cooling center location from the list on the right hand side of the page.



3. The registration form you submitted at the beginning of the season will open in "edit mode" on the left hand side of the screen.

The image shows a mobile application interface for a registration form. At the top, there is a blue silhouette of a domed building. Below it, the text "PIMA COUNTY" is written in large, bold, blue capital letters, followed by "HEALTH DEPARTMENT" in a smaller, blue, all-caps font. Underneath is a circular logo for the "HEAT RELIEF NETWORK" featuring a blue water drop and a yellow sun. Below the logo, there is a paragraph of text: "Use this form to submit a publicly accessible, stationary facility that will offer heat relief from May-September in Pima County." This is followed by a red text line: "This submission form works best when completed when using Google Chrome as your browser. Contact heat@pima.gov if you are unable to complete this submission form and need assistance." To the right of the text is a vertical map area with a green and yellow background and a small red location pin. The interface includes standard mobile UI elements like a vertical scrollbar and navigation arrows.

Updating Registration

Scroll down to the first question. If you are changing your hours, days of operation, staff, or have a planned closure such as a holiday LEAVE the button on "Cooling Center Registration" and navigate to the following pages of the form to edit your information using the 'next' button at the bottom of the page.

Organization

Please select if you are providing a status update or registering a cooling center location:*

Status updates are for temporary changes in operations such as unexpeted closures. Please use the registration to update permanent changes in hours, days of operation, and services.

Cooling Center Registration

Status Update

Next

Page 1 of 6

- Pages: 1- Organization/Terms of Use
2- Contact Information
3- Location Information
4- Heat Relief Site Information
5- Heat Relief Services
6- Hours, days of operation, and holidays/closures

TEMPORARY Status Update

Scroll down to the first question. If you have a temporary change to your operations such as an **unexpected closure** or are offering **extended hours** toggle your response to 'Status Update'. The cooling center's status is set to "Active | Operating as Normal" by default.

Organization

Please select if you are providing a status update or registering a cooling center location:*

Status updates are for temporary changes in operations such as unexpeted closures. Please use the registration to update permanent changes in hours, days of operation, and services.

Cooling Center Registration

Status Update

If you submit a temporary status update, it is up to you to change your status back to operating as normal!

Select the option that is appropriate to your status change. Selecting that you are operating with extended hours will provide an additional question to confirm what those hours are.

Please indicate the operational status of your cooling center location:*

Active | Operating as Normal

Active | Operating with Extended Hours

Closure | Power Outage

Closure | Staffing Shortage

Closure | Other

What time will this location open?*

This is a required question

What time will this location close?*

This is a required question

After filling out this question, click the 'next' button at the bottom of the screen and click through to the last page to submit. (Pages 2-6 will be blank).

Appendix B

Cooling Center Facility Checklist

This checklist helps ensure safe, comfortable, and effective operation of cooling centers during extreme heat events. It covers preparation, facility maintenance, staff readiness, accessibility, communication, and public engagement. Community agencies and organizations are encouraged to review this checklist every Spring, before the beginning of heat season) and connect with the PCHD Heat Relief Team to discuss and address any operational needs.

Phase 1: Preparation (January-March)

Facility Requirements

- Arrange seating and open areas to ensure adequate space and visitor comfort.
- Ensure facility including all entrances are ADA compliant.
- Clean and restock restrooms, confirming accessibility for all users.

Health and Safety

- Check that First aid supplies are fully stocked (See [Section 3, page 25](#)) and routinely checked and replenished.
- Schedule basic or refresher training on first aid and recognition of heat-related illnesses. Contact the PCHD if training is needed; there are several local partners including the American Red Cross and the Medical Reserve Core of Southern Arizona that provide training.
- Review and update emergency contact numbers and post in visible, accessible locations.

Operational Logistics

- Assess and discuss internally with leadership and staff facility operating hours during heat season (May-October) and during heatwaves (normally June and July).
- Assess the need for new for updated signage for your facility that clearly communicates your facility as a cooling center.
- Confirm adequate staffing levels, including personnel trained for visitor assistance and emergencies.

Communication and Outreach

- Review communication plans for notifying the community when the cooling center opens.
- Update outreach materials for local media, social media, and community partners.

- Provide information in multiple languages, as needed.
- Translate key messages and signage into multiple languages based on community needs.
- Coordinate opening procedures and communication points with PCHD.

Visitor Services and Inclusivity

- Gather and display educational materials on heat safety and hydration.
- Set up accessible phone charging stations in common areas.
- Prepare the facility to be welcoming and inclusive—consider cultural, linguistic, and accessibility needs.
- If pets are allowed, establish a shaded pet relief area with waste disposal bins and clear signage.

Hydration Station

- Install or check water dispensers and confirm they're clean and functioning.
- Stock disposable cups and monitor supplies Disposable cups are available.
- Place hydration stations in easily visible, high-traffic areas.

Air-Conditioned Spaces

- Verify that indoor temperatures can be maintained between 68–72°F.
- Schedule HVAC maintenance before the heat season begins.
- Identify and test backup cooling options (e.g., portable fans or secondary rooms).

ADA Compliance

- Inspect all entryways and walkways to ensure they are ADA compliant and free of barriers.
- Verify that restrooms include required ADA features.
- Confirm seating areas are accessible to individuals with mobility aids.
- Designate clearly labeled areas for older adults and people with disabilities.

Clean and Hygienic Restrooms

- Restock restroom supplies including soap, sanitizer, and toilet paper.
- Develop a cleaning schedule to maintain hygiene throughout the operating period.
- Ensure staff know cleaning protocols for shared and high-contact areas.

Phase 2: Heat Season

Activation & Public Notification

- Officially extend or adjust operational hours for the duration of the heat event.
- Notify the public that the cooling center is open (through social media, local news, signage, community partners).
- Post or update any on-site signage to direct newcomers efficiently.
- Collaborate with PCHD to ensure your cooling center's information is shared in seasonal messaging, maps, and resources.
- Designate a representative to join heat response meetings coordinated by the PCHD.

Real-Time Facility Management

- Continuously monitor the indoor temperature and HVAC performance.
- Use PCHD cooling center use forms to track and manage visitor flow to avoid overcrowding.
- Keep first aid supplies readily accessible, and ensure at least one staff member trained in first aid is always on-site.
- Set up a communication hub for coordinating with local health and emergency services.
- Track usage of any heat relief supplies (e.g., water bottles, cooling towels, hydration packets, brochures) and share with PCHD.

Quality Control and Adjustments

- Conduct regular walkthroughs to confirm cleanliness, comfort, and supply levels (seating, water, first aid kits).
- Use anonymous feedback boxes to allow community members to provide feedback and address any immediate concerns or potential improvements.
- Safety and Security Monitoring
- Monitor visitor well-being, watching for signs of heat exhaustion or other health issues.
- Have staff ready to guide visitors during any emergency, including evacuations.

Phase 3: Post-Heat Season

Program Evaluation

- Review visitor counts, peak use times, and demographics to understand who used the cooling center.
- Assess what worked well and what did not (e.g., hours, location, services, signage, transportation).
- Compare operations and demand across heat season to identify patterns and gaps.

After-Action Review

- Attend a debrief or hotwash session held by the PCHD to document successes, challenges, and lessons learned.
- Complete after season hotwash survey to capture specific successes and recommendations for improving policies, procedures, and training for the next heat season.
- Update the cooling center checklist, scripts, and protocols based on feedback and data.

Facility and Operations Close-Out

- Inspect HVAC and building systems; schedule any needed repairs or preventive maintenance before next season.
- Inventory and restock remaining supplies (water, first aid, PPE, educational materials) and securely store reusable items.
- Archive all logs (attendance, incidents, maintenance, training) in one place for future planning and reporting.

Partnerships and Funding

- Identify funding, grants, or in-kind support opportunities to expand or strengthen your cooling center operations.
- Recognize staff, volunteers, and partners (e.g., certificates, public acknowledgments) to acknowledge their support and contributions.