



NJ Climate Adaptation Alliance

Preparing New Jersey Organizations for Future Extreme Weather Events; A survey of members of the New Jersey Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NJVOAD)

Prepared in partnership by:

New Jersey Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
and
The New Jersey Climate Adaptation Alliance

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Executive Summary

NJVOAD member respondents voiced near unanimous agreement in affirming the scientific consensus that global climate change is happening, is mostly caused by human activity, and is a risk to New Jersey.

NJVOAD members surveyed felt that their organizations and the communities they serve are better prepared today than they were during Hurricanes Irene and Sandy, most notably with regards to communications among government agencies and service providers, including voluntary organizations and government departments at the local, county, and state level. Limited funding and capacity continue to be the biggest challenges to investing in local preparedness, with members expressing concerns about access to funding and support during critical stages of the disaster cycle.

Much of the support for preparedness and planning activities comes from private donations, fundraisers and corporate / foundation grants. Federal funds are available to support recovery activities, but some members expressed concerns about the speed with which those funds must be spent, and observed mismatches in funding purpose and community need.

Respondents indicated that communications between voluntary organizations and government, while improved, vary across different government departments. Confidence in both Blue Sky communication and recovery period communication is higher for those departments with clear disaster focuses such as offices of emergency management, while lower for departments of transportation and public works, which may still play a valuable role in preparedness and recovery.

Delivering services after a disaster requires tremendous collaborations between governmental and non-governmental organizations. Management of volunteers, donations, meals, and training remain primarily in-house activities for members. Financial assistance, child-care, and the provision of emergency items and equipment require partnerships and coordination between government and non-governmental attendees. Healthcare, counseling, and medical needs require strong referral services for NGO partners to make sure that individuals are cared for in an appropriate setting.

Respondents were confident in their organizations' ability to assist in long-term recovery for hurricanes, heavy rains, and snowstorms, but were less confident about their organization contributing to recovery for droughts and influenza outbreaks. NJVOAD member respondents overwhelmingly voiced their approval for NJVOAD as an organization, citing its ability to link voluntary organizations and coordinate response efforts across New Jersey.

Introduction and Purpose

The <u>New Jersey Climate Adaptation Alliance</u> is a diverse network of New Jersey thought leaders that, for more than 8 years, has advanced sound climate change programs, policies and strategies throughout the Garden State. The <u>NJ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster</u> (NJVOAD) is a coalition of organizations that contribute to developing and sustaining community resiliency throughout the disaster cycle. Together, the two organizations recently solicited input from NJVOAD members to gain insight on policy priorities for New Jersey officials to better prepare for and respond to a changing climate.

Approach

An online survey was prepared for outreach to NJVOAD members. This survey asked participants about their perceptions of change in preparedness and recovery capabilities since storms Irene and Sandy. The Alliance and NJVOAD distributed this online survey link to 50 individual representatives of member organizations of NJVOAD. The survey questionnaire is attached as Appendix A.

A total of 22 NJVOAD participating organizations completed the online survey. During the survey period, two major hurricanes (Florence and Michael) made landfall in the United States, limiting NJVOAD member responses from those called to action in response to the storms. From the survey issued, 42.9% of respondents represent organizations whose primary mission relates to disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities:

- 57.1 % of respondents represent organizations without a disaster-focused primary mission.
- 18 of 22 respondents have been working at their organizations for more than 5 years.
- A majority of these individuals will have had direct experience in working in Sandy and Irene recovery, and follow on preparedness activities.
- Individuals responding for their organizations were primarily involved in administration, program planning, and training activities.

Findings & Data Analysis

Partnerships with local businesses

In the Blue Sky period leading up to an emergency event and in the days, weeks, and months that follow an event's initial impact, local businesses provide a valuable support system to the voluntary organizations that make up NJVOAD.

- Respondents indicated overwhelmingly that their organizations work closely with local businesses; 76% of respondents reported "sometimes" working closely with local businesses as part of disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities, 9.5% of respondents reported doing so "most of the time," and 9.5% of respondents reported doing so "all of the time."
- The most common types of support that organizations received from local businesses were financial assistance, food donations, and use of facilities (45.5%/40.9%/36.4%).

Blue Sky / Preparedness Communications

Communication and coordination with government at the local, county, and state level can be critical during Blue Sky periods between emergency events. As a best practice a voluntary organization is best equipped when it can easily contact representatives of the government departments involved in disaster preparedness long before a storm is imminent. Confidence was measured as either strongly agreeing or somewhat agreeing with the statement "I feel confident that I have adequate communication with during Blue Sky preparedness periods."

- At the local level, respondents had the highest confidence in Blue Sky communication with their local offices of emergency management (56.3%). A majority of respondents indicated that they did not have a high level of confidence in Blue Sky communication with a local Department of Planning / Zoning / Construction.
- At the county level, respondents had the highest confidence in Blue Sky communication with their county Office of Emergency Management (75%) and county Department of Health (50%).

- Respondents had a lower confidence level in Blue Sky communication with a county Department of Planning / Zoning / Construction (25%) and a county Department of Engineering / Public Works (37.5%).
- At the state level, respondents had the highest confidence in Blue Sky communication with the state Office of Emergency Management (81.3%), Department of Human Services (62.5%), Department of Health (50%), Department of Community Affairs (50%) and the Department of Environmental Protection (50%).

Blue Sky / Preparedness Funding and Support

As much as communication is critical during Blue Sky periods, so too are funding and support to engage in preparedness between emergency events. Nearly half of NJVOAD survey respondents did not believe that their organization has sufficient funding to sustain preparedness activities during Blue Sky periods (18.8% strongly disagreed, 25% disagreed). Respondents rely on private fundraising activities, volunteer support, and other private gifts to support preparedness activities. In some cases, these funds are required as "matches" for federal grants. Several respondents' anticipated

"The future is uncertain and the purse strings are tightening. There is not sufficient funding to support preparedness and resilience."

NJVOAD Survey Respondent

that future funding needs for programmatic activities could limit available funds to meet matching requirements, further limiting organizational capabilities to pursue federal funding. Time is less of a concern, as respondents were more likely than not to report that individuals in their organization had sufficient time to sustain preparedness activities during "Blue Sky" periods (27.3% strongly agreed, 36.4% disagreed).

Recovery Period Communications

In the weeks, months, and years that follow an emergency event, maintaining communication and coordination with government at all levels is essential for voluntary organizations assisting in recovery efforts. Confidence was again measured as either strongly agreeing or somewhat agreeing with the statement "I feel confident that I have adequate communication with ______ throughout the recovery period following a future emergency event (e.g. flood, hurricane)."

- At the local level, respondents had the highest confidence in recovery period communication with their local Office of Emergency Management (81.3%) and local Department of Health (62.5%).
- At the county level, confidence in recovery period communication was fairly high, especially with the county Office of Emergency Management (93.8%), county Department of Health (62.5%), and county Department of Human Services (56.3%).
- At the state level, confidence in recovery period communication varied across departments, with higher levels of confidence in the state Office of Emergency Management (87.5%) and Department of Health (66.7%) and lower levels of confidence in the Department of Transportation (35.7%) and Department of Community Affairs (43.8%).

Recovery Period Funding and Support

With proper funding and support, voluntary organizations can make critical contributions to the long-term recovery of an area devastated by an emergency event.

- Respondents were fairly confident about the level of training (54.5% strongly agreed, 18.2% agreed), supplies (27.3% strongly agreed, 54.5% agreed), and funding (45.5% strongly agreed, 18.2% agreed) that their organizations have access to during the recovery period following a natural disaster.
- However, many still voiced concerns about sustainable funding to ensure that their efforts are available when they are most needed. Examples include the following statements:
 - "In the current environment and landscape, there has always been a lack of funds (at least in certain areas/demographics)."
 - "Our operating budget is mostly dependent on private funding and grants. As we enter the 7th year of recovery, these funds and grants have mostly dried up. In order for us to continue operating in a "blue sky" environment, we will require a deep investment from local and state governments."
 - "Most of our funding is raised locally and so difficult to match need to what has been collected."
 - Our organization is designed to only respond to the first few weeks after a disaster. We are designed to fill the gap between the day the disaster hits and the time the community can support itself with regards to feeding those affected, displaced or first response to/from the disaster."
 - "Funding from grants and donors follow in response to a disaster. Often, there is pressure to "spend down' these funds quickly, leaving few resources in the following years for long-term recovery. It is difficult to secure funding for preparedness, planning, and mitigation efforts."
 - o "The bulk of funding is from privately funded grants. Lots of training is available, I'm not sure we always take advantage of the training."
 - "My organization provides a volunteer service supported by the church. Facility needs etc. are supplied by the State and local Government agencies."

Methods of Service Administration

Voluntary organizations provide services to those affected by emergency events in a variety of different ways. While some have the resources and training to administer a service in-house, others will collaborate with other organizations to help an individual in need, and others may refer the individual to an organization with the capacity to offer assistance. The following chart displays how respondents' organizations provided specified services to community members.

Table 1. Methods of Service Delivery During Event Recovery (n=16)

Service Type	Administer service using current inhouse staff and resources	Administer service inhouse, securing additional staffing and resources to support	Collaborate with Government department to administer service in- house	Collaborate with private or not-for-profit organization to administer service inhouse	Refer individual out to Government department	Refer individual out to private or not-for- profit organization	l Don't Know	Not Applicable
Case Management	18.75%	6.25%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	31.25%	0.00%	12.50%

Child Care	0.00%	6.25%	31.25%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	6.25%	25.00%
Damage Assessment	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	18.75%	18.75%	6.25%	6.25%	12.50%
Debris Removal Disability Access and Functional Needs	6.25%	6.25%	12.50%	18.75%	12.50%	18.75%	0.00%	25.00%
(AFN)	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	18.75%	12.50%	6.25%	6.25%	31.25%
Donated Goods	12.50%	25.00%	25.00%	0.00%	6.25%	18.75%	0.00%	12.50%
Education / Training	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	18.75%
Emotional / Spiritual	37.50%	18.75%	6.25%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	6.25%
Financial Assistance	18.75%	18.75%	18.75%	25.00%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%
Feeding (Congregate)	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	18.75%	18.75%	0.00%	12.50%
Food Preparation (Pickup or Delivered)	6.25%	18.75%	6.25%	6.25%	18.75%	18.75%	0.00%	25.00%
Fuel	0.00%	12.50%	18.75%	18.75%	6.25%	6.25%	12.50%	25.00%
Generators	0.00%	12.50%	12.50%	18.75%	6.25%	6.25%	18.75%	25.00%
Hazardous Materials Remediation	6.25%	0.00%	6.25%	31.25%	12.50%	0.00%	6.25%	37.50%
Children's Services	0.00%	6.25%	18.75%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	31.25%
Health / Medical Care	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	18.75%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	37.50%
Housing Counseling	6.25%	0.00%	18.75%	18.75%	12.50%	12.50%	0.00%	31.25%
Kits (Hygiene, etc.)	37.50%	12.50%	6.25%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	12.50%
Language Interpreter	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	12.50%	31.25%
Legal Services	0.00%	6.25%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	18.75%	6.25%	31.25%
Medical Equipment Mental Health /	0.00%	6.25%	6.25%	12.50%	25.00%	6.25%	6.25%	37.50%
Counseling	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	12.50%	18.75%	12.50%	6.25%	31.25%
Pet Care / Rescue	6.25%	0.00%	6.25%	12.50%	31.25%	6.25%	6.25%	31.25%
Remediate, Repair & Rebuild	6.25%	18.75%	6.25%	25.00%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	25.00%
Reunification	6.25%	0.00%	18.75%	18.75%	6.25%	12.50%	0.00%	37.50%
Sheltering	6.25%	6.25%	31.25%	18.75%	6.25%	12.50%	0.00%	18.75%
Skilled Labor	12.50%	6.25%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	0.00%	31.25%
Transportation	0.00%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%	6.25%	18.75%	0.00%	25.00%
Volunteer Management	43.75%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%
Warehousing	18.75%	0.00%	18.75%	18.75%	12.50%	6.25%	0.00%	25.00%
Water Distribution	6.25%	6.25%	31.25%	25.00%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	12.50%
Youth Support	12.50%	0.00%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	6.25%	12.50%	31.25%

Respondents indicated that management of volunteers, donations, meals, and training were most likely to be administered by in-house staff, though some services would require additional staff members. Financial assistance, child-care, and the provision of emergency items and equipment were most likely to be provided through close collaboration with government, non-profit, and private organizations. Service organizations are reliant on experienced organizations to whom they can refer individuals that have physical and mental health needs.

Improvements in Preparedness and Communication since Hurricanes Irene and Sandy

- Organizational confidence among respondents was significantly high. Nearly all respondents
 believe that their organization is better prepared to respond to and recover from an emergency
 event today than it was prior to Hurricanes Irene or Sandy (76.9% strongly agree, 15.4%
 somewhat agree). Nearly all respondents indicate that their organization is better able to work
 with other voluntary organizations during recovery now than it was prior to Hurricanes Irene or
 Sandy (76.9% strongly agree, 15.4% somewhat agree).
- Respondents overwhelmingly reported their organization's improved ability to work with government at all levels.
 - 84.6% of respondents believed that their organizations were better able to work with local municipal government organizations during recovery now than they were prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.
 - 92.3% of respondents believed that their organizations were better able to work with county government organizations during recovery now than they were prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.
 - 92.3% of respondents believed that their organizations were better able to work with state government organizations during recovery now than they were prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.
- 87% of respondents agreed that the communities and populations that they work with are better prepared today than they were prior to Hurricanes Irene or Sandy.

Perceptions of Global Climate Change

Global climate change is likely to increase the incidence and severity of storms like Hurricanes Irene and Sandy. It is critical that organizations involved in emergency management understand the role that climate change plays in worsening the financial and human impacts of natural disasters.

- Among respondents, there was widespread agreement about the existence and risks of global climate change. 87.5% of respondents believe that global climate change is happening and the same 87.5% believe that it is mostly caused by human activity.
- 100% of respondents believe that climate change is a risk to New Jersey and 93.8% report discussing global climate change at least occasionally.

Confidence in Recovery Ability Across Disasters

The natural disasters that have inflicted the most damage upon New Jersey's residents, communities, and economies have been storm-related events. While it is critical that voluntary organizations are prepared for future flood-related and snow-related events, there should also be steps in place to ensure that the NJVOAD network is prepared for natural disasters that are less common or that may become more common as global climate change continues to affect natural systems in the years to come.

- Respondents were confident in their organizations' ability to contribute to the long-term recovery process for hurricanes (93.8%), heavy rains (93.8%), and snowstorms (81.3%).
- Respondents reported lower confidence in their organizations' ability to contribute to the long-term recovery process for influenza outbreaks (31.3%) or droughts (56.3%).

Satisfaction with NJVOAD

As members of the NJ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, respondents reported high levels of satisfaction in NJVOAD.

- 87.5% of respondents agree that NJVOAD provides them with materials that are helpful for the disaster planning and disaster recovery process.
- 87.5% of respondents agree that NJVOAD has meetings that they find useful.
- 87.5% of respondents agree that NJVOAD assists them in communicating with other voluntary organizations.
- Many respondents offered very positive feedback about the role that NJVOAD has played in coordinating disaster relief efforts, with some suggestions:
 - "NJVOAD does an amazing job of ensuring that essential information gets out to its network and is great at coordinating response efforts."
 - "NJVOAD has been the most helpful to our organization. Run very professionally."
 - o "Before Sandy and Irene, I believe voluntary organizations worked mostly on their own without unity in sustaining community resiliency. Many volunteer organizations of NJVOAD are now part of a cohesive, communicative, organized, training organization that has professionally prepared us to work together in a disaster. Before 2011, we floundered, now we know leaders of other organizations and have effective communication and teamwork systems in place should a disaster hit."
 - "NJVOAD is a very important agency for connecting organizations in the communities that are impacted by a disaster. It is looked to as on the cutting edge of creating ways in which to organize and educated those who are interested in being educated in preparing for a disaster and in the recovery from it..."
 - "More oversight over and direction for local VOAD's and COAD's"
 - "I do not attend the meetings because so little of my job allows me to attend. I do read what is sent out. I hope to be able to reconnect when the situation arises."

Conclusions

The insights gained from this survey point to the high degree of recognition among NJVOAD members about the threat that climate change poses to New Jersey. NJVOAD members report feeling more prepared for extreme weather events since Hurricanes Sandy and Irene, with the most notable improvements found in the communication systems between voluntary organizations and government at all levels. The biggest challenge that NJVOAD members continue to face in preparing communities for extreme weather events, however, continues to be limited resources, with greater support especially needed during the preparedness and recovery periods of the disaster cycle.

NJVOAD/NJCAA Hazard Planning and Recovery Survey

September is <u>National Preparedness Month</u>. Over the past several years, voluntary responders in New Jersey communities have made large investments in preparing for future natural hazards like floods and hurricanes. The <u>NJ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NJVOAD)</u> and the <u>New Jersey Climate Adaptation Alliance (NJCAA)</u> want to understand where voluntary organizations in New Jersey need more help in serving their customers through planning and disaster recovery activities.

This survey includes a series of questions that relate to the role of voluntary organizations during nonemergency "Blue Sky" times, as well as the recovery period that follows in the weeks, months and years after a disaster. Your answers will be kept confidential, which means that no responses will be directly attributed to any individual when we analyze or present the data.

We expect this survey will take no more than 10 minutes. It does not require access to any documents or other materials. It consists of a series of multiple choice questions with opportunities to elaborate on some answers using your best memory and judgment. NJVOAD and the NJCAA will use your responses to inform their own external communications and organizational priorities.

1.1 ⊦	low long have you worked for your present organization?
(C Less than 1 year
(1 year to less than 5 years
(○ 5 years to less than 10 years
(10 years or more

1.2 Which of the following activities do you spend the <u>most</u> time working on as a member of your organization under normal operating conditions?
Fundraising
Case management & human services
Administration
O Program planning
Employee or volunteer management
O Communications/outreach
Other (Please describe briefly)
1.3 Prior to Hurricanes Sandy and Irene, was the primary mission of your organization related to disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities? O Yes No
1.4 Since Hurricanes Sandy and Irene, is the <u>primary</u> mission of your organization related to disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities?
○ Yes
O No

2.1 What is the extent to which your organization works closely with local businesses as part of disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities?
O Never
O Sometimes
O Most of the time
O All of the time
2.2 Please identify the types of support that your organization receives from local businesses as part of your disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities (check all that apply):
No support
Financial support
Supplies (e.g. construction materials)
Food (for staff, volunteers, and/or families in need)
Information Technology Support
Use of facilities
Volunteers from local businesses

3.1 For the following questions, we are interested in the work of your organization during "Blue Sky" conditions, meaning periods when your organization is focused on its primary mission and daily responsibilities rather than emergency response or recovery efforts that immediately follow a large event.

For each question below, please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement as it relates to your experience with LOCAL , COUNTY , and STATE organizations.

3.2 I feel confident that I have adequate communication with the following **LOCAL** agencies in my community during Blue Sky **preparedness** periods.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Department of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Planning / Zoning / Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Engineering / Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Emergency Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.3 I feel confident that I have adequate communication with the following COUNTY agencies during Blue Sky **preparedness** periods.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Department of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Planning / Zoning / Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Engineering / Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Emergency Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.4 I feel confident that I have adequate communication with the following **STATE** agencies during Blue Sky preparedness periods.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Department of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of State	0	0	0	\circ	\circ	0	0
Department of Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Community Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Transportation	0	0	0	\circ	0	0	0
Office of Emergency Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Environmental Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.5 Please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know
My organization has sufficient funding to sustain our preparedness activities during "Blue Sky" periods.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individuals in my organization have sufficient time to sustain our preparedness activities during "Blue Sky" periods.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Example: My o	rganization reco mary mission, I	eives most of i	elaborate on you ts funding from nadequate for n	private donatio	ons. While the	se donations

4.1 For the following questions, please provide responses related to the recovery period following an
event. The recovery period refers to the weeks, months, and years following a natural hazard event like
a hurricane or flood. The actions taken during the recovery period will likely differ from those in
the short-term response period in the days following an emergency event where efforts focus on short-
term emergency needs such as food, water, and temporary housing.

For each question below, please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the statement
as it relates to your experience with LOCAL, COUNTY, and STATE organizations during the recovery
period (weeks, months, and years following an event)

4.2 I feel confident that I would have adequate communication with the following **LOCAL** agencies throughout the **recovery period** following a future emergency event (e.g., flood, hurricane).

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Department of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Planning / Zoning / Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Emergency Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.3 I feel confident that I would have adequate communication with the following **COUNTY** agencies throughout the **recovery period** following a future emergency event (e.g., flood, hurricane).

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Department of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Planning / Zoning / Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Engineering / Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Emergency Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.4 I feel confident that I would have adequate communication with the following **STATE** agencies throughout the **recovery period** following a future emergency event (e.g., flood, hurricane).

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know	Not Applicable
Department of Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of State	0	0	0	0	\circ	0	\circ
Department of Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Community Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Emergency Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Environmental Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.5 Please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	l Don't Know
My organization has received adequate training to support recovery activities in the weeks, months, and years following a natural disaster.	0	0	0	0	0	0
My organization has received adequate access to supplies to support recovery activities in the weeks, months, and years following a natural disaster.	0	0	0	0	0	0
My organization has sufficient relationships with funders to support recovery from a future natural disaster.	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.6 In no more than fou any successes or challer Example: My organizati generally arrives several	nges with e on receives	nhancing reco	very capabiliti	es and capacity	/ .	

5.1 If a disaster occurred next week, what is the **<u>primary</u>** way that you would address the following recovery-based services requested by an individual seeking assistance in the weeks, months, and years following the disaster?

	Administer service using current in- house staff and resources	Administer service in- house, securing additional staffing and resources to support	Collaborate with Government department to administer service in- house	Collaborate with private or not-for- profit organization to administer service in- house	Refer individual out to Government department	Refer individual out to private or not-for-profit organization	l Don't Know	Not Applicable
Case Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Child Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Damage Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Debris Removal	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Disability Access and Functional Needs (AFN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Donated Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Education / Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Emotional / Spiritual	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Financial Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Feeding (Congregate)	0	0	\circ	0	\circ	\circ	(0
Food Preparation (Pickup or Delivered)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Generators	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Hazardous Materials Remediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0

	Administer service using current in- house staff and resources	Administer service in- house, securing additional staffing and resources to support	Collaborate with Government department to administer service inhouse	Collaborate with private or not-for- profit organization to administer service in- house	Refer individual out to Government department	Refer individual out to private or not-for-profit organization	l Don't Know	Not Applicable
Children's Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Health / Medical Care	0	0	\circ	0	\circ	0	(0
Housing Counseling	0	0	\circ	\circ	\circ	0	(0
Kits (Hygiene, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Language Interpreter	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Legal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Medical Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Mental Health / Counseling	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Pet Care / Rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Remediate, Repair & Rebuild	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Reunification	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Sheltering	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Skilled Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0

	Administer service using current in- house staff and resources	Administer service inhouse, securing additional staffing and resources to support	Collaborate with Government department to administer service inhouse	Collaborate with private or not-for- profit organization to administer service in- house	Refer individual out to Government department	Refer individual out to private or not-for-profit organization	l Don't Know	Not Applicable
Volunteer Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Warehousing	0	0	0	\circ	0	0	(0
Water Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0
Youth Support	\circ	0	0	0	0	\circ	(0
6.1 Did you participate, or are you currently participating in, recovery efforts for Hurricane Irene and/or Hurricane Sandy? Yes No								
7.1 Was your of Sandy the first response, or re	time your			-				
O Yes								
O No								
O I don't	know							

7.2 Please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know
My organization is better prepared to respond to an emergency event today than it was prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.	0	0	0	0	0	0
My organization is better able to work with other voluntary organizations during recovery now than it was prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.	0	0	0	0	0	0
My organization is better able to work with local municipal government organizations during recovery now than it was prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.	0	0	0	0	0	0
My organization is better able to work with county government organizations during recovery now than it was prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.	0	0	0	0	0	0
My organization is better able to work with state government organizations during recovery now than it was prior to Hurricane Sandy or Hurricane Irene.	0	0	0	0	0	0

8.1 Please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
The communities and populations that I work with are better prepared today than they were prior to Hurricane Irene or Sandy.	0	0	0	0	0

9.1 By your own assessment, **how confident are you** in your organization's ability to take an active role in supporting the long-term recovery process for the following types of emergency events?

	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not confident	l Don't Know
Hurricanes and Coastal Storms	0	0	0	0
Blizzard or Snowstorm	0	0	0	0
Drought	\circ	0	0	0
Influenza Outbreak	0	0	0	0
Heavy Rain / Riverine or Flash Flooding	0	0	0	0

10.1 Scientific studies suggest the adverse impacts that a changing climate will have on New Jersey's people, places, and assets include: more warm extremes and fewer cold extremes; heavy rains will become more intense; more frequent dry spells; and sea levels will continue to rise with increased frequency and intensity of coastal flooding.

10.2 Please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Global warming will harm me personally	0	0	0	0	0
Global climate change is a risk to New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
I believe global climate change is happening	0	0	0	0	0
Global climate change is mostly caused by human activity	0	0	0	0	0
I discuss global warming at least occasionally	0	0	0	0	0

11.1 New Jersey Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NJVOAD) is a coalition of organizations that contribute to developing and sustaining community resiliency throughout the disaster cycle.

Please identify the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	I Don't Know
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
		laborate on yo	ur answer to th	e question ab	ove, explaining
	agree	agree agree	agree agree agree nor disagree	strongly agree agree nor disagree Somewhat agree nor disagree Graph agree agree nor disagree Graph agree nor disagree	agree agree disagree